

- 1) Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC);
- 2) National Liberation Army (ECN);
- 3) the People's Liberation Army (EPC).

All three are loosely joined in the Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordination (CGSB) network, and, along with the increased availability of light weapons in recent years, have escalated the scale of their activities. The drug cartels demand smaller and more technologically advanced weapons than do guerrilla groups.

Jaramillo argues that little scholarly analysis has been done on light weapons in Colombia until quite recently because of the lack of official information. For progress towards controlling the proliferation of light weapons to be made, efforts must be directed at solving the structural conflicts that generate domestic demand for light weapons: "Only by strengthening democracy and economic opportunity can one hope to replace guns with justice" (p. 113).

- 511.** Ginifer, Jeremy and Jakkie Potgieter. *Managing Arms in Peace Processes: Rhodesia/Zimbabwe (Disarmament and Conflict Resolution Project, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, Geneva)*. New York and Geneva: United Nations, 1995.

This study is divided into three parts. Part I is a case study of the peacekeeping mission in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe. It documents the efforts of the Commonwealth Monitoring Force (CMF), which arrived in December 1979, to demobilize the combatants after a pause in a fifteen year civil war. The attempt was initially viewed with hostility, but within three months, it "...managed to disengage the combatants, initiate reconciliation and integration and, critically, it created the conditions for elections to take place and for a new Zimbabwe state to emerge" (p. 4).

This peacekeeping effort was different from typical UN operations in several key respects:

- 1) disarmament was not attempted;
- 2) the UN was deliberately excluded (CMF was led by the British);
- 3) the model for UN peacekeeping was rejected, and the CMF used novel forms of monitoring;
- 4) the number of ground forces was limited.

Part I addresses several key issues:

- 1) it outlines the political and historical context of demilitarization;
- 2) it chronicles the role of external intervention in the settlement;
- 3) it discusses the process which led to the demilitarization mandate;
- 4) it examines the operational implementation of the demilitarization mandate.

The report concludes that the CMF was remarkable. Despite the fact that disarmament was not achieved, the election proceeded successfully. This is deemed to be significant since it demonstrates that demilitarization was possible, and it suggests an appropriate method. In addition, several lessons for the UN are outlined:

- 1) disarmament is not the only way to bring about demilitarization;
- 2) unilateral intervention can be effective;
- 3) consensuality was a good guiding principle adopted by the CMF;
- 4) clearly defining the operational mandate allows for effective operations;
- 5) securing the aid of an operational bureaucracy allows for the quick dissemination of new directives.

Part II is a bibliography. Part III is a duplication of respondents' answers to a questionnaire on the CMF effort in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe.

- 512.** Goldring, Natalie J., Michael T. Klare and Otfried Nassauer. *Research Sources on the International Trade in Light Weapons, Version 2.0*. Research Report Prepared for the British American Security Information Council, Project on Light Weapons. Washington: British American Security Information Council, March 24, 1995.

This paper, divided into eight sections, is valuable to researchers doing both primary and secondary research in the field of small arms and light weapons.

Part I introduces the paper and outlines its purpose as "...a discussion draft on available sources of data on the international trade in light weapons. It considers some of the major sources of information on the light weapons trade, and evaluates their quantity and quality" (p. 1). The main problem is that there are both quantitative as well as qualitative problems with data on the light weapons trade.