

# Arms transfers to Latin America - October 22, 1981

## U.S. Dept. of State, Bureau of Public Affairs - The United States and Latin America: Vital Interests and the Instruments of Power

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Diplomatic and consular service, American

Cuba -- Description and travel

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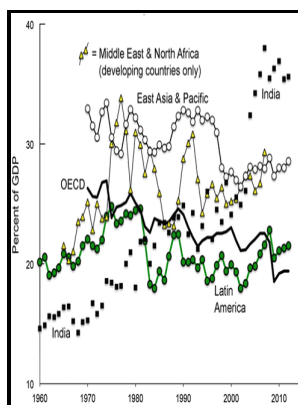
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amended ; , related to modernization of counternarcotics capabilities of certain Latin America and Caribbean countries, prior to repeal by UNROCA and the OAS Transparency Convention UNROCA, the primary global mechanism for arms trade transparency, has had moderate success in Latin America.

### Center for International Policy

Arms sales do not just affect the recipient nation; they also affect the local balance of power, often causing ripple effects throughout the region.

### Pincohet, Arms Merchant

Some arms supplying countries transfer manufacturing technology to other countries, and even engage in collaborative multinational research and development.

### Latin America and the Quest for Nuclear Abolition: From the Treaty of Tlatelolco to the Ban Treaty

Bargaining chips to be exchanged for assured access to oil should be sought in the area of trade. .

### Arms Transfers to Latin America: Toward a Policy of Mutual Respect

The Nicaraguan public sector under Somoza was one of the smallest and least sophisticated in Latin America.

### Arms Transfers to Latin America: Toward a Policy of Mutual Respect

It will also improve the diplomatic flexibility of the United States to play the role of honest broker and to exert moral leverage on dueling parties. II, §517, as added ;

### **Conventional Arms Transfers to Latin America: U.S. Policy**

The most that the United States Army could plan to do, considering its own and other more pressing needs, was to furnish Latin American nations with enough arms to maintain their internal security and fend off external attacks until United States forces could arrive. Such polls are useful because, should the boycott in the plebiscite be high, it is possible that statehood will be the choice of 80 percent of those who do vote. Indeed, the Carter Administration's recognition that the countries of Latin America were both more internally diverse and more integrated into the world political economy than before, led to the conclusion that rather than developing a special foreign policy toward Latin America as a whole, there was a need to combine bilateral with global policies.

### **Conventional Arms Transfers to Latin America: U.S. Policy**

In late 1984, there had been signs that Israel and Nicaragua might be interested in reaching some kind of accommodation. Miami Herald, May 27, 1984.

### **The Iran**

The White House statement announcing this approach regarding arms transactions with Latin America is consistent, in its focus and emphasis, with President Clinton's Conventional Arms Transfer Policy Directive of 1995.

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