

high technology. In fact, in recent years a much larger volume of high technology development has resulted from non-military research and development than was previously the case. During the sixties, also, a number of studies concluded that although problems would ensue for certain industries should military spending be reduced significantly, these difficulties would not be insoluble.

In the light of these factors, the United Nations in 1978 directed that an expert group undertake a study on the relationship between disarmament and development or, more explicitly, to determine how disarmament can contribute 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 United Nations' 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.

I realize that I have not spoken of Canada's contribution in many of the disarmament negotiations and discussions now under way, from those on a complete prohibition of nuclear testing, to those on chemical weapons and radiological weapons. Nor have I spoken of the obviously vital relationship between the superpowers, and the various bilateral disarmament discussions and arrangements. However, because these themes are discussed quite frequently, because of their immediacy and importance, I thought you might wish to take a broader and longer-term look at the economic aspect of disarmament, and in particular, the linkage between disarmament and development.

In conclusion, I would like to suggest that those in the academic field, whether as professors or students, have a role to play in this approach to disarmament, both in the