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SAMEVATTING

WAPENBEHEER EN ONTWAPENING NA DIE KOUE OORLOG MET SPESIFIEKE VERWYSING NA AFRIKA EN SUID-AFRIKA

deur

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GRAAD WAARVOOR: DOCTOR PHILOSOPHIAE
PROEFSKRIF: IN INTERNASIONALE
INGEDIEN IS: POLITIEK

In hierdie proefskrif word wapenbeheer en ontwapening soos dit na die Koue Oorlog op globale-, streek-(spesifiek Afrika) en nasionale (spesifiek Suid-Afrika) vlakke toegepas is ondersoek en ontleed.

Die doel van die studie is om bestaande kennis op 'n oorsigtelike gekonsolideerde wyse, veral ten opsigte van Afrika en Suid-Afrika uit te brei omdat 'n behoefte in dié opsig met die indiening van die navorsingsvoorstel geïdentificeer is; om aan te toon dat wapenbeheer en ontwapening selfs na die beëindiging van die Koue oorlog steeds wêreldwyd van kardinale belang is; en dat daar na die Koue Oorlog ongekende sukses op globale vlak, in Afrika tot 'n mindere mate, en in Suid-Afrika groot sukses met wapenbeheer en ontwapening behaal is. 'n Radikale verandering in binnelandse en buitelandse beleid deur Suid-Afrika het tot gevolg gehad dat Suid-Afrika in die vroeë negentigerjare die eerste staat in die wêreld geword het wat kemontwapening algemeen toegepas het. Suid-Afrika se chemiese en biologiese oorlogvoeringprogramme is ook in die vroeë negentigerjare beëindig. Die demokratisering van die politieke bestel in Suid-Afrika in 1994 het ook groot skaalse betrekkenheid van die Suid-Afrikaanse regering by wapenbeheer en ontwapening op globale-, streek- en nasionale vlakke.
tot gevolg gehad. Die doel van die studie is ook om aan te toon tot watter mate die bevinding van die Koue Oorlog 'n invloed op wapenbeheer en ontwapening gehad het. Die bevinding van die Koue Oorlog was 'n resultaat van 'n radikale verandering in binnelandse en buitelandse beleid deur die voormalige Sowjet-Unie.

Die studie aangaande wapenbeheer en ontwapening na die Koue Oorlog word voorafgegaan deur 'n ontleiding van die teoretiese konsepte van wapenbeheer en ontwapening en die ontwikkeling van die konsepte deur teoretici van die twintigste eeu. Die benaderings met wapenbeheer en ontwapening soos deur hierdie teoretici ontwikkel, word dan ook in die studie toegepas op die verdrae en ooreenkomste wat na die Koue Oorlog onderteken en/of geratificeer is.

Die metode van ondersoek wat vir die bestudering van die onderwerp gevolg is, is histories-beskrywend en analities van aard. Die doel hiermee was om die verskillende wapenkategorieë en tydperke af te baken en dan vas te stel tot hoe 'n mate wapenbeheer en ontwapening gloabal, en meer spesifiek op streek-(Afrika) en nasionale (Suid-Afrika) vlakke na die Koue Oorlog toegepas is. Wapenbeheer en ontwapening soos voor en na die Koue Oorlog toegepas, word ooreenkomstig die teorie, soos in hoofstuk 1 uiteengesit, beoordeel.

Die prosedure wat met die navorsing gevolg is, is soos volg: selektering van boeke, dokumente, tydskrifte, ruusblaaie en publikasies van verskillende aard; dataversameling en bestudering van tekse; data-ontleding ten einde vas te stel watter toepaslik is; die proses van vertolking en interpretering van die inligting; toepassing van inligting; evaluasie; en die vorming van gevolgtrekkings.

SLEUTELTERME

Afskrikking
Grootskaalse vernietiging
Interkontinentale ballistiese missiel
Konvensionele wapens
Ontwapening

Proliferasie
Verdrag
Verifikasie
Wapenbeheer
Wedersydse versekerde vernietiging
SUMMARY

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AFTER THE COLD WAR WITH SPECIFIC
REFERENCE TO AFRICA AND SOUTH AFRICA

by

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DEPARTMENT : POLITICAL SCIENCES

DEGREE FOR WHICH : DOCTOR PHILOSOPHIAE
DISSERTATION WAS PRESENTED IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

In this dissertation the processes of arms control and disarmament as implemented at global, regional (Africa) and national (South Africa) levels are investigated and analysed.

The purpose of the study is to widen existing knowledge in a consolidated manner, especially with regard to Africa and South Africa. A need in this regard was identified with the submission of the proposal for the study. A further purpose of the study is to indicate that arms control and disarmament, even after the end of the Cold War, is still of utmost importance; and that success of formerly unknown proportions was obtained with arms control and disarmament after the Cold War on the global level, to a lesser extent in Africa, and with great success in South Africa. A radical change in internal as well as foreign policy by the South African government resulted in South Africa being the first state in the world to implement total nuclear disarmament in the early nineties. South Africa’s chemical and biological warfare programs were also terminated in the early nineties. The democratisation of the political environment in South Africa in 1994 resulted in South Africa becoming involved in arms control
and disarmament at global, regional and national levels. The purpose of the study is also to illustrate to what extent the ending of the Cold War had an influence on arms control and disarmament. The end of the Cold War was a result of a radical change in internal as well as foreign policies of the former Soviet Union.

The study of arms control and disarmament after the Cold War is preceded by an analysis of the theoretical concepts of arms control and disarmament by twentieth century theorists. The approaches to arms control and disarmament, as developed by these theorists, are then applied to treaties and agreements, which were signed/ ratified before and after the Cold War.

The method of investigation that was followed for the study was historically descriptive and analytical of nature. The purpose was to differentiate between the different categories of weapons and the different periods during which arms control and disarmament were implemented since the earliest times and during and after the Cold War. The approaches to arms control and disarmament, during and after the Cold War, are also assessed according to the theory as explained in chapter 1.

The procedure which was followed whilst doing research for the study was as follows: The selection of books, documents, magazines, newspapers, and publications of various nature; compilation and studying of data; analysis of data to establish which would be appropriate to use; the process of interpretation of the information; application; evaluation and forming of conclusions.

KEY WORDS

Arms control
Conventional weapons
Deterrence
Disarmament
Intercontinental ballistic missile

Mass destruction
Mutual assured destruction
Proliferation
Treaty
Verification