

508. Dyer, Susannah L. and Natalie J. Goldring. "Summary of Discussions." In *Light Weapons and International Security*, [Serial No. 535], ed. Jasjit Singh, Nirankari Colony, Delhi: Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, British American Security Information Council, Indian Pugwash Society, and Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, 1995, pp. 161-166.

Dyer and Goldring summarize the discussions of the workshop co-sponsored by the Indian and American affiliates of the Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs, the British American Security Information Council, and the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses. The summary includes an overview of regional case studies (Southern Asia and Southern Africa), and comments on controlling the spread of small arms and light weapons, including several recommendations:

- 1) establish and publicize light weapons as a concrete problem through the creation of a UN world commission;
- 2) educate national parliaments (e.g., through the Inter-Parliamentary Union);
- 3) increase the involvement of police forces;
- 4) establish regional regulations on the production and supply of light weapons;
- 5) promote international cooperation on gun control;
- 6) emphasize the difference between demobilisation and dismantlement, and press for dismantlement in the wake of a peace agreement;
- 7) pursue controls of light weapons in the context of larger efforts to contain conflict;
- 8) develop a social impact statement which details the consequences of light weapons proliferation.

Also included is a list of possible future research efforts:

- 1) understanding the dynamics of light weapons flows;
- 2) increasing available information through case studies;
- 3) moving towards control.

509. Ezell, Virginia Hart. "Small Arms Proliferation Remains Global Dilemma." *National Defense*. Vol. 74, No. 504, January 1995, pp. 26-27.

Ezell argues that the only way to resolve the dilemma of small arms proliferation is to attack the source of supply and demand. One possible measure would be to expand the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms to include weapons carried by infantry. Another option would be for the United Nations to pass an international code of conduct to regulate small arms transfers. She concludes that "...in the same way that small arms are used at the lowest end of the conflict spectrum, policies to end their proliferation will have to consider the fundamental complexities of why men make wars" (p. 27).

510. García-Peña Jaramillo, Daniel. "Light Weapons and Internal Conflict in Colombia." In *Lethal Commerce: The Global Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons*, [Serial No. 502], eds. Jeffrey Boutwell, Michael T. Klare and Laura W. Reed, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Committee on International Security Studies, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1995, pp. 98-115.

Jaramillo uses Colombia as a case study in "...recent trends in the availability and use of light weapons and their relation to internal conflicts" (p. 98). It is the central contention of his paper that arms control must be redefined to address the fact that light weapons do more damage than conventional weapons.

Colombia is characterized by a long-term battle between a weak, corrupt state and various powerful and illegal armed organizations. This context has created a domestic arms race which has the wealthier citizens arming for protection, while the drug lords continue to stay one step ahead of governmental measures to limit the drug trade.

A distinction is drawn between legal and illegal arms markets. The legal market is controlled by a state owned arms industry (INDUMIC) which produces relatively small amounts of weapons for the Colombian army and police force. There is also a significant private arms market since "...gun control laws have traditionally been as lenient in practice as they are tough on paper" (p. 107). In contrast, the illegal arms market is dominated by the guerrilla insurgent groups and the narcotics cartels. Three major guerrilla groups are examined: