

relations between developed and developing countries, and so enhance prospects for world peace and security.<sup>27</sup>

The recommendations of the study group were to set the course of much of the work and terms of reference for the United Nations on this issue in the following decade. They can be summarized as follows:

- the major military powers especially, and others, should prepare and publicize assessments of the social costs of their military spending;
- all governments should study "the benefits" of reallocation of military spending to a new international economic order that would close the income gap between North and South;
- there should be greater transparency in military spending and transfers;
- preparations should be made for conversion of resources from military to civilian purposes "especially to meet urgent economic and social needs, in particular, in the developing countries", and that any studies and plans be made available to the UN;
- the UN should incorporate the disarmament-development approach into UN work, and should increase its public education efforts on the "social and economic consequences of the arms race.

The group also suggested that the UN consider establishing an international disarmament fund for development.

The Study Group was not the only advocate of a disarmament fund for development. The year the group was established, France once again called for the creation of a fund which would be the depository of disarmament "savings" to be disbursed to meet the needs of developing countries. This time France proposed that the Permanent Members of the Security Council contribute \$US 1 billion seed money. France renewed the proposal in 1980 at the Sandefjord Conference on Disarmament and Development. Also in 1980, the

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<sup>27</sup> Clyde Sanger, Safe and Sound, Disarmament and Development in the Eighties, Ottawa: Deneau, 1982, p.105.