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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND  
DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH  
SPECIAL SESSION

WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

Report of the Secretary General

1. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/152 I of 12 December 1980 entitled "World Disarmament Campaign", in which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a small group of experts, for whose composition, in so far as circumstances permitted, preference should be given to members of the Secretariat, to carry out a study on the organization and financing of a World Disarmament Campaign under the auspices of the United Nations.
2. By a letter dated 26 August 1981, the Chairman of the Group of Experts transmitted to the Secretary-General the study which is hereby submitted to the Assembly.

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\* A/36/150.

ANNEX

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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FOREWORD BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. The attached report, which is submitted to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-sixth session, was prepared by a Group of Experts which was appointed to assist the Secretary-General in the preparation of a study on the organization and financing of a World Disarmament Campaign under the auspices of the United Nations in accordance with Assembly resolution 35/152 I of 12 December 1980.
2. The Group of Experts which, in pursuance of the recommendation contained in resolution 35/152 I, included several members of the Secretariat, held two sessions, from 3 to 6 March 1981 and from 22 to 26 June 1981, at United Nations Headquarters in New York.
3. The study emphasizes the importance of mobilizing public opinion in support of disarmament, so that it may exert a positive influence towards the achievement of meaningful and effective disarmament measures. The experts further underline the need to involve as many segments of the world's population as possible in this exercise and outline the catalytic part that the United Nations could play on a world-wide basis, in a balanced, factual and objective manner. In so doing, the study may help to give practical effect to several salient elements of the Programme of Action contained in the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (Assembly resolution S-10/2, sect. III), and the recommendations contained in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade (resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980).
4. The Secretary-General wishes to thank the experts for their unanimously adopted report, which he hereby submits to the General Assembly for its consideration.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

26 August 1981

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith a study on the organization and financing of a World Disarmament Campaign under the auspices of the United Nations which has been prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 35/152 I of 12 December 1980 by a small group of experts, whose composition included members of the Secretariat.

The Group of Experts consisted of the following individuals:

Mr. Francisco Correa-Villalobos  
Ministry Counsellor  
Embassy of Mexico  
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Francis Obai Kabia  
Second Secretary  
Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone to the United Nations  
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Centre for Disarmament  
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Second Secretary  
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Senior Budget Officer  
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New York

His Excellency  
Mr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General of the  
United Nations

Mr. Nobuaki Tanaka  
Senior Information Officer  
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New York

The study was prepared between March and June 1981, during which period the Group held two sessions, from 3 to 6 March and from 22 to 26 June.

The members of the Group of Experts wish especially to thank Mr. Murray Thomson, who served as consultant to the Secretariat. They also point to the opportunity that non-governmental organizations were given to express their views on a World Disarmament Campaign. Furthermore, the members of the Group and non-governmental organizations maintained extensive contact between the first and second sessions.

The Group wishes to express its appreciation for the valuable assistance that it received from members of the United Nations Centre for Disarmament. They wish, in particular, to convey their thanks to Messrs. Derek Boothby and Prvoslav Davinic and Ms. Silvana Leahy of the Centre for Disarmament for their contributions. Valuable advice was also received from Mr. Steven Marks of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

I have been requested by the Group of Experts, as its Chairman, to submit to you on its behalf this study, which was adopted unanimously.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Ingrid Lehmann  
Chairman of the Group of Experts on the  
Organization and Financing of a World  
Disarmament Campaign under the Auspices  
of the United Nations

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 35/152 I of 12 December 1980, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of a small group of experts, a study on the organization and financing of a World Disarmament Campaign under the auspices of the United Nations.

2. The mandate of the study is set out in the resolution, which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that at its tenth special session it stressed the importance of mobilizing public opinion on behalf of disarmament,

"Taking into account that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it recommended to that end the adoption of several concrete measures intended to intensify and broaden the dissemination of information about the arms race and the efforts to halt and reverse it as well as to promote programmes of study and education concerning disarmament,

"Bearing in mind that for the realization of a world disarmament campaign of a permanent character it will be necessary, on the one hand, to define some basic rules which, without detriment to the necessary flexibility, will ensure a minimum of co-ordination and, on the other hand, to establish a practical and generally acceptable system for the financing of such a campaign,

"Having examined the relevant section of the report of the Secretary-General on the fourth and fifth sessions of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of a small group of experts, for whose composition, in so far as circumstances permit, preference should be given to members of the Secretariat, a study on the organization and financing of a World Disarmament Campaign under the auspices of the United Nations;

"2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled 'World Disarmament Campaign.'"

3. The parameters of the Campaign may be derived from paragraphs 99 to 107 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2), as follows:

(a) In order to facilitate the efforts to halt the armaments race, world public opinion should be mobilized on behalf of disarmament; this mobilization should be promoted by governmental and non-governmental information organs and those of the United Nations and its specialized agencies;

(b) A week starting 24 October was proclaimed as a week devoted to fostering the objective of disarmament;

(c) Priority should be given to the preparation and distribution of printed and audio-visual material relating to the danger represented by the armaments race as well as to the disarmament efforts and negotiations on specific disarmament measures; in particular, publicity should be given to the Final Document;

(d) Member States should be encouraged to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments, and to concentrate on the danger of the escalation of the armaments race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

(e) Study and research on disarmament should be encouraged;

(f) There should be increased participation by non-governmental organizations concerned with disarmament through closer liaison between them and the United Nations;

(g) Steps should be taken to develop programmes of education for disarmament and peace studies at all levels;

(h) Disarmament education should be developed as a distinct field of study through the preparation, inter alia, of teachers' guides, textbooks, readers and audio-visual materials; and Member States should take all possible measures to encourage the incorporation of such materials in the curricula of their educational institutes.

4. Section II of the report states the general purpose that would be served by a World Disarmament Campaign, and section III sets out three specific objectives that might be adopted. In section IV, the study suggests operational guidelines for the Campaign. Section V identifies five constituencies of major importance to which the Campaign might be addressed. Section VI describes activities that might be undertaken within the United Nations system, by Member States and by non-governmental constituencies in a world-wide effort to mobilize public opinion on behalf of disarmament. This section draws particular attention to Disarmament Week as an appropriate occasion for a focus for such activities. Section VII outlines organizational and financial aspects of a "World Disarmament Campaign under the auspices of the United Nations". Section VIII summarizes the main elements of the report.

## II. GENERAL PURPOSE

5. The general purpose of a World Disarmament Campaign under the auspices of the United Nations would be to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament. The Campaign would address the priorities for disarmament laid down by the Final

Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and would be carried out in all regions of the world in a balanced, factual and objective manner.

6. The Campaign would be designed to increase understanding of the growing threat of the arms race to international peace and security, and of its economic and social consequences. It should explain to the public the benefits of effective disarmament measures in eliminating the dangers of war so as to ensure the survival of mankind. By actively involving many segments of the world's population in all regions, the Campaign would help to create a body of informed public opinion in favour of disarmament.

### III. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

7. To achieve this purpose the Campaign would have the objectives:

(a) To inform;

(b) To educate;

(c) To generate public understanding and support with particular reference to the Final Document adopted at the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, and the decisions to be taken at the second special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1982, and to the recommendations in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade.

#### A. First objective - to inform

8. The first objective would be to increase the dissemination of information about the armaments race and the efforts to halt and reverse it (resolution S-10/2, para. 99).

9. The Final Document stated that "governmental and non-governmental information organs and those of the United Nations and its specialized agencies should give priority to the preparation and distribution of printed and audio-visual material relating to the danger represented by the armaments race as well as to the disarmament efforts and negotiations on specific disarmament measures" (para. 100).

10. The Final Document emphasized that throughout the process "of disseminating information about developments in the disarmament field of all countries, there should be increased participation by non-governmental organizations concerned with the matter, through closer liaison between them and the United Nations" (para. 104).

11. The measures to be taken in this regard include encouragement given to Member States "to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments, and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the armaments race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control" (para. 105).

### B. Second objective - to educate

12. The second objective would be to encourage "Governments and governmental and non-governmental international organizations ... to take steps to develop programmes of education for disarmament and peace studies at all levels" (para. 106).

13. Other aspects of this objective of encouraging study and research on disarmament were enunciated in the Final Document: "the United Nations Centre for Disarmament should intensify its activities in the presentation of information concerning the armaments race and disarmament" (para. 103). Further in the paragraph the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was urged "to intensify its activities aimed at facilitating research and publications on disarmament, related to its field of competence, especially in developing countries, and (to) disseminate the results of such research".

### C. Third objective - to generate public understanding and support

14. The third objective would be to generate widespread public understanding of and support for disarmament.

15. 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" (para. 15). This point is elaborated in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade in which the General Assembly restated the need for such recognition and understanding "so that world public opinion will be mobilized on behalf of peace and disarmament. This will be of great importance to the strengthening of international peace and security, the just and peaceful resolution of disputes and conflicts and effective disarmament" (Assembly resolution 35/46, annex, para. 19).

## IV. OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

16. The following principles could serve as guidelines in the formulation and implementation of the Campaign.

17. The Campaign should call attention in particular to the priorities and measures set by the Programme of Action of the Final Document, to the recommendations contained in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade and to those to be contained in the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament, which is being prepared by the Committee on Disarmament in accordance with paragraph 109 of the Final Document. The Campaign should also promote the decisions that will be taken at the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, which will take place in 1982.

18. The mobilizing of popular will for disarmament requires a continuing co-operative effort by the United Nations system, its Member States, and a wide range of organizations, both governmental and non-governmental. The various

elements of the Campaign should be of such a nature that they could be implemented at the global, regional and national levels.

19. The Campaign should eventually be directed to all segments of the world's population. In the interest of effectiveness, certain groups and professions, because of their special influence and multiplier effects in society, should receive particular attention. Furthermore, it is recognized that groups with such influence may vary from country to country and, therefore, the activities envisaged within the Campaign to reach such groups should take into account these differences.

20. The Campaign should facilitate, complement and, where feasible, co-ordinate existing programmes of information, research and education in the area of disarmament. Where none exists, the Campaign should encourage the establishment of such programmes, and the United Nations and its agencies could be instrumental in this process.

21. The Campaign should emphasize the detrimental effects of the arms race on international peace and security and on economic and social development. Equal emphasis should be given to the benefits that could be derived from the reduction of military expenditures and the reallocation of resources towards development.

#### V. CONSTITUENCIES

22. Though the Campaign would be universal, certain constituencies would receive particular and sustained attention. The commitment and active participation of these constituencies would be instrumental in the mobilization of public opinion. Among others, the following are of major importance:

##### A. Elected representatives, parliamentarians and public officials

23. This constituency has a direct impact upon policy-making processes of Member States, and its support of and involvement in the Campaign would be highly beneficial. Moreover, this constituency can encourage continuous debate of disarmament issues in governmental and parliamentary circles of Member States and help to generate governmental support for the World Disarmament Campaign.

##### B. The media

24. The media is the single largest organized disseminator of information. It is essential that the media be encouraged to give greater prominence to the dangers of the arms race and to disarmament issues. This constituency includes, inter alia, journalists, broadcasters, editors, producers and directors, all of whom have a direct influence upon the content of the information and opinions presented by the media to the general public.

C. Non-governmental organizations

25. There are many national and international non-governmental organizations working for or increasingly concerned with disarmament at all levels and in all regions of the world. Through these many varied groups it is possible to reach out to a large number of people. Their work is vital to a campaign seeking to enlist the support of the general public because they comprise a wide range of categories and occupations, drawing their membership from all shades of human interests and segments of society such as women's, youth and religious groups, trade unionists, lawyers, physicians and many others. The Campaign should both involve these organizations as disseminators of information and help to make their work part of the global Campaign itself.

D. Educational communities

26. This constituency would include, inter alia, university students and faculties, teachers, high school students, and participants in adult education programmes. The goal would be to create and enlarge disarmament constituencies in universities, in schools and in communities served by the adult educators with the aim of encouraging a body of informed, thoughtful public opinion.

E. Peace research institutes

27. Specialized institutes have been established in many countries to carry out research on various aspects of disarmament and arms control as well as on war, armaments, the causes and consequences of the arms race, and the ways and means of preventing it or reducing its impact. Such "peace research institutes provide highly professional expertise and could play an important role in the educational network of the Campaign, particularly in elaborating and disseminating in-depth information to other constituencies and the public at large.

VI. ACTIVITIES

28. On the basis of the proposed objectives and operational guidelines, the Campaign should pursue a wide range of activities. As already stated, the constituencies and regions vary, as do their needs. Thus the activities and methods suitable for one country or group may not be appropriate for another. What follows is not an exhaustive list of activities but is intended to serve as a suggestive guideline for implementing the Campaign.

A. Role of the United Nations system

29. In a World Disarmament Campaign established and conducted under the auspices of the United Nations, the United Nations system itself must be a major source of initiative, materials, co-ordination and guidance in the conduct of the Campaign. Specific examples of such involvement are the UNESCO phased action plan for

disarmament education subsequent to its World Congress on Disarmament Education, the UNICEF school kit on peace education, and the publications released by the Centre for Disarmament and the Department of Public Information of the United Nations. United Nations activities could include the components elaborated below.

1. Production and distribution of materials

30. Publications should be generated and distributed, free of charge, as much as possible, in ways that would target them to the specific constituencies already identified in section V above. These materials, printed in the form of booklets, newsletters, leaflets, fact sheets, educational packages, study reports and regular publications such as the United Nations Disarmament Yearbook and the periodical Disarmament could embrace a broad span of disarmament information:

(a) Basic information in popular readable form on the various issues, problems and possible solutions to the disarmament challenge, as well as reports of progress of the Campaign and items to stimulate further interest and initiatives;

(b) Pronouncements of importance such as the Final Document and the documents emanating from the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

(c) Educational materials geared to high school teachers, teachers' training colleges, teachers' associations, school librarians and Ministries of Education, in pursuance of the recommendations contained in paragraph 107 of the Final Document and those of the UNESCO World Congress on Disarmament Education, held in June 1980 (SS-80/Conf.401/37, annex I);

(d) Studies produced by the United Nations on a wide range of disarmament issues and similar documents of a more detailed nature.

31. Audio-visual materials should also be produced and widely distributed for use of the identified constituencies. These could include: (a) films, spots, vignettes, slides; (b) photograph exhibits to be held nationally, regionally, and at United Nations Headquarters; (c) posters coming out of the International Poster Competition held in 1981; (d) wallsheets and other graphic displays; and (e) radio programmes.

32. In the same context, the following additional activities could also be envisaged:

(a) Audio-visual materials library: a central library of films and television programmes devoted to themes on disarmament could be made available on a non-commercial basis to non-governmental organizations and other concerned organizations and individuals;

(b) Photograph library: the United Nations photograph library on disarmament should be brought up to date and expanded;

(c) Awards for visual materials: awards should be established and granted on a regular basis for different categories of visual materials.

## 2. Interpersonal communication

33. Interpersonal communication is an effective means not only of informing but of educating audiences. Its two-way communication nature can be an asset to generating public understanding and support for the Campaign. Within the Campaign, interpersonal communication would take the form of meetings, lectures and consultations between the United Nations and the constituencies identified in section V, and of training programmes designed for them.

### (a) Meetings, lectures and consultations

34. Conferences, seminars, lectures and other forms of meetings for specific constituencies, in particular for non-governmental organizations and the media, would be organized in order to promote further activities in the interest of disarmament. Consultations would be held to promote their active engagement in the Campaign.

### (b) Training

35. The recommendations of the UNESCO World Congress on Disarmament Education called for special training for teachers and for disarmament education in the schools and colleges. Thus, the training for teachers in seminars and other forms should be organized utilizing the materials developed for this purpose. At the same time, the current training programmes undertaken by the United Nations such as the Graduate Student Internship Programme, the United Nations Fellowship Programme for Educators and the United Nations programme of Fellowships on disarmament should be continued.

Training should be provided not only for educators but also for other constituencies such as young journalists, for whom training fellowships might also be envisaged.

## 3. Participation of United Nations field offices

36. The Campaign would be a world-wide effort, thus necessitating active contribution by the United Nations field offices, i.e. information centres and field offices of the specialized agencies and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). They would play a key role in enlisting support for disarmament at the regional and subregional level and should be actively involved in carrying out the Campaign at the local level. Their role would include, inter alia, (a) close co-operation with Governments in the provision of information materials; (b) dissemination of information materials to local audiences; (c) provision of necessary assistance to organize interpersonal communication activities including educational programmes; and (d) enlisting co-operation of local non-governmental organizations to the Campaign.

B. Role of Member States

37. The active participation of Member States is crucial for the success of the World Disarmament Campaign, particularly in implementing the recommendations set forth in the Final Document, inter alia, to ensure a better flow of information to avoid the dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments, and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the armaments race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

38. Intensified measures on the part of States to provide factual information about the arms race and disarmament efforts would help to encourage constructive participation of the public in fostering disarmament objectives, making full use of information available from the United Nations. Member States should also take steps to develop and support programmes of education for disarmament and peace studies at all levels.

39. Taking into account the suggestion of the General Assembly that States should undertake further programmes of information relating to the danger of the armaments race as well as to disarmament efforts and negotiations and their results, Governments could organize or encourage symposia, meetings, conferences, and other national and international forums concerning those subjects, in particular during Disarmament Week. The carrying out of those activities should focus on a balanced and factual consideration of the topics involved and on co-operation between Member States and the United Nations system of organizations.

40. National postal administrations could issue stamps and utilize postmark cancellations to publicize various disarmament themes. Existing agreements on arms control could be commemorated through a special series of stamps.

41. It is important that Member States support the World Disarmament Campaign and its fund. Moreover, it would be beneficial if Member States took active steps to promote the aims of the Campaign nationally by supporting the activities of the non-governmental constituencies and encouraging public debate of disarmament issues.

C. Role of non-governmental constituencies

42. Non-governmental organizations, peace research institutes, educational communities and the media would have a vital part to play in the presentation of information on disarmament and the promotion of increased public awareness. Although in numerical terms these organizations and groups represent only a relatively small proportion of a nation's population, still they reflect a broad spectrum of human interest and concern. Therefore, their potential to influence public opinion is large and they should be given as much support as possible from within the United Nations system. The following paragraphs suggest a variety of ways in which these organizations and groups might develop programmes or activities within the Campaign.

43. Professional organizations and vocational groups should be encouraged to increase awareness among their membership about the dangers of the arms race and

the need for disarmament. Examples of such groups and activities could be the following:

(a) Physicians, health scientists and practitioners could receive and disseminate information about the medical effects of war;

(b) Lawyers, jurists and parliamentarians could be encouraged to emphasize the role of law and the benefits of disarmament in international relations;

(c) Religious associations could contribute to the mobilization of moral conscience in the political process;

(d) Labour unions could study the potential effects of conversion of industries from military to peaceful production and communicate the results to their membership.

44. Sections of the public such as youth and women are important for creating and preserving peace and a secure world order, and they should play a major role in the mobilization process.

45. The educational communities have a very important role in activating public concern over the arms race; international associations of educators could be involved in efforts to develop courses on disarmament education in all regions and at all school levels from primary through university as well as adult education programmes.

46. Universities could be encouraged to set up courses in peace research and education. The establishment of Disarmament Chairs at major universities could allow the development of disarmament curricula and facilitate training of teaching personnel in pursuit of the Campaign's objectives. University student groups and their newspapers could be encouraged to hold special seminars in collaboration with the United Nations.

47. Radio forums followed by discussion groups at the neighbourhood level have been used successfully in different regions of the world in adult education. These programmes could be adapted and employed for disarmament education purposes.

48. The media could be encouraged to give increased attention to arms and disarmament issues. The Campaign could provide media representatives with facts related to the arms race and disarmament efforts with the aim of avoiding false and tendentious information.

49. Non-governmental organizations and peace research institutes are already active in many countries in focusing attention and generating public support for disarmament. Many of the activities suggested above would benefit from their initiative and imagination and these, together with improved co-ordination of their programmes of meetings, lectures, exhibitions or information dissemination on various disarmament topics, would do much to increase public concern on behalf of disarmament. Furthermore, many individuals belong to more than one group or organization, and this overlapping membership could be used to great advantage for interaction among various groups and sections of the public.

Disarmament Week

50. Disarmament Week provides good opportunities for world-wide efforts to increase public awareness of the dangers of the arms race, to mobilize public opinion and create an atmosphere conducive to progress in disarmament negotiations. Specifically it could be used as the most appropriate occasion each year at which the United Nations community, Member States and non-governmental organizations would collaborate in:

- (a) Finding more effective ways of alerting wider public audiences to the dangers of the arms race;
- (b) Broadening constituencies for disarmament work;
- (c) Finding new channels for publicity;
- (d) Improving co-operation among organizations and individuals active in promoting disarmament.

51. Moreover, for Disarmament Week, the Campaign could facilitate collaborative efforts which would arrange for international panels of speakers on arms-related and disarmament issues in different regions of the world, encourage model campaigns in a number of States which should reflect the objectives and guidelines of the World Disarmament Campaign, and encourage Member States and non-governmental organizations to keep the United Nations Centre for Disarmament informed of their plans and activities for Disarmament Week.

VII. DIRECTION AND FINANCE

52. The Campaign would be under the over-all guidance and co-ordination of the Secretary-General, who would report annually to the General Assembly.

53. The organizational structure and management of the Campaign should be consistent with its general objectives, guiding principles and programme emphasis. It should, in particular, reflect the need for co-ordination on local, national, regional and global levels. Activities would be co-ordinated by the United Nations, making full use of existing mechanisms, in co-operation with Governments and non-governmental constituencies working in this field.

54. 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. However, it must be recognized that the size and scope of the Campaign would depend on the availability of resources. The prospects of success would be greatly enhanced by the use of non-governmental professional expertise in the Campaign's organization and development.

55. The support of persons of international renown should be sought and their active participation enlisted in the planning and implementation of the Campaign.

56. For the purpose of financing the increased activities relating to the mobilization of world public opinion in support of disarmament, a trust fund for the World Disarmament Campaign should be established by means of voluntary contributions from, *inter alia*, Member States, non-governmental organizations, foundations and trusts and private sources. The Fund should be governed by the established rules and regulations and should be managed in accordance with the existing procedures and policies of the United Nations relating to trust funds.

57. Among the methods of ensuring adequate funding for the Campaign, the following might be considered: (a) a pledging conference of Member States could be held at the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and from time to time thereafter; (b) fund-raising drives could be held during appropriate occasions such as Disarmament Week; and (c) commercial fund-raising could be envisaged on the basis of experience gained by other United Nations trust funds.

#### VIII. SUMMARY

58. In studying the means of organizing and financing a World Disarmament Campaign under the auspices of the United Nations, the Expert Group found it necessary to consider the objectives and means of such a Campaign. In addition, it was recognized that many activities in support of disarmament are already taking place. What is needed is a framework within which these efforts can be co-ordinated, given a common direction, supported and expanded under the general guidance of the United Nations and its agencies.

59. The findings of the Expert Group are as follows:

- (a) The general purpose of the Campaign would be to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament (paras. 5-6 above);
- (b) The objectives would be:
  - (i) To inform;
  - (ii) To educate;
  - (iii) To generate public understanding and support (paras. 7-15);
- (c) The operational guidelines would be the following:
  - (i) A continuing co-operative effort would be required from the United Nations system, the Member States and a wide range of governmental and non-governmental organizations;
  - (ii) Existing information and educational efforts should be supported and, where possible, co-ordinated, and new programmes and organizations established, with the United Nations and its agencies playing an active role in these processes;

(iii) Equal emphasis should be given to the detrimental effects of the arms race and to the benefits to the global economy that could be derived from a reallocation of the resources presently devoted to military purposes towards development (paras. 16-21);

(d) Though the Campaign would be universal, certain constituencies would receive particular and sustained attention (paras. 22-27). These would include elected representatives, parliamentarians and public officials, the media, non-governmental organizations, the educational communities and peace research institutes;

(e) Based on these objectives and guidelines, Campaign activities would be wide ranging and would include the following (paras. 28-51):

(i) The United Nations system would be a major source of initiative, materials, co-ordination and guidance, providing information and educational materials, organizing or supporting meetings, seminars and training programmes and using to the fullest the network of field offices and information centres;

(ii) Active participation of Member States would be crucial, both in organizing Campaign activities and in giving material and moral support to the efforts of non-governmental organizations and other bodies, thereby demonstrating commitment and leadership to the public;

(iii) Much would depend on the vitality, imagination and efforts of the many non-governmental organizations, peace research institutes, educational communities and members of the media through meetings, discussions, presentation of information, and other ways of raising public awareness of disarmament issues;

(iv) Disarmament Week, in October of each year, could provide an annual focus for the Campaign;

(f) The direction and finance of the Campaign should be based on the following elements (paras. 52-57):

(i) The Campaign would be under the over-all guidance and co-ordination of the Secretary-General, who would report annually to the General Assembly;

(ii) The Campaign should be carried out within existing United Nations resources as far as possible and overhead administrative costs kept to a minimum, but the size and scope of the Campaign would depend on the availability of resources and its success would be enhanced by the use of non-governmental professional expertise skilled in campaign organization and development;

(iii) To finance the increased activities involved, a voluntary trust fund for the Campaign should be established and managed in accordance with existing United Nations procedures and policies;

- (iv) The active participation of persons of international renown should be sought;
- (v) The launching of the Campaign might include a pledging conference to take place at the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, and additional pledging conferences could be held from time to time thereafter; other methods of ensuring adequate funding for the Campaign that might be considered are fund-raising drives, at appropriate occasions such as Disarmament Week, and commercial fund-raising on the basis of experience gained by other United Nations trust funds.

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