

Further Reading

Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, Washington, ACDA, 1986.

Regehr, E., Arms Canada, Toronto, Lorimer, 1987.

Regehr, E. and Rosenblum, S., Canada and the Arms Race, Toronto, Lorimer and Co., 1983.

SIPRI, World Armaments and Disarmament Yearbook 1987, London, Oxford University Press, 1987.

Sivard, R. L., World Military and Social Expenditures 1986, Washington DC, World Priorities, 1986.

Cross References

Non-Proliferation Treaty
Uranium and Tritium Exports

On 15 July 1983, the Canadian Government announced that it had agreed to allow the testing of the AGM-86B Air-Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM) in Canada. The government stated that the testing of the cruise missile was "linked inextricably to Canada's security as a member of NATO and NORAD and to Canada's policy on arms control and disarmament." The cruise missile is an unmanned vehicle propelled by a jet engine that can carry conventional or nuclear warheads and be sea-, ground- or air-launched. The use of Canadian territory was explained on the ground that it offers extensive stretches of unimpeded cold weather terrain similar to the attack routes into the Soviet Union. Four to six tests per year of the unarmed ALCM are allowed and take place in the first three months of every year to ensure the proper weather conditions. The Government stressed that "this in no way changed Canada's own renunciation of nuclear weapons for our national forces."