

to the establishment of the new international economic order. Among other things, the study will investigate measures to minimize transitional difficulties which may arise in moving from military to non-military industrial production. It will examine, for example, advance planning for changeovers, phased withdrawal from military production, worker retraining on relocation, identification of new markets and such policy options as tax concessions, subsidies and compensation. Should the results of the study reassure those whose employment now depends on military production, they can help in lessening the resistance to disarmament which inherently accompanies such employment.

Canada is contributing to this massive study in a number of ways. The Department of External Affairs has funded two studies dealing with the impact of Canadian and American military expenditures and the impact of disarmament on the Canadian economy. At the time when the comprehensive U.N. study is completed and made public in September of 1981, the Government of Canada will publish a version of it designed for popular reading by the public, again in an effort to heighten public awareness of the issues and lessen anxieties about the effects of disarmament.

Canada's commitment to advancing the disarmament process is exemplified in a number of other steps which have been taken. One is our recent appointment of Mr. Arthur