

lucrative contract stating the "Honduran government representatives have provided assurances that these aircraft will be used in the carrying out of important civilian tasks..."

It was charged in Parliament in March 1983 that a group of six Canadian companies proposed to sell military and security equipment to Chile, with the assistance of the Defense Programs Branch of the Department of External Affairs.

In 1978 and 1979, Brazil sold some surveillance and marine patrol aircraft to El Salvador, and from 1974 to 1980, Israel shipped military transport and counter-insurgency aircraft to El Salvador. Both aircraft are powered by Canadian manufactured Pratt and Whitney engines.



The build-up of arms in large parts of the Third World itself causes growing instability and undermines development. A new understanding of defence and security policies is indispensable. Public opinion must be better informed — of the burden and waste of the arms race, of the damage it does to our economies, and of the greater importance of other measures which it deprives of resources. More arms do not make mankind safer, only poorer.

BRANDT COMMISSION, 1980

The sale of military commodities to developing countries contributes to repression and hinders development. Canada is not an innocent bystander in the growing militarization of the Third World.

For further information read:
PLOUGHSHARES MONITOR
Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies
Conrad Grebel College
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G6



CANADIAN CATHOLIC
ORGANIZATION
FOR
DEVELOPMENT
AND PEACE

3028 Danforth Ave.
Toronto, Ontario
M4C 1N2

Canadian Arms Trade With The Third World

The production of military commodities in Canada is increasing rapidly. Most of that production — 80 percent — is for export. Compared to the superpowers, Canada's arms industry seems small. Yet the country ranks among the world's top 15 arms exporters. In 1982, Canada's military exports amounted to some \$1.5 billion, almost triple the 1978 figure.



What And For Whom?

Since 1959, Canada has exported \$8.7 billion worth of military commodities in the following categories:

- 48.3% — aerospace equipment and components
- 31.3% — electrical and electronics equipment and components
- 9.3% — armaments
- 6.1% — marine equipment and components
- 5.1% — mechanical transport equipment and components

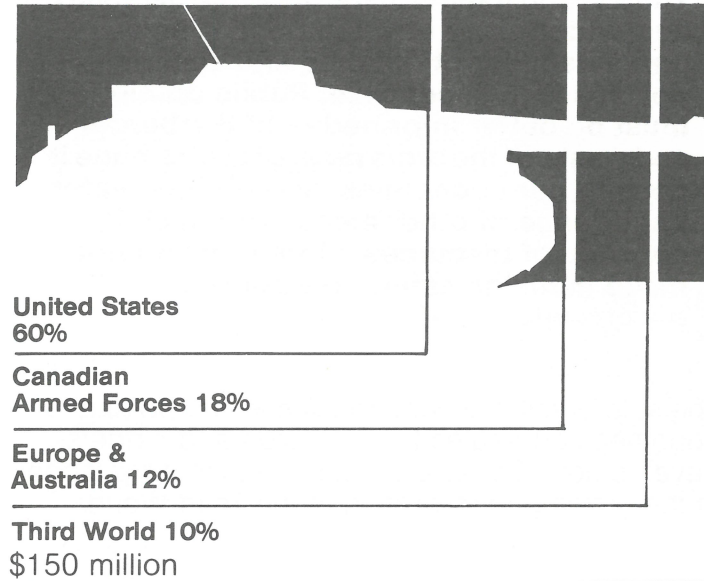
The largest share of Canada's military production (60%) is exported to the United States. Most of these exports are in the form of component parts for use in major weapons systems designed, developed and produced by the United States.

But fully 10% of Canada's military production has as its direct destination countries in the Third World. Approximately \$150 million per year of Canadian made military commodities are exported directly to these parts of the world stretched and torn by increasing poverty, repression and militarization.



Destination Of Military Production In Canada

SOURCE: PLOUGHSHARES MONITOR, MARCH 1983



From 1965 – 1974, Canada sold military commodities to such Third World countries as Peru, Brazil, Iran, Venezuela, Malaysia, Pakistan, Tanzania, Indonesia, Argentina, Kenya, Bolivia and Chile.

In 1979, the top 20 overseas countries placing defence contracts in Canada included South Korea, Thailand, Kenya and Singapore (all considered repressive), Tanzania and Oman.

Approximately half of all national governments in developing countries are now under military domination . . . 49 of these governments are repressive of the citizen's right to safety under the law, almost two-thirds of them showing a constant pattern of extreme repression, including torture.

WORLD MILITARY AND SOCIAL EXPENDITURES, 1982

One Eye Closed?

It is not pleasant to think of Canada as playing a role in the increasing militarization of the Third World.

The export of military commodities is subject to certain guidelines. Military sales to countries other than the United States require a permit and adherence to four general guidelines outlined in a July 1982 "notice to exporters":

In general, military commodities may not be sold to:

- countries considered as representing a military threat to Canada,
- countries involved in hostilities or where there is imminent threat of hostilities,
- countries to which U.N. resolutions forbid the export of arms,
- regimes considered to be wholly repugnant to Canadian values and especially where such equipment could be used against civilians.

Though the principles are admirable, they are subject to very wide interpretation. And the practice has been questionable.

Indonesia has used ammunition made by Quebec's Valcartier Industries in its war with East Timor. Indonesia has illegally occupied East Timor since 1975 and has ignored calls by the United Nations to withdraw its troops.

The *Globe and Mail* of November 5, 1979, reported that Bolivian Airforce jets fired machine guns and rocket salvos in strafing runs over a crowd opposed to the new military regime. The jets were assembled by Canadair Ltd. of Montreal . . . At least 14 of them have been supplied to Bolivia since 1974.

On April 29, 1983, the Canadian Government cancelled the export permits for the sale to Honduras of \$30 million of STOL aircraft. Although the planes were purportedly to be used for civilian purposes, they are also sought-after military transports. Only three months earlier the Secretary of State for International Trade defended the