



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/34/458 *Final*
17 September 1979

ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH/
FRENCH/RUSSIAN/
SPANISH

Thirty-fourth session
Item 42 (h) of the provisional agenda*

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

Dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-third session the General Assembly adopted, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session", resolution 33/71 G, paragraphs 1 and 2 of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

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"1. Urges Member States, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as non-governmental organizations and concerned research institutes, to promote education and information programmes relating to the arms race and disarmament;

"2. Requests Member States to report to the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, on their activities in the field of dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament ..."

2. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of the resolution, the Secretary-General submits herewith the report on the replies received from Member States concerning the activities in the field of dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BELGIUM

/Original: French/
/24 April 1979/

A magazine dealing with current topics relating, inter alia, to the arms race and disarmament is published three times per year by the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, External Trade and Development Co-operation and is distributed free of charge to all libraries in the Kingdom, to all upper-level secondary schools, to all organs of the press, to members of Parliament, and to any private individuals who request it.

DENMARK

/Original: English/
/10 July 1979/

1. 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.
2. The Committee set up by the Danish Government in 1961 to follow international developments in the fields of arms control and disarmament submits an annual report to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. This report is distributed in particular to educational institutions and public libraries.
3. 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.
4. 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 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) Submitting a report to Parliament on the special session on disarmament. The report was widely distributed;

(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.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

/Original: Spanish/
/24 July 1979/

1. The Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic, on instructions from its Government, is pleased to report that the Dominican press has kept the Dominican people regularly and effectively informed about the entire disarmament process and the progress achieved in this difficult and complex task with a view to consolidating peace in the world.
2. As a signatory to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, 1/ signed in Mexico, the Dominican Government observes the rules of conduct provided for in that Treaty, which prohibits the use and manufacture of nuclear weapons in the Latin American region.
3. Furthermore, the Dominican Armed Forces possess no nuclear weapons.
4. The Dominican Republic is also in favour of pursuing the necessary efforts to prevent the use of nuclear weapons, particularly between the great Powers, since they are the countries that possess weapons of this nature.

EGYPT

/Original: Arabic/
/22 May 1979/

1. The Ministry of Education has introduced the subject of disarmament into social affairs curricula and national education curricula in all classes at all levels so that it is covered in an integrated manner. Examples are given below.

A. Social affairs curriculum at the preparatory level

2. The subject of world peace has been included in the national education curriculum at this level, with emphasis on the importance of peaceful coexistence among the various peoples of the world, so that these peoples may devote themselves to internal reconstruction operations in order to preserve human dignity and realize

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326.

their dreams and aspirations for a happy life, which cannot be achieved except by putting an end to wars and hatred among mankind everywhere, and in an endeavour to ensure the desired level of prosperity for mankind everywhere at all times.

B. Social affairs curriculum and textbooks at the secondary level and its equivalent

3. History curricula lay particular emphasis on the need for disarmament and the achievement of greater prosperity and justice for the peoples of the world by exploiting and utilizing the vast wealth expended on the invention of the machinery and instruments of destruction for its proper purpose of increasing the rates of economic investment in order to create new societies, whose slogan is the abolition of hatred and an orientation towards building and construction.

4. In accordance with this, the school curricula and syllabuses at the various levels of general education have emphasized the need to adopt these positive concepts for the maintenance of peace and in order to give impetus to constructive efforts in a world integrated for the achievement of a better life.

C. Philosophy curriculum and textbooks for the third grade in the arts section at the secondary level

5. The subject of world peace has been introduced into the special level curriculum centred on "the philosophy of values" in connexion with the discussion of the value of the good and its relationship to the growth and function of the State from the viewpoint of the achievement of security, freedom, justice and internal and external peace.

D. National education curriculum and textbooks for the second grade of the arts and science section at the secondary level

6. The topic centres on the development of the new humanity and the consolidation of spiritual and social values. An extensive study is also made of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 217 A (III)) and the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly concerning the combating of colonialism and racial discrimination, the call for world peace and disarmament and efforts to transform all these concepts into practical courses of conduct.

FINLAND

/Original: English/

/19 June 1979/

1. The Government of Finland welcomes the decisions of the tenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament, to increase the dissemination of information about the danger of the arms race and the efforts to halt and reverse the

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race and to proclaim the week starting 24 October as a disarmament week to focus public opinion on and to increase public understanding of the urgent tasks in the field of disarmament. In the view of the Finnish Government such measures are most desirable in order to create an atmosphere conducive to further efforts towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control. Although due emphasis was given to the celebration of the disarmament week, the Finnish Government considered it advisable not to restrict activities to one week only, but to spread them evenly throughout the year.

2. The Government of Finland has arranged - usually in co-operation with the Advisory Board for Disarmament - a number of seminars, meetings and information forums on disarmament, the most important of which was a seminar for non-governmental organizations. Furthermore, the Government has encouraged various organizations to arrange similar activities and has contributed to several of them.

3. In past years, reports and studies conducted within the framework of the United Nations have been translated and circulated for the public. In accordance with the decision of the special session that publicity should be given to the Final Document (resolution S-10/2), the Government of Finland has published the Final Document in the Finnish language for wide distribution. Recently, the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the economic and social consequences of the armament race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security (A/32/88 and Corr.1 and Add.1) was published in the Finnish language. The Government has also supported research work in the field of disarmament and is regularly commissioning research projects on a number of specific subjects. In addition, the Finnish Government has supported by various means the information activities of institutions and organizations in the field of disarmament.

4. As a result of these measures the dissemination of information on questions related to disarmament has increased significantly since the special session devoted to disarmament. Plans for further measures as well as for the celebration of the disarmament week in 1979 are under consideration in the Advisory Board for Disarmament.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

/Original: English/
/3 August 1979/

1. Like all other peace-loving States, the German Democratic Republic is making its contribution to peace, security, international co-operation, the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament. It regards it as the most pressing international political task in the present situation to bring about a radical turn in the negotiations on halting the arms race and on disarmament. It is in harmony with socialist humanism and in line with principles embodied in the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic that militarist and revanchist propaganda, war-mongering and the manifestation of religious, racial and national hatred are punishable as crimes in this country. These principles are also served

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by the dissemination of factual and full information to the citizens of the German Democratic Republic on proposals to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament, on successes in these efforts and on opposition encountered to the implementation of real disarmament measures.

2. To keep awake in the people and to instill into the youth the spirit of peace, international understanding and friendship among peoples is considered a task for the whole society in the German Democratic Republic. All important documents, legal provisions, decrees, directives, etc. guiding the socialist education system are imbued with this concern. In harmony with the concept underlying the educational system in the German Democratic Republic, all syllabi and textbooks are designed to meet these requirements.

3. The mass media of the German Democratic Republic have a big share in the effort to strengthen peace and international understanding, and in the struggle against war-mongering, racism and apartheid. The readers, radio listeners and television audience in the German Democratic Republic receive continuous and wide-ranging information on the contribution of their own country, of other countries and of the United Nations Organization to halting the arms race and bringing about disarmament.

4. The meetings of the Political Consultative Committee and of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, of November 1978 and May 1979 respectively, at which events further steps in the continued pursuit of the process of détente and disarmament were proposed, figured prominently among the topics covered by the information media of the German Democratic Republic. In 1978, a total of 246 articles were published on the cessation of the arms race and on disarmament. Television devoted 26 broadcasts to disarmament problems.

5. The press, radio and television of the German Democratic Republic provided a wide range of information on the activities undertaken by the United Nations in the field of disarmament, notably on the tenth special session devoted to disarmament, the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, the sessions of the Geneva Committee on Disarmament, and the twentieth General Conference of UNESCO. Special tribute was paid to the numerous disarmament proposals submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the other socialist States. At the same time, the opponents of disarmament were censured for their policies.

6. As regards the above-mentioned special session, newspapers and other periodicals published the proposals of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics "on practical measures for ending the arms race", the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and numerous comments from the German Democratic Republic and foreign sources on the results of that session.

7. The Week of Action for Disarmament, held in the German Democratic Republic from 23 to 31 October 1978, was widely noted by the media of the German Democratic Republic. There was a total of 118 contributions on this occasion. Television in its newscasts referred 52 times to, and broadcast 11 reports on, events marking Disarmament Week in the German Democratic Republic, the progress of disarmament negotiations and disarmament initiatives issuing from the United Nations.

Twenty-six radio programmes were devoted to the Week. They centred upon the struggle against the arms race, notably against the neutron weapon.

8. In 1978, the Staatsverlag, publishers in the German Democratic Republic, brought out a collection of documents on the disarmament issue. It contains the major intergovernmental accords on arms limitation and disarmament concluded since 1917 as well as relevant proposals and draft treaties submitted by the socialist States, other countries and democratic organizations. Early in 1979, the same publishers brought out a book entitled Weltproblem Abrüstung (Disarmament - A World Issue). It is a compilation of political and economic studies that provide an insight into the prospects of the struggle for arms limitation and disarmament.

9. After the conclusion of each session of the General Assembly, the League for the United Nations in the German Democratic Republic distributes "UNO-Bilanz" - a brochure which has won a respected position among the foreign policy publications of the German Democratic Republic. It gives much room to matters of the cessation of the arms race and disarmament.

10. In February 1979, the German Democratic Republic hosted a special session of the World Peace Council. The questions of détente and disarmament, of action against the arms race, against the neutron weapon and against all weapons of mass destruction dealt with at the session were broadly publicized. The appeal "Away with the weapons of mass destruction! Stop the arms race!" launched by the participants in the session, and their message to the five nuclear Powers, which was also transmitted to the United Nations (A/34/85), were published in full.

11. In June 1979, the German Democratic Republic followed with great attention the Soviet-United States summit meeting in Vienna. The dailies of the German Democratic Republic carried the full text of the Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II) and of the joint Soviet-United States communiqué. The German Democratic Republic strongly welcomed the conclusion of the treaty as an exceedingly important step toward continuing the process of détente, achieving a healthier international climate, and strengthening world peace.

12. In harmony with the Moscow Declaration of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, the German Democratic Republic will continue to do all in its power to make peace more secure, to move ahead with détente and the peaceful co-operation of peoples. The people and the Government of the German Democratic Republic are serious about the commitment to make every effort to ensure that never again will a war start from German soil, which they entered into 30 years ago when the German Democratic Republic was founded and which was reaffirmed when it joined the United Nations.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

/Original: English/
/3 May 1979/

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and a number of non-governmental organizations have for some time made intensive efforts to inform the public about the various aspects of the arms race and disarmament. The most prominent activities carried out in this respect in the Federal Republic of Germany have been the following:

1. Publication of a 178-page documentation "Disarmament and Arms Control" by the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs; 20,000 copies of the German version were distributed.
2. Issue of a booklet "Documents on Disarmament and Arms Control" published by the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government; 3,500 copies of this English version were distributed among interested organizations and individuals.
3. Publication in the Europa Archiv of the text of the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament by the German Society for Foreign Policy in Bonn, together with an analysis of the results of that session.
4. Publication by the German Society for the United Nations of a special edition (10,000 copies) of its monthly magazine United Nations entitled "The United Nations and Disarmament". It contains the following articles:
 - (a) Disarmament - a Goal of the United Nations;
 - (b) The Tenth Special Session of the United Nations - Final Document;
 - (c) Speech made by the Federal Chancellor during the Tenth Special Session;
 - (d) Statement made by Foreign Minister Genscher after the Tenth Special Session;
 - (e) A list of multilateral agreements relating to arms control and disarmament.

This special edition was published on 24 October 1978 on the occasion of the opening of Disarmament Week by Foreign Minister Genscher.

5. Publication of the Final Document and the most important speeches of the tenth special session by the Archiv der Gegenwart.
6. Publication of a leaflet "The United Nations: Disarmament and Development" by the German Society for the United Nations (18,000 copies).

7. A hearing held by the peace movement of the Catholic Church ("Pax Christi") on 5 and 6 October 1978 in Bonn on the problems of disarmament. A number of government officials, members of the political parties as well as scientists and theologians participated in this hearing.

8. Start of a so-called "Initiative for Peace and International Security" in 1978 by scientists, theologians, trade unionists and interested individuals, which resulted in the publication of material for use in speeches and seminars in the field of youth and adult education.

9. Publication of several studies on disarmament carried out by scientists and financed by the Federal Government. The results of the studies are made available to the scientific community.

10. A 44-page reply by the Federal Government in February 1979 to written questions of the political parties in the Bundestag on arms control and disarmament.

11. Debate in the Bundestag on 8 and 9 March 1979 on the various aspects on disarmament, arms control and international security.

A copy of each of the publications listed under Nos. 1 to 6 and 10 above is transmitted enclosed herewith. 2/

GHANA

Original: English
5 June 1979

The Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Ghana has not yet mounted any activity as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 33/71 G of 14 December 1978. The support of the Ghana Government for United Nations efforts at reducing and halting the arms race remains unchanged, none the less.

INDIA

Original: English
4 May 1979

1. The Government of India have been firmly and consistently of the view that continued substantial progress in disarmament would be possible only if an enlightened public opinion, which is aware of the grave dangers of the arms race

2/ The publications are available for consultation in the United Nations Centre for Disarmament (Rm. 3570).

and the imperative need for disarmament, is able to put pressure in each country on its own Government to work towards real disarmament, and ultimately if world public opinion is so aroused that the entire international community is obliged to take urgent, meaningful steps towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

2. In accordance with this basic approach towards disarmament, the Government of India have in various ways and in different national forums provided every possible help and encouragement in the dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament. Recent activities in regard to the organization of seminars and symposia in India are briefly mentioned below.

3. A regional colloquium on disarmament was organized in Delhi from 12 to 17 February 1978 by the International Peace Academy of New York. It was attended by 42 participants from 18 countries. The participants, who attended in their individual capacity, included academics, government officials, industrialists, journalists, labour leaders, Parliamentarians and scholars from private organizations. The colloquium was inaugurated by the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. Samarendra Kundu. The following five topics were discussed in the colloquium:

- (a) Disarmament and development;
- (b) Nuclear weapons proliferation and reduction in strategic nuclear delivery vehicles;
- (c) Arms trade, sales and production;
- (d) The Indian Ocean as a zone of peace;
- (e) Expanding interest in and knowledge about disarmament and arms control negotiations.

4. A non-official international workshop on disarmament was held in Delhi from 27 to 31 March 1978. The workshop was organized by the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi, with the co-sponsorship of the Department of Political Science of the Delhi University, Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi, and the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi. At the request of the organizers of the workshop, the Government of India provided a grant-in-aid, which was principally utilized to pay for the passage money and local hospitality of participants from developing countries. The workshop was inaugurated by the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee. Ninety-two persons from 54 countries including India participated in the workshop. All these participants attended the workshop in their individual capacity and not as representatives of their countries or Governments. One representative from the United Nations was also present. The agenda of the workshop covered the following main topics:

- (a) Indian Ocean as a zone of peace;
- (b) Arms trade;

- (c) Nuclear arms race: towards a new perspective;
- (d) International power structure and its impact on developing countries;
- (e) New context of non-alignment in a nuclear weapons culture;
- (f) Specific steps towards disarmament;
- (g) The machinery for disarmament.

5. The Indian Society of International Law organized a seminar on disarmament in Delhi on 9 and 10 September 1978. The seminar was inaugurated by Mr. M. A. Vellodi, Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs. It was attended by jurists, academics, members of the public and government officials, besides foreign diplomats. The seminar discussed the following subjects in depth:

- (a) Nuclear disarmament;
- (b) International law and de-legitimation of nuclear weapons;
- (c) Nuclear proliferation or trends of atomic colonialism;
- (d) Peaceful uses of nuclear energy;
- (e) Weapons of mass destruction;
- (f) Conventional weapons;
- (g) Zones of peace;
- (h) International conventions and disarmament;
- (i) Machinery for negotiation and implementation.

NETHERLANDS

/Original: English/
/16 May 1979/

1. The debates in and resolutions emerging from the General Assembly are comprehensively reflected in yearly reports on the sessions of the General Assembly. Those reports are edited by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and published by the State Publishing Company. Apart from these annual publications on the latest session of the United Nations General Assembly, a special publication is edited by the Ministry at regular intervals under the title "Disarmament, Security, Peace" containing proposals, discussions and decisions in the field of arms control and disarmament. This special publication reports on important international conferences in the field of arms control, under United Nations auspices or

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otherwise convened, as well as other events in the field including those of a regional or bilateral nature. This publication gives a comprehensive overview about progress in the field of disarmament and arms control, of parties to various treaties, peace-keeping operations under United Nations auspices and measures in the field of disarmament and arms control, including international safeguards against non-peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Monographs are published on the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1975 and the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, 1973-1975.

2. Another means of promoting widespread interest in disarmament is achieved through the practice of including members of Parliament as well as representatives of important social organizations in the Netherlands delegation to the General Assembly. Furthermore, speeches in international fora (United Nations General Assembly, Committee on Disarmament) by Netherlands representatives are provided to the press and to Parliament on a routine basis.

3. Another important source of information can be found in the form of the numerous publications of the Netherlands Institute for Peace Affairs. This state-sponsored Institute was founded in 1969 and aims at carrying out and commissioning studies, giving information and raising public interest with a view to furthering international peace and security. The Institute in particular directs its efforts at problem areas concerning the establishment of a peaceful world order to be achieved through the United Nations system, balanced arms control and limitations and peaceful settlement of disputes. To further its aims the Institute engages in studies, edits publications in various forms and convenes colloquia and conferences on selected items regularly. This Institute has a close working relationship with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, and other peace research institutes. It should be added that a number of private institutions include the subject of disarmament in their activities.

4. Finally, attention is drawn to the existence of several specialized study centres within state-sponsored institutions of higher education, such as the Institute for Polemology at the State University of Groningen and the John F. Kennedy Institute, a centre for international studies associated with the University of Tilburg.

NEW ZEALAND

Original: English

23 August 1979

Activities supported by the New Zealand Government in the field of the arms race and disarmament have included:

(a) The distribution of over 1,000 copies of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly on disarmament to secondary schools, universities, libraries, interested organizations and members of the public. The Government also placed a notice in the "Education Gazette" explaining why the Final Document was being so widely distributed and describing how it might best be used;

(b) Regular addresses in public forums by Ministers on disarmament issues, aimed at increasing public understanding of the danger of the arms race and the need for its cessation. Similar addresses have also been made by officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

(c) The publication of the New Zealand Green Paper on Disarmament, which facilitates public access to reliable and first-hand information on disarmament issues;

(d) Support for Disarmament Week and the dissemination of information to make its objectives more widely known;

(e) Close co-operation and co-ordination on disarmament matters between the Government and non-governmental organizations, focussed on the National Consultative Committee on Disarmament which was originally established for purposes related to the special session on disarmament.

NORWAY

Original: English

9 May 1979

1. Dissemination of information to the public and organization of symposiums, meetings and conferences concerning disarmament questions are carried out in Norway for the most part by the Government's Advisory Committee on Arms Control and Disarmament, consisting of representatives from the administration, the academic community and the non-governmental organizations. Established in 1961, this permanent committee has since had dissemination of information on ongoing disarmament efforts as one of its principal tasks.

2. During the past six months, the committee has published a Norwegian translation of the United Nations document entitled "Economic and Social Consequences of the Armaments Race and Its Extremely Harmful Effects on World

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Peace and Security," (A/32/88 and Corr.1 and Add.1) as well as a book assessing the impact of the recent special session of the General Assembly on disarmament. During the disarmament week the committee plans to publish a book-length report on questions related to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

3. Although the committee works on a year round basis, special arrangements are planned for the disarmament week starting 24 October. Emphasis will be placed on activation of various Norwegian non-governmental organizations. Several United Nations symposiums will be arranged by these non-governmental organizations and the committee will seek to have them make a special effort to present crucial questions of arms control and disarmament. The committee members themselves will also take part in various conferences stressing the problem areas at hand.

PERU

/Original: Spanish/
/27 June 1979/

1. As the Secretariat was informed, within the framework of the celebration of Disarmament Week widespread publicity was given through the major newspapers to the danger of the arms race and to the objectives of disarmament.
2. In addition to the activities undertaken on that commemorative occasion, Peru, faithfully reflecting the pacifist spirit which characterizes its foreign policy with regard to any international or regional development question relating to armament and disarmament, has endeavoured to inform and guide public opinion through the press and other information media concerning the negative impact of armaments on the social and economic development of peoples and the maintenance of international peace and security.
3. Complementing this whole information policy effort, public opinion and the various sectors comprising the national defence system are showing a special interest in and genuine concern about the above-mentioned problem and they endorse the just objective of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

POLAND

/Original: English/
/30 July 1979/

1. The Polish People's Republic has been deeply committed to the cause of halting the arms race, achieving progress on the road to effective disarmament and strengthening international security. Unswerving action for lasting peace constitutes the continuous and most important component of the foreign policy of Poland. The Government and the Diet of the Polish People's Republic, all political parties and socio-political organizations devote unflagging attention to the subject-matter, duly reflected both in their decisions and activities.

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Detailed information thereto has been presented in Poland's reply to the Secretary-General's note concerning the comprehensive programme of disarmament (A/CN.10/1/Add.1) as well as in other replies to his notes on disarmament matters. The Government of Poland treats those replies as an important form of presentation of its consistent position on disarmament and international security as well as on dissemination of information regarding actions taken on both domestic and international forums for the attainment of those goals. At this juncture, the Government of Poland wishes to reiterate its full support for the activities of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the field of dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament and reaffirm its readiness of further co-operation in this respect.

2. In the opinion of Poland, a comprehensive approach to the issues at hand represents the indispensable feature of all activities pertaining to disarmament and international security, be it on a country level or globally. The efforts of individual countries and groups of States, as well as international organizations, towards achieving tangible progress in disarmament and lessening the danger of a military confrontation have to be accompanied by an inclusive and engrossing action to consolidate, assist and facilitate the attainment of the desired ends. A truly important field in which to pursue such actions is that of shaping a "model" of peace-oriented thinking among peoples and creating a broad infrastructure of peace in their minds. Guided by these ideas, last year at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Poland submitted a draft Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace which was subsequently adopted as Assembly resolution 33/73 without a dissenting vote as one of the most important documents of that session. The Government of Poland trusts that by so doing it has also made a constructive contribution to the cause of making societies more conscious of the dangers of the arms race and pointing out the ways how to overcome it.

A comprehensive programme of the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace is now being launched in Poland. It naturally comprises actions aimed at the widest possible dissemination of information on the dangers inherent in the arms race as well as on its material and social costs. To avoid spreading fatalism and beliefs of the irreversibility of the present state of affairs, the programme's information activity has been based upon a constructive plan of stimulating conscious involvement on the part of the public and its civic and political organizations in the strengthening of security and curbing the arms race.

3. Poland's public information activity on the arms race and its dangers is indeed characterized by the aforesaid comprehensive approach. It is reflected in the functioning of the mass media - in the press, radio and television programmes, in the works of art - as posters, sculptures, spatial compositions, in a variety of rich cultural, scholarly and popularization campaigns as well as in school curricula of all levels and other areas of the educational process. Polish cinematography, too, serves the same objective in disseminating properly selected film works.

The subject-matter of the arms race and disarmament is widely popularized in Poland by the daily press and easily accessible publications for a popular reader. It is covered in commentaries and news services on national and local radio and television networks. In keeping with the principles of its foreign policy, Poland spares no effort to mobilize its public opinion around the issues of halting the arms race and accomplishing the goal of disarmament, thereby making the task of the preparation of its society for life in peace and friendship vis-à-vis other nations one of the paramount considerations of its own social policy.

4. Due to the forthcoming fortieth anniversary of Hitler's Third Reich invasion of Poland, the current year offers a unique opportunity to intensify information activities regarding the dangers of the arms race and the need for disarmament. In attacking Poland on 1 September 1939, Hitler pushed Europe to the abyss of war which brought death to dozens of millions of innocent people and untold sufferings to those who managed to survive. Every day now the Polish press carries new memoirs of men and women who were children at the time of the war and for whom it turned to be a nightmare of their childhood. The motto of these memoirs is "Peace - the supreme value". Against this background, information on the dangers of the modern arms race reaches a particularly sensitive ground of the national experiences of the people of Poland.

5. One of the specific forms of activity in the field of dissemination of information on matters of international security, curbing the arms race and on disarmament is the regular practice of publishing in the Polish press the government replies to the notes of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on relevant subjects. The public in Poland receives broad updated information on the work of disarmament organs as well as on current bilateral and multilateral disarmament negotiations. The latter can be exemplified by the extensive coverage of last year's special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and the dissemination of the contents of its Final Document. Last June, Polish mass media focused their special attention on accomplishing and signing the SALT II treaty. The Polish press published full texts of the treaty's documentation, statements made by the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States as well as many Polish and foreign commentaries stressing the outstanding importance of the treaty for the cause of peace and security.

6. More detailed information on Poland's concrete activities on the subject of the present information has been presented in other replies of the Government of the Polish People's Republic to the notes of the Secretary-General, including lately the information on the celebration of the International Week devoted to fostering disarmament.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic wishes to reiterate that it will continue its active contribution to the cause of peace, security and global disarmament and offers its support to the United Nations in its constructive actions with the same end in view.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

/Original: Russian/

/28 August 1979/

1. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic believes that the dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament is extremely important in mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of disarmament. An extensive, determined effort to disseminate knowledge and comprehensive information about the arms race and disarmament is made in the Ukrainian SSR, where war propaganda is prohibited under the Constitution adopted on 20 April 1978.
2. In accordance with the curricula in use at Ukrainian general education schools, more than 6.5 million students received information during the 1978-1979 school year on the threat to international peace and the security of peoples posed by the continuing arms race, on the basic directions taken by the struggle of the socialist and other countries to achieve practical results in bringing about general and complete disarmament, and on the successes achieved in that struggle. In the course of their instruction at higher and secondary specialized educational establishments, young people study the problems of ensuring peace, lessening the danger of nuclear war, curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament. Problems relating to the struggle for peace and disarmament are included in the curricula for the social and humane sciences. Young people attend lectures, discussions, evening forums and conferences whose special purpose is to educate them in a spirit of peace and friendship among peoples. These activities by Ukrainian educational bodies are in full accord with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament (resolution S-10/2), particularly paragraphs 106 and 107, and with those of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace adopted at the thirty-third session of the Assembly (resolution 33/73).
3. An important role in fully acquainting all working people in the Ukrainian SSR with the struggle of peoples for disarmament and in affording them a scientifically based understanding of the processes at work in the present-day world is played by the system of political education and by various types of mass propaganda which reach more than 13 million people in the Republic. During 1978, lecturers of the "Knowledge" Society delivered more than 475,000 lectures to the people of the Ukrainian SSR, providing comprehensive information on the danger of an escalation of the arms race; the working people of the Republic were made familiar with the status of current bilateral and multilateral disarmament negotiations and with the efforts of the United Nations to curb the arms race.
4. The press, radio and television are important sources of practical information about the arms race and various aspects of disarmament, particularly United Nations activities in that regard. In August 1978, for example, the full text of the Final Document of the Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament was published in the Ukrainian-language magazine Radyanske Pravo, which has a circulation of 55,000.

5. Scholars at research institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, including the Institute of History and the Institute for Social and Economic Problems of Foreign Countries, and a number of universities in the Republic are engaged in the study of problems relating to the fight for peace and disarmament; they publish the results of their research and hold theoretical conferences and seminars on various aspects of disarmament.

6. The people of the Ukraine take an active part in events aimed at mobilizing efforts in connexion with disarmament. A Week of Activities in Support of the Convening of a World Disarmament Conference and of the Decisions of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to Disarmament was widely observed in the Republic from 22 to 29 June 1978. In accordance with the decision of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and in response to an appeal by the World Peace Council, a Week of Activities for Disarmament was observed in the Ukrainian SSR from 24 to 31 October 1978. On the day that marked the opening of the Week, a meeting of representatives of the people was held in Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine. An extensive series of events connected with the Week of Activities for Disarmament took place in every region of the Republic. Mass meetings and assemblies of representatives of the people were held at enterprises, institutions, and collective and State farms in most Ukrainian regions and cities. In a number of regions, anti-war newsreel weeks were observed and mobile book exhibits on relevant subjects were organized.

7. The Ukrainian SSR believes that the United Nations should redouble its efforts to disseminate information on the arms race and disarmament, should encourage Member States, the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to ensure wider dissemination of information on various aspects of the problem of disarmament, and should strive for the speediest possible implementation of the relevant decisions of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

/Original: English/

/30 June 1979/

1. Since the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament in May/June 1978, the United Kingdom has paid particular attention to the dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament. Copies of the Final Document of the special session were made available to many non-governmental organizations, and a comprehensive report on the special session (including the text of the Final Document) was published within a week. A brief assessment of the special session was then distributed through the United Nations Association. A number of non-governmental organizations with a special interest in disarmament attended a meeting at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to discuss the outcome of the special session.

2. Greater public interest in arms control and disarmament has been stimulated through parliamentary debates. Ministers and officials have addressed several outside meetings on the subject of disarmament and articles have been contributed to learned journals.
3. Celebration of the United Nations Disarmament Week in the United Kingdom in October 1978 centred on a government leaflet on the theme: "The United Nations - Working for a Safer World". This leaflet, produced for mass circulation, emphasized the contribution of peace making, peace keeping and disarmament to the strengthening of international security. A United Kingdom statement to the First Committee of the General Assembly on the eve of United Nations Day was also given wide circulation.
4. A review of the disarmament debate at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly and a calendar of forthcoming disarmament events were supplied to non-governmental organizations for distribution to their members. The results of the disarmament debate were also prominently featured in the British White Paper on the thirty-third session of the General Assembly.
5. A passage describing the interrelationship of defence, détente and disarmament in a national security policy was included in the "Statement on the Defence Estimates 1979".
6. A short guide to "British Arms Control and Disarmament Policy" was revised in February 1979 and widely distributed. It has been welcomed by non-governmental organizations as a basic information document. To meet the demand for regular information, the Government proposes to launch a disarmament newsletter which will include important documents and other material on current developments in arms control, and will be distributed free of charge.
7. The universities have a particular role in education for disarmament and in related research studies. The Government has continued to encourage the work of the British International Studies Association's arms control group, which has held several important seminars. The Government will consider a proposal to give further encouragement to academic research by helping to establish an arms control research centre, based in a British university, when financial resources are available.
8. Advice has been given to the organizers of an Armament and Disarmament Information Unit (ADIU) established in 1978 at the University of Sussex. ADIU is designed to increase public understanding of the arms race and measures to control it. Its services will be of particular value to the news media.
9. A special press briefing was given before the opening of the new Committee on Disarmament in Geneva on 24 January 1979. A policy statement and a background paper on arms control and disarmament were issued at the same time. Background information was provided to the news media on the occasion of the visit of chemical weapons experts to the United Kingdom in March 1979 to study verification techniques.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

/Original: English/
/29 May 1979/

1. The United States wishes to report on its activities in connexion with the promotion of the objectives of the Disarmament Week and dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 33/71 D and 33/71 G.
2. In keeping with paragraph 102 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, President Carter, on 24 October 1978, released a statement to mark the beginning of the week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament.
3. During the past year the United States Government has continued to conduct an extensive public information programme on arms control and disarmament.
4. A major segment of this programme has been a series of conferences, both national and regional, on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT). During the year SALT conferences sponsored by the United States Government were held in Washington for women's groups, religious organizations, retired military personnel, leaders of veterans' organizations, scientists and leading environmentalists. The United States Government has participated in and helped support more than 20 regional SALT conferences held around the country since June of 1978.
5. Government officials have also spoken to many student groups and other groups on disarmament topics. For example, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) participated in a five-month programme briefing groups of high school students on arms control.
6. The non-governmental community has always played an important role in developing public attitudes in the United States on many arms control issues. Over the last year special seminars and briefings on arms control subjects have been organized for non-governmental organizations at the United States Department of State. Recently, this community has been helpful in providing public information about the emerging SALT II agreement.
7. Interest in study programmes in arms control and disarmament has been growing within the academic community. In recent months the ACDA Special Assistant for Public and Academic Liaison (appointed in August 1978) has visited a number of universities to assist in the development of disarmament and arms control curricula.
8. Additionally, ACDA transmitted to the United States Congress in January of this year a Report on Arms Control Education and Academic Study Centers, which analyses the development and current status of education and study in this field in the United States. As an effort to stimulate further study of arms control and assist the training of students, ACDA is currently selecting the recipients of the second round of Hubert H. Humphrey doctoral dissertation fellowship in arms control and disarmament.

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9. Publications continue to be a major part of the arms control public information program. Such ACDA publications as Documents on Disarmament, World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, and the Agency's annual report to Congress are widely used in universities and research centers. ACDA and the Department of State have also distributed thousands of copies of publications dealing with particular aspects of arms control and disarmament (e.g. the special session on disarmament and SALT II) used widely by the non-governmental community and academic institutions.

VENEZUELA

/Original: Spanish/
/18 June 1979/

The Government of Venezuela is aware of its responsibility to comply with General Assembly resolutions 33/71 D and G of 14 December 1978 and constantly to pursue the objective of alerting public opinion to the danger of the arms race and to promote education and information programmes relating to the arms race and disarmament. We are, therefore, pleased to inform you that:

1. In November 1978, the Ministry of Foreign Relations published the Secretary-General's updated report (A/32/88 and Corr.1 and Add.1) of the study entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and Military Expenditures. The report was widely distributed to other departments, to the national universities and in academic circles, and its publication was announced in the national press.
2. The Foreign Affairs Institute of the Ministry of Foreign Relations invited prominent people to give lectures at the Institute's headquarters on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and other aspects of disarmament. The public was invited, through announcements in the press, to attend those lectures. Mr. Liviu Aureliano Bota of the United Nations Centre for Disarmament, who was one of the lecturers, was interviewed by several Caracas newspapers; the Foreign Affairs Institute published the text of his lecture in its publication Análisis, which has a wide national circulation.
3. The Ministry of Foreign Relations obtained the film "Nuclear Countdown", made by the United Nations, for future showing as part of the activities planned for Disarmament Week.
4. The Ministry of Foreign Relations has transmitted to the Ministry of Education and to the National Council of Universities, for the appropriate purposes, copies of the texts of resolutions 33/71 D and G and of the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

Thus, the action taken by our Government is commensurate with the interest shown in the vital role played by information in stimulating awareness of the danger of the arms race and of the importance of disarmament.