

teered to be bait in an FBI crackdown.
The FBI began arresting 422 people in 15 states yesterday on suspicion of preying on the elderly through tele-

said at a news conference here.
The two-year Operation Senior Sentinel earlier yielded 114 arrests. Reno

more calls a day
salespeople once they made their first purchase or contribution.

many, who had hoped to get gifts.

ALEXANDER MORRIS
THE GAZETTE

Canadian union and church leaders called yesterday for an immediate halt to sales of military goods to Indonesia, accusing the Chrétien government of complicity with a regime whose policies have taken as many as 250,000 lives in East Timor.

"It's essential to end the genocide, rapes and tortures perpetrated (by Indonesia) against East Timor," said Canadian Labor Congress executive vice-president Jean-Claude Parrot, speaking for a coalition of union leaders representing 1.7 million workers.

The call for an arms embargo was timed to coincide with the 20th anniversary of Indonesia's invasion and annexation of the former Portuguese colony. An estimated one-third of its citizens have been killed in a campaign of repression that began with the invasion and has continued since.

In a ceremony marking the anniversary, Montreal's International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development gave East Timor's outspoken Catholic bishop, Carlos Belo, an award to honor his "courageous and peaceful" defence of human rights

there.

In accepting the John Humphrey Freedom Award - named for the late Montreal law professor who helped draft the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Belo spoke with Centre president Ed Broadbent and Canadian reporters by telephone from his home in the Timorese capital, Dili.

A crackdown is under way, he said, evoking the "constant fear and surveillance" under which Timorese live; only hours earlier, authorities had arrested 70 youths for writing the word "Freedom" on a wall in the capital.

However, when Belo was asked whether he would endorse the Canadian unionists' call for an arms embargo, his line suddenly went dead. And once the link was re-established, he stepped gingerly around the issue, reminding the Canadians that his phone was almost certainly bugged.

"In Canada, you live in a democracy. You live in liberty. You can talk freely. You can walk freely. You have no pressure," Belo said.

"Here it's different - very, very different. People live under pressure and surveillance."

Just for shouting out support for a Timorese independence group, he

said, "you will be arrested, you will be beaten, you will be tortured."

Belo did urge Canadians, however, to "tell your government that they need to help in the social field, in humanitarian, health care. I think it's more important than sales to the army."

A spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Department, Colin Stewart, acknowledged military sales from Canada to Indonesia shot up after Jean Chrétien's Liberals took power - from less than \$28,000 annually between 1990 and 1993, to \$1.2 million in 1994.

But he insisted that before export permits are granted, anything that can be used against Indonesian civilians is screened out. He could not explain how this was done or state precisely which military goods have been exported, citing "commercial confidentiality."

Kerry Pither of the East Timor Alert Network, which organized a pro-arms embargo demonstration on Parliament Hill, countered that it's impossible to know how military components or equipment will end up being used.

She complained that while in opposition, Chrétien supported an arms embargo and backed East Timor but now seems to have ditched those stances as Canadian investments keep pouring

into Indonesia.

Broadbent criticized a speech by International Trade Minister Roy McLaren, who extolled the virtues of the Indonesia-Canadian "dynamic bilateral relationship" on Monday. Broadbent said ministers who speak publicly about Indonesia "have a duty to talk not only about trade, but also about the terrible human-rights situation there."

Meanwhile, in the Indonesian capital of Jakarta, East Timorese protesters stormed into the Dutch and Russian embassies and occupied them.

Police said a raid on the French Embassy was thwarted and 19 people were arrested. Human rights activists put the number of arrests during the day at 30.

A group which claimed part responsibility for the break-ins demanded the withdrawal of military and police from East Timor, a referendum on independence and a repeal of repressive political laws.

Belo is to send an envoy to an official award ceremony in Montreal Sunday.

ADDITIONAL REPORTING: CANADIAN PRESS

■ Bishop to be honored here. PAGE D12

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PAGE 17
PAGE 18

Montréal Gazette - B1 Dec 8, 95

Sit-in ends in arrest for protesters

By Jonathon Oatehouse
Special to the Star

Four protesters marking the 20th anniversary of Indonesia's invasion of East Timor were arrested Thursday following a day-long sit-in at Herb Gray's constituency office.

They were among 15 people who occupied the Windsor West MP Ouellette Avenue office, demanding an end to Canadian arms sales to Indonesia. They were charged with trespassing when they refused to leave at the end of the business day at 5 p.m.

The group presented a petition requesting that Gray immediately table a bill in the House of Commons banning further exports of military hardware. Canadian manufacturers sold \$1.2 million in goods to the country's armed services in 1994.

"We're here today to express our disgust at the policies of the Indonesian government and the Canadian government's complicity," said one of the arrested, Jason Amyot of the East Timor Network.

Human rights observers estimate over 200,000 East Timorese have died as a result of the 20-year occupation.

Former Manitoba premier and University of Windsor political science professor Howard Pawley spoke to the protesters earlier in the day and criticized Prime Minister Jean Chretien for his 1995 visit to the Pacific rim nation. Ottawa has identified Indonesia as a priority country in its export development strategy.

"I find it incomprehensible that the prime minister of this country would visit Indonesia and meet with the military led government that has been involved in genocide against East Timor," he said.

From Ottawa, Gray said human rights abuses in Indonesia remain a strong concern for the Liberal government and that Canada's concerns have been communicated to the Indonesian leadership. Gray said he has met with the protesters on three previous occasions and criticized them for disrupting his office, saying their demands were "quite unrealistic."

"Any decision regarding the sale of arms to Indonesia is a cabinet decision and I have no authority to table such a bill," he said.

Gray spoke with the protesters by phone late in the day. Nine Windsor Police and two RCMP officers responded to the call to clear the office.



Police drag a protester from the office of Windsor West MP Herb Gray Wednesday. Fifteen people occupied Gray's Ouellette Avenue office, demanding an end to Canadian arms sales to Indonesia.

Star photo: Rob Ourdabala

Canada to fund Indonesian military training?

The Canadian government may fund training for the Indonesian military – a military controlled by one of the most brutal and murderous regimes in the world.

On May 1, 1997, Indonesian and Canadian navy officials met on board the warship HMCS Vancouver when it docked in Surabaya, Indonesia, part of a six-nation tour of Southeast Asia to promote military ties.

Indonesia has been looking for new funding sources since the US Congress, citing human rights concerns, blocked funds for Indonesian military training in 1992. So they asked Canada for military training assistance, police training, and regular exercises with the Indonesian navy. They even want a full-time military attaché in Ottawa.

During preliminary discussions, Canada's ambassador to Indonesia, Gary Smith, said the Canadian government is "favourably disposed" to training the Indonesian police – a branch of the ABRI (Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia). ETAN has since contacted the Department of Foreign Affairs, which confirmed the Canadian government has not rejected the Indonesian government's requests.

Worried about the "optics"

One unnamed Canadian official quoted by Ted Alden in a May 3 *Vancouver Sun* article said: "It has to be finessed at a political level. It's the optics of putting out public dollars to train people associated with the ABRI—that's what makes it so difficult."

It's no wonder our govern-



ment is worried about how this will look. The Canadian public, trade unions, church groups, and women's groups have mounted considerable opposition to our government's ties with the Suharto regime. In particular, Canadians are outraged that in 1995 alone, the Liberals authorized over \$362 million in military export permits for goods bound for Indonesia. And compared to other countries, our government has remained strangely silent about increasing atrocities in East Timor and Indonesia.

A recent US State Department report calls Indonesia's political system "strongly authoritarian." It says Indonesia's "president, his associates and the military still dominate the country and maintain an ideological program of social cohesion through the restriction of opposition, the repression of independent labor unions, the stifling of dissent, and other harsh measures."

Canada did follow the US example by sponsoring a strong resolution criticising Indonesia's human rights record in East Timor at an April United Nations Commission on Human Rights meeting in Geneva. In the past Canada has voted against UN resolutions on East Timor so this is a change for the better. But it's insignificant next to discussing funding military training and increased trade and investment – especially in the context of growing oppression in East Timor and Indonesia. And this year's resolution will be long for-

One unnamed Canadian official quoted in a Vancouver Sun article said: "It has to be finessed at a political level. It's the optics of putting out public dollars to train people associated with the ABRI—that's what makes it so difficult."

gotten when Canada rolls out the red carpet for Suharto at November's Vancouver APEC meetings.

More atrocities in East Timor

Over one third of East Timor's population — at least 250,000 people — has died since the 1975 invasion. 1996 and 1997 has seen a renewed crack-down.

Human rights observers are still blocked from entering East Timor, so a complete accounting of conditions is impossible. But in 1996 alone, the East Timor Human Rights Centre managed to document at least 24 suspected extra-judicial executions, and numerous reports of 'disappearances'. The centre also reported that at least 381 East Timorese were arbitrarily arrested in 1996.

After two East Timorese — exiled activist José Ramos Horta and Bishop Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo — won the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize, Suharto ordered a renewed campaign of terror against East Timorese civilians.

In March Bishop Belo reported from Dili, East Timor that "there have never been so many arrests as in the last week of December and then throughout January, especially here in Dili. But in early February was the worst of all..."

On March 23, 1997 four students were shot dead, another 18 had gun shot wounds, and still more were beaten after Indonesian forces opened fire on a peaceful attempt by students to present a report to visiting UN envoy, Jamsheed Marker.

Crack-down in Indonesia

On May 29, Indonesians will be forced to participate in 'elections' which guarantee the ruling party 70 per cent of the vote. Suharto appoints most of those who vote for him.

To crush growing opposition,

Suharto had his military remove the leader of one of two "authorised" opposition parties. Then he threw activists and trade unionists in prison.

In the first week of May Indonesian judges sentenced almost the entire executive of the People's Democracy Party (Partai Rakyat Demokrasi, PRD), ranging in age from 20 to 30 years, to up to 13 years in jail, just for criticizing the government. Muchtar Pakpahan, leader of one of Indonesia's largest independent trade unions, is still waiting for his sentence.

As Indonesians took to the streets in protest, Suharto declared that anyone who tried to unseat him "unconstitutionally" would be "clobbered," two days after Indonesia's armed forces commander issued orders to "shoot on sight" anyone who "violates the law."

The public relations spin...

Ambassador Smith says training Indonesia's military might influence them to respect human rights.

The Canadian government has used this argument for years to justify whatever form of diplomatic and economic support they feel like lending this brutal regime: we influence Suharto by trading with him and now, apparently, by training police who are an integral part of Indonesia's army — and in many cases, its most brutal wing.

But conditions are worse in East Timor and Indonesia, not better. If anyone is influencing anyone, it appears Suharto is influencing the Canadian government's values.

Suharto controls the military and police in Indonesia, and if Canada is really interested in stopping the atrocities they commit, then it had better stop supporting the man who gives the military and police their orders.

Help ETAN provide bad optics!

Please write, phone, and fax Prime Minister Chrétien and help us stop this outrageous proposal before it's too late.

- **Tell him the discussions should stop — and you do not want your taxes to be spent training a military dictatorship's thugs.**
 - **Tell him you do not believe funding training for Suharto's military will improve their respect for human rights.**
 - **Tell him Canadians do not want an Indonesian military attaché in Ottawa to forge stronger military ties.**
 - **Tell him that Canada should not jump to Suharto's rescue just because this work was too dirty for the US Congress.**
 - **Tell him to impose an arms embargo on Indonesia.**
 - **And tell him war criminals like Suharto should not be allowed into Canada.**
 - **Send a letter postage-free or send a fax to:**
The Honourable Jean Chrétien
Prime Minister of Canada
House of Commons
Ottawa ON, K1A 0A2
Fax: (613) 941-6900
Phone: (613) 992-4211
- Please send a copy of your letters to ETAN/Ottawa**
PO Box 4115 Stn E
Ottawa ON K1S 5B1
Phone: (613) 230-4070
e-mail: etanott@web.net

Canadian military sales to Indonesia

Canadian companies profit from military trade with Indonesia. The Canadian government endorses this by authorizing military exports, to the tune of over \$362 million worth in 1995 alone. One of ETAN's demands of the Canadian government is an official ban on all military-related sales, and support for an international arms embargo against Indonesia.

Indonesia's Military Regime

Indonesia has been military-dominated since General Suharto officially took over from the country's first President, Sukarno, on March 11, 1966. His military created an authoritarian, corporatist state, purging and then strictly controlling political parties and trade unions.

In the months following the 1965 military coup, the army killed at least 600,000 people who they called 'communists'. The "Orde Baru" (New Order) that emerged from the bloodbath saw military influence in all spheres of economic and social life, and political rule by a Javanese military elite. Indonesia's military still wields enormous power. The constitution guarantees the military a strong role in government.

The world arms Indonesia

With the end of the Cold War, Asia's arms race escalated. Indonesia is now the largest naval

power in Southeast Asia, thanks to Germany's March 1993 sale of 39 warships to Indonesia (the bulk of the former East German navy).

"Arms sales contract"



Without Western governments' support, Indonesia could not pursue its brutal policies in places like East Timor, West Papua, Aceh and elsewhere.

When Indonesian generals consulted the American Ambassador before invading East Timor, the ambassador said the United States would prefer Indonesia intervene quickly and "without using our weapons."

But American weapons made the invasion possible, and many Indonesian generals were trained in the U.S. Growing opposition in the U.S. has brought some change. Congress voted in 1993 to ban the sale of small arms to Indonesia, but only after voting down a complete arms embargo. Now pressure is mounting on the U.S. government to cancel the planned sale of F-16 jets to Indonesia.

Other countries — eager to befriend Indonesia — including Britain, France and Germany, are also supplying Indonesia's military. Australia has also been stepping up military cooperation and training for Indonesian officers.

Canada's role

The Canadian government claims its military export controls are the most restrictive of all Western countries, and that it will only allow exports of military equipment which won't be used against civilians.

But for Canadian companies wanting to supply the Indonesian military, applying for military export permits has meant little more than administrative delay, especially in 1995 under the Liberal government.

Before the Liberals were elected, public opposition following the November 12, 1991 Dili Massacre had forced Conservative Foreign Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall to end military sales to Indonesia.

At the time, opposition leader Jean Chrétien and Liberal MP Lloyd Axworthy were writing letters in support of East Timor.

But Canadian military suppliers found a friend in the newly elected Liberal government. Liberal Foreign Minister André Ouellet resumed military exports to Indonesia in 1994, giving Canadian Marconi permission to sell communications technology

to the Indonesian armed forces.

In 1995, the Liberal government authorized a whopping \$362,380,101 worth of military export permits for companies wishing to export to Indonesia.

These permits were approved for equipment falling in the category of military helicopters and aircraft; specialized military training equipment including flight simulators; military vessels and specially designed parts for engines, navigation systems and sonar equipment; range-finding sensors; and fire control radars, ballistic computers and early-warning systems.

Apparently no sales have been made against these permits yet, but the Canadian government has given the go-ahead none-the-less.

A history of military support

The history of Canadian military sales to Indonesia is difficult to trace. Officials claim records for military exports to Indonesia before 1988 were destroyed. But Project Ploughshares reports that Canada military sales to Indonesia in the 1980s totalled about \$5 million, and some other incomplete information is available.

In 1986, seven Canadian companies and the Department of External Affairs were part of an Indonesia-hosted air show. One company signed a \$2 million contract during the show. In 1985 Pratt & Whitney Canada signed a long-term contract with Indonesian aircraft manufacturer PT Nurtanio to 'co-produce' one hundred Bell 412 helicopters. Pratt & Whitney supplies PT6T-3B



HABISI!



Finish them off !!

"Twin Pac" turbo-shaft engines for the helicopters. The Canadian Government's Export Development Cooperation provided financing for the deal, which has meant millions for the company. One recent sale saw Pratt & Whitney send 13 engines to PT Nurtanio for \$10 million.

In 1990, the Department of Foreign Affairs issued five export permits for "non-offensive" military equipment to Indonesia. The permits cover about \$3.7 million worth of parachutes, aircraft engines and airborne radar, and electronic equipment.

In 1991, Canadian companies exported \$28,000 worth of military electronic equipment to Indonesia, and in 1992, no military sales were authorized because of public pressure. The unofficial ban imposed by the Conservative government in 1992 remained in place until the Liberal government was elected.

Arms sales hidden

Canadian military equipment is also routed through other countries to Indonesia. Canada has a special military production relationship with the United States under the Defence Production Sharing Agreements, which guarantee Canadian arms merchants a fixed share of the U.S. market.

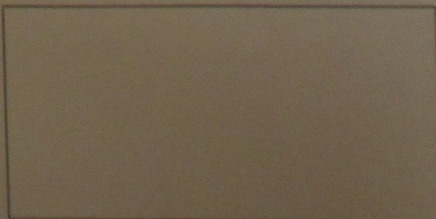
Canadian military commodities sold to the United States become part of the total U.S. military production, at least 10 per cent of which goes to the "third world" each year.

Other indirect sales occur through export of Canadian engines and components to aircraft industries in countries such as Brazil, Israel, Italy and Switzerland which then re-export them. Many engines leave Canada classified as "civilian", due to size and weight, but are ultimately used in military aircraft.

Demanding an arms embargo

Canada could play a leadership role and call for an international arms embargo against Indonesia, like it has in the cases of Burma, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia, Nigeria, and South Africa. But Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy has ignored repeated demands from churches, trade unions, women's organizations and human rights activists to impose an official arms embargo on military sales to Indonesia. NDP MP Svend Robinson has formally proposed an arms embargo on Indonesia in the House of Commons, and the demand has been supported by other MPs, including Liberals.

For more information, contact ETAN at PO Box 562, Station P, Toronto Ont., M5S 2T1, Tel: (416) 531-5850, Fax: (416) 588-5556, E-mail: etantor@web.net, or contact your local ETAN chapter:



Indonesia's a huge market, aerospace companies told

By Ron Lowman Toronto Star

VANCOUVER — Go east, especially to Indonesia, a British expert has advised Canadian aerospace companies, but beware of barter deals.

Sir Robert Hunt, retired chairman of the British-based Dowty Group, this week quoted an Indonesian cabinet minister as saying, "We are condemned to aviation."

Made up of 13,600 islands, with a population of 154 million, Indonesia has 60 per cent of its population living in Java, which represents only 7 per cent of the nation's total land area.

Air opportunities

Sir Robert told members at the annual general meeting of the Aerospace Industries Association of Canada that President Suharto plans to move more than 4 million people by 1989. More than 65 million others will be redistributed up to 3,000 kilometres (1,864 miles) from their present homes by the end of the century.

"It needs little imagination to realize the opportunities for air transportation of all kinds," said the Briton, who spent 50 years in aerospace.

Flight is the cheapest form of transportation for Indonesia because roads and railways cannot be built across so many islands, and ships can only go to the coasts of some of the bigger islands.

The country now has a thriving aircraft industry, is producing foreign designs under licence and is co-operating with other countries' aircraft industries.

Singapore is booming, but realizes it probably won't be able to compete with Japan and China for large-scale aircraft manufacture. It sees itself as a parts and sub-assemblies supplier and as a major centre for aircraft overhauls.

Sir Robert warned Canadian companies that transfer of technology, or aerospace know-how, must be a major cornerstone of any venture with eastern nations.

He also told them to establish proper financial relationships with eastern customers, where barter is a way of life and debt-collection difficult.

A division of Dowty signed a \$40 million deal with one nation after beating competition from Japan, the U.S. and West Germany. The first shock was when Dowty discovered that the whole \$40 million was to be paid for in offsets; in this case, chipboard and tapioca.

"Thousands of children the world over are now eating \$20 million worth of tapioca," mourned Sir Robert.

The association, which has 185 member companies, also heard from Japanese and Chinese representatives on International Day at the convention.

Koya Mita of the Japanese company C. Itoh Ltd. told Cana-

dian companies not to try selling small general aviation aircraft to Japan, where parking a plane is the toughest problem.

"You have to buy a right to a spot to park before you order an aircraft," he said. "Finding a spot for sale is more difficult than finding a customer for a plane."

Canadian companies would be well advised to look for opportunities in commercial aircraft. Japan satisfies its needs for these by buying off the shelf from Boeing, McDonnell Douglas and Airbus, plus de Havilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd. and Shorts Brothers of Northern Ireland for commuter-style planes.

Zhang Runsheng of China's ministry of astronautics said co-operation with foreign companies and governments is being sought in a huge community broadcasting satellite system for TV programs and an educational network.

Overseas help

Overseas help is being sought for the space portion, but the Chinese are handling the ground segment themselves.

The Asia-Pacific region has emerged as a leading force on the world stage in terms of economic development and global influence, according to R. A. Kilpatrick, assistant deputy minister of trade development in Canada's department of external affairs.

Date: 26 May 1997 23:10:46 -0500 (EST)
Reply-To: Conference "tapol.etimor" <tapol.etimor@conf.gn.apc.org>
From: maggie@web.apc.org
Subject: Jakarta pursues arms
To: Recipients of conference <tapol.etimor@conf.gn.apc.org>
Sender: Conference to Mail Gateway <conf2mail@gn.apc.org>
Precedence: bulk
Lines: 39

From: maggie (Maggie Helwig)

/* Written 11:13 AM May 26, 1997 by cdpm@gn.apc.org in web:reg.easttimor */
/* ----- "Jakarta pursues arms" ----- */

Source : Publico
Date : 15 May 1997
Dateline : Lisbon
Byline : J. Trigo de Negreiros
Scope : Abridged
Original Language : Portuguese
Headline : CANADA COULD SUBSTITUTE U.S. IN SUPPLYING
INDONESIAN ARMED FORCES

The Canadian Government is studying insistent Indonesian requests for closer relations between the military of the two countries. Jakarta is seeking training for its army and police, regular exercises with the Canadian Navy, and a military attachZ in Ottawa.

These contacts, relating to military assistance, are the result of restrictions on this kind of support by Washington. In 1992, following the Santa Cruz massacre, US Congress suspended the military assistance being provided to Jakarta through the IMET programme. Although IMET was resumed last year, it was limited to the "civil education" of Jakarta's military, involving training schemes on democracy, submission to political authority, and respect for human rights.

Restrictions were also placed on the sale of US arms to the Indonesian Armed Forces. Jakarta no longer has access to small weaponry, riot control equipment and US-made armoured vehicles. A draft bill put forward by Patrick Kennedy could increase the number of items banned, and make arms transactions conditional upon respect for human rights in Indonesia. (...)

There would undoubtedly be outcry from the various Canadian NGOs sensitive to the East Timor issue if there were any sign of a positive response by the Canadian Government to Jakarta's overtures.

*Canada
Dept of F.A.*

Sender: etan-all@cupw-sttp.org
Reply-To: etan-all@cupw-sttp.org
Precedence: Bulk
Date: 23 May 1997 20:44:22 GMT
From: kerry@jungle.achilles.net (Kerry Pither)
To: Multiple recipients of <etan-all@cupw-sttp.org>
Subject: ETAN-ALL Southam on Canada-ABRI ties

Following are three versions of the story as they ran in the Ottawa Citizen, the Montreal Gazette, and the Vancouver Sun. I think the quote at the end of the Citizen story is useful. Sorry about the "ottawa-based" stuff, but this was the reporter, not me...

Kerry.

The Ottawa Citizen

May 22, 1997, Thursday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. A20

LENGTH: 453 words

HEADLINE: Indonesia's military ties to Canada anger group: Rights' advocates fight move to forge closer ties

BYLINE: DAVID PUGLIESE; THE OTTAWA CITIZEN

BODY:

Human rights advocates are condemning what they say is a move by Indonesia to forge closer ties with the Canadian military.

Kerry Pither of the East Timor Alert Network said her organization opposes any attempt by the Indonesian government for better co-operation with the Canadian Armed Forces.

Indonesia has the reputation of being one of the world's worst violators of human rights.

The concerns by the Ottawa-based East Timor Alert Network follow reports that Indonesian military officials would like to conduct joint naval exercises with Canada and establish a permanent military attache in Ottawa.

Indonesia is also interested in having some of its police, who are part of the country's military, trained in Canada.

"What is Canada doing even considering closer ties?" said Ms. Pither. "If this happens, it says to the Indonesian government, 'Go right ahead and keep killing people.'"

The U.S. Congress blocked funds in 1992 for U.S. military training of Indonesian personnel because of human rights abuses.

The training is still continuing in the U.S., but at a reduced level and it is likely that will be stopped all together, Pither said.

"The U.S. is going to cut off military training and Canada steps right in. That's disgusting."

But Foreign Affairs spokeswoman Jennifer Ledwidge said Indonesia has not made any formal request to place a military attache in Ottawa or have Canada conduct training for its police. She said it would be too speculative to comment on the matter.

Ms. Ledwidge, however, said the idea of bilateral naval relations between the two countries has been "informally expressed."

But, she added, that informal request "does not equal that Canada is considering a request."

Indonesia invaded the island of East Timor in 1975. Since then an estimated 200,000 East Timorese have died under Indonesian rule.

Ms. Pither said the human rights situation in East Timor and Indonesia has deteriorated even more over the last several years. On March 23, Indonesian troops opened fire on protesters killing four, she added.

Military analyst Jim Hanson said the Canadian government may be looking at closer ties as a way to improve trade between the two countries. Indonesia may also be looking for new ships or other military equipment, said Mr. Hanson, who is with the Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies.

Mr. Hanson said there may also be the belief that by establishing closer ties with a repressive regime, Canada may be able to introduce democratic principles to the Indonesian military.

"Maybe they figure they can influence things but I think, in reality, that is a faint hope," said Hanson, a former Canadian Army brigadier general.

The Gazette (Montreal)

May 22, 1997, Thursday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. A21

LENGTH: 186 words

HEADLINE: Indonesia seeks closer links to Canadian military: group

BYLINE: OTTAWA CITIZEN

DATELINE: OTTAWA

BODY:

Human-rights advocates are condemning what they say is a move by Indonesia to forge closer ties with the Canadian military.

Kerry Pither of the East Timor Alert Network said her organization opposes any attempt by the Indonesian government for better co-operation with the Canadian armed forces.

Indonesia has the reputation of being one of the world's worst violators of human rights.

The concerns by the Ottawa-based network follow reports that Indonesian military officials would like to conduct joint naval exercises with Canada and establish a permanent military attache in Ottawa. Indonesia is also interested in having some of its police, who are part of the country's

military, trained in Canada.

Foreign Affairs spokesman Jennifer Ledwidge said Indonesia has made no formal request to place a military attache in Ottawa or have Canada conduct training for its police.

April 2, 1997

Dear new ETAN member,

Ledwidge, however, said the idea of bilateral naval relations between the two countries has been "informally discussed." She added that the idea of a formal request "does not equal that Canada is considering a response."

Thank you for joining the East Timor Alert Network (ETAN). This is a very important year for East Timor and for us to work together to free East Timor. A great deal of effort from many Canadians over the past ten years has really made a difference for East Timor in Canada and internationally. There is so much demand for information now, please help us to share the story of East Timor, Canadian complicity and action that we can take to help the people of East Timor.

The Vancouver Sun

May 22, 1997, Thursday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; NATIONAL NEWS: IN BRIEF

LENGTH: 95 words

HEADLINE: Closer Indonesia links criticized

BYLINE: SOUTHAM NEWSPAPERS

DATELINE: OTTAWA

BODY:

Human rights advocates are condemning the idea of closer ties between Indonesia and Canada, saying it would legitimize the Indonesian government's actions.

Indonesia has the reputation of being one of the world's worst violators of human rights.

The concerns by the Ottawa-based East Timor Alert Network follow reports that Indonesian military officials would like to conduct joint naval exercises with Canada and establish a permanent military attache in Ottawa. Indonesia is also interested in having some of its police, who are part of the country's military, trained in Canada.

(END)

We have enclosed a membership package to give you some initial access to information and action resources. Please e-mail us at etantor@web.net if you have access to e-mail and would like to receive urgent action alerts. ETAN generally sends out 2-3 newsletters a year.

There are many ways for you to get involved with ETAN and to help East Timor. This letter comes from the National Office in Toronto, however, ETAN has thirteen chapters from coast to coast. One of the best ways to help East Timor is to get involved with a local ETAN chapter if there is one in your city (please see enclosed list).

In addition, you can always write letters to the Canadian government to tell them about your concerns and to ask that they support East Timor's right to self-determination. You can refer to our update page in the enclosed newsletter and ACTivist for more details on letter writing. When you receive our newsletter it will always give you ideas on action you can take for East Timor. You can also organise a film showing in your community or meet with your MP about your concerns for the issue of East Timor.

If you live in Toronto and we have your telephone number on our data base we will definitely call you when East Timor related activities are taking place in the city. Please send us your telephone and Email details if you have not already. If you live in Toronto and would like to get more involved with our local chapter please call us at 416 531-5850. If you live in one of the cities listed on our ETAN Addresses sheet please contact that chapter directly to get involved with your local ETAN group.

Thanks again for supporting East Timor and joining ETAN. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you need more information.

Sincerely,

To unsubscribe, send an e-mail to majordomo@cupw-sttp.org with UNSUBSCRIBE ETAN-ALL in the body of the message. To get a day's messages in one clump (called a digest) send a message with ETAN-ALL DIGEST If you've got a question, concern or problem, send e-mail to clawson@cupw-sttp.org

Li-Lien Gibbons
National Office Coordinator

Arms to Indonesia

The Liberal government is propping up a dictatorship through trade and arms sales.

by David Webster



ASEAN Foreign Ministers Conference, Vancouver B.C.

photo: Elaine Brière

The Liberal government has resumed the sale of weapons to a country best known for its brutal occupation of East Timor. Officials at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade have issued five permits for the export of Canadian military goods to Indonesia, valued at \$5,763,000, in less than two years.

That's close to the figure that was authorized during the entire 1980s, according to Sharon Scharfe, national coordinator of the East Timor Alert Network (ETAN), a grass roots association founded in 1987 as a special project of the Canadian Council of Churches. Scharfe spent months digging through government documents and submitted a small flood of access to information requests before finally learning about the permits issued in 1994 and the first part of 1995.

"I am appalled at the reply I received. The ongoing genocidal actions being perpetrated by the Indonesian government and military in East Timor over the last 20 years, resulting in the killing of over one-third of the population, make it proportionally the worst case of genocide since World War II," Scharfe said.

East Timor, a tiny ex-Portuguese colony, declared its independence in 1975. Ten days later, an invasion force from neighbouring Indonesia arrived. Amnesty International and the local Catholic church have put the death toll

at between 200,000 and 300,000. Repeated calls for a referendum on independence by the territory's Bishop, Carlos Ximenes Belo, have fallen on deaf ears.

Belo's appeal for international support has recently been echoed by the moderator of East Timor's smaller Protestant church, traditionally dominated by Indonesian soldiers. "They are trying to Islamize our people," said Rev. Arlindo Marcal during a recent visit to Toronto. He said the key to the Indonesian regime's continuing occupation was the financial backing it gets from countries like Canada.

The Liberal Agenda

After meeting this spring with foreign ministers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Canadian foreign minister André Ouellet declared that human rights would no longer get in the way of trade promotion.

The announcement raised some eyebrows, but it was an honest explanation of what has become the new Liberal foreign policy agenda. In its 1995-96 International Trade Business Plan, Ottawa had already identified Indonesia, China and other top-drawer human rights violators as priority markets for military exports.

That's more than the old Conservative government ever did. "We were much stricter on arms exports than the Liberals," said Barbara McDougall, Canada's foreign minister until 1993. "I don't recall signing any [permits] for strategic arms exports or offensive equipment [to Indonesia]...We had a problem with the East Timor situation." The figures bear her out. There are no arms export permits to Indonesia recorded for 1992 or 1993. She even slashed aid following a 1991 massacre.

Ironically, Canada's official policy on arms exports is unchanged. A February white paper on foreign policy repeated the long-time mantra on weapons sales, stating Ottawa would "deny export permits that are destined to a country where they may be used to abuse human rights or where there are actual or imminent hostilities."

"They're not given willy-nilly," claimed foreign affairs spokesperson Charles Larabie, adding that applications are subjected to "fairly detailed scrutiny."

Activists find that all the more disturbing. If several departments are approving applications to sell military goods to Indonesia, then the official policy means nothing. Indonesia is involved in at least three counter-insurgency wars, and virtually all of the weapons used by its army and police are foreign-made. A helicopter engine made by Pratt and Whitney in Montreal and designated as non-offensive, can easily end up powering an Indonesian military helicopter.

Canada, of course, is not the main arsenal for the Indonesian armed forces. That dubious honour was held for years by the United States. With U.S. legislators cracking down (Congress last year banned the sale of small arms to Indonesia, citing the war in East Timor), Britain is now the leading supplier. But Canadian arms are playing a role, according to the East Timorese resistance.

Arms sales are also undermining diplomatic efforts. "This gives a mixed message to both Canadians and the Indonesian government that while the Canadian government is concerned about human rights violations, it will continue to export military products that can facilitate such violations," said Scharfe. "Wouldn't a more cohesive strategy include expressing concern about the human rights violations in East Timor and Indonesia, accompanied by a ban on defence products exports?" That's the approach, in fact, that has been taken up by Italy, Ireland and Sweden, which have all announced arms embargos on Indonesia.

The Liberal policy shift, however, goes far beyond arms. Indonesia has been identified as a top partner in Canada's new hard-nosed and dollar-driven foreign policy. "After 27 years in Canada's foreign service, including assignments in six countries, I find Indonesia offers the best fit for Canadian economic interests I have seen," said Lawrence Dickenson, Canada's ambassador to Indonesia.

Indonesia is already Canada's top export market in Southeast Asia. In 1994, two-way trade topped \$1 billion for the first time, and continues to grow at ten percent annually. Canadian investments are already at \$5 billion, led by Inco's massive - and still expanding - open-pit nickel mine in the once-pristine rain forest of Sulawesi. Investors range from Bata

Shoes to Manulife to Gulf Canada Resources. The path is smoothed by generous financing and several new institutional links, including a Canadian investment advisor posted inside Indonesia's investment planning board, funded by the government's Canadian International Development Agency.

And interest is sky-rocketing. Hundreds of Canadian business people crowded into "Partnering with Indonesia" seminars presented by the Canadian Exporters' Association in Vancouver and Toronto in May. Keynote speaker Sanyoto Sastrowardoyo, Indonesia's state minister for investment, hawked his country's advantages as stability, natural resources, a large market and the cheapest labour in the region (the average worker earns \$1 a day, less than half the official minimum wage). He said Indonesia's 25-year industrialization plan launched last year depends on foreign investment for its success. "The challenging target of private investment has more than doubled compared to that of the last five years," he told delegates in Toronto.

Dissent is on the upswing in Indonesia, and Indonesian human rights activists say the country could easily fragment on the death of its elderly dictator, General Suharto. But the new Canadian trade representatives in Indonesia say they have no dealings with the opposition sector. Instead of seeking out dialogue with dissidents, as was done with South Africa, Canada seems to have chosen to prop up a dictatorship.

David Webster is a Toronto-based writer and coordinator of the East Timor Alert Network. ETAN has groups from coast



The weapons salesman

to coast. For more information contact PO Box 562, Station P, Toronto, ON M5S 2T1. Phone/fax (416) 531-5850, email: etantor@web.apc.org

EAST TIMOR ALERT NETWORK / CANADA

SHARON SCHARFE, National Coordinator
P.O. Box 1031, Station B
Ottawa, ON K1P 5R1
CANADA
Phone: 1-613-822-1227 Fax: 1-613-834-2021



April 20, 1995

Honourable Roy MacLaren and Honourable Andre Ouellet
Ministers for International Trade and Foreign Affairs
House of Commons
Ottawa, ON
K1A 0A6

Dear Mr. MacLaren and Mr. Ouellet,

Re: Issuance of Export Permits for the supply of military goods to Indonesia

Once again, I am writing one letter to two different Ministers, for I feel that the topic comes under the mandate of both your portfolios. I have just received the reply from the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade regarding an Access to Information request I filed in January regarding the issuance of export permits for the supply of Canadian military goods to Indonesia. I wanted to know details regarding exports that had been issued since the Liberals came to power in 1993. I am appalled at the reply I received.

According to the reply, five permits have been issued during the period (November, 1993-January 20, 1995), none during the latter part of 1993, three during 1994 and two during the first three months of this year. All five permits were for goods classified under Export Control List Item No. 2010 ... The total value of the exports covered by the five permits is \$5,763,000.

How can you justify the issuance of such permits? Action by the Canadian government during the first part of this year had left me moderately encouraged by the stronger position Canada was taking on human rights violations in East Timor, both bilaterally and at the UN Human Rights Commission.

These export permits are particular hypocritical in light of your statements made in the Foreign Policy White Paper released in February 1995 (at the same time as permission was being granted for these military export permits), "Canada in the World", where it is stated at page 33, in the section on arms control, that

Canadian leadership in this area is demonstrated by our controls on the export of military goods, which are among the most restrictive of Western countries. These controls deny export permits when, among other reasons, the goods are destined to a country where they may be used to abuse human rights or where there are actual or imminent hostilities.

The ongoing genocidal actions being perpetrated by the Indonesian government and military in East Timor for the last 20 years, resulting in the killing of over one-third of the population, making it proportionally the worst case of genocide since World War II, can certainly be classified as "actual hostilities". In light of this, how does the Canadian government justify the continued issuance of such military export permits?

I am attaching a copy of the reply to my Access to Information request for ease of reference. I will look forward with great interest to your reply.

Sincerely,

Sharon Scharfe.

Sharon Scharfe
National Coordinator
East Timor Alert Network

cc: Warren Allmand, MP
Lucien Bouchard, MP
Jean Charest, MP
Nic Leblanc, MP
Svend Robinson, MP
Raymond Chan (Secretary of State, Asia-Pacific)
Marius Grinius (Director, Southeast Asia, DFAIT)
Vera Fernandes (Embassy of Portugal)

Minister for International Trade



Ministre du Commerce International

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0G2

MAY - 1 1995

Ms. Sharon Scharfe
National Coordinator
East Timor Alert Network/Canada
4249 Baseline Rd.
R.R. #2
Ramsayville, Ontario
K0A 2Y0

Dear Ms. Scharfe:

Thank you for your letter of March 6, 1995 concerning Canadian military exports to Indonesia which was also addressed to my colleague, the Honourable André Ouellet, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Human rights in Indonesia, and particularly in East Timor, are an important issue in our bilateral relationship. For this reason, exports of military goods to Indonesia are restricted to those items where there is no reasonable risk that they might be used against the civilian population. Items subject to Canada's export controls policy, however, span a wide range from ammunition to helicopters and radar systems. Exporters of goods falling under this policy are aware of the requirement for export permits and all applications are reviewed on a case-by-case basis by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade in consultation with the Departments of National Defence and Industry Canada.

I trust that this information is helpful.

Yours sincerely,

Roy MacLaren
Roy MacLaren

Sharon R.A. Scharfe, 7/28/97 7:39 AM, PET News Release FYI

Date: Mon, 28 Jul 1997 07:39:57 -0400 (EDT)
X-BlackMail: ts20-14.ott.iSTAR.ca, ts20-14.ott.iSTAR.ca, pet@web.net, 198.53.6.157
X-Authenticated-Timestamp: 07:39:57(EDT) on July 28, 1997
X-Sender: pet@pop.web.net
Mime-Version: 1.0
To: etantor@web.net
From: "Sharon R.A. Scharfe" <pet@web.net>
Subject: PET News Release FYI

PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR EAST TIMOR
International Secretariat
Suite 116, 5929-L Jeanne D'Arc Blvd., Orleans, ON K1C 7K2
Ph.: 1-613-822-1227 Fax: 1-613-834-2021 E-Mail: pet@web.net

News Release

For Immediate Release

July 27, 1997

FOREIGN MINISTER AXWORTHY AUTHORIZES
THE RESUMPTION OF SALES OF MILITARY GOODS
TO INDONESIA

OTTAWA -- On the eve of Minister Axworthy's official visit to Indonesia, the International Secretariat of Parliamentarians for East Timor has obtained information via an Access to Information request that in the last four months of 1996, Foreign Minister Axworthy personally authorized five export permits for Canadian military goods destined for Indonesia, goods with a total value of \$32,285,205.86.

While such permits do not necessarily result in sales, the ATI request, which was stalled at Foreign Affairs for five months, indicates that in this case sales of \$1,638,426 have already been registered.

"It is just scandalous that Canada should be complicit in the abuses committed by the Indonesian military against the people of East Timor," said Sharon Scharfe, Director of the International Secretariat of Parliamentarians for East Timor, based in Ottawa. "And what makes this all the more appalling are Lloyd Axworthy's promises to personally limit military sales to Indonesia." There were no military sales to Indonesia in 1995, the year before Axworthy took over the foreign affairs portfolio.

The permits issued were for goods in categories including: "military vehicles such as armoured personnel carriers and military transport trucks"; "military aircraft and helicopters"; and related parts and components for these categories. As well, a permit was issued for "specialized equipment for military training or for simulating military scenarios".

Canada's foreign policy regarding military exports states that military export permits may be denied for goods destined to countries "involved in or under imminent threat of hostilities".

"Given the 21 year illegal occupation of East Timor, and resultant deaths of more than 1/3 of the population of East Timor, it can be concluded that Indonesia is indeed a country involved in hostilities and should thus be denied such military goods from Canada," said Scharfe.

Minister Axworthy authorized these military export permits and sales at the same time that the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to two East Timorese "for their work toward a just and peaceful solution to the conflict in East Timor". In his acceptance speech, Nobel Laureate José Ramos Horta noted that "it is repulsive that the Western countries that most loudly make rhetorical speeches about human rights are the ones that manufacture the

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PAGE FOR PAGE THREE

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Sharon R.A. Scharfe, 7/28/97 7:39 AM, PET News Release FYI

most weapons...%

Over the past two months, the latest in a long series of massive crackdowns has been underway by the Indonesian military in East Timor. More than 40 people have been killed, and according to Amnesty International, at least 110 East Timorese are being held today by the Indonesian police without charges. Amnesty International also has very real concern that those detained are undergoing torture.

The International Secretariat of Parliamentarians for East Timor calls upon the Foreign Minister to immediately halt all sales of military goods to Indonesia until Indonesia is in compliance with UN Security Council Resolutions on East Timor, which call for an immediate withdrawal of Indonesia's troops from East Timor.

While in Jakarta, Canada's Foreign Minister is asked to express Canada's support for the UN Security Council Resolutions on East Timor, as well as advocate a UN solution to the issue of East Timor; a solution that must include an independent, and internationally moderated vote of self-determination by the people of East Timor.

Minister Axworthy will be in Jakarta July 29-31, 1997, and will be meeting with, among others, Indonesian President General Suharto, the man who ordered the invasion of East Timor.

- 30 -

For further information concerning this Access to Information Request, or regarding Parliamentarians for East Timor, please contact the International Secretariat.

For more information on Parliamentarians for East Timor, Please Contact:
Sharon Scharfe, International Secretariat
Parliamentarians for East Timor
Suite 116, 5929-L Jeanne D'Arc Blvd., Orleans, ON K1C 7K2 CANADA
Fax: 1-613-834-2021
E-Mail: pet@web.net



For Immediate Release: July 29, 1997

GROUPS TO PROTEST ARMS SALES TO INDONESIA

The East Timor Alert Network (Toronto) and the Indonesia Solidarity Network will hold a picket and occupation of the **office of Bill Graham, MP, 365 Bloor St E, at 1:30 pm tomorrow, Wednesday July 30**, to demand that Graham speak out against the government's authorization of arms sales to Indonesia.

East Timor Alert Network

National Office:

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Toronto, ON

M5S 2T1

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email: etantor@web.apc.org

As disclosed yesterday by Parliamentarians for East Timor in Ottawa, the Department of Foreign Affairs issued permits for more than \$32 million in arms sales to Indonesia in the last four months of 1996. Sales of \$1.6 million have already been registered as a result of these permits. Bill Graham was the Chair of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs at the time these permits were issued, and therefore probably gave his consent and approval.

"Indonesia is widely recognized as one of the world's major human rights abusers," said Li-Lien Gibbons of ETAN-Toronto. "East Timor has been under illegal occupation by Indonesia for 21 years, and at least one-third of the population has died as a result. Arbitrary arrests, torture and extrajudicial executions continue on an almost daily basis. The sale of any arms or arms components to such a brutally repressive regime can only give moral support to their actions in East Timor and elsewhere."

"It must be understood," said Maggie Helwig of the Indonesia Solidarity Network, "that Indonesia is in effect a military dictatorship, and the Indonesian military's primary function is internal repression. Indonesian policy-makers see the army's job as maintaining internal order, and therefore any arms exports to Indonesia are likely -- in fact, almost surely -- going to be used for internal repression. This is clearly against Canada's own guidelines; Lloyd Axworthy and any other government ministers who consented to these permits are in violation of both Canadian and international standards for the sale of arms. If Bill Graham will not speak out clearly against these exports, he has violated the trust of the citizens of Canada by going against clearly-expressed guidelines."

Local ETAN

Chapters:

Vancouver

Calgary

Winnipeg

Windsor/

Essex County

Guelph

Toronto

Ottawa

Montréal

Halifax

Newfoundland/Labrador

Just days ago in Jakarta, Indonesia's capital, scores of armed soldiers stopped a peaceful protest march and arrested about 85 people. Some of these people will face lengthy jail sentences, simply because they were "handing out a pamphlet criticizing the government." Meanwhile, in East Timor, Amnesty International estimates that at least 110 people are being held without charges, and many of them may be undergoing torture.

Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy is currently in Indonesia. ETAN, along with Nobel Prize laureate José Ramos Horta, has asked him to request a meeting with the jailed leader of the East Timorese resistance, Xanana Gusmao.

For more information, contact

**Li-Lien Gibbons, East Timor Alert Network,
(416) 531-5850**

**Maggie Helwig, Indonesia Solidarity Network,
(416) 537-7290**

From pet Wed Aug 21 11:11:39 1996
Return-Path: <pet>
Received: by web.net
via send-mail with stdio
id <m0OutEwV-000ARpC@web.net>
for etantor; Wed, 21 Aug 96 11:11:39 -0400 (EDT)
(\###\ Smail3.1.30.12.0 #30.1 built 5-jul-95)
Message-Id: <m0OutEwV-000ARpC@web.net>
Date: Wed, 21 Aug 96 11:11:39 -0400 (EDT)
From: pet (Sharon Scharfe)
To: etantor, etanvan
Subject: re: canadian mil. exports to indon.
Status: RO

Just a quick note -- my memory is fading fast -- did I tell you that Axworthy told PET who' actually exported military goods to Indon in 1994? If I didn't my apologies -- it was Marconi for radio equipment (radar? do they do that?) -- ostensibly for purposes of protecting their national borders, blah blah blah...

Sharon



April 21, 1993

The Honourable John Bosley, P.C., M.P.
House of Commons
Room 458, Confederation Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A6

Dear John:

I am pleased to convey to you and to the Standing Committee on External Affairs and International Trade the response of the Government to your Report The Future of Canadian Military Goods Production and Export. I wish to express our appreciation for the work of the Committee on a difficult and complex subject.

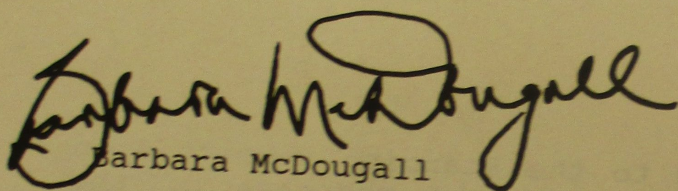
Attached are detailed responses to recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, which concern various issues such as efforts to control international weapons proliferation, the need for export controls, disarmament and development, defence procurement, the Defence Industries Productivity Program, and a Centre to address the issue of conversion of defence production to civilian uses.

Recommendations 5-15 concern export controls on military goods. The Canadian system of export controls is widely regarded as second to none in the world. Had other countries adopted our system much of the proliferation and build-up in recent years of conventional arms in certain troubled regions of the world could have been avoided. The Canadian system points the direction in which many other countries are now moving.

Nonetheless, the Canadian export control system has had to adapt to profound changes in the world in recent years: the end of the Cold War; increasing ethnic and regional violence which has added a disturbing dimension to our traditional concern over arms proliferation and build-up; and an increasingly competitive global trading environment, to name only a few. The Government therefore is continually examining the system to ensure that it fulfils its objectives and functions effectively.

In this context the Report and recommendations of the Committee, and the public consultation it has undertaken and the extensive evidence it has heard, are most useful. As it adapts the export controls policy to changing circumstances the Government will take carefully into account the issues that have been raised and the views expressed. In particular it will consider the need expressed by the industry for greater transparency and shorter turnaround times. It will consider the competitiveness impact of any modified export controls system. It will take as a basic premise that the system must continue to ensure that exports of military goods are in harmony with the high priority that Canada accords the preservation of human rights and the energetic pursuit of international and regional security.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Barbara McDougall'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name 'Barbara' being more prominent and the last name 'McDougall' written in a more compact, connected style.

Enc.

DETAILED RESPONSES

Recommendation 1: The Committee endorses the efforts to date of the government to achieve tighter multilateral controls on weapons proliferation and recommends that those efforts be redoubled.

Response:

As the Committee noted, Canada has been a leader in efforts to achieve tighter multilateral control over the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, and of the excessive build-up of conventional armaments in regions of instability.

Key components of the Government's non-proliferation strategy include, inter alia, enhancing the scope and effectiveness of existing multilateral export control regimes such as the Australia Group (chemical and biological weapons), the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Missile Technology Control Regime (MCTR), the adoption of a Chemical Weapons Convention banning the acquisition, possession or use of chemical weapons, strengthening the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, and enhancing transparency in conventional arms transfers.

In addition, responding to the threat posed by the proliferation of nuclear weapons technology the Prime Minister, in a speech at Johns Hopkins University in May, 1992, announced a seven-point programme of action that would form the basis of the Canadian approach to dealing with this problem.

This programme of action includes calling for the indefinite extension of, and universal adherence to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, strengthening export controls on nuclear weapons technology, curtailing the potential sale of nuclear brainpower to pariah states, encouraging security cooperation in areas of tension, achieving a moratorium on nuclear testing, and gaining the assurance of nuclear-weapon states that nuclear weapons will not be used against non-nuclear weapon states.

Canadian efforts to date have contributed to a broadening of the list of materials controlled by the Australia Group, the successful transformation of the MCTR into an instrument to control the spread of missile systems and technology for all categories of weapons of mass destruction, and the establishment of a United Nations Arms Register. In addition Canada was an original signatory to the Chemical Weapons Convention when it opened for signature in January 1993.

Advancing efforts to control the proliferation of weapons will remain one of Canada's foremost international security policy objectives. Canada will continue to be active in multilateral fora and on a

bilateral basis to ensure that this question is accorded ongoing international attention.

Recommendation 2: The Committee recommends that the government continue to support efforts to expand the United Nations arms registry, with a view to including eventually all global trade in military goods and components, and all national military goods inventories.

Response:

Canada was one of the first countries to suggest that the establishment of an arms register would be an important and useful transparency enhancing measure which could further international non-proliferation objectives. Canada played an important role both as a co-sponsor of the United Nations resolution and subsequently as a member of the UN Panel of Governmental Experts established to elaborate the technical procedures by which the arms register will function and to prepare a report on the early expansion of the scope of the register.

Canada is committed to ensuring that the arms register fulfils its potential to help prevent dangerous and destabilizing accumulations of conventional weapons that can fuel regional conflicts.

As a measure of its commitment Canada is so far the only country to announce that in its submission to the arms register, due by April 30, 1993 it will also include data on its military holdings which would not otherwise be required until 1994.

Recommendation 3: The Committee therefore recommends that, as long as Canada continues to produce military goods, the Government of Canada continue to operate a military goods export control system.

Response:

Canada requires armed forces with secure access to the equipment they need to perform tasks they may be called on to undertake -- whether these be home defence, fulfilling our responsibilities to our allies, or engaging in peacekeeping and other internationally-mandated activity.

Few if any countries are now self-sufficient in military equipment. Much of the required equipment must therefore be imported. On the other hand the viability of those Canadian producers who are competitive depends on their ability to export, under careful controls, various goods required for reasonable defence purposes.

Exports of such military goods are thus a legitimate and important commercial enterprise which, like other industrial and export endeavour, receives government assistance and support.

Defence related industries bring highly skilled jobs to thousands of Canadians. They enhance our competitiveness by providing access to technologies and skills (particularly in the aerospace sector) which can be applied to civilian production.

There is no contradiction between these security and commercial considerations and Canada's strong commitment to work towards the maintenance of international order and stability and to take a strong stand against human rights abuses. All these are interrelated and essential to Canadian security.

Canada does not export military goods indiscriminately. Except for exports to the United States, all Canadian military exports are subject to a strict export controls policy and require an export permit.

In particular the Secretary of State for External Affairs must personally approve applications for all exports of military goods to countries that

- pose a threat to Canada or its allies;
- are involved in or under imminent threat of hostilities;
- are under United Nations Security Council sanctions; or
- have a persistent record of serious violations of the human rights of their citizens, unless it can be demonstrated that there is no reasonable risk that the goods might be used against the civilian population.

Applications for export permits are reviewed on the basis of thorough discussion, best available information, and careful judgement about the uses to which equipment can be put and the impact of the export on the local and regional situation. The Secretary of State for External Affairs makes a decision on a case-by-case basis.

Canada will thus continue for the foreseeable future to produce and export military goods, and will continue to operate a military goods export control system.

Recommendation 4: The Committee recommends that the nature, results, and controls over exports of nuclear-related materials, systems, technology and components be the subject of a parliamentary study in the near future.

Response:

The Committee recognized that the question of exports of nuclear materials was outside its mandate and its observations were tentative. Whether parliament chooses to undertake further study is, of course, its decision to make.

The Government would, however, observe that the Committee's observations address two very distinct issues: exports of nuclear items that would contribute to the development or proliferation of nuclear weapons; and the manufacture of components, for close allies, of certain weapons systems that **are capable of** delivering nuclear weapons.

The Government's obligations under the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty are clear, and they are being met. Canada adheres to its multilateral export control undertakings regarding nuclear non-proliferation. Canadian nuclear non-proliferation policy is designed to ensure that Canadian exports do not contribute to the development of nuclear explosive devices. Canada is in the forefront of global efforts not only to prevent, but to reduce, nuclear proliferation.

Recommendation 16: The Committee recommends that the Government act upon the 1982 request of the United Nations General Assembly to prepare a national assessment of the relationship between disarmament and development in Canada.

Response:

In April 1982 the Government provided a written response regarding the recommendation of the United Nations Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development that "all Governments ... should prepare assessments of the nature and magnitude of the short and long-term economic and social costs attributable to their military preparations so that their general public may be informed of them."

The Government noted that in support of the United Nations Disarmament/Development Study, the External Affairs Disarmament Fund provided funding for two research projects, by Waterloo and Laval Universities on, respectively, the impact of the USA/Canadian military expenditures and the impact of disarmament on the Canadian economy.

The Government said at the time that such research projects done by persons having no connection with the Government or with activities which might be construed as being "anti-disarmament" were likely to be viewed with fewer reservations than studies prepared by the Government itself.

The Department of External Affairs also funded a contract with a Canadian writer, Mr. Clyde Sanger, who wrote the popular version of the Experts Group Report. The research projects by Waterloo and Laval Universities, and the popular version of the final report, serve to inform the Canadian public of the short- and long-term economic and social costs attributable to Canadian military activities.

Recommendation 17: The Committee recommends that Canadian defence procurement policy aim to foster a leading edge and innovative industrial capability in civilian as well as military high-technology products in areas such as surveillance and monitoring, verification, sovereignty protection and peacekeeping, which represent the military requirements of the future and reflect Canadian values.

Response:

Canadian military requirements of the future will be determined in relation to Canadian defence policy which, in turn, will reflect Canadian values and the changing international security environment. As a member of the world community, Canada seeks the maintenance of a peaceful international order in which to pursue its own interests. As identified in the recently enunciated defence policy, Canada's strategic policy will be used as the basis for further development of the triad consisting of Canadian defence procurement policy, industrial capability, and military high technology products.

In 1986 the Government implemented a significant change in its approach to acquisitions and began to place a much stronger emphasis on high technology, import replacement, and obtaining longer term qualitative industrial and regional benefits. This was supplemented by a 1989 directive that procurement should be used to assist Canadian firms in becoming more competitive in domestic and world market places, and not primarily for sustaining Government suppliers.

While operational needs must determine requirements, the procurement program of the Department of National Defence will continue to attempt to foster the development of competitive Canadian leading edge and innovative industrial capabilities, many of which have broad and very frequently, non-military applications. DND will continue to encourage and support industry's efforts to exploit new and expanded civilian markets through DND-initiated research programs. There are many examples of "dual use" projects including communications research projects with significant potential for non-military exploitation in addition to meeting military needs in areas of surveillance and monitoring, verification and peacekeeping. An example of a recent research project which has

enormous potential for use in civilian hospitals is a haemoglobin-based blood substitute, independent of blood type, capable of long-term storage, which was developed in order to provide better treatment of casualties. Another example is the development of satellite communications technologies in the extremely high frequency band to support a reliable and secure world-wide communications capability for DND peacekeeping operations.

Recommendation 18. The Committee recommends that the mandate of the Defence Industry Productivity Program be expanded to assist conversion and diversification, and that it focus primarily on technologies with significant civilian spinoff potential or which assist the integration of military and civilian production.

Response:

The DIPP program exists to promote defence industrial research and development in Canada, most of which also has civilian application. Indeed, in industries such as aerospace, it is often difficult to separate the two. Conversion and diversification are ongoing in these industries as companies constantly adapt the technologies and products they develop to changing markets. Where two decades ago some 70% of aerospace production was going to the defence sector, that figure is now 30% and is predicted to drop to 20% by the year 2005.

Recommendation 19. Where contracted DIPP funds are required to be refunded to the Receiver General as a result of a recipient defence industry closure, the Committee recommends that the government provide equivalent funds to convert associated capital and human resources in consultation with the affected community.

Response:

This condition rarely occurs. Funds would be returned to the Receiver General and not the administering department. Since the use to which equivalent funds would be put would be different from those for which the original grants were given a separate program would be required. There appears to be no need for such a program to address such a specific situation.

Recommendation 20: The Committee recommends that the government support the establishment of a Canadian Diversification and Conversion Research Centre. The Centre should gather and disseminate data on diversification and conversion efforts in Canada and overseas, on federal, provincial and municipal programs which might assist diversification and conversion efforts, and on new products and markets. The Centre should also monitor Canadian international defence production, defence industry support and military goods export control policies, and encourage the establishment of conversion committees.

Response:

The conversion of defence-related industries to the production of civilian goods is, as the Committee recognizes, a complex issue. Few Canadian companies are now engaged exclusively in defence production; conversion to civilian production is thus a constant and ongoing process driven by market forces and competitive strategies. The need of defence and defence-related industries to respond to changing markets and technologies is a subset of the much broader question of adjustment by Canadian industry and the labour force to global technological and economic change. The Government, in partnership with all levels of government in Canada, is addressing this issue actively through programs ranging from the Prosperity Initiative to retraining programs to a revitalization of the social safety net. The Government sees no need to isolate the defence industry for special treatment and sees little practical incremental benefit flowing from the proposed Institute.

CANADA

Canadian arms flood world's war zones

By DAVE TODD
SPECIAL TO THE STAR

OTTAWA — Canadian-made weapons and components reached more than a quarter of the world's warring nations in the past two years, says a new study of global military trends to be published this week.

Since 1993, Canadian military goods have been delivered to 11 of 39 states that last year were embroiled in major armed conflicts, says Project Ploughshares, a Waterloo, Ont.-based research institute.

This was despite supposedly strict federal rules controlling weapons exports to countries at war or involved in serious human-rights violations.

Canada was also the world's seventh-largest arms supplier to the Third World in 1993, with known sales totalling about \$200 million (U.S.), the report says.

The figures lend credence to those who question the Liberals' commitment to curb conventional arms proliferation in the Third World.

"There's no secret in the fact that the government realizes that that's where the markets are," said Ken Epps, research



'Would it be too much to ask, in this 50th-anniversary year of the United Nations, that Canada, the country which introduced the concept of peacekeeping to the world, take the lead in making these two issues global priorities?'

— FLORA MACDONALD

director for Project Ploughshares, which is funded by the Canadian Council of Churches.

"When you look at the picture of arms sales to the U.S. after the Cold War, it's in decline, it's in even more dramatic decline in the case of Europe.

"So the pressure is on Canada, as on other countries, to relax arms controls to accommodate the situation in new markets. In many cases, it's

countries that are involved in human-rights violations and in conflicts that are ordering the weapons."

Project Ploughshares defines a "major armed conflict" as one in which at least 1,000 people have died, either in fighting between the military forces of opposing states or between a government and its internal armed opponents or civilians.

The countries in conflict in

1994 whose government forces used Canadian-made weaponry include Turkey, Peru, Colombia, Myanmar (Burma), India and Israel, Ploughshares says.

In a preface to the report, former external affairs minister Flora MacDonald pleads for Canada to act as a moral leader in pushing for greater control over conventional arms proliferation, as well as clearance of the millions of land mines littering the landscape in war-torn countries around the globe. (Some 1 million people have been the casualties of land mine explosions in the last 15 years.)

"Would it be too much to ask, in this 50th-anniversary year of the United Nations, that Canada, the country which introduced the concept of peacekeeping to the world, take the lead in making these two issues global priorities?" writes MacDonald.

The Project Ploughshares report echoes findings in a U.S. study published last week which argues that "see-no-evil" export policies have put U.S.-supplied weapons at the centre of most of the world's ethnic and territorial conflicts.

This report, based in part on

U.S. government documents and issued by New York's New School of Social Research, says that in 45 of 50 armed conflicts since the 1980s, one or more combatant parties obtained U.S. weaponry or military technology prior to the outbreak of war.

Both analyses make the point that while global military spending as a whole continues to drop in the mid-1990s, there has been no comparable shift toward building peace nor any parallel decline in the destructiveness of conflicts currently under way around the world.

Indeed, "small arms — the ones that do most of the killing on the planet — are relatively cheap, and business in small arms is booming," Project Ploughshares says.

In the conflict zones, "the majority of deaths are caused by imported AK-47 (assault rifles), machineguns, grenades, mortars and armored vehicles."

In Rwanda, where upwards of 500,000 people were slaughtered last year in one of the deadliest conflicts of the past half-century, "AK-47 assault rifles were reportedly more common than bicycles in 1994," Project Ploughshares notes.

Africa remains the "most warring region on the planet," the report points out: The continent is currently host to 14 major armed conflicts and even more flashpoints loom north and south of the Sahara.

In Algeria, where possibly 40,000 people have died since 1992 in ever-intensifying political violence, one of the continent's most geo-strategically vital and most dangerous cauldrons is boiling over. Government security forces and armed Islamic fundamentalist groups continue to press ahead in a battle no group is clearly winning.

But Project Ploughshares sees grounds for optimism in that global military spending continues to decline, a trend that could focus international attention on the political objective of channeling resources toward peacebuilding.

"The lesson that the world community has yet to understand fully is that security is not primarily a matter of military preparedness," it says. "Peace cannot be enforced where social and economic conditions fail to sustain it."

SOUTHAM NEWS

EAST TIMOR ALERT NETWORK/CANADA

id,

May 14th 1995

I've quickly skimmed the enclosed and have come up with the following companies to focus our activities on with regards to military exports.

- (1) Alliedsignal Aerospatiale Canada Inc. (potential)
- (2) Pratt & Whitney Canada Inc. (potential)
- (The rest are actively exporting military equipment)
- (3) Bombardier Inc., Groupe Canadair (military aircraft)
- (4) Bristol Aerospace Inc. (military weapons)
- (5) Bruin Engineered Parts (ammunition) (military weapons)
- (6) Irvin Industries Canada Ltd. (military weapons)
- (7) Spar Aerospace Ltd. (surveillance equipment, Infrared, military)
- (8) Spar Aerospace Ltd., Spar Applied^{ed} Systems (Aircraft assembly) (military weapons).

Yuck! Looks like it is Bombardier w the \$5.7 mil. military export permits.

What do you think about some CD on "later this year" with regards to some of the above?

Happy reading!!
Sharon.

for further information:

P.O. Box 1031, Station B., Ottawa, ON K1P 5R1 CANADA
Phone: (613) 822-1227 Fax: (613) 834-2021

April 24, 1995

Dear Members of ETAN's Steering Committee,

This is truly unusual to be writing to you twice in weeks. However, I feel that the importance of the content that are enclosed merited the expense of further postage.

Once again, I am only sending one copy to each ETAN feel free to copy and disseminate the contents to those you might be interested.

The one thing I would ask you to do with the enclosed I would like you to write, on behalf of your local ETAN group two letters: one to Andre Ouellet and Roy MacLaren, with copies to all MPs in your area; and a separate letter to Bill Graham who is the Chair of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs. I am in the process of approaching several members of the Committee to have a special session this Fall on East Timor. If Mr. Graham has been approached to meet on such an issue by Canada (particularly by ETAN/Toronto, given that that is his riding) may be more amenable to such a session when approached by local MPs.

Once again, I would ask that you keep me apprised of activities regarding Canadian military exports to Indonesia, especially as your activities relates with Members of Parliament.

Please let me know if your address is changing for the future.

Sincerely,

Sharon

Encl.

Minister of Foreign Affairs



Ministre des Affaires étrangères

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0G2

AUG - 9 1995
ADUT

Mr. David Webster
51 Margueretta Street
Toronto, Ontario
M6H 3S4

Dear Mr. Webster:

Thank you for your letter of May 27, 1995
regarding Canadian military exports to Indonesia.

Human rights in Indonesia, and particularly East Timor, are an important issue in our bilateral relationship. For this reason, exports of military goods to Indonesia are restricted to those items where there is no reasonable risk that they might be used against the civilian population. Items subject to Canada's export controls policy, however, span a wide range from ammunition to helicopters and radar systems. Exporters of goods falling under this policy are aware of the requirement for export permits and all applications are reviewed on a case by case basis by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade in consultation with Industry Canada and the Department of National Defence.

I trust this information is helpful.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'André Ouellet'.

André Ouellet

Canadian Arms Sales to Indonesia - Summary of
Research by Sharon Scharfe, ETAN/Ottawa

Message 11 (109 lines)

From etanott Sun Feb 13 19:23:06 1994

Return-Path: <etanott>

Date: Sun, 13 Feb 94 19:18 EST

From: etanott (Peter Monet)

To: pws@cuug.ab.ca

Subject: Re: CANADIAN ARMS SALES TO INDONESIA

Cc: cscheiner@igc.apc.org, etanla@igc.apc.org, etantor, etanvan, etanwec,
fbp@igc.apc.org

Hi Paul,

I apologize for my tardiness in replying. I have been rather busy ever since the new year began and am just getting caught up on correspondence, my thesis, my life, etc..

Your request is HUGE! And to be honest, I am interested in what you find out -- I do not have all that you are looking for. But I can provide you with what I know. (I'm doing my Master's thesis and this is part of the topic I'm covering.)

In the summer of 1992 I filed an Access to Information request to External Affairs for a list of all military export permits that had been issued to Canadian companies for purposes of exports to Indonesia. The reply was interesting, but not illuminating. I found out that External Affairs does not have ANY records on such military export permits to 1990; and that for the period I asked, the details are as follows:

1990: Five export permits for non-offensive military equipment to Indonesia were issued. The permits cover proposed exports totalling approximately \$3.7 million and include parachutes, aircraft engines and airborne radar/electronic equipment.

1991: Only three export permits, totalling \$73,827 in value and covering exports of temperature control equipment and goggles for testing and evaluating purposes, were issued to Canadian companies

ACTUAL EXPORTS: Approximately \$28,e
the names of the companies granted these export permits.

However, I did not stop at what External Affairs was able to provide. I wrote to Project Ploughshares (Guelph) on the issue and received the following information. Project Ploughshares filed an Access to Information request with External (I don't know when), but External reported that there were no military exports to Indonesia for 1978, 1988 and 1990.

I also have another chart which I can mail you (I'm not about to type that one) from Project Ploughshares which is a printout from its Canadian Military Industry Database of reported Canadian arms sales to Indonesia since 1980. These reports are from secondary

sources such as newspapers or military journals and cannot be viewed as comprehensive since far from all military contracts are publicly reported. For a variety of reasons, they also do not necessarily correspond to official figures. For example, the export of Pratt & Whitney helicopters engines to the Indonesian aerospace company, IPTN, was classified by Ottawa as civilian even though several of the Bell 412 helicopters built were sold to the Indonesian military. Therefore, Project Ploughshares, based on the view that the end-use defines the nature of the export, has included the reported engine sales in the CMID.

So basically what I am giving you are what the Canadian government will own up to as being military export permits under their odd classifications. Here is the chart from PP Access to Info request:

YEAR	PRODUCT CATEGORY	AMOUNT (\$C)
1979	Annual Total	\$ 52,648
1980	Annual Total	52,505
1981	Annual Total	246,770
1982	Annual Total	1,320,495
1983	Annual Total	1,100,000
1989	EOD Body Armour Type V	100,000
1991	Electronic Equip for Military Use, Computer & Software	27,963
TOTAL:		<hr/> \$5,826,694

It should be noted that while the Canadian government maintains that no permits have been issued for Canadian military equipment to Indonesia since the beginning of 1992, it ignores the fact that it is still technically possible for a Canadian company to apply for and receive a military export permit for export of military goods to Indonesia. Compare this with the cases of Burma, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia, Croatia, South Africa, etc., where Canada has called for an international arms embargo and supported a domestic policy of no arms sales to these countries. Just to protect myself -- what a hassle, I know. But it must be done.

So, if you want me to mail you a copy of the CMID printout, drop me a line and I'll get it to you quickly. And for your reference, I'm sending copies of this note to other ETAN members for their reference (I seem to hoard my info). Let me know if I can help you in any other way. (~~By the~~)

NEWS IN BRIEF

By GLENN COOLY

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SILENT ON EAST TIMOR

While Ottawa decides whether to halt foreign aid to Indonesia amid reports that the country's troops have renewed widespread killings in **East Timor**, local peace activists are condemning the department of external affairs for previously allowing Canadian weapons sales to the south-east Asian nation.

Toronto-based **ACT for Disarmament** estimates external affairs has cleared "tens-of-millions of dollars" worth of direct Canadian military exports to Indonesia since its invasion of East Timor began in 1975. The figure would be larger yet if it included component sales to other arms-manufacturing nations that then sell finished weapons to Indonesia. Direct sales include **Pratt & Whitney** engines for Bell helicopters and **de Havilland** transport planes.

"We know that both of those are types of aircraft that are used in the counter-insurgency war in East Timor," says ACT spokesperson **David Webster**.

Webster adds that while the former Trudeau government rang up the highest export figures — including close to \$18 million in early 1984 alone — the Tories "have kept up military cooperation. We're not like the big arms supplier to Indonesia, but the fact that we are allowing these sales violates external affairs' own guidelines, which say they will not sell to any region in conflict."

An external affairs spokesperson says there were no Canadian arms sales to Indonesia in 1990, and only \$15,000 worth this year. "It was a



Chris Earle (left) and Julian Porter part day that accused the province of dang

radio or something like that," says **Denis Laliberte**. "There's no offensive material involved."

Laliberte adds that external affairs minister **Barbara McDougall** has yet to make a decision on whether to suspend Canadian aid to Indonesia, which totalled close to \$52 million in 1989-90. "It is still under review."

Webster's comments come just after **Amnesty International** released a report describing four alleged massacres in East Timor this month.

QUEEN'S PARK ON TRIAL

Ontario university students, administrators and educators have slammed the Rae government for what they call a "dramatic" underfunding of the province's post-secondary education system.

Participants at a mock trial at the

University of (November 26) ernment of con university syst ingly character ed classrooms professor ratios Doctor **Peter** of the **Council** ties, which or says that the g ing 14 per cen ondary student



NOW Magazine
Nov 28-Dec 4/91
p. 25

DAVID LEE

Come & See the ...

Indonesia East Timor Program

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUNE 20, 1985.

CANADIAN ARMS SALES TO INDONESIA CONDEMNED

The Indonesia East Timor Program (IETP), a church-funded human rights organization, has condemned a Canadian government-backed attempt to sell military equipment to Indonesia. Indonesia has been strongly criticized by the U.N. for its illegal invasion and occupation of East Timor, a Portuguese colony.

Information obtained by IETP last week reveals that the Department of External Affairs sponsored a Canadian arms exhibit at the Mandarin Hotel in Djakarta, Indonesia late last year.

The arms show, the first of its kind to Indonesia, advertised military helicopters and hovercraft, artillery computers, communications equipment and radar from 10 Canadian companies including Vega Helicopters, Bell Aerospace Textron, Computing Devices, Canadian Marconi, Spar Aerospace and CAE Electronics.

A brief notice in External Affairs' publication, CANADA-ASEAN (March 1985) says the arms show attracted "representatives from all four of Indonesia's armed forces."

Indonesia's armed forces have been accused by Roman Catholic church and international aid officials of killing up to 200,000 people in East Timor since 1975 (one-third of its population).

Canadian companies Levy Auto Parts, Canadian Marconi, Valcartier Industries Ltd., and Litton Systems Ltd. have already sold military vehicles and radios, ammunition and radar to the Indonesian armed forces.

For further information, contact Julia Morrigan, director of the Indonesia East Timor Program:

(705) 748-1554 (days)

(705) 745-9805 (evenings)

P.O. Box 1672

Peterborough, Ontario

Canada K9J 7S4