upholding the principle of demilitarization, by forging new policing policies and techniques.[11]

Conclusions

The promotion of economically, socially and environmentally sustainable patterns of development would first and foremost entail major changes in the patterns of production, distribution and consumption in countries of the North. By the same token the promotion of peace and democratic governance in the South, would also entail the reduction of defense expenditures and certain foreign policies in the North.

Addressing the question of military expenditures in the South can either help to divert attention (both North and South) from these central global considerations, or if sufficiently analyzed can offer an opportunity to turn the debate over development assistance in a promising direction. How can development assistance assist governments and especially civil societies in the South (and the North) to address not merely the military, but also militarism–a much broader and dangerous phenomenon, which undermines all efforts to promote greater equity and justice?

For too long, the issue of armed conflicts and peace seems to be absent from the overseas aid considerations, which says a good deal about a major gap in the traditional development debate. One would hope that the examination of military expenditures would open the door to the broader questions. Indeed, more and more of the thinking among NGOs in our region and in the North which point to war and militarism as being often at the root of problems that are dealt with in other "development" ways. Furthermore, the issues of peace and conflict cannot be addressed in isolation from their broader societal context, including the questions of power, oppression and domination are central. Still the debate may provide us with a unique opportunity to help translate an understanding of the peace (military)-development axis into an operation synthesis at the level of development assistance policy. Further support is therefore needed to identify and sustain process by which people, training, technology, equipment and other resources are shifted

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[11]See for example, Gavin Cawthra, *Policing South Africa: The SAP and the Transition for Apartheid* (Zed Press, 1994).