

conditions, contributes to preserving world peace. At the same time they represent a continuing threat of nuclear annihilation and a huge waste of resources which should be deployed for peaceful development. The build-up of arms in large parts of the Third World itself causes growing instability and undermines development. A new understanding of defence and security policies is indispensable. Public opinion must be better informed -- of the burden and waste of the arms race, of the damage it does to our economies, and of the greater importance of other measures which it deprives of resources. More arms do not make mankind safer, only poorer."

To put the argument another way: if even a small fraction of the more than \$500 billions spent annually on military purposes were to be added to the \$20 billions now spent on aid, the possibility of making much faster progress on solving development problems would be greatly enhanced.

We must keep in mind, however, that if we speak of development and disarmament only in relation to each other we ignore a number of important and even overriding factors. For example, our analysis will be incomplete -- perhaps worthless -- if we consider disarmament without taking account of the concept of security, of which disarmament is a part. This results from the fact that for the two military alliances in the developed world, security rests chiefly on a system of deterrence, the essential component of which is a stable balance of forces. Thus, mutual