

tion as a strong advocate of arms control therefore should not be hindered, and could be enhanced.

5. Participation in the research phase will give Canada a stronger voice in the ultimate decision process concerning development and deployment.
6. Strategic defence research is not a new endeavour. The Soviets have had an extensive ballistic missile research program for at least two decades. The U.S. has had a continuing ballistic missile defence research program for many years. The SDI represents a change only in the intensity and breadth of research now proposed. The research will continue in both countries whatever Canada does. Technology will not stand still.
7. SDI research will create a tremendous technological surge and accelerate progress in the areas of remote sensing, computers, communications, artificial intelligence, optics, materials, robotics and many others. Some argue there are other ways to acquire such technology, but none can be viewed as more dramatic in scope or have the same impetus as SDI.
8. Among the major technology camps -- the United States, the U.S.S.R., Europe and Japan -- Canada must choose the one with which it must ally. The choice will be obvious to most Canadians.
9. Within the international aerospace community it is generally accepted that 90 per cent of research and technology are common to civil and military aeronautics. Given the relatively tightly focused research proposed for SDI, spinoff applications to the civil sector should be significantly plentiful.