Draft Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session

Addendum
ANNEX IV

United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament

The United Nations Programme of Fellowships on disarmament was established by the General Assembly at the initiative of Nigeria during its first special session devoted to disarmament in 1978 in order to promote expertise in disarmament in more Member States particularly in the developing countries. The specialized training of government officials undertaken within the framework of the Programme since its inception in 1979 has become one of the more concrete results of the special session.

The result of the implementation of the Programme thus far including the continuing contribution to disarmament negotiations by former fellows confirms the view that the Programme has justified the hopes which inspired its establishment. In view of the growing interest which continues to be manifested in the programme by an ever-increasing number of States, an expansion of the Programme in terms of its content and number of awards has become desirable. To this end, the Working Group recommends that the General Assembly should decide to:

(a) commend the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the Programme of Fellowships on disarmament has been conducted so far;

(b) endorse the report of the Secretary-General on the Disarmament Fellowships Programme as contained in document A/S-12/8 and Corr.1;

(c) continue the Programme;

(d) increase the number of fellowships from 20 to 25 from 1983 onwards;

(e) request the Secretary-General to continue to apply the same criteria of objectivity and balance in drawing up the future programme for fellowships as it has done so far, in accordance with the guidelines established by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

(f) express its appreciation to the Governments of the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary and Sweden for inviting fellows to their countries to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the over-all objectives of the programme, as well as providing additional information sources and practical knowledge for the fellows. In this connexion, welcome the offer of the Government of Japan to enable participants in the United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament to visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki and encourage other Member States to extend similar support for the programme;

(g) request the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session the financial implications of awarding 25 fellowships for inclusion in the regular budget of the United Nations, taking into account the necessary staffing requirements to meet the level of activities and structure of the Programme and bearing in mind the savings that can be made within the existing budgetary appropriations.

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ANNEX V

World Disarmament Campaign

Introduction

1. On 7 June 1982, the Second Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament launched a World Disarmament Campaign under United Nations auspices in conformity with the principles laid down in paragraphs 15 and 99 of the Final Document of the First Special Session held in 1978 and bearing in mind the measures contemplated in paragraphs 100 to 107 of that document. The World Disarmament Campaign is intended to promote public interest in and support for the goals set out in the paragraphs referred to above and in particular for the reaching of agreements on measures of arms limitation and disarmament with a view to achieving the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control. Recognizing that world public opinion may exercise a positive influence on the attainment of meaningful measures of arms limitation and disarmament and the need for it to be well informed to discuss and debate all points of view relating to disarmament issues, its objectives and conditions, the General Assembly is aware of the public concern at the dangers of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and its negative social and economic consequences, as expressed in the oral and written presentations addressed to the Second Special Session on Disarmament by non-governmental organizations and research institutes. Taking into account the operational guidelines and modalities defined in the reports of the Secretary-General contained in documents A/36/458 and A/5-12/27, the World Disarmament Campaign should be conducted on the following basis.

Objectives

2. The campaign has three primary purposes: to inform, to educate and to generate public understanding and support for the objectives of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament as stated in the Final Document adopted at the First Special Session with particular reference to the priorities and measures set out by its Programme of Action, the decisions taken at the Second Special Session, the views expressed by Member States, and the recommendations in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade.

3. The campaign should be carried out in all regions of the world in a balanced, factual and objective manner.

4. The universality of the campaign should be guaranteed by the co-operation and participation of all States and by the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament, and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war.

5. The United Nations system, Member States with respect for their sovereign rights, and other bodies, in particular non-governmental organizations, all have their roles to play in achieving the objectives of the campaign.
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6. The United Nations information and education activities conducted in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter must be global in scope and content, and use those means of communication which are most appropriate in reaching the largest number of people. Although the means of informing and educating may vary from region to region, the basic thrust of the activities for the campaign should be equally effective in all regions of the world. The elements of the campaign should be of such a nature that they could be implemented at the global, regional and national levels.

7. The Secretary-General is requested to make every effort to make available to the public in all States, and on as wide a scale as possible, through the United Nations Information Centres, UNDP Offices or other appropriate United Nations offices, the substance of the statements in the general debate at the Second Special Session as soon as possible in the official languages of the United Nations. Similarly, the texts adopted by the First and Second Special Session on Disarmament should be brought to the attention of the public in all countries.

8. Member States should be encouraged to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of paragraph 4 above to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament and to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information. In carrying out the campaign, emphasis should be placed on the relationship between disarmament and international security and between disarmament and development, given the benefits that could be derived from the reduction of military outlays and the reallocation of released resources for socio-economic development.

9. In this regard the campaign should provide an opportunity for discussion and debate in all countries on all points of view relating to disarmament issues, objectives and conditions.

10. The campaign should encourage bilateral and multilateral exchanges on the basis of reciprocity and mutual agreement and give the widest possible dissemination to such exchanges, for example, among government officials, experts, academicians and journalists of differing countries.

11. The campaign should give full consideration to the role of mass media as the most effective way to achieve wide access to the public with a view to promoting a climate of understanding, confidence and co-operation conducive to peace and disarmament.

12. In view of the fact that Disarmament Week has played a useful role in fostering the objectives of disarmament, the week starting 24 October should continue to be widely observed as Disarmament Week.

Modalities

13. In the light of the guidance given by the Second Special Session, the United Nations should provide the substance of information for and generally co-ordinate
the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign which should be carried out at
the global, regional and national levels under the United Nations auspices. The
Secretary-General is urged to take the necessary steps to ensure that all
appropriate resources available, human, financial and material, within the United
Nations system are adequately co-ordinated in order to further the objectives of
the World Disarmament Campaign as set out above.

14. Taking into account the existing mechanisms of co-ordination and in view of
the need for reinforcing co-ordination, the Centre for Disarmament should provide
the central guidance in co-ordinating the World Disarmament Campaign activities
within the United Nations system and in maintaining liaison with the Governmental
and Non-Governmental organizations and Research Institutes. The Centre should also
provide the substance of the information material to be disseminated in the
implementation of the campaign. Within the World Disarmament Campaign, the
Department of Public Information should play its role as assigned by the General
Assembly in utilizing its expertise and resources in public information to ensure
its maximum effectiveness.

15. The campaign should facilitate and complement existing programmes of
information, research, education and training in the areas of disarmament. The
promotion of such programmes should be encouraged, particularly in the developing
countries, and the United Nations and its agencies should be instrumental in this
process.

16. Considering the ongoing activities of the UNESCO in promoting disarmament
education as a distinct field of study and the materials produced thereby, the
programme of action to be implemented by the campaign should set out appropriate
tasks for UNESCO in its fields of competence and in co-ordination with the Centre
for Disarmament. The United Nations Information Centres should be drawn into the
process of giving the widest possible dissemination to the materials for
distribution, particularly among those countries where the existing facilities are
not adequately utilized or equipped bearing in mind the special needs of the
developing countries in this respect.

17. Every effort should be made to ensure an equitable and timely distribution of
materials in accordance with the principle of conducting the World Disarmament
Campaign on a universal basis.

18. The General Assembly commends the Secretary-General for outlining a programme
of a World Disarmament Campaign as contained in document A/S-12/27 and requests him
to submit to the 37th regular session the specifics of such a programme, taking
into account the views expressed by Member States during the Second Special Session.

19. Specific proposals for inclusion in the World Disarmament Campaign were made
by delegations pertaining to the holding of a world conference on the role of mass
media; instituting a council of consciences representing eminent personalities in
the spiritual, scientific, cultural and philosophical field; world-wide action for
collecting signatures in favour of measures to prevent a nuclear war, curb the arms
race, and for disarmament; installing in the United Nations the documentation and
materials concerning Japan's atomic experiences; banning of war movies and war
Toys; televising or disseminating in other effective ways, addresses and

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discussions by world statesmen of various regions and philosophies; and
disseminating in an unhindered way a range of relevant materials provided by
Governments and recognized international studies institutes.

20. The Secretary-General is further requested to submit at each subsequent
regular session of the General Assembly for its review, a report on the
implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign during the preceding year, and to
convey to the General Assembly the relevant views of the Advisory Board on
Disarmament Studies, taking into account the tasks the General Assembly may further
entrust to it.

Financial Implications

21. Bearing in mind the need for additional human, financial and material
resources which may be necessary to implement an effective World Disarmament
Campaign, the Secretary-General is urged to explore the possibilities of
redeploying existing resources and to submit to the 37th regular session of the
General Assembly a report in this respect. Member States are invited to supplement
available United Nations resources with voluntary contributions to carry out the
objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign on a world-wide basis. Voluntary
contributions made by non-governmental organizations, foundations and trusts and
other private sources would also be welcome.

22. Member States should co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation
of all the recommendations mentioned in paragraphs... of this document.
ANNEX VI

LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS WHICH
ADDRESSED THE AD HOC COMMITTEE OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION

Non-governmental Organizations

1. Action Reconciliation/Service for Peace
2. Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization
3. Asian Buddhists Conference for Peace
4. Baha'i International Community
5. Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament
6. Christian Peace Conference
7. Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the
   World Council of Churches
8. Friends of the Earth
9. Friends World Committee for Consultation
10. Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation/Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Casualty Council
11. Inter-Church Peace Council
12. International Association for Religious Freedom
13. International Association for the Work of Dr. Albert Schweitzer
14. International Association of Democratic Lawyers
15. International Committee for European Security and Co-operation
16. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
17. International Co-operative Alliance
18. International Fellowship of Reconciliation
19. International Organization of Journalists
20. International Peace Bureau
22. International Union of Students
23. International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations
24. National Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign
25. Pacific Concerns Resource Center
26. Parliamentarians for World Order
27. Pax Christi International
28. Project Ploughshares
29. Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs
30. Russian Orthodox Church
31. SSD II National Liaison Committee for Nuclear and General Disarmament
32. Soviet Peace Fund/Soviet Liaison Committee of Peace Forces
33. Swedish People's Parliament for Disarmament
34. Union of Arab Jurists
35. United Presbyterian Church in the United States of America
36. War Resisters' International
37. Women for Peace
38. Women's International Democratic Federation
39. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
40. World Association of World Federalists
41. World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession
42. World Conference on Religion and Peace
43. World Federation of Democratic Youth
44. World Federation of Scientific Workers
45. World Federation of Teachers' Unions
46. World Federation of Trade Unions
47. World Federation of United Nations Associations
48. World Jewish Congress
49. World Muslim Congress
50. World Peace Council
51. World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations
52. World Veterans Federation
53. Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of Peoples

Research Institutions

1. Centre for Conflict Studies
2. Center for Defense Information
3. Council for Arms Control
4. Foundation for the Study of National Defense/French Institute of Polemology
5. French Institute of International Relations
6. Gandhi Peace Foundation
7. Heritage Foundation
8. Hungarian Institute of International Relations
9. Institute for Peace Research
10. Institute for Peace Science-Hiroshima University
11. Institute of Defense Studies and Analyses
12. Institute for World Economy and International Relations
13. International Institute for Peace
15. International Peace Research Association
16. Israeli Institute for the Study of International Affairs
17. Nigerian Institute of International Affairs
18. Peace Research Institute-Dundas
19. Romanian National Committee of Scientists for Peace
20. Stanley Foundation
21. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
22. Tampere Peace Research Institute