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The history and development of arms control as a mechanism to preserve international peace and security.

Between the period pf the cold war when two military superpowers, the united states and the Soviet Union. Arms control was devised consciously during the post war period as an alternative to disarmament which for many had fallen into discredit as a means of reducing the likelihood of war.

The first attempt in arms control was a set of rules laid down in ancient Greece by the amphictyony leagues. Rulings specified how war could be waged and branches of this could be punished by fines or war.

also, the united state and the United Kingdom was the first arms control treaty of what can be considered the modern industrial era, leading to the demilitarization of the great lakes and lakes Champlain region of north America.

The second was called in 1907 leading to additions and amendment to the original 1899 agreement. A third Hague conference was abandoned due to the first world war. After the WW1, the league of nations was set up which attempted to limit and reduce arms, the enforcement of this policy was not very effective. The Hague peace conference was called on the initiative of Russia to ensure peace by, among other things, limiting the overly large weapons stocks which the great power were in process of building up.

During the first decade after the dissolution of the former Soviet Union in 1991, the public’s interest and commitment to disarmament efforts especially nuclear weapons disarmament declined significantly. The confrontation between the US and USSR and the threat of using nuclear weapons during the cold war had ceased and there was no longer any imminent danger of a devastating nuclear war between the two former rival superpowers, during the time the number of operational nuclear weapons was reduced.

The first international regulation of certain types of conventional weapons is contained in the saint Petersburg declaration, adopted in 1868, the declaration prohibited the use of projectiles under 400grams that either explode or are loaded with flammable substances and codified the customary principle, still valid now, that prohibit the use of weapons that cause unnecessary suffering.