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MEASURES TO MOBILIZE WORLD PUBLIC OPINION  
IN FAVOUR OF DISARMAMENT

World Disarmament Campaign

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION .....	3
II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS .....	4
BULGARIA .....	4
BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC .....	4
CANADA .....	4
CUBA .....	7
FINLAND .....	8
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC .....	9
JAPAN .....	11
MEXICO .....	11

\* A/36/49, para. 18.

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
NORWAY .....	12
QATAR .....	14
SENEGAL .....	15
SWEDEN .....	16
UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC .....	17

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session", resolution 36/92 C, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it stressed the importance of mobilizing world public on behalf of disarmament,

"Recalling likewise its resolution 35/152 I of 12 December 1980, in which, for the achievement of that purpose, it requested the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the organization and financing of a World Disarmament Campaign under the auspices of the United Nations,

"Having examined the study transmitted by the Secretary-General as an annex to his report of 17 September 1981, 1/

"1. Notes with satisfaction the contents of the study on the World Disarmament Campaign and commends its conclusions;

"2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the experts who assisted him for the prompt and effective manner in which the study was prepared;

"3. Invites all Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General, not later than 15 April 1982, the suggestions and comments which they deem appropriate to formulate for the implementation of the recommendations contained in the study;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament both the study on the World Disarmament Campaign and the opinions thereon received from Governments, in order that the Assembly may take the decisions it considers advisable for the solemn launching of the Campaign, including a pledging conference to take place at the initial stage of the special session."

2. Pursuant to paragraph 4 of the resolution, the Secretary-General submits herewith the replies received from Member States concerning their views related to the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report entitled "Study of the Group of Experts on the Organization and Financing of a World Disarmament Campaign under the Auspices of the United Nations".

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1/ A/36/458.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BULGARIA

[Original: Russian]

[9 April 1982]

(See document A/S-12/15.)

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[12 April 1982]

(See document A/S-12/15.)

CANADA

[Original: English]

[22 April 1982]

1. The Government of Canada considers that the Group of Experts has made a useful contribution to delineating some of the prospects and limitations of a possible World Disarmament Campaign. It is not, of course, sufficient to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament if the expectations raised thereby cannot be met by the achievement of balanced and verifiable disarmament agreements. Support for this objective should be the principal aim of a World Disarmament Campaign. The study sets out a number of guidelines for the achievement of the over-all aim of a World Disarmament Campaign. These guidelines are deserving of closer study in the elaboration of any campaign.
2. Canada wholeheartedly supports the specific objectives as set out in section III of the study: (a) to inform, (b) to educate, and (c) to generate public understanding and support. Since the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the Government of Canada and the many Canadian non-governmental organizations in the disarmament field have intensified their efforts in all these areas. For example, the Government of Canada created the position of Ambassador for Disarmament following the first special session, established a disarmament fund to assist information, research and education activities and developed new publications to inform, educate and generate public understanding.
3. Regrettably, a World Disarmament Campaign would not have a reasonable prospect of reaching the widest cross-section of people in all countries so long as

authoritarian Governments rigidly control access to and content of information outlets. The effect would be that the messages of a World Disarmament Campaign would be received most widely in open societies where information is generally available, while publics ruled by authoritarian Governments would not enjoy similar unfettered access. This is a problem that must be addressed if a World Disarmament Campaign is to be truly universal in scope.

4. Canada strongly endorses the study's recognition that particular attention should be paid to certain groups and professions within societies by virtue of their special influence and multiplier effects. These groups and professions will vary in different countries. We would caution that the select targetting of audiences not be permitted by some Governments to become a smoke-screen for restricting the free flow of information.

5. In some countries more basic and widespread public information and education is required. A significant portion of resources available to the Centre for Disarmament in a World Disarmament Campaign should be concentrated in the developing countries. Consideration should be given to limiting the amount of free hand-out material, other than to priority depositaries such as libraries, except in areas where resources are most scarce.

6. A World Disarmament Campaign should involve the commitment, energies and resources of the United Nations system, Member States and non-governmental organizations working in co-operation. Canada sees an important role for the Centre for Disarmament in this process through intensified efforts, including the production and dissemination of information materials, sponsorship and support of regional seminars, meetings and lectures assistance upon request to Member States and non-governmental organizations and the encouragement of national and regional activities. In particular, it is for consideration whether the Centre might reinforce its information materials in the growing electronic media field. One possibility would be the production and distribution of a disarmament forum series of radio and/or television tapes. Another area for consideration would be a system of grants by the Centre and other United Nations bodies, such as UNESCO, upon application from Member States and non-governmental organizations to pay part of the translation of disarmament information, research studies and education materials in local (non-United Nations) languages if sufficient funds are available. More might also be done to sponsor or support seminars and other meetings in all regions of the world. Special efforts should be made to ensure that the deliberations and documents of such gatherings are widely publicized and available, most particularly within the region, if the "multiplier effect" is to have any meaning.

7. The study identifies the important role United Nations field offices can play in disarmament information and education. All field staff who might be expected to play a part in the supervision or execution of activities in this area should be thoroughly briefed by the Centre for Disarmament at regular intervals on the importance of disarmament information and education and the resources available for this purpose so that proper use can be made of the material which is sent to field offices.

8. Since the Centre for Disarmament is the primary focus within the United Nations system for information, research and education activities in the disarmament field, it should provide the central policy guidance for any World Disarmament Campaign activities within the United Nations system, including Secretariat and field operations and in relation to allied activities of United Nations bodies. This guidance would be of special value in relation to the Department of Public Information which co-operates with the Centre in the preparation of information and education materials.

9. It would be very useful if the Centre for Disarmament was mandated to make a detailed annual report to the First Committee on disarmament information, education and research activities in the United Nations system. A detailed report of this kind, highlighting such subjects as the nature and location of regional seminars and attendant publicity, print runs of information materials in the United Nations languages, distribution of materials by countries, etc., would greatly assist in the evaluation of activities.

10. Canada shares the view expressed in the study that the active participation of Member States is crucial for the success of a World Disarmament Campaign. There should be an opportunity for Member States to report to the United Nations on their own increased efforts in disarmament information, education and research. These national efforts should be fully recognized as being part of any World Disarmament Campaign. It would also be desirable if Governments would disclose full information on defence budgets so that publics could have a reasonable opportunity to assess the nature and magnitude of the disarmament problem. Member States could also demonstrate their commitment to disarmament by giving their publics ample opportunity for the free exchange of ideas on disarmament issues with publics from other regions.

11. Non-governmental organizations too have a significant part to play in disarmament information, research and education. The Government of Canada envisages a particularly important role in a World Disarmament Campaign for non-governmental organizations, in so far as they enjoy grassroots support. If, however, they are to have maximum effect, they should have ample opportunity for exposure to the widest cross-section of views through the free exchange of information. Non-governmental organizations ultimately must be able to draw on support from their publics at large, with the voluntary co-operation of Government, if they are to represent independent expressions of view.

12. Detailed cost estimates are required before consideration is given to the financing proposals outlined in paragraphs 56 and 57 of the study. The Government of Canada would urge the Secretary-General to present a report to the second special session on disarmament providing detailed cost estimates for possible reinforced or new activities within the United Nations system, notably the Centre for Disarmament, in support of a campaign with indicators how these might be met within existing resources.

CUBA

[Original: Spanish]

[30 March 1982]

1. The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that the struggle for peace, a most pressing and decisive task of an international order, is an undertaking for all mankind, which must be carried out by all sectors and forces of all countries. The peoples love and desire peace. War and the arms race are concepts which have been imposed on the peoples and are contrary to their aspirations and interests.
2. The Government of Cuba endorsed the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and, accordingly, reaffirms its support for the principles and statements set forth in that document and, in particular, for those paragraphs which stress the importance of incorporating world public opinion more actively in the struggle for disarmament and the halting of the arms race.
3. In accordance with this position, it supported the proposal submitted by Mexico at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and was also a sponsor of the draft resolution submitted and adopted at the 1981 annual session of the General Assembly.
4. The Government of Cuba considers that, while the World Disarmament Campaign must be carried out under the auspices of the United Nations and also of Governments, a very special role must be played by non-governmental organizations, and, in this regard, the report of the Group of Experts constitutes a commendable statement of ideas, on which the opinions of such non-governmental organizations must be known, in order to achieve the maximum co-ordination and the future success of the Campaign.
5. Generally speaking, the Government of Cuba agrees that, in order to ensure the best co-ordination of the Campaign and the various factors involved, it is necessary to establish a world level (United Nations) and regional and national levels, but it considers that the operational activities directly related to the mobilization of public opinion, particularly at the national level, and even at the regional level also, must constitute the sector where the available sources should be invested as a matter of priority and on a mass scale. In other words, administration of the co-ordination of the Campaign must not involve the creation of large and costly structures requiring allocations from the available funds.
6. Furthermore, it is necessary for the Campaign, without losing its universal character, to have an objective and flexible component also. A disarmament campaign has a particular significance in countries where public opinion and also government opinion maintain an unswerving position in favour of peace and disarmament objectives, and it has a different significance in countries where Governments pursue warlike and pro-armament policies which endanger international peace and security, despite the voice of international public opinion and even the opinion of their own peoples, who, in many cases, are kept on the sidelines or confused with regard to international events and the dangers facing mankind, an

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objective which is, to a large extent, contributed to by the mass media, which are in the hands of private institutions and support the interests of the ruling classes.

7. For the above-mentioned reasons, the Government of the Republic of Cuba is of the opinion that a World Disarmament Campaign should be directed, fundamentally, towards the mobilization of the public opinion of those countries where non-governmental organizations and the institutions which advocate peace and a halt to the arms race do not have the support of the mass media of the Government authorities, because of the warlike and pro-armament policies of such Governments, which are alien to peace.

#### FINLAND

[Original: English]

[12 May 1982]

1. Finland welcomes the study by the Group of Experts on the Organization and Financing of a World Disarmament Campaign under the Auspices of the United Nations (A/36/458). Finland noted with satisfaction the broad support given to resolution 36/92 C, by which the General Assembly commended its conclusions. The report serves to underline the necessity of greater public awareness of the threats of the arms race and its economic and social consequences, and is in keeping with the relevant paragraphs of the Programme of Action of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly on disarmament.

2. Finland fully concurs with the general purpose of the envisaged campaign, i.e. the mobilization of world public opinion on behalf of disarmament measures by addressing the priorities for disarmament laid down, in particular, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session.

3. Finland considers that the report of the group of experts on the campaign, and in particular, its recommendations on its objectives, operational guidelines and constituencies and on activities related to the campaign, provide a good basis for further decisions that the General Assembly may take on the subject. It is to be hoped that the General Assembly at its second special session on disarmament could decide on the launching of the campaign. Some aspects of the implementation of the recommendations may call for further elaboration, in particular the guidelines of the campaign.

4. Of the constituencies of the envisaged campaign, Finland considers non-governmental organizations particularly important. Those organizations have a significant role in the attainment of the specific objectives of the campaign in information, education and the generation of public support.

5. With regard to the activities envisaged and the role of Member States, the Government of Finland has undertaken programmes of disarmament information in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions. A vast number of United Nations studies and documents have been translated into Finnish and disseminated to

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the public, in particular to non-governmental groups. Other broadly based activities have been undertaken annually in the context of the United Nations disarmament week as elaborated in replies by Finland submitted annually to the Secretary-General. The National Board of General Education has reviewed various school curricula from the point of view of giving greater emphasis on themes related to the arms race and disarmament. Experience gained at such activities may prove helpful in designing further programmes, whether national or international.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Original: English]

[5 May 1982]

1. The proposal for carrying out a World Disarmament Campaign is fully in harmony with the provisions contained in paragraphs 99 to 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. In face of the increasing opposition to the cessation of the arms race, it is particularly imperative to mobilize all forces in order to secure peace through effective disarmament measures.

2. The German Democratic Republic holds that the World Disarmament Campaign, as outlined in the study, should have primarily the following objectives:

- (a) Dissemination of in-depth information on:
  - (i) The causes and consequences of the arms race, the growing danger of war, the effects of weapons, in particular nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass destruction, the adverse effects of the continued arms race on the social and economic development of States;
  - (ii) The danger of attempts to trivialize war and play down the threat of war, to justify doctrines on the possibility of limited nuclear warfare and to make people accept the idea of war;
  - (iii) The United Nations resolutions on measures towards disarmament and the initiatives submitted by Member States regarding the implementation of these resolutions.
- (b) Education towards disarmament with a view to:
  - (i) Instilling in the people's minds understanding of the significance and necessity of maintaining and strengthening peace, and enhancing their awareness of the responsibility of States and their citizens as well as the mass media for the dissemination of the ideas of peace;
  - (ii) Making people increasingly conscious that the struggle against the arms race is closely linked with the implementation of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and that it is, therefore, necessary to oppose any form of racial hatred and racial discrimination;

(iii) Making use of the demands and ideas as contained in General Assembly resolution 33/73 entitled "Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace", and in resolution 36/162 on measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror, adopted on the initiative of the German Democratic Republic. The adoption of a declaration on the participation of women in the struggle for the strengthening of world peace, sponsored by the General Democratic Republic would engender further impulse for the World Disarmament Campaign. Education towards disarmament requires yet more responsible co-operation of occupational groups such as scholars, scientists, physicians, teachers, jurists and artists who exercise great educational influence on man's consciousness.

(c) Mobilization of world public opinion on behalf of the preservation of peace, against the looming danger of war, by:

- (i) Making wider use of the potentialities offered by the media and of governmental and public institutions;
- (ii) Integrating in the World Disarmament Campaign the world-wide peace movement which in many countries has become a major factor in implementing the disarmament measures called for in United Nations resolutions relating to disarmament.

3. To attain the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign co-operation between the United Nations and its specialized agencies, on the one hand, and Governments and non-governmental organizations, on the other, is indispensable. The previous activities of specialized agencies, such as UNESCO, the ILO and WHO, illustrate that it is both necessary and possible to couple specific tasks in solving urgent international issues with the concerns of disarmament. Their effective participation in the preparation and running of the campaign should be sought.

4. It should be a challenge for States to promote and further improve the most effective forms of mobilizing world public opinion that have evolved in observance of the Disarmament Week. Publications, the dissemination of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly as well as propagation of the initiatives emanating from them could directly assist in fostering the idea of disarmament.

5. National and international non-governmental organizations should be actively involved in the preparation and holding of the Campaign. These organizations can draw on a broad range of ideas submitted and initiatives taken for this purpose.

6. Financing of the World Disarmament Campaign should be ensured, above all, by making full use of the means available within the United Nations system.

JAPAN

[Original: English]

[22 April 1982]

1. The Government of Japan is of the view that, as stated in paragraph 15 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, an important factor in promoting disarmament is the recognition and understanding by the peoples of the world of the dangers in the present situation and the development of an international conscience so that world public opinion may exercise a positive influence.

2. Accordingly, the Government of Japan has been sponsoring various activities for the promotion of disarmament, such as those undertaken during the Disarmament Week which was proclaimed by the Final Document. It should also be noted that among the Japanese people various activities on behalf of disarmament have been undertaken by the private sector as well.

3. The report of the Secretary-General on the world disarmament campaign (A/36/458), which was prepared by the Group of Experts, is designed to provide guidelines for the future dissemination of information on disarmament. We consider the campaign useful in keeping people throughout the world well informed about the armaments race and disarmament efforts. However, the Government of Japan is of the opinion that, as far as its implementation is concerned, a thorough study should be conducted in order to obtain the agreement of each Government on it, including, if necessary, the establishment of an implementation programme. It hopes that such studies will be conducted at the forthcoming second special session on disarmament.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

[14 April 1982]

1. The "World Disarmament Campaign", which was dealt with by the General Assembly at its last session in resolution 36/92 C of 9 December 1981, is, unquestionably, one of the items considered at that session which, for all its modest appearance, offers the most serious possibilities of contributing to the effectiveness of the unceasing efforts which have been made for so many years, unfortunately without success, to halt and reverse the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, which has acquired such alarming momentum in recent times.

2. The general objective of the Campaign will, undoubtedly, have to be that defined in the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, namely, "to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament". For the achievement of this general objective, it will be necessary, as stated in the study of the experts "to inform, to educate" and "to generate public understanding and support", which will, unquestionably, require, as is stated there, "a continuing co-operative effort by the United Nations system, its

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Member States, and a wide range of organizations, both governmental and non-governmental". As the study in question is sufficiently concise, scarcely 14 pages in length, it would be counterproductive to try to summarize its contents. It suffices to say that the judgements, conclusions and recommendations which it contains appear sound and that it may reasonably be hoped that its correct implementation will make it possible to carry out the Campaign swiftly and effectively.

3. Consequently, the Government of Mexico wishes to confine itself here to emphasizing the following two points, which were set forth by its delegation to the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, when it had the privilege to submit to the First Committee, on behalf of the five sponsors, draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.11, which was to become resolution 36/92 C:

(a) The necessity, as provided for in operative paragraph 4 of the above-mentioned resolution, of one of the main acts for the solemn launching of the Campaign being the convening of a pledging conference to take place at the initial stage of the special session, i.e., when the heads of State or Government and the ministers for foreign affairs who, it is hoped, will attend the session in large numbers, as they did in the case of the first special session in 1978, are present in New York;

(b) The axiomatic importance of the campaign for the promotion and encouragement of disarmament and the appropriateness, for that reason, of its receiving, from the start, the unreserved support and active co-operation of all Member States, since it seems obvious that the beneficial effects of the Campaign will be felt equally in all regions of the world, whatever the political, economic and social systems of the various States located there. It would suffice, in order to be fully reassured in that regard, to recall that, as is expressly stated in the report of the experts, "the Campaign would be under the over-all guidance and co-ordination of" none less than the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who would, furthermore, "report annually to the General Assembly" on its progress.

NORWAY

[Original: English]

[11 May 1982]

World Disarmament Campaign

A. General considerations

1. In the view of the Norwegian Government, a World Disarmament Campaign deserves the support of the Member States of the United Nations, the United Nations system as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations.

2. Norway shares the view expressed by the Secretary-General in the report by the Group of Experts (A/36/458) that there is a need to involve as many segments of the

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world's population as possible in the campaign and outline the catalytic part that the United Nations could play on a world-wide basis, in a balanced, factual and objective manner. Hence, it is important that the campaign become truly universal so that there is an adequate balance as to its accessibility in different political environments.

3. In order to reach the objectives of a World Disarmament Campaign there may be a need to further study the modalities of the implementation of the campaign.

#### B. Role of Member States and the United Nations

4. In the view of the Norwegian Government, it is a matter of principle that no Member State nor the United Nations should impose their own views on world public opinion. This would run counter to fundamental democratic principles. On the other hand, it is clearly the responsibility of Member States, and thereby also the United Nations system, to make available as much factual information as possible about all the vital issues related to disarmament. This responsibility also goes further in our opinion. States should also be called upon to make resources available in such a way that public opinion may form their own views independently of the involvement of Governments. This two-fold responsibility should be underlined as the preparations for a World Disarmament Campaign are being discussed.

5. In the efforts to be undertaken within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, the Centre for Disarmament should play a major part. The Centre will have to assume an over-all co-ordinating role as regards the various activities. At the same time, the Centre should be given the responsibility for the production of materials and dissemination of such materials.

6. This enhanced responsibility of the Centre does entail the need for consideration of a strengthening of the Centre in order not to reduce its ability to perform its other functions.

#### C. National measures

7. A World Disarmament Campaign requires broad support from the United Nations membership in order to be successful. National efforts in accordance with the objectives of the Campaign ought to be considered as integral parts of the Campaign.

8. In our view such national measures could include, inter alia:

(a) Publications. Member States might wish to consider the publication of special reports on disarmament issues. Norway has started the publication of a series called "Current Foreign Policy Issues" under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs whose primary focus has been disarmament and arms control. This effort will continue as special attention will be given questions related to the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. Member States might also consider publishing popularized versions of special reports issued by the United Nations and other organizations and translating such versions

into their own languages, should that prove feasible and desirable. In Norway, United Nations documents and studies have been translated into Norwegian for distribution to the public, to schools, etc.

(b) Conference and seminars. Member States might wish to organize special conferences and seminars dealing with disarmament matters. If appropriate, the proceedings of such conferences and seminars could be printed and given wide distribution. In some cases, the translation of such proceedings into other languages might prove desirable. This has been practiced by Norway as in the case of The Sandefjord Report on Disarmament and Development, published in 1980 by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Committee for Arms Control and Disarmament. This report grew out of a special international conference devoted to this particular topic. An English version of this report has been given wide distribution.

(c) Disarmament stipends. Member States might wish to look into the possibilities of granting special stipends to research fellows, journalists and others who might want to study disarmament matters. In connexion with the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has granted a number of stipends to interested persons and non-governmental organizations.

#### D. Role of non-governmental organizations

9. An intensified effort by the non-governmental organizations in Norway and other countries in the field of disarmament has taken place. This trend is welcomed and is deserving of support as non-governmental organizations have an important part to play in serving the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign, i.e. to inform, to educate and to generate public understanding and support.

#### E. Financing of a World Disarmament Campaign

10. Norway concurs with the view espoused by the Group of Experts in paragraph 54 of the report (A/36/458) that every effort should be made to carry out the activities envisaged by the campaign within existing United Nations resources and to minimize overhead administrative costs.

QATAR

[Original: Arabic]

[16 April 1982]

1. The State of Qatar considers that this study should be converted from a mere study to a document adopted by the General Assembly, so that its recommendations and decisions may have the necessary effectiveness.

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2. Unquestionably, the adoption by Member States, and particularly the major Powers, of the recommendations contained in this study would make it a sound basis for any participation by them in the World Disarmament Campaign.

3. The basic objective of the Disarmament Campaign is to generate widespread public understanding of and support for disarmament and, as stated in the Final Document: "it is essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation", which is of great importance for the course of disarmament, because of the detrimental political and economic effects suffered by the peoples of the world, and particularly the peoples of the developing States. It is essential, therefore, in the circumstances, that special importance be accorded to recommendations and decisions which aim at reaching the peoples, addressing their consciousness and arousing their feelings against the dangers of armament in general and nuclear armament in particular, which constitutes a direct threat to international peace and security.

4. Non-governmental organizations must concern themselves with disarmament issues to a large degree in the World Campaign and must intensify their efforts in this field. The United Nations specialized agencies must join them in this, particularly UNESCO, which can mobilize literary, artistic and scientific personalities of international renown to participate in the call for disarmament.

5. Member States, and the major Powers in particular, and their governmental and non-governmental organizations must participate actively and earnestly in Disarmament Week. This Week must be an opportunity for assessing the extent of the success of the world information campaign and the degree of the effectiveness of the recommendations and decisions contained in this study.

SENEGAL

[Original: French]

[4 March 1982]

Senegal believes that one of the most important aspects of the disarmament process is the development, through a general mobilization of public opinion, of increased awareness of the dangers presented to international peace and security by the arms race and of its baneful consequences for the economic and social development of peoples. In this perspective, a World Disarmament Campaign would constitute a positive contribution to the efforts of the international community to halt and reverse the arms race. Senegal, therefore, subscribes to the recommendations of the Group of Experts on the organization and financing of a World Disarmament Campaign under the auspices of the United Nations.

SWEDEN

[Original: English]

[7 May 1982]

1. The fact that the General Assembly, by an overwhelming majority, adopted resolution 36/92 C, by which it noted with satisfaction the Secretary-General's report on the organization and financing of a world disarmament campaign clearly confirms that there is a wide recognition of the need to mobilize public opinion in support of disarmament. To promote efforts in that direction it is important to make available and to distribute factual information on questions related to the arms race and to disarmament. The growing popular involvement in peace and disarmament work has created an increased need for such information which, therefore, urgently should be supplied to interested individuals and organizations. It is also essential to establish educational programmes and to further expand other ongoing activities in this field. A world disarmament campaign would have an important role in meeting these needs.
2. The competent services of the United Nations system should play a central role in carrying out the world disarmament campaign. The Centre for Disarmament already operates an important programme for information and education in the disarmament field. Sweden considers that the centre should be entrusted with the task of elaborating detailed draft plans and programmes for the campaign in close co-operation with international non-governmental organizations concerned and to play an active role in co-ordinating and promoting activities in the framework of their implementation.
3. In order to achieve its goal, it is essential that the campaign be carried out in all regions of the world in a balanced, factual and objective manner.
4. For the purpose of ensuring a reasonable degree of effectiveness, it is obvious that the campaign will need sufficient resources. This question has to be considered by the Centre for Disarmament when preparing plans and programmes for the campaign.
5. In the view of the Swedish Government, the non-governmental organizations have an important role to play, both internationally and nationally, in spreading information about arms-control and disarmament matters, and their co-operation in carrying out the world disarmament campaign should be encouraged. On a national level, for instance, the non-governmental organizations could contribute to information activities by convening information seminars, publication of information material, organizations of national disarmament campaigns, etc. The Swedish Government has materially supported such efforts by national as well as international non-governmental organizations, and it believes that all means to intensify the involvement of those organizations in the spreading of information on disarmament questions in a balanced and objective manner should be encouraged.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[6 May 1982]

(See document A/S-12/15.)

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