

covering and on which Canadian expertise exists. This relationship has been the subject of the most ambitious of the several UN disarmament studies since UNSSOD I and will figure prominently at UNSSOD II. Because disarmament and development are both priorities of Canadian foreign policy, it would be appropriate to examine ways, including technical assistance in areas of Canadian expertise, such as seismology and protective measures against CW, in which both objectives may be furthered. Perhaps research in development could be broadened in some instances to promote both disarmament and development.

Research and public information activities form a relatively new part of Canadian policy on arms control and disarmament. In my statement on the occasion of Disarmament Week last October, I outlined various steps which my Department has been taking to encourage research and public information activities in Canada on arms control and disarmament issues. It is my hope that additional funds can be made available to assist the increasing efforts being made by institutions, organizations and individuals across the country. The Department of National Defence, the Canadian International Development Agency, the Department of the Secretary of State, and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council have also contributed to the Government's efforts to implement the recommendations on research and information in the Final Document of UNSSOD I.

Among the benefits of increased research and public information activities can be a greater awareness of the place of arms control and disarmament agreements as means towards the much broader end of a more stable and secure world. I recall the public pessimism two years ago following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. There was a disturbing tendency to denigrate the achievements in arms control and disarmament, to assume the process had come to a halt, and to talk about war as imminent or inevitable. In one of my first speeches as Secretary of State for External Affairs I rejected such analyses. Those self-defeating views have been coming to the fore again in recent months and sometimes become translated into calls for unilateral disarmament. Let me say now, as I said on that same occasion two years ago, disarmament must be by agreement; it must not be unilateral. The negotiation of arms control and disarmament agreements, I concluded, is a security imperative for the eighties. That is why UNSSOD II is important for Canada.

I wish to conclude my statement by saying that I look forward positively to the second Special Session on Disarmament. There is interest and support from a growing number of people in Canada. The hearings of this Committee have served well to bring to Parliamentary and Government attention a range of views and proposals. The Committee's report will be welcomed by the Government in the formulation of Canadian positions to be taken at UNSSOD II.