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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-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/83 I of 11 December 1979, operative paragraphs 3, 4 and 6 of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

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"3. Invites the relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to intensify activities, within their areas of competence, to disseminate information on the consequences of the arms race and requests them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly;

"4. Invites Governments, in accordance with its resolution 33/71 D, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week;

...

"6. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report containing the information referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 above."

2. Pursuant to paragraph 6 of the resolution, the Secretary-General submits herewith the report on the information received from Member States and specialized agencies concerning the activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week.

## II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

### BARBADOS

/Original: English/

/23 July 1980/

No special activities were arranged by the Government of Barbados to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week. However, since Disarmament Week began on United Nations Day, considerable attention was paid to the question of disarmament during a national address on Radio and Television by the Minister of External Affairs to mark United Nations Day.

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BELGIUM

/Original: French/

/4 June 1980/

1. On the occasion of Disarmament Week in October 1979, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium issued a statement informing public opinion of the status of the various disarmament negotiations.

2. The text of the message was sent to all Belgian press media and, as was the case in 1978, it aroused interest among most of the newspapers in the country.

The text was also sent to all the foreign embassies in Brussels and to foreign journalists accredited in Belgium. It was also sent to parliamentarians serving on the Foreign Affairs Commission, both in the Chamber and in the Senate.

3. The text was also sent to the Director of the United Nations Information and Liaison Office in Brussels and communicated to non-governmental organizations concerned with the problem of disarmament.

4. At the same time, the Minister for Foreign Affairs mentioned the statement in his replies to personal letters sent to him by many private persons in connexion with Disarmament Week.

BULGARIA

/Original: Russian/

/8 May 1980/

1. The call of the United Nations and of the World Peace Council to observe a Disarmament Week every year was broadly supported in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a country in which support for efforts to strengthen peace and international security, preserve and deepen détente, halt the arms race and achieve disarmament is a pivotal aspect of foreign policy. Within the context of the Week, a number of activities were organized in the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the primary purpose of once again stressing the responsibility of the world Organization in solving the crucial problem of the present day, that of disarmament, and the need to take concerted and vigorous steps to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament.

2. On the initiative of the Bulgarian trade unions, the Bulgarian Committee for the Defence of Peace, the Bulgarian United Nations Association and other organizations, a solemn meeting of the public was held at Sofia on 23 October 1979 to celebrate United Nations Day and the beginning of Disarmament Week. The speakers at the meeting stressed the enormous significance of the problem of limiting the arms race and achieving disarmament and noted that it must be solved if world civilization was to be saved from the threat of a devastating nuclear war and if genuine security and a peaceful future were to be ensured for all peoples;

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they noted further that the achievement of disarmament would create the necessary conditions for solving the global problems of mankind, such as food supply, the development of radically new sources of energy and the harnessing of the oceans and of outer space. Expressing the opinion of the Bulgarian public, the participants at the meeting welcomed and expressed full support for the new peace-loving Soviet initiatives put forward by L. I. Brezhnev in his speech at Berlin on 6 October 1979, noting their special importance and significance for curbing the arms race and reducing and eliminating the threat of war. The meeting approved and unanimously adopted the text of a telegram to the Secretary-General of the United Nations noting the great significance of the efforts being made within and outside the United Nations to strengthen and deepen the process of international détente, limit the arms race and achieve disarmament. Similar meetings were held in all large cities in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

3. In the course of the Week, a group of specialists in international affairs delivered a number of lectures on various aspects of disarmament to representatives of the public in Sofia and other cities.

4. Posters on the struggle for peace and disarmament, including the official United Nations poster, were also distributed in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

5. On the opening day and throughout the Week, all the mass information media - the press, radio and television - presented extensive material on disarmament questions. In addition, the media regularly reported on activities undertaken in other countries in the context of the Week. Full information on activities organized in connexion with the Week and on the material published in the Bulgarian press was provided to the Centre for Disarmament in Geneva.

6. In the People's Republic of Bulgaria, information is disseminated and meetings, symposia and conferences are organized on a regular basis at both the national and the international level in order to demonstrate the danger posed by the arms race and the need to strengthen the process of détente and take genuine measures to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament. In this connexion, it should be noted that from 23 to 27 September 1980, on the proposal of Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a Congress-Parliament of peoples for peace will be held at Sofia. The problems of halting the arms race, promoting security and co-operation, and strengthening peace and détente will be the main concern of the participants at this important international forum. There is no question that the Congress will be an important landmark in the struggle of progressive world opinion for peace, security and disarmament.

7. Today, with the international situation made more complicated by the steps taken by certain circles in the United States and by other NATO countries, the efforts of world progressive opinion in the struggle to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament and lasting peace must be redoubled.

## BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

/Original: Russian//23 April 1980/

1. The week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament was widely observed in the Byelorussian SSR. At meetings of representatives of the public in Minsk and a number of other cities of the Republic, an impassioned appeal was made to curb the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and to move forward to real disarmament measures. The call of the Soviet Committee for the Defence of Peace to the entire peace-loving public "to free the world from the arms race" received broad support in the Republic. The Byelorussian people, like all Soviet people, are fully aware of the special danger posed to peace and détente in Europe by the NATO plans to install new types of nuclear missiles in the countries of Western Europe.
2. Representatives of trade unions, young people, war veterans, committees for the defence of peace, and other public organizations declared their full support for the Soviet proposals on the questions of strengthening international security and achieving disarmament which are being considered by the United Nations and for the historic new initiative by the Soviet Union in the matter of military détente and arms limitation in Europe put forward by L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in a speech at Berlin on the thirtieth anniversary of the German Democratic Republic. The new Soviet proposals are very timely. They aim to reduce military confrontation, strengthen political détente and move forward to military détente on the European continent, where the Second World War broke out 40 years ago and where today, too, the fate of the world is in large measure being decided. These proposals open the way to a constructive dialogue aimed at ensuring a lasting peace and genuine security for the peoples of the world.
3. At public meetings, in the pages of the periodical press and in radio and television broadcasts, it was stressed that socialism and peace are inseparable. It was with the consolidation of socialism that for the first time the real pre-conditions were created for preventing wars among peoples and averting world war. It was socialism which confronted mankind with the question of eliminating the threat of war through disarmament and destroying the material means of waging war. Virtually all the most important decisions in the matter of strengthening peace and curbing the arms race taken over the past decade in international forums, and also the most important negotiations on those questions, were the result of initiatives by the countries of the socialist community. The activities organized in connexion with Disarmament Week in the Byelorussian SSR once again confirmed the commitment of the Byelorussian people to the struggle for peace, international security and disarmament.
4. On 24 October 1979, a meeting to celebrate United Nations Day and Disarmament Week attended by representatives of the public of the Byelorussian SSR's heroic capital, Minsk, unanimously approved a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

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5. This letter stresses that the struggle for peace, disarmament and a peaceful future for the peoples is the lofty duty of all States and Governments. The main task of the United Nations is to promote the maintenance of international peace and security, prevent a new war and achieve disarmament. The peace-loving peoples of the entire world expect the United Nations to redouble its efforts in this direction. These efforts are crucial at the present time because of the complications in the international situation brought about by the United States and other NATO countries and also because of the arms race which they are conducting. The efforts of all peace-loving forces must be redoubled in order to strengthen peace and international security and bring about concrete, genuine measures to curb the arms race and achieve disarmament.

CUBA

/Original: Spanish/

/16 April 1980/

1. The Republic of Cuba was among the sponsors of the resolution in question because it supports the principle that it is essential to mobilize world public opinion in order to create an international atmosphere conducive to the practical implementation of effective disarmament measures.
2. It is common knowledge that the arms race is responsible for impeding the strengthening of international peace and security and for the constant waste of material and human resources for which there is an increasing need, particularly by the developing countries for their economic and social progress. The measures taken by Governments in observance of the international week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament will thus help to stimulate general interest in the subject and to lend impetus to the process leading to general and complete disarmament.
3. Various activities to foster the objectives of Disarmament Week were undertaken in the Republic of Cuba.
4. Statements were made on disarmament, international security and détente in observance of World Peace Day and in commemoration of the end of the Second World War.
5. There were also observances of the centenary of the birth of Albert Einstein, the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Joliot-Curie and the thirtieth anniversary of the First Stockholm Appeal.
6. Round-table discussions and lectures by Cuban scholars on disarmament topics were organized at the headquarters of the Cuban Movement for Peace and the Sovereignty of Peoples, and messages of greeting were sent to various meetings of non-governmental organizations on topics relating to peace.
7. The programme for the 1980 observance of the international week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament is being prepared.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

/Original: English/

/30 May 1980/

1. In its earlier note (A/34/457) dealing with this subject, the Permanent Mission of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic had informed the Secretary-General of the importance that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic attached to the proclamation of Disarmament Week and of the conditions and possibilities for organizing action to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week in Czechoslovakia. The following are the major activities undertaken to that end in October 1979:
2. The press and other mass media brought a large number of articles and programmes devoted to the subject of disarmament. The largest daily Rude právo, as well as other dailies informed the Czechoslovak public, on 24 and 25 October 1979, about the message by the Secretary-General of the United Nations delivered in New York on the occasion of United Nations Day on 23 October 1979. The Czechoslovak mass media stressed that the Secretary-General of the most important international organization had pointed out the main problems on which depended the prosperity of millions of people and underlined, in particular, the key issue of the current times - the solution of the problem of disarmament.
3. In his annual exposé on foreign policy questions in the Federal Assembly on 24 October 1979, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Bohuslav Chmúpek, emphasized the importance and the objectives of Disarmament Week and Czechoslovakia's readiness to contribute to their achievement.
4. The Czechoslovak Peace Committee organized a number of seminars and meetings dealing with the problems of disarmament. Also other Czechoslovak organizations took part in these projects. For instance, the seminar entitled "We build a future for our children without fascism and war" was organized by the Czechoslovak Peace Committee in co-operation with the Czechoslovak Union of Women, the Czechoslovak Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters and the Czechoslovak Red Cross. The seminar was held in Prague on 15 October 1979 and was attended by 450 functionaries and lecturers from the said organizations. Similar seminars were held in Plzeň, Ostrava, Tábor, and other cities.
5. The Czechoslovak Peace Committee, the Czech and the Slovak Peace Committees and their branches on regional, district and local levels, organized more than 500 gatherings of citizens, factory workers, women and young people. In these meetings, lecturers of the Peace Committees were explaining the different aspects of the question of disarmament. The participants expressed their full support for the proposals submitted by socialist countries for the achievement of real disarmament measures. In particular, they welcomed the peace initiative of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid I. Brezhnev, proposed during the festivities marking the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of the German Democratic Republic.

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6. On the occasion of the opening of Disarmament Week students from specialized schools, colleges and universities met in two major gatherings in Prague that welcomed the message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations delivered on United Nations Day in New York, 23 October 1979.

7. On 1 November 1979 a nation-wide seminar was held in Prague for interested members of the general public. Again the message of the United Nations Secretary-General was read and distributed subsequently in a Czech translation to all participants. The seminar was addressed by representatives of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the media and the United Nations Information Centre in Prague.

8. The mentioned activities undertaken in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the occasion of Disarmament Week were unequivocally stressing the urgent necessity of halting the arms race and achieving real results in disarmament negotiations. Also highlighted were the importance and the positive role played in that respect by the United Nations. The Czechoslovak public opinion expressed appreciation for the attention devoted by the United Nations to questions of disarmament, as attested also by the proclamation of Disarmament Week. The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, having the full support of the Czechoslovak people, expresses its full support for all the peace efforts undertaken by the United Nations.

#### EGYPT

/Original: Arabic/

/2 May 1980/

1. Egypt has accorded a great deal of attention to Disarmament Week, utilizing all information media - the press, radio and television.

2. The focus has been on the direct relationship between disarmament and development and the danger of the escalation of the arms race, the nuclear-arms race in particular, which undermines international peace and security and threatens mankind with annihilation.

3. Egypt has concentrated on the importance of consolidating the close and direct link between disarmament and international security, as mentioned in the United Nations Charter, and of the speedy conclusion and implementation of international agreements that will bring us nearer to our supreme goal, namely, general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

4. A number of lectures were given at the Diplomatic Institute of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Defence College of the Nasser Higher Military Academy on the dangers of the arms race on the international and the regional levels, the current situation with regard to disarmament negotiations and the necessity of arriving at agreement for entering upon specific stages of the implementation of practical measures in the field of disarmament.

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5. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will supervise the arrangements for the observance of Disarmament Week in 1980 in a more general and comprehensive way, utilizing the ideas set forth in the report of the Secretary-General contained in document A/34/436 dated 21 September 1979 and, in particular, supporting the Centre for Disarmament, in accordance with paragraph 103 of the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, so as to facilitate and promote the Centre's endeavours with regard to the provision of information and studies on the arms race and disarmament to States and to the developing countries in particular.

6. Egypt will also develop the idea of the important role which Governments can play in making peoples aware of the dangers of the arms race by disseminating information, organizing lectures, seminars and conferences, intensifying efforts in this area and utilizing Disarmament Week, beginning on 24 October each year, for this purpose.

7. It will also endeavour to create a closer link between academic institutions, research centres, non-governmental organizations and the information media for the achievement of this goal.

#### FINLAND

/Original: English/

/30 April 1980/

1. The Government of Finland welcomed the decision of the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament to proclaim the week starting on 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. The Government of Finland has intensified its activities and has encouraged various non-governmental organizations to promote the objectives of the Disarmament Week.

2. A seminar devoted to the theme "Disarmament and international organizations" was arranged jointly by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Advisory Board for Disarmament on 25 October 1979. The opening statement was made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The participants of the seminar included representatives of various governmental bodies and non-governmental organizations as well as of the mass media.

3. A broadly-based civic committee was established in order to organize and co-ordinate activities related to Disarmament Week in 1979. The committee arranged a two-day conference which was attended by 300 participants and the documents of which were subsequently published in two booklets.

4. In addition to the events mentioned above, the Disarmament Week in 1979 was observed widely through various activities arranged or supported by the Government, political parties, the Church, non-governmental organizations, associations and the mass media. A number of booklets, pamphlets, posters and articles were published and disseminated in connexion with the Disarmament Week.

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Although great emphasis was given to the observance of the Disarmament Week, the Government of Finland considered it advisable not to restrict activities to one week only, but to spread them throughout the year. This applies particularly to the increasing information activities. The Government of Finland has by several means supported the dissemination of information on disarmament done by organizations and institutions as well as research work in the field of disarmament.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

/Original: English/

/6 March 1980/

1. The German Democratic Republic is a co-sponsor of the resolution on Disarmament Week and works for its implementation. The dissemination of information to the public on matters of the arms race and disarmament and on the special responsibility of the United Nations Organization was particularly intensified during that period on the lines of the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week (document A/34/436 of the United Nations General Assembly).
2. The discussions going on among all sections of the population on the most urgent tasks in the field of disarmament received strong impulses from the disarmament proposals submitted by the USSR last October. Mention should be made, above all, of a declaration by the people of the German Democratic Republic on the peace initiative proclaimed by Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. On 26 October 1979, the National Council of the National Front of the German Democratic Republic appealed to all German Democratic Republic citizens to support the disarmament initiative by a declaration. The executive committees of the political parties and mass organizations of the German Democratic Republic associated themselves with this appeal. The declaration reads in part: "When the safeguarding of peace is at stake, there must be no hesitation. We demand: no additional nuclear missiles in Western Europe but, instead, steps towards disarmament! No arms race, but continuation of détente!" In the days following this appeal, at numerous meetings in all spheres of public life in the German Democratic Republic, citizens came out for concrete and immediate disarmament measures and against NATO plans to site new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.
3. Special importance must be attached to the broad discussion held among the population on questions of disarmament during the collection of signatures for the declaration. More than 13 million German Democratic Republic citizens signed that document to give weight to their demand for measures of disarmament. The declaration was circulated as a document of the United Nations Security Council and of the General Assembly (A/34/735, S/13658). The fact that the Soviet proposals were ignored and that NATO adopted its decision on the siting of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe has caused great indignation among the population.
4. The Week Devoted to Fostering the Objective of Disarmament was opened by a meeting of the Presidium of the League for the United Nations in the German

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German Democratic Republic. At this event, which was attended by diplomats accredited in the German Democratic Republic and by public figures, German Democratic Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Bernhard Neugebauer stressed that the striving for arms limitation and disarmament would remain a priority in German Democratic Republic foreign policy. His country was an active supporter of efforts to implement the socialist States' joint peace programme set forth in the declaration of November 1978, and of the provisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly with a view to ending the arms race and proceeding to effective disarmament measures. The German Democratic Republic had signed and ratified all relevant multilateral agreements. In the same week People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann gave an interview in Prague, at the close of a conference of presidents of the Warsaw Treaty States' Parliaments, in which he voiced the firm resolve of the German Democratic Republic People's Chamber for active co-operation in the field of disarmament. This interview was published in all German Democratic Republic national dailies.

5. A big contribution toward informing and mobilizing the public and propagating the need for arms limitation and disarmament came from the German Democratic Republic mass media. Its press, radio and television gave extensive coverage to disarmament matters. Every day there were topical news commentaries, background articles and radio and television broadcasts on the urgent tasks in the field of disarmament. The German Democratic Republic public was familiarized with the causes of the arms race, the attitudes of the various States on disarmament and the activities of the United Nations Organization and other international bodies in this field.

6. The Government of the German Democratic Republic, its political parties, social organizations and mass media proceed from the awareness that the struggle for arms limitation and disarmament has become a key issue in the further development of international relations. To make progress in this struggle it is necessary to continue mobilizing the public. For this reason the wide-ranging activities to inform the people are going on.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

/Original: English/

/15 April 1980/

In the Federal Republic of Germany, a series of activities regarding arms control and disarmament have been carried out, many of which have not been limited to the week following United Nations Day. The following list only includes major events and activities.

1. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt made a statement on the occasion of the beginning of Disarmament Week. In this statement, he underlined once more the commitment of the Federal Government to the safeguarding of peace and the strengthening and expansion of political co-operation. He reaffirmed the necessity of establishing a comprehensive political partnership for security, the fundamental elements of which are:

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- (a) Political, strategic and military balance,
- (b) Détente, conflict containment and reconciliation of interests,
- (c) The capacity for effective crisis management,
- (d) The predictability and the calculability of political and military conduct.

He welcomed the accords conducted between President Carter and General Secretary Brezhnev on the limitation of intercontinental strategic weapons and expressed the determination of the Federal Government to exploit, together with its allies, every possibility of achieving success in the MBFR negotiations. Furthermore, he stressed the importance of the role to be played by the United Nations in disarmament questions, especially by the Committee on Disarmament and the United Nations Disarmament Commission.

2. The Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, made a statement on the occasion of the thirty-fourth anniversary of the foundation of the United Nations, in which he emphasized the need for further involvement of the United Nations in disarmament and arms control issues. He described the SALT II agreement as a substantial contribution to the stabilization of intercontinental strategic forces between East and West and reiterated the commitment of the Federal Government to the arms control principles of parity and equality. He underlined the resolve of the Federal Government to achieve concrete results in the Vienna negotiations on mutual and balanced force reductions and stressed the role to be played by the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and its Final Act in the efforts to preserve peace and security in Europe. Foreign Minister Genscher pointed out that confidence-building measures can enhance the pre-conditions for specific arms control measures, he finally pledged the Federal Government's support for further efforts in the field of arms control on a world-wide and regional level.

3. The German Association for the United Nations held a public discussion entitled "Ways towards peace: confidence, disarmament, development", in which, among others, the Commissioner of the Federal Government for arms control and disarmament and Members of the Federal Parliament took part.

4. The German Association for the United Nations published a leaflet entitled Confidence-building measures - steps on the way to world-wide disarmament in which the first results which have been achieved in Europe in the field of confidence-building are described and further measures are analysed which may contribute to more transparency and enhance the climate for negotiations on disarmament and arms control.

5. The speech held by the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on 27 September 1979 has been widely distributed.

6. The Foreign Ministry has published the third edition of its documentation "Disarmament and arms control" which lists the activities of the Federal Republic of Germany in the field of disarmament from 1949 to 1979.

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7. The German Association for the United Nations has published a publication Third World Press on United Nations Day in which the problems of development and disarmament are closely studied.

8. Various non-governmental organizations arranged meetings and debates in German cities with the participation of members of Parliament in order to draw the attention of the general public to the problems of disarmament. Major public meetings took place inter alia in Bonn, Frankfurt, Bremen and Berlin.

9. Non-governmental organizations distributed publications containing suggestions for preparing public meetings and listing appropriate literature as well as names of institutions and speakers willing to participate in public meetings on disarmament.

10. The German Association for the United Nations published various articles in the magazine United Nations and in other publications on disarmament matters. These articles were widely distributed to interested individuals and institutions.

#### MONGOLIA

/Original: Russian/

/24 May 1980/

In implementation of the decision taken at the tenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament, international Disarmament Week was observed in our country from 24 to 31 October 1979. The following activities were undertaken in connexion with the Week.

1. The plan to observe a week, devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament, in our country in 1979 was discussed at a meeting of the Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, and approved on 3 October 1979. The ruling Party and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, true to their policy of peace, détente and disarmament, attach great importance to the organization and celebration of Disarmament Week. The Ministries, departments and public organizations in the Mongolian People's Republic, and in particular the Executive Committee of the Federation of Peace and Friendship Organizations, the publishers of the newspaper Ünen, the Central Council of Mongolian trade unions, the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League and others played an active part in the celebration of the Week.

2. On 22 October 1979, shortly before the observance of the week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic issued a declaration. In that declaration it supported the new historic initiatives, concerning military détente in Europe, put forward in Berlin on 6 October by L. I. Brezhnev, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. In the declaration reference was also made to the importance of making ample use of Disarmament Week to ensure effective support for the new and vitally important initiatives of the Soviet Union.

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3. On the opening day of the Week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament a meeting of the representatives of public organizations in Mongolia was held. At that meeting Ambassador B. Zhargalsaykhan, Chairman of the Mongolian Association for the United Nations and former Permanent Representative of the Mongolian People's Republic to the United Nations, delivered a report on the tasks of disarmament. Representatives of the trade unions and women's organizations and veterans of the revolutionary struggle, also attended and spoke at the meeting.
4. On 24 October the newspaper Unen, the central organ of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, published a leading article entitled "Disarmament: the main task of our times", stating the position of principle of our Government on disarmament questions. The importance of mobilizing world public opinion for a speedy solution of disarmament problems was also emphasized.
5. On that same opening day the Mongolian Association for the United Nations issued an appeal to world public opinion in which it warmly welcomed the conclusion in Vienna of the new Soviet-American Treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms as well as the new peace proposals of the Soviet Union concerning military détente in Europe. The document also firmly condemned the plans, entertained by militaristic circles in the United States and other NATO countries, to deploy qualitatively new types of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.
6. On 25 October an article by M. Dugersuren, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic, entitled "The struggle of the socialist countries for peace, social progress and disarmament" and devoted to United Nations Day and Disarmament Week, was published in the newspaper Unen. The article carefully explained the extremely important initiatives of the socialist countries, aimed at strengthening international peace and security, the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament. The article particularly stressed the urgent need for widespread mobilization of world public opinion in support of the adoption of further measures to achieve real disarmament.
7. On 27 October 1979 a statement was issued by the Mongolian Committee for the Defence of Peace, expressing the concern of Mongolian public opinion over the aggressive NATO plan to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and fully supporting the declaration made by the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic on 22 October 1979.
8. During Disarmament Week, meetings were held by workers, cattle farmers, students and working people throughout the country at a total of more than 200 enterprises, agricultural units, schools and cultural institutions in cities such as Ulan Bator and Erdenet, and in rural areas, with the participation of some 15,000 people.

NETHERLANDS

/Original: English/  
/15 April 1980/

The activities of the Netherlands Government undertaken in 1979 to promote the objectives of the Disarmament Week may be characterized as a continuation of our activities in previous years on which I reported to you in my note No. 3950 of 16 May 1979, concerning dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament pursuant to resolution 33/71 G. Apart from these governmental activities the Netherlands press, including our broadcasting and television corporations, have published numerous articles and devoted many programmes on questions related to disarmament, a subject in which, as you may know, the general public in the Netherlands traditionally has a strong interest. Also non-governmental organizations and ad hoc groups of citizens contributed during 1979 to the promotion of the objectives of the Disarmament Week in the Netherlands.

PERU

/Original: Spanish/  
/21 May 1980/

1. Peru has supported the observance of Disarmament Week by attracting national public interest through a large-scale publicity campaign on radio and television and in various newspapers with nation-wide circulation. Talks and lectures have also been held on various occasions at the Diplomatic Academy of Peru, thus reaffirming the peace-loving spirit with which our country is imbued.
2. In co-ordination with the United Nations Information Office in Lima, public presentations and exhibits relating to Disarmament Week have taken place, drawing a favourable response throughout the nation.
3. A series of activities relating to Disarmament Week are planned for this year, and Peru, with its clear-cut stand on behalf of peace and its avowed support for everything having to do with disarmament, offers the assurance that it will make every effort to contribute to the achievement of the central objective: general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

POLAND

/Original: English/  
/15 May 1980/

1. Poland, consistently conducting an active peace policy has taken part in the work of the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament and fully supports decisions adopted at it. In line with decisions

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contained in the session's Final Document on the proclamation of the week beginning on 24 October as Disarmament Week and also in line with resolution 33/71 D of the thirty-third General Assembly session in which the Member States were requested to fill in annual reports on celebrations marking Disarmament Week, the Government of the Polish People's Republic hereby submits to the Secretary-General a report on the celebrations to mark the Disarmament Week which took place in Poland in 1979.

2. Describing celebrations marking Disarmament Week in Poland it should be noted that they had a planned and organized character and that they were part of the all-round consistent efforts aimed at the implementation of objectives outlined in the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace which was adopted by the United Nations at the Polish initiative, objectives, which give pride of place to strengthening security and world peace. Practical implementation was made of the experiences of the previous Disarmament Week as well as note was taken on the proposals submitted at the thirty-fourth General Assembly session by the Secretary-General in a document called "Elements of an Exemplary Programme of Disarmament Week". Among other things, full use was made of the proposal of combining celebrations to mark the Week with anniversaries of important international events and especially the fortieth anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War. Reference was also made to the International Children's Year.

3. During Disarmament Week (24-30 October) extensive coverage in the Polish mass media was given to problems of armaments and disarmament. The main objective was to focus the attention of the world public opinion on the material and social costs of the continuation of the arms race and to point the dangers which the development of the process of stockpiling and modernizing all kinds of armaments brings in its wake for peace and international security. That activity was aimed at spreading the conviction among the Polish public on the necessity of undertaking concerted and effective disarmament measures. Accentuated were agreements and possibilities of progress in their reaching as achieved by them. Prominence was given to the importance of the United Nations for strengthening and maintaining international security and implementation of the disarmament programme. Similar subjects dominated in meetings held with experts all over the country on the practice and the theory of disarmament. Such meetings were held among others by the Polish Institute of International Affairs, the Polish Academy of Sciences and other scientific establishments. The meetings were attended by representatives of various social strata and groups, civic, political as well as youth organizations. The Polish Peace Committee, The Polish Pugwash Committee, The Polish Civic Committee for European Security, the United Nations Association of Poland, the United Nations Student Association in Poland played an active part in propagating the goals and contents of the programme of the Disarmament Week.

4. Disarmament Week was a period in which the Polish people reiterated their determination to maintain and stabilize peace in Europe and in the world, and expressed their deep concern over the mounting arms race. The Polish Peace Committee has issued a declaration which contained an appeal for the continuation and stepping up international efforts aimed at the consolidation of peace and implementation of military détente. The Final Document of the Warsaw's Forum of Christians in Europe held under the slogan "Christians and the responsibility for peace" in which an urgent need for achieving real progress of disarmament was

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stressed has been published and disseminated. At that time Poland played host to an international rally of protest against the neutron weapons at which a voice of protest of the Polish people against the development and deployment of that lethal weapon was heard.

5. On the international forum, during the Disarmament Week dissemination was continued of the "Appeal from the people of Poland to the peoples and parliaments of the world" adopted during the peaceful demonstration of the Polish nation in Gdansk, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War in which an appeal was contained to free the world from the threat of a nuclear disaster and support was granted to the containment of the arms race, non-proliferation of mass annihilation weapons and a transition to general and complete disarmament under an effective international control. This appeal was handed over to parliaments and representatives of Governments of other countries by the Polish diplomatic representatives. The views of the Polish society were also presented by the delegation of the Polish Peace Committee at a session of the European forum for disarmament which was held in October in de Haan in Belgium. A United Nations poster "Disarmament Week - 1979" was prepared with the Polish participation.

6. Much attention during the Week was devoted to European problems because security and disarmament on that continent is of vital importance for Poland. With particular concern the Polish society received the news on NATO decisions to develop and deploy in Western Europe new rocket nuclear weapons. Due to that wide coverage was given during the Week to the Polish initiatives aimed at military détente and disarmament and to the joint proposals of the socialist countries including the Soviet initiative of 6 October 1979. The Government of the Polish People's Republic is of the opinion that in view of the development of the international situation and the vital significance of European security for world security, problems of European security should occupy an important place in the contents of the Disarmament Week in 1980. Especially important seems to be the need of strengthening in the consciousness of the world public opinion the necessity to initiate the military détente in Europe and to agree on appropriate steps aimed at lowering the ceiling of nuclear confrontation in that region. A convening of a conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe would serve that goal. Poland has expressed her readiness to host such a governmental conference in its capital - Warsaw the symbol of tragic war destruction and peaceful reconstruction.

7. The proposal that the Disarmament Week in 1980 be conducted under the slogan "Armaments and Development" has been received with understanding in Poland. The confrontation of military expenditures to the world development needs, points to the importance of disarmament for the materialization of development objectives. Progress in disarmament would mean the creation of political and material premises for the acceleration of the programmes of assistance and implementation of socio-economic development tasks in a number of countries.

8. The Government of the Polish People's Republic would also like to draw attention to the fact that events connected with the Disarmament Week can and should be undertaken with the objectives and actions stemming from the implementation

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of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace adopted by the General Assembly, in mind. The Declaration was adopted as a United Nations document on 15 December 1978. Giving prominence to the need for disarmament as contained in the Declaration through actions connected with the Week can, to an ever larger extent, contribute to creating a conducive social atmosphere for progress of disarmament, lessening of tension among States, building trust between nations and the consolidation of international peace and security.

9. The Polish People's Republic has already accumulated rich experiences connected with the implementation of the process of preparing societies for life in peace and it is ready to make them accessible to other States, education and social organizations both national and international for the benefit of the peaceful future of all nations of the world.

QATAR

/Original: English/

/2 April 1980/

1. The State of Qatar, as one of the sponsors of the resolution in question, wishes to express its strong desire to promote measures on the mobilization of world public opinion in order to create an international atmosphere conducive to the implementation of substantive measures to achieve general and complete disarmament.

2. The Government of the State of Qatar attaches great importance to disarmament and to halting the arms race, which is one of the main obstacles impeding the strengthening of international security and social and economic progress of States and peoples. The activities undertaken by Governments in celebration of Disarmament Week will create the general interest and awareness which are necessary to promote the goal of humanity in achieving disarmament.

3. At the national level the Government of the State of Qatar has made efforts to observe Disarmament Week in October 1979 and to disseminate information on its objectives. Examples of the government-promoted activities are:

(a) The National Television and Radio had devoted special programmes and interviews to the subject of disarmament, with the aim to increase public understanding of the dangers of the arms race and the need for its cessation. Some of these programmes were devoted to the work and activities of the United Nations Organization in the field of disarmament.

(b) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs made available, through the Ministry of Information, United Nations documents and publications on disarmament-related issues to the press, radio and television. These materials were used by the mass media in their special programmes on disarmament.

(c) The State of Qatar will make efforts to celebrate Disarmament Week in 1980.

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ROMANIA

/Original: French/

/21 May 1980/

The following activities were carried out in Romania in connexion with Disarmament Week (24-31 October 1979), pursuant to General Assembly resolution 33/71 D of 14 December 1978:

1. During the thirty-fourth annual festivities for United Nations Day, which were organized on 24 October by the Romanian United Nations Association (ANUROM) and the Romanian Young People's and Students' Association for the United Nations (ATSRNU) in Bucharest and the main cities of Romania, the importance of the observance was underscored by stressing the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations in solving the major problems of the present day, which are those of establishing a lasting peace in the world, eliminating the sharp disparities that still exist and furthering the ideals of the progress and freedom of peoples.
2. The International Law and International Relations Association of the Socialist Republic of Romania (ADIRI) organized in Bucharest on 30 October a seminar on the theme of "The relationship between disarmament and development". The meeting gave rise to an exchange of views on the economic and social effects of the arms race, the grave danger it presents to world peace and the freedom of peoples, and the obstacles it poses to the achievement of a new international economic order. Attention was drawn to Romania's active stand on the adoption of concrete disarmament measures and its initiatives and proposals looking to the creation of a better and more just world, free of armaments and wars.
3. The national and local press published material on the problem of disarmament and on Romania's initiatives and proposals in the field of disarmament.
4. Romanian radio and television stations broadcast programmes commenting on aspects of the arms race, particularly in the nuclear sphere, and on the status of disarmament negotiations and Romania's participation in them.
5. Officials and representatives of central institutions and public organizations, experts in international relations, persons from the world of art and culture, and numerous members of the general public took part in the events organized during Disarmament Week.

SURINAME

/Original: English/

/5 May 1980/

Suriname is in support of measures aimed at a progressive reduction of various kinds of armaments and is in favour of eventually eliminating weapons of mass

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destruction in particular such as nuclear, chemical and radiological weapons. Its voting record on resolutions on this subject can attest to this fact. It has, however, not undertaken activities in connexion with Disarmament Week.

## UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

A

/Original: Russian/

/20 November 1979/

1. Every year, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 168/11 of 31 October 1947, United Nations Day is widely observed in the Ukrainian SSR, and since 1978, pursuant to the decision adopted at the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and to the call by the World Peace Council, Disarmament Week has been observed. In this connexion, a series of activities has been organized in the Republic with the basic purpose of demonstrating the vital importance of a speedy solution to the problems of strengthening peace and security and ensuring genuine disarmament as well as the significance of the role and responsibility of the United Nations in the efforts to attain these objectives.
2. It is highly symbolic that this year United Nations Day and Disarmament Week coincided with the introduction of new foreign policy peace initiatives by the Soviet Union. The important proposals put forward in the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the celebrations at Berlin offered an opportunity to prevent a new spiral in the arms race, embark on a course of genuine disarmament, and preserve and multiply the benefits of détente. The USSR proposal in the United Nations on the inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations also serves the interests of peace and security.
3. A meeting of representatives of the public to celebrate United Nations Day and the beginning of the second Disarmament Week was held on 24 October at Kiev, the capital of the Soviet Ukraine. The meeting was opened by V. I. Sivolob, Secretary of the Ukrainian Trade Union Council.
4. A speech was made by V. N. Martynenko, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR, who noted that the United Nations was faced with crucial tasks in solving the pressing problems of the present day, i.e. saving mankind from the threat of war and curbing the arms race. In that connexion, the conviction was expressed that Disarmament Week would assist in further mobilizing international public opinion in the struggle for peace and disarmament and would be a demonstration of the unflinching will of the peoples to put an end to the lethal arms race and ensure peace for present and future generations.
5. The participants in the meeting unanimously adopted a letter which was sent to Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General of the United Nations; in it they stressed that the United Nations had no more important task than that of eliminating the threat of war, strengthening peace and security, halting the arms race and achieving genuine

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disarmament. They called upon the United Nations to justify the hopes of the peoples and redouble its efforts to attain those noble objectives and thus give practical effect to the purposes and principles of its Charter.

6. An expanded meeting of the presidium of the Ukrainian Republican Committee for the Defence of Peace, held on 25 October 1979 at Kiev, was also devoted to Disarmament Week. Deputies from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and of the Ukrainian SSR and representatives of the broad public of the Ukraine participated. All the speakers stressed that unless the arms race was halted it would be impossible to ensure the genuine security of peoples and they called for the adoption of decisive measures to curb the escalating arms race.

7. In a statement adopted at the meeting, the participants approved the new Soviet initiatives, called upon the Governments of all countries to follow that good example and voiced a protest against the NATO plans to begin a new round of the arms race in Western Europe.

8. The proceedings at the public meeting at Kiev and at the meeting of the presidium of the Ukrainian Republican Committee for the Defence of Peace were broadly covered by the press, radio and television of the Ukrainian SSR.

9. On the occasion of United Nations Day and of Disarmament Week, the central and local press of the Republic published a number of special articles and other material concerned with the thirty-fourth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations and with the goals and tasks of the struggle for peace and disarmament. A great deal of attention was also paid to these questions in Ukrainian radio and television programmes. The mass information media of the Ukrainian SSR are providing broad, systematic coverage of the work of the current thirty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly, and in particular of the work of the First Committee, which is at present considering disarmament questions.

10. The observance of United Nations Day and Disarmament Week in the Ukrainian SSR helped to acquaint the population of the Republic more fully with the goals, tasks and activities of the United Nations and its role in solving vital problems of the present day. It convincingly demonstrated the desire of representative public figures in the Ukrainian SSR and of the entire Ukrainian people for peace and friendship with the peoples of the world, the elimination of the threat of war, the achievement of military détente in Europe and throughout the world and the rapid implementation of effective measures of genuine disarmament.

#### Annex

#### Letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations from the public of the city of Kiev, adopted at a meeting in observance of United Nations Day and Disarmament Week

1. We, representatives of the public of the city of Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, meeting on the occasion of United Nations Day

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and the beginning of Disarmament Week, note with satisfaction that the United Nations has done a great deal over the past 34 years to strengthen peace, eliminate the shameful system of colonialism, racism and apartheid, and develop broad international co-operation.

2. The universality of the United Nations offers broad possibilities for uniting and activating the efforts of its Members to solve the most important and most urgent international problems.

3. The United Nations has no more important task than that of eliminating the threat of war, halting the ruinous arms race, particularly the nuclear missile race, and achieving genuine disarmament. Of late, the process of international détente has increasingly deepened and developed and the principle of peaceful coexistence among States has gained ever wider currency. We feel that this is clearly a result of the activities of the United Nations. Because of the consistent and tireless struggle of the Soviet Union and of all peace-loving forces throughout the world, a good many important documents have been adopted in recent years, at the United Nations and elsewhere, with a view to deepening international détente, strengthening peace and curbing the escalating arms race.

4. Nevertheless, a great deal remains to be done. It is essential to enhance the role of the United Nations in the task of strengthening peace and international security and to ensure that all States, large and small, adhere firmly and strictly to the provisions of the documents which have been adopted and respect the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. Many constructive initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on specific questions relating to genuine disarmament and the elimination of the threat of war await favourable action by the United Nations.

5. Today, more than ever before, mankind is directly confronted by the supreme question: is there to be a new spiral in the nuclear missile race, with all the dangerous consequences that it entails for the cause of peace, or is a reliable barrier against that development to be erected and further progress made along the path of strengthening peace throughout the world? In these circumstances, the attempts of Western imperialist circles to push to the limit the frenzied race in lethal weapons, secure unilateral military superiority and thus threaten the peace and security of peoples cannot fail to arouse the legitimate concern of the entire world community.

6. We most emphatically condemn these criminal plans and express our conviction that only agreed, active, practical steps by all people of goodwill and by the peoples and Governments of all countries for the purpose of ending the quantitative and qualitative build-up of armaments and achieving genuine disarmament can release mankind from the real threat of nuclear catastrophe. The United Nations, too, must play an important role in removing the obstacles being created by the opponents of détente and disarmament.

7. The new peace initiatives put forward on 6 October 1979 at Berlin by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist

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Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, are of great significance in this important matter. The Soviet Union has once again stated very clearly that it is not striving for military superiority. It has announced its decision to reduce the numbers of Soviet troops and armaments in Central Europe on a unilateral basis and has made constructive proposals on military détente. This represents a major new step towards giving practical effect to international détente and provides further concrete confirmation of the peace-loving nature of Soviet foreign policy and of the desire of the Soviet Union to ensure peace and security throughout the world.

8. The Ukrainian SSR and its people warmly support the new Soviet initiatives in the field of disarmament and call upon the Governments of all countries to follow this good example.

9. We also enthusiastically support the proposal of the USSR on the inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations and feel that its adoption by the United Nations will contribute to the normalization of international relations and to the strengthening of peace and the security of peoples.

10. Since we regard the United Nations as an important international instrument whose role is to promote joint action by States to strengthen international peace and security, we believe that it should make every effort to put into practice the noble ideals and principles of its Charter. We are also convinced that the observance of Disarmament Week throughout the world will unquestionably contribute to solving the most urgent task of the present day, that of promoting genuine disarmament until general and complete disarmament is achieved, and we call upon the United Nations to justify the hopes of the world's peoples by taking new specific and effective measures to attain this noble goal.

B

/Original: Russian/

/20 May 1980/

1. In accordance with the decision adopted at the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the Week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament was widely observed in the Ukrainian SSR from 24 to 31 October 1979.

2. In particular, on 25 October 1979, an expanded meeting of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Republican Committee for the Defence of Peace was held at Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian SSR. It was attended by deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR as well as representatives of the Ukrainian public. A statement adopted by the participants in the meeting expressed the deep conviction that, if the arms race was not halted, it would be impossible to ensure genuine security for the world's peoples and to improve their well-being. The statement endorsed the initiative taken by the Soviet Union in unilaterally reducing the number of Soviet troops and armaments in Central Europe - an initiative which provided further confirmation of the sincere desire of the socialist countries

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to seek balanced decisions corresponding to the interests of all States, on supplementing political détente with military détente on the European continent and throughout the world. The participants in the meeting expressed their deep concern and alarm at NATO's plans to begin a new round of the arms race in Europe. They called upon the Governments of all countries to strive, not in words but in deeds, to curb the arms race and reduce the material basis for waging war.

3. The mass information media of the Ukrainian SSR provided detailed coverage of the activities organized in the Republic in observance of the Week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament and presented special material on the struggle to strengthen peace and security, halt the arms race and achieve disarmament. The observance of the Week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament in the Ukrainian SSR helped to make the population of the Republic more familiar with United Nations activities in the field of disarmament.

#### UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

/Original: Russian/

/17 April 1980/

1. In the Soviet Union, which consistently advocates the strengthening of peace and the achievement of disarmament, the call of the United Nations and of the World Peace Council to observe a Week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament every year from 24 to 31 October was greeted with satisfaction. In 1979, the Week was marked in the USSR by the organization of a number of activities against the background of unanimous support and hearty approval by the public for the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union put forward by L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in a speech delivered at Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic, on 6 October 1979.

2. On the initiative of the All-Union Central Trade Union Council, the USSR Parliamentary Group, the Soviet United Nations Association, the Soviet Committee for the Defence of Peace and a number of other organizations, a public meeting to celebrate United Nations Day and the beginning of Disarmament Week was held at Moscow on 23 October 1979. The meeting was opened by A. P. Shitikov, Chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, who observed that the United Nations had a special responsibility for solving the crucial problem of the present day, that of disarmament. He pointed out that the important peace-loving proposals put forward by L. I. Brezhnev at Berlin furthered the goals of halting the arms race and achieving disarmament. The participants in the meeting unanimously adopted the text of a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations expressing the support of the Soviet public for the efforts of the United Nations to avert the threat of nuclear war in order to ensure a lasting and just peace on earth. Similar meetings were held in the capitals of the Union Republics. Information on all these meetings was published in the Soviet press.

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3. A number of Soviet public organizations held special meetings in observance of Disarmament Week. In particular, an expanded meeting of the Presidium of the Soviet Committee for the Defence of Peace was held at Moscow on 25 October 1979 within the context of the Week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament. The meeting adopted an appeal to the United Nations and the entire peace-loving public stating that Soviet supporters of peace, together with all progressive forces in other countries called for an end to the arms race. Expressing the unanimous opinion of the Soviet public, the participants in the meeting approved the Soviet peace initiatives put forward in L. I. Brezhnev's speech at Berlin.

4. On the first day of Disarmament Week, 24 October, a number of Soviet central newspapers published leading articles devoted to the problem of disarmament. In particular, the newspaper Pravda contained a leading article entitled "The arms race must be curbed!" which noted that favourable conditions were now being created in the world for strengthening the role of the United Nations in the struggle to ensure lasting peace and take concrete action to curb the arms race. In the course of the Week, the Soviet mass information media published regular reports on activities undertaken both in the USSR and in other countries in connexion with the Week. This material showed that millions of people of goodwill throughout the world had resolutely spoken out against the dangerous arms race and in favour of peace and disarmament and that young people had taken an active part in the activities organized during the Week.

5. In addition to observing the Week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament, 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, publicize the need for its cessation, and increase public understanding of the urgent tasks in the field of disarmament.

6. It should be stressed that in the present international situation, which has become more complicated as a result of the actions taken by the United States and other NATO countries to oppose détente and step up the arms race, the significance of the participation of broad strata of the international public in Disarmament Week is all the greater. It is of the utmost importance today not to slacken but rather to intensify the efforts of all peace-loving forces to strengthen peace and achieve concrete measures to restrain the arms race and bring about disarmament.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

/Original: English/

/9 January 1980/

1. The British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr. Douglas Hurd, addressed the First Committee of the General Assembly on 17 October 1979 on the subject of arms control and disarmament. At the end of his speech he drew attention to the significance of Disarmament Week and the importance of the dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament. He said:

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"This year my Government has co-operated with the United Nations Association in producing a United Nations Day leaflet for mass circulation, with the emphasis on securing a better future for the world's children. We have also launched a regular newsletter designed to increase public understanding of the urgent tasks in the field of disarmament (A/C.1/34/PV.6, p. 17)."

Both the leaflet and the first issue of the newsletter carried a message about Disarmament Week.

2. The newsletter has been warmly welcomed by many non-governmental organizations in the United Kingdom. Public interest was such that the first issue was reprinted and distributed during Disarmament Week. A second issue produced at the end of November featured a statement made in the First Committee by Mr. Mulloy (Republic of Ireland), on behalf of the European Community, about Disarmament Week, as well as the speech by Mr. Hurd mentioned above.
3. Particular efforts were made during Disarmament Week to interest the news media in the dangers of the arms race and the progress of arms control negotiations.
4. Non-governmental organizations in Britain were also active during Disarmament Week. A series of meetings to discuss disarmament took place in London, culminating in a rally in Central Hall, Westminster, on 27 October, at which many organizations were represented.
5. In the week preceding Disarmament Week a World Disarmament Campaign was launched in Britain by leading members of churches, trade unions, parliament, universities and groups promoting peace and disarmament. The long-term aim is to present a petition to the second United Nations special session on disarmament in 1982. The organizers hope to contact other organizations with similar aims to propose initiatives on these lines in other countries.
6. The United Nations Association of the United Kingdom made strong efforts to publicize United Nations Day and Disarmament Week. Letters were written by the Joint Presidents to the leading newspapers, and by the Director to the heads of diplomatic missions in London. Special United Nations Day posters and leaflets were distributed throughout the country on the theme of "The World's Children - Their Future and Ours". BBC Wales broadcast an interview with the local UNA representative, and UNA officials spoke on disarmament at a London rally.
7. Lord Noel Baker, a member of the United Kingdom delegation to the United Nations special session on disarmament, made an urgent plea for world disarmament at a joint meeting of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the United Nations Association to celebrate his 90th birthday on 31 October.
8. The British Government continues to believe that meetings and conferences of this sort can attract wider public support if they are arranged by non-governmental organizations with a special interest in arms control and disarmament.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

/Original: English/

/7 May 1980/

1. Throughout the last 12 months the United States Government placed major emphasis on public education on arms control and disarmament. Although all arms control issues were addressed, this was a year dominated by intense public interest in the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT), highlighted in the Treaty signing on 18 June 1979, the United States Senate hearings and the national debate that resulted.
2. A programme of conferences sponsored by the United States Government on SALT, which began in 1978, continued throughout this year. Conferences were held in Washington for leaders of the hispanic community, and the academic community. The United States Government also participated in and helped support more than 30 regional SALT conferences held around the country for state and local leaders from the academic, religious and political communities interested in generating public awareness of SALT and other arms control subjects.
3. Many government officials have also spoken to student and other interest groups throughout the year, and some 100 colleges and universities were visited by State Department and Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) officers. Also, by June 1980, over 1,000 high school students visiting Washington this year will have received briefings on arms control from ACDA officials, a programme which ACDA plans to continue next year.
4. During the last few months ACDA has embarked on a relatively new effort of raising public awareness on the effects of nuclear war. Maps of many United States cities depicting the effects of a one-megaton air burst nuclear weapon have been prepared and distributed to hundreds of persons on request. In addition an extensive bibliography on this subject is currently being prepared by ACDA. ACDA has also provided information on request to the United Nations Association of the United States of America on the same issue.
5. The non-governmental community continued to play an important role in public discussions in the United States on many arms control issues. During the past two years this community has been helpful in providing public information about the SALT II Treaty. And in the last few months the new ACDA Director has met with leaders of the non-governmental and religious communities for discussions on arms control related topics.
6. Interest in educational programmes has also increased within the academic community. The ACDA Special Assistant for Public and Academic Liason visited numerous universities and arms control study centers, and he will attend the UNESCO World Congress on Disarmament Education in Paris in June. During the year, the Agency continued and expanded its co-operation with United States military post-graduate institutions such as the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, the National Defense University, Washington, D.C. and Air War College

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Montgomery, Alabama. The emphasis was on arms control as an essential element of national security. As an effort to stimulate further study of arms control and assist in the training of students, ACDA selected seven recipients in the second annual round of Hubert H. Humphrey Doctoral Dissertation Fellowships in Arms Control and Disarmament. The third round of this annual Fellowship competition will be completed in June 1980.

7. Publications continue to play a major part in disseminating public information on arms control. ACDA and the State Department produced and distributed thousands of copies of publications dealing with particular aspects of arms control and disarmament, principally on SALT II, which are used widely by the NGO community and academic institutions. Other ACDA publications distributed this year such as World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, Documents on Disarmament, and the Agency's annual report to Congress are widely used in university and research centers.

### III. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

#### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

/Original: English/

/2 May 1980/

1. The World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development held at FAO Headquarters in July 1979 reaffirmed in its Declaration of Principles "the UN General Assembly resolutions on world peace and disarmament ... recognizing their bearing on agrarian reform and rural development".

2. On the occasion of Disarmament Week 1979, the Director-General, deeply concerned by the disproportion between the resources allocated to expenditure on armament and those devoted to the development process as a whole and that of the food production priority sector in particular, issued the attached statement.

3. Through its "Money Office" the organization promotes Disarmament whenever possible. Thus a new FAO coin of Turkey was issued on 1 September 1979 which bears the words "The plough is better than the sword". The coin expected to be in circulation for 10 to 20 years, will serve as a daily reminder of the need to grow more food.

4. The FAO Review on Agriculture and Development "Ceres" has published several times articles on Disarmament. The enclosed issue No. 72, November-December 1979, contains a cereoscope piece titled "The price of a nuclear submarine (p. 11 refers). Although it does not refer to the period under review, I am enclosing a copy of an earlier issue (No. 63 of May-June 1978) which also carried on page 13 a short item on Disarmament.

5. FAO contributes in addition each year to the Disarmament Yearbook and I take pleasure in sending you a copy of our most recent contribution.

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Annex

Statement by the Director-General on the occasion of  
Disarmament Week 1979

quote FAO welcomes opportunity Disarmament Week 1979 to express deep satisfaction unstinted efforts of United Nations to end arms race and strengthen international peace, security and well being of mankind. Significant developments in the Disarmament field underway and initiation of United Nations expert group on such topics as disarmament and development followed with particular interest in view most pressing need to correct disproportion between resources allocated to expenditure on armaments and those devoted to development. It is indeed of supreme irony that whereas food production needs top priority and agriculture the full backing of the scientific and the financial communities, weapons research occupies over half a million scientists and engineers throughout the world and takes more public research money than all research on food, energy, health, education and other civilian needs combined. I am convinced that universal acceptance of the need to direct economies of all countries without exception from armament to constructive ends will serve the cause of peace and make substantial funds available to improve the quality of life and speed development so that at least the scourge of hunger can be banished from the planet. Edouard Saouma unquote (Walton)

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND  
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/

/20 May 1980/

1. Resolution 34/83 I concerns activities undertaken in relation to Disarmament Week 1980. I am therefore taking this opportunity to indicate the provisional plans of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on subject. As you are aware, the twenty-first session of the General Conference will take place in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, and will end on 28 October 1980. The Director-General intends to draw the attention of the General Conference to Disarmament Week through a message he will deliver on 24 October. Appropriate posters will be displayed at the Sava Conference Centre in Belgrade and other activities will be envisaged in order to give due recognition to the importance of the event.

2. At the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization headquarters, appropriate posters will also be displayed and special show-cases will be placed at the entrance to the various buildings of UNESCO containing examples of publications by the United Nations and UNESCO concerning disarmament. Prior to Disarmament Week, special efforts will be made to encourage UNESCO Clubs and Associated Schools in all parts of the world to organize activities on the occasion of Disarmament Week, on the basis of the recommendations of the World Congress on Disarmament Education (9-13 June 1980). Selected films will be projected at

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UNESCO headquarters and radio programmes will disseminate information through UNESCO's network of radio stations. Throughout all these activities, emphasis will be placed on the results of the World Congress on Disarmament Education. In this regard, the October issue of the UNESCO Courier will be devoted to disarmament education and will be disseminated as widely as possible during Disarmament Week.

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