



UNITED NATIONS  
 GENERAL  
 ASSEMBLY



Distr.  
 GENERAL

A/34/457 + *add. 1 + add. 2*  
 10 October 1979

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/  
 RUSSIAN/SPANISH

Thirty-fourth session  
 Agenda item 42 (e)

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

Disarmament Week

Report of the Secretary-General

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-third session the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session", adopted resolution 33/71 D, the operative part of which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

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"1. Invites all States to carry out, through the dissemination of information and organization of symposiums, meetings, conferences and other national and international forums, effective measures to expose the danger of the arms race, propagate the need for its cessation and increase public understanding of the urgent tasks in the field of disarmament and in particular of the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a model programme which may assist States that so desire in developing their local programmes for Disarmament Week;

"3. Invites governmental as well as non-governmental organizations to undertake annual activities to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week and invites Governments to inform the Secretary-General of such activities not later than 30 April of each subsequent year;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth and subsequent sessions on the information obtained by him in accordance with paragraph 3 above."

2. Pursuant to paragraph 4 of the resolution, the Secretary-General submits herewith the report on the information received from Member States concerning the activities to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week.

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II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BELGIUM

/Original: French/

/14 June 1979/

1. On the occasion of Disarmament Week in October 1978, Mr. Henri Simonet, the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, circulated to the general public a message commenting on the situation with regard to disarmament following the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament. In the document, Mr. Simonet drew attention to the Belgian regional-approach initiative and to Belgium's hopes for concrete results from the initiative, which he intended to follow up in the future.
2. The message was communicated to the various news media through the Belga news agency and met with a favourable response from all the country's newspapers, which either reproduced it in full or reprinted the most significant portions.
3. In addition, the text of the document was sent on an individual basis to members of the Chamber and Senate belonging to the Foreign Affairs Committee.
4. At the same time, it was sent to the Director of the United Nations Information and Liaison Office in Brussels, Mrs. T. Gastaud.
5. The message was also circulated to Belgian non-governmental organizations interested in the question of disarmament.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

/Original: Russian/

/21 August 1979/

1. Disarmament Week, which was proclaimed in 1978 by the special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament, was observed widely throughout the Byelorussian SSR.
2. During the week of 24 to 31 October 1978, the paramount importance of the tasks of ending the arms race and moving forward to general and complete disarmament was stressed at meetings of representatives of the public in a number of cities throughout the Republic and in statements on radio and television and in the Republican and local press. Particular emphasis was placed on the need to redouble efforts to achieve disarmament and on the responsibility and duty of all States Members of the United Nations to make a practical contribution towards implementing the Organization's decisions aimed at curbing the ruinous arms race and at supporting and strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

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3. The Byelorussian people gave unanimous support to the initiatives taken by the Soviet Union at the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, which were prompted by a desire to strengthen the peace and security of States by limiting the arms race and achieving disarmament.
4. The people of the Byelorussian SSR are unanimous in their belief that there is today no problem more important or urgent than that of curbing the arms race and moving forward to real disarmament measures. During their observance of Disarmament Week, the workers of Byelorussia again called for the speedy and successful completion of current international negotiations on various questions relating to disarmament and military détente. Vigorously condemning the efforts being directed towards production of the basic components of neutron weapons, the workers of the Byelorussian SSR add their voice of protest to the demand of the peoples of the entire world for a ban on neutron weapons.
5. A meeting on Disarmament Week attended by representatives of the people of the Byelorussian SSR's heroic capital Minsk unanimously approved a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the text of which was forwarded to the United Nations Secretariat on 29 November 1978.
6. In the letter, the participants in the meeting reaffirmed their commitment to the lofty ideals of peace and international security and of saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war. They stressed the fact that in our age there is no sensible alternative to détente, cessation of the arms race and disarmament. The peoples of the world expect the United Nations to make an active contribution to the achievement of its most important task - that of ensuring international security and lasting peace on earth.

CUBA

/Original: Spanish/  
/13 March 1979/

1. The Republic of Cuba, which was among the sponsors of the resolution in question, fully shares the desire to promote measures on the mobilization of world public opinion in order to create an international atmosphere conducive to the implementation of practical measures with regard to disarmament.
2. The Government of the Republic of Cuba feels that the arms race is one of the main problems impeding the strengthening of international security and the economic and social progress of peoples and that the measures taken by Governments in celebration of Disarmament Week will stimulate general interest in the subject and will help to give an impetus to the process leading to general and complete disarmament.
3. At the national level, the radio and television services in the Republic of Cuba have broadcast interviews of various prominent Cuban personalities concerning the position of the Committee of Cuban Scientists with regard to the struggle for disarmament and peace.

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4. Furthermore, Radio Havana Cuba has transmitted to an international audience three interviews with the Chairwoman of the Cuban Movement for Peace and the Sovereignty of Peoples and with prominent Cuban scientists.
5. A programme is being prepared in the Republic of Cuba for the celebration of Disarmament Week in 1979.
6. The programme for this year is to include the wide dissemination of information on the significance of disarmament and on effective measures to expose the danger of the arms race in order to increase public understanding of the urgent tasks in the field of disarmament.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

/Original: English/

/14 June 1979/

1. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic devotes special attention to questions relating to the strengthening of peace, international security and the relaxation of international tension. An all-round endeavour aimed at the achievement of general and lasting peace is a fundamental axiom of its foreign policy, which follows from the very essence of the socialist system.
2. The Czechoslovak people have therefore welcomed the decision to proclaim the week, beginning with the anniversary day of the founding of the United Nations Organization, a Disarmament Week to promote the objectives of disarmament.
3. The promotion of the ideas of disarmament is co-ordinated and directed in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic by the Czechoslovak Peace Committee and the respective Czech and Slovak National Committees subordinated to it which are a part of the National Front. The broad Czechoslovak public is acquainted with these issues by lectures of the peace movement through lecturers, panel discussions and meetings in factories, schools and various other institutions. These activities will be stepped up in the course of the Disarmament Week.
4. Proper professional preparation of the lecturers of the peace movement is secured by organizing regular seminars. For instance, in 1979 two seminars will be held on the effects of the use of weapons of mass destruction. It must be stressed that the work of the peace movement lecturers follows up on the sufficiently broad knowledge of the basic issues of international security and disarmament acquired by the Czechoslovak public in the course of the basic and higher levels of education, as well as through the mass media, relevant literature and from other easily available and broadly publicized sources.
5. The activities of the Czechoslovak peace committees are carried over also into the international sphere. The committees co-operate with the Czechoslovak Radio in the preparation of broadcasts in foreign languages. On a regular basis, one broadcast a week is devoted to the peace movement, during which the issues of disarmament are a frequent topic. They furthermore co-operate with the United Nations Information Centre in Prague and with UNESCO on the preparation of a

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conference on the education for disarmament to be held in Czechoslovakia in the near future. The Czechoslovak Peace Committee is preparing thoroughly for its participation in the European Forum on Disarmament, Security and Co-operation that is to meet at Brussels in October 1979.

6. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic believes that in order to increase the effectiveness of the promotion of the ideas of peace, international détente and world-wide disarmament, it is necessary to strengthen international co-operation in that respect, to create a certain machinery for the exchange of experience, for mutual co-ordination and assistance. The international wave of protests against the manufacture and deployment of the nuclear neutron weapons held a certain promise for the future in that context. The international Disarmament Week can provide a very suitable framework for these endeavours and for the promotion of the objectives of disarmament. As a socialist State with extensive experience in the education of its people for peace, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is ready to share that experience and, at the same time, to learn from the positive experience of other States.

7. The international Disarmament Week will become one of the important pillars of the efforts approved by the States Members of the United Nations when, at the thirty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly, they voted in their overwhelming majority in favour of the adoption of the Polish draft of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (Assembly resolution 33/73).

DENMARK

/Original: English/  
/7 May 1979/

1. The Danish Government welcomes the decision of the General Assembly under resolution 33/71 D to invite governmental as well as non-governmental organizations to undertake annual activities to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week. The Danish Government attaches great importance to the dissemination of information on the dangers of the continued arms race and on the efforts to halt and reverse it through appropriate disarmament measures. For many years informational and educational activities have been carried out in this field by the Government as well as by non-governmental organizations in Denmark. In recognition of the importance of the United Nations special session on disarmament such informational and educational activities were intensified with the purpose of contributing to a public debate on disarmament.

2. Activities carried out on the occasion of the United Nations special session on disarmament included:

(a) Holding seminars, conferences, and symposiums with the participation of scientists, researchers, journalists, commentators and officials. These meetings were arranged by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or by voluntary organizations with

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financial support from the Ministry. Of these arrangements, a public meeting with the participation of Mrs. Lise Østergaard, Minister without Portfolio, and leading experts and commentators deserves special mention;

(b) Participation of representatives of voluntary organizations as observers to the special session on disarmament with public financial support with a view to strengthening efforts in the field of public education on disarmament;

(c) Dissemination of the Final Document of the special session on disarmament in Danish translation in accordance with the recommendations of the special session. The document was made available to the general public and was distributed in particular to organizations in the field of popular education and to educational institutions;

(d) Publishing a pamphlet prepared by the Danish United Nations Association on the background to and the progress achieved of the special session on disarmament with financial support from the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

3. It might further be mentioned that the Committee set up by the Danish Government in 1961 to follow international developments in the fields of arms control and disarmament annually submits a report to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

FINLAND

Original: English  
19 June 1979

For the text of the reply, see A/34/458.

GREECE

Original: English  
30 April 1979

On the occasion of Disarmament Week, on 24 October 1978, the Prime Minister of Greece, H.E. Mr. Constantine Caramanlis, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the following message:

On the occasion of Disarmament Week, which will be inaugurated today, the thirty-third anniversary of the United Nations Organization, I would like to reiterate the Greek Government's support for the valuable work of the Organization in the field of arms control and disarmament.

We believe that during the recent special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, we were able to set the foundations of a new beginning. At this session I had expressed certain ideas and views about the principles, the programme of action and the institutions for disarmament. It is with great

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satisfaction that I have noted the wide measure of agreement of other Governments on the questions raised at that session. Indeed, we were able to formulate the basic principles and to set up a programme of action on a world scale both for nuclear and conventional armaments. Support was given for both the non-proliferation of nuclear arms and the free transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful uses to the non-nuclear States.

The issue of conventional arms was given the prominence it deserves, especially if we take into account that, of the resources devoted to armaments, the greater measure is spent for these arms. Furthermore, as events have shown since the Second World War, conventional arms have been widely used in armed conflicts such as the invasion of Cyprus.

As far as the institutional framework is concerned, the appropriate reforms of the deliberative and negotiating bodies will ensure that the United Nations will be able to play a more important and active role, consistent with the Organization's responsibilities in the maintenance of peace and security.

The results of the special session are encouraging. But we must not forget that if the security of States is not increased, every effort in the field of disarmament may be jeopardized.

On this important occasion I would like to express my sincere hope that the renewed efforts of the United Nations to attain the goal of a general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control may soon fructify. And while we are today celebrating the thirty-third anniversary of our Organization, we should remind ourselves of our commitment to ensure respect from all for the principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations.

INDIA

/Original: English/

/4 May 1979/

/For the text of the reply, see A/34/458./

ITALY

/Original: English/

/2 June 1979/

1. In connexion with Disarmament Week, Italy undertook to illustrate and examine in depth, in the context of its appropriate political entities and especially in Parliament, the entire subject of arms reduction, in order to incorporate it into the larger strategy of general and complete disarmament under strict international control.

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2. These activities began immediately after the conclusion of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament, in the framework of, inter alia, informal meetings held within the Parliament for that purpose.
3. Subsequently, in addition to the relevant initiatives taken by non-governmental organizations, a pamphlet entitled "The special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament", containing an evaluation of the work accomplished during the session, was distributed in a meeting chaired by a government official and attended by qualified representatives of Italian political parties. Issued at the same meeting were an Italian translation of the Final Document and a series of other political and technical documents related to the special session and the action taken by Italy in regard to it.
4. On that occasion, the government representative reviewed and explained in depth all the main disarmament issues under study or negotiation by the various relevant fora.
5. All of this documentation, as well as the content of the Government's declarations, was provided to the communications media, which saw to its dissemination and publication.

JAPAN

/Original: English/  
/10 May 1979/

On the occasion of Disarmament Week, in 1978, the following activities were organized:

(a) The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan issued a statement in which he expressed Japan's determination to make every possible effort toward the achievement of disarmament, by taking such measures as are practical and realistic on a step-by-step basis, spurred on by the new stimulus given by the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

(b) A symposium on disarmament was held, to which Mr. Tim Greve (Norway), a member of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), was invited as a main speaker.

(c) Pamphlets outlining the results of the tenth special session devoted to disarmament were prepared and disseminated to the general public.

(d) Senior officials concerned in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conducted a number of briefings to the general public on disarmament through television and radio programmes.

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MAURITIUS

/Original: English/

/16 May 1979/

The Government of Mauritius has no activities to report in the context of the promotion of the objectives of the Disarmament Week.

MONGOLIA

/Original: Russian/

/8 April 1979/

1. In implementation of the decision taken at the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the International Week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament was celebrated in the Mongolian People's Republic from 24 to 31 October 1978. The Government was motivated by the sincere desire to do everything possible to help mobilize world public opinion in the interests of rapidly solving the problems of disarmament, which constitutes the most urgent task of our time. Various activities were organized during the Week.
2. On 18 September 1978, the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party adopted a special decision to observe throughout the country the International Week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament. The ruling party and Government of the Mongolian People's Republic attach the greatest importance to solving the most urgent problem confronting mankind, that of halting the arms race and achieving genuine disarmament.
3. On the first day of international Disarmament Week the newspaper Unen, the central organ of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Government, published a leading article that confirmed our country's position of principle on the questions of halting the arms race and achieving disarmament and drew attention to the danger of the arms race, which is continuing through the fault of the imperialist, militarist and other reactionary forces. The resolute support of the Mongolian People's Republic for the important initiatives of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of the socialist community in the sphere of disarmament was reaffirmed.
4. The Mongolian Committee for the Defence of Peace and the Mongolian United Nations Association made an appeal to the Mongolian public, and to the public of the world at large, which particularly stressed the need to intensify the struggle of the world's peoples to halt the arms race, achieve disarmament and strengthen international peace and security and the importance of publicizing the decisions of the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

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5. The Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Alliance of Youth and the Committee of Mongolian Women issued on 25 October 1978 a joint declaration in which they expressed support for the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and also for the Soviet Union's initiative at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly proposing the conclusion of an international convention to strengthen security guarantees for non-nuclear States and resolutely condemned the decision of the United States Government to manufacture the basic components of a neutron weapon.
6. The newspapers and magazines of the country publicized the international Week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament. The newspapers Unen, Novosti Mongolii, Ulaan Od, Ulaanbaataryn Medee and others published over 20 articles and other material relating to United Nations Day and Disarmament Week.
7. Other information media were also used to explain the priority goals set forth in the Final Document of the special session. Radio and television broadcast discussions and exchanges of views on disarmament questions in which scholars, commentators and experts took part and interviews with people from various professions.
8. Workers' mass meetings devoted to Disarmament Week were organized by various public organizations in towns and in rural areas. Workers, members of the intelligentsia, and cattle-breeders spoke at these meetings and called for an end to the arms race. They firmly demanded that China should immediately halt the nuclear-weapons tests which are being conducted in the atmosphere in the immediate vicinity of the border with our country.
9. During the Week, lectures, discussions and talks on disarmament problems were organized in more than 20 centres of the country.
10. In our view, it would be desirable if the report of the Secretary-General to be submitted in accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 33/71 D on the basis of an analytical survey of the activities organized in various countries during the Week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament, would suggest the best possible combination of the most popular and effective measures for broadly mobilizing public opinion in support of disarmament. This would be in keeping with the spirit of paragraph 2 of that resolution.
11. Each year, international Disarmament Week could be organized under a particular slogan which would help mobilize world public opinion more effectively in support of halting the arms race and achieving disarmament.
12. We believe that, on the occasion of the international Week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament, the signing of, accession to or ratification of international treaties and agreements concluded in the sphere of halting the arms race and achieving disarmament would be the most concrete and effective step that could be taken by those States which have not yet acceded to such treaties and agreements.

13. We believe that the United Nations Centre for Disarmament has a special role to play in preparing lecture subjects, posters, brochures, books and other materials on disarmament questions and disseminating them among States Members of the United Nations.

14. We hope that the activities described above and the views expressed will be taken into consideration when preparing the model programme referred to in paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 33/71 D.

15. In view of the fact that 1979 is the International Year of the Child, international Disarmament Week this year could be organized under the slogan "Let us achieve real progress in disarmament for the sake of the happiness of children all over the world".

16. The Permanent Representative of the Mongolian People's Republic suggests that, if the Secretary-General of the United Nations considers the above-mentioned idea acceptable, he should include this slogan, or a similar one, in the model programme to be prepared in accordance with paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 33/71 D and should call upon the States Members of the United Nations to celebrate international Disarmament Week in 1979 under such a slogan.

NEW ZEALAND

/Original: English/

/31 May 1979/

1. The New Zealand Government, in accordance with its support for Disarmament Week as a focus point for stimulating public interest in and awareness of disarmament-related matters, has made a considerable effort to disseminate information on disarmament. Some examples of government-promoted activity are:

(a) Over 1,000 copies of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session devoted to disarmament were distributed to secondary schools, universities, libraries, interested organizations and members of the public. In addition, the New Zealand Government placed a notice in the Education Gazette which explained why the Final Document was being so widely distributed and described how it might best be used.

(b) The New Zealand Government is particularly aware of the need to increase public understanding of the danger of the arms race and the need for its cessation, and Ministers have spoken regularly on disarmament issues in public fora. Officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have also addressed interested groups.

(c) Shortly before the commencement of Disarmament Week in 1978 a background article outlining the importance of the special session and detailing the Government's approach to disarmament was widely circulated. A similar article incorporating developments in 1979 will be made available during this year's Disarmament Week.

(d) Although the New Zealand Green Paper on Disarmament was published in advance of the special session, its value has not diminished. It continues to facilitate public access to reliable and first-hand information on disarmament issues, and in doing so provoke well-informed public discussion and debate. As a consequence, the objectives of Disarmament Week have become more widely known.

2. Furthermore, the Permanent Representative of New Zealand has the honour to advise that the work of non-governmental organizations in New Zealand in connexion with Disarmament Week and the dissemination of information on disarmament matters is intensive and widespread. Non-governmental organization activities are focused around the co-ordinating function of the National Consultative Committee on Disarmament. Other groups such as the United Nations Association of New Zealand (UNANZ) and the Foundation for Peace Studies play a useful role in informing the public on disarmament issues generally, and, as the time draws nearer, on Disarmament Week. Although the National Consultative Committee was established primarily for purposes related to the special session, it has remained in existence and continues to co-ordinate the efforts of New Zealand non-governmental organizations in this area and to act as a contact point with the Government. The Foundation for Peace Studies has prepared a package of background material on disarmament for the use of school teachers who incorporate disarmament issues in social or liberal studies. Finally, UNANZ has published a booklet entitled "Disarmament and Development Campaign" which discusses the dangers of the international arms race and enlists New Zealand public support in observing the objectives of Disarmament Week.

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NORWAY

/Original: English/

/9 May 1979/

/For the text of the reply, see A/34/458./

POLAND

/Original: English/

/12 June 1979/

1. The Polish People's Republic, its Government and the people attach great and unflagging importance to halting the arms race and to disarmament. The latter stems from the profound conviction that lasting peace and security for every people and State can only be achieved through effective progress in that field. Poland has therefore been actively participating and will continue to participate in the future in all constructive efforts aimed at bringing closer and implementing the final realization of this paramount objective. The Government of Poland also lends its support to all bilateral and multilateral initiatives which promote consolidation in the minds of men, among Governments and Parliaments, civic and political organizations throughout the world, of the conviction that peace is the supreme value, calling for universal support and strong commitment.
2. Poland welcomed the idea of convening the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and actively participated both in its preparation and in its work. The Government of Poland regards positively the results of the special session and, consequently, is sparing no effort on the national and international planes to ensure the full implementation of its decisions. Meant to promote strengthening of peace and formulate concrete measures with that end in view, they include proclamation of the international week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament. The proposal to proclaim the week, at the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, as well as the relevant draft resolution submitted by the delegation of Mongolia at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly (Assembly resolution 33/71), received the full support of Poland.
3. In so doing, the Government of Poland was cognizant of the fact that disarmament and international security matters were not given the attention they deserved in all countries nor did they receive coverage adequate to their importance in the mass media, the activities of civic and political organizations, trade unions, parliamentary groups, etc. The Disarmament Week should therefore serve in such countries the purpose of giving this subject a status more adequate to its importance, by generating greater interest for it on the part of the public at large and civic and political organizations, stressing the significance of disarmament and strengthening international security for the cause of peace.

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4. The struggle for peace, and thereby for disarmament, international security and détente, is part and parcel of the foundations of Poland's socio-political system. The Constitution of the Polish People's Republic defines attainment of the common objective of strengthening world peace as one of the fundamental functions of the State. That approach is also based upon the tragic experiences of the Polish people, in the memory of which the cruelty of war is impressed as mankind's greatest plague. Hence, in their daily, persistent and long-standing activities, Polish mass media as well as the civic and political organizations do focus their attention on measures leading to the final elimination of wars from both the minds of men and the political arsenals of States.
5. Action towards that end has been unchangeably vigorous, as the Polish people are well aware of the importance of disarmament for the cause of peace and stand ready to make a significant contribution to its strengthening. The vast informative and educational campaign "For the Right to Life in Peace", held in 1977 and 1978, exemplified well the activities in question. Presentation by Poland of the draft Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, subsequently adopted without a dissenting vote as Assembly resolution 33/73 by the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, had come as their consistent continuation.
6. Disarmament Week thus offers an additional opportunity to concentrate many actions with a view to promoting détente, international security and disarmament. In 1978, full advantage has been taken of that opportunity. Preparations are already under way for this year's Disarmament Week, commencing on 24 October. Numerous Polish organizations and institutions, including the All-Poland Peace Committee, the Polish National Committee for UNESCO, the Polish United Nations Association, the Polish United Nations Students' Association and other mass, civic and political organizations are preparing, with all means at their disposal, special programmes of action to mark the observance of Disarmament Week.
7. The Polish National Committee for UNESCO, for example, plans to hold special lectures devoted to problems of disarmament in all Polish schools associated with UNESCO. Institutions like the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Polish Institute of International Affairs are also involved in the observance of Disarmament Week. They participate in the preparation of information materials, press articles and publications on disarmament, to be made available in connexion with the Week. The Polish Agency "Interpress" will be offering information on those activities for foreign readers.
8. During last year's observance of Disarmament Week in Poland, special attention was focused on popularizing the contents and ideas of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace. Numerous articles, commentaries, interviews and statements concerning the Declaration were published in the Polish press. In different quarters, particularly among lawyers and students, meetings, discussions, seminars and lectures were held. Further activities of that kind are anticipated, aimed at the continuation of this important action which, designed as it is to build a broad infrastructure of peace in the minds of people, has met with a positive public response.

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The Government of the Polish People's Republic trusts that the position and information presented in this reply will be used in keeping with the spirit of relevant resolutions, for the purpose of elaboration and dissemination of a model of observances of international Disarmament Week under the motto of peace and progress.

## ROMANIA

/Original: English/

/15 May 1979/

1. In pursuit of United Nations General Assembly resolution 33/71 D, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania conveys to the Secretary-General the following information on how the international week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament has been marked in Romania.

2. The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the cessation of the arms race and passage to concrete measures of disarmament constitute an absolute imperative and a task of paramount importance of the contemporary world. In this context, Romania considers that, at present, in addition to the existence of the political will of the Governments, a powerful mobilization of the largest social forces in the struggle for disarmament is necessary more than ever before. In this respect, the peoples of the world, through their united and firm action, have the historical role to impose the cessation of the arms race in such a manner that the threat of a nuclear holocaust should forever be eliminated and human society may march forward towards a world free of weapons and wars, a world of peace and peaceful co-operation.

3. In our country, the international week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament has been celebrated, starting from the understanding of the fact that, at present, the arms race is the main danger to international peace and security and that the implementation of concrete measures for the cessation of the arms race and disarmament should constitute the primordial objective of the peoples' action. Ample mass actions on a national scale and various manifestations were organized in which representatives of all sections of the population participated - workers, peasants, intellectuals and youth and elders. The international week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament proclaimed by the United Nations was marked by numerous institutions and organizations both governmental and non-governmental.

4. Among the manifestations organized in the spirit of resolution 33/71 D on the occasion of Disarmament Week are the following:

(a) The press - dailies, weeklies, monthlies - has published ample articles on disarmament problems;

(b) The magazine The World (Lumea) of great national circulation has published as a supplement the whole text of the Final Document adopted by the special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

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(c) The Romanian television and radio broadcast special programmes devoted to the international week of disarmament;

(d) Meetings and symposiums were organized in Bucharest at the Academy of Economic Sciences and Polytechnical Institute, as well as at other institutes of higher education from Jassy, Cluj, Timișoara in which lectures on the United Nations special session as well as on the aspects of the economic and social consequences of the arms race were delivered;

(e) Within the framework of the actions organized to mark the international week devoted to disarmament, under the auspices of the National Committee for Peace, in Bucharest a meeting was held, between 30 October and 1 November 1978, on the subject "The role of popular masses in achieving peace and security in Europe" in which representatives of national committees for peace of 24 European countries participated and where the disarmament problems held central place during the debates.

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5. The manifestations held in Romania contributed to better information for Romanian public opinion on the real situation, in the field of armaments, on the huge sums spent for military purposes, which represent an ever greater burden for peoples, as well as on the actual situation of the negotiations on disarmament within the United Nations framework and its deliberative and negotiating bodies.

6. All the manifestations held on the occasion of the international week devoted to disarmament have pointed out the danger of the arms race and the necessity for adopting concrete measures in this field, the achievement of viable agreements conducive to general and complete disarmament, and first of all, nuclear disarmament, to détente, co-operation, peace and security.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

/Original: Russian/

/30 April 1979/

1. In connexion with General Assembly resolution 33/71 D on Disarmament Week, the Permanent Mission of the USSR to the United Nations wishes to communicate the following.

2. In the Soviet Union, a country which is in the forefront of the struggle for peace and disarmament, the call of the United Nations to organize Disarmament Week from 24 to 31 October 1978 was greeted with satisfaction. The week was celebrated in the USSR by the organization of a number of activities concerned with the struggle in favour of détente and disarmament and against the further exacerbation of the arms race and the manufacture of such an inhuman weapon of mass destruction as the neutron bomb.

3. On the initiative of the All-Union Central Trade Union Council, the USSR Parliamentary Group, the Soviet United Nations Association, the Soviet Committee for

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the Defence of Peace and a number of other organizations, a meeting of the Moscow public to celebrate the event was held at Moscow on 24 October 1978. The participants in the meeting sent a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations advocating the enhancement of the role of the United Nations and of the responsibility of its members in achieving effective measures to promote peace and international security. Similar meetings were held at the capitals of the Union Republics as well.

4. The Soviet Committee for the Defence of Peace, the War Veterans' Committee and the Committee of Soviet Women held solemn meetings devoted to Disarmament Week, at which they adopted appropriate declarations reflecting the unflinching will and desire of Soviet citizens to achieve a radical break-through in the struggle for genuine disarmament.

5. Numerous communications and articles devoted to Disarmament Week were published in the Soviet press. Soviet radio and television provided detailed coverage of the celebration of Disarmament Week in the Soviet Union and in other countries.

6. In addition to the observance of Disarmament Week, the Soviet Union regularly disseminates information and organizes symposiums, meetings, conferences and other national and international forums to expose the danger of the arms race, propagate the need for its cessation and increase public understanding of the urgent tasks in the field of disarmament and in particular of the provisions of the Final Document of the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN  
AND NORTHERN IRELAND

/Original: English/

/2 May 1979/

1. The Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Lord Goronwy-Roberts, addressing the First Committee of the General Assembly on 23 October 1978, pointed out that the theme of celebrations of United Nations Day in the United Kingdom that year was "The United Nations - Working for a Safer World". He added:

"I am especially glad to be speaking on the day before the first Disarmament Week to take place in accordance with the decisions of the recent special session. The week is to be devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament, which is exactly the purpose of the work of this Committee and the participation in it of the United Kingdom."

2. The principal medium chosen by the British Government for bringing public attention to United Nations Disarmament Week was a specially written leaflet produced with the co-operation of the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The leaflet described the important contribution to

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international security of United Nations activities in disarmament, peace-keeping and the peaceful settlement of disputes. It included a brief account of the tenth special session on disarmament and pointed out that the week beginning on 24 October would be devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament. Copies of this leaflet and a supporting poster on the same theme were distributed to organizations throughout the country. At many United Nations Association meetings to celebrate United Nations Day special emphasis was placed on disarmament.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

/Original: English/  
/29 May 1979/

/For the text of the reply, see A/34/458./

VENEZUELA

/Original: Spanish/  
/18 June 1979/

/For the text of the reply, see A/34/458./

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