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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-seventh session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session", adopted resolution 37/78 D of 9 December 1982, the operative part of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Expresses its appreciation to all States and international and national non-governmental organizations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week;

"2. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up measures undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week; 1/

"3. Invites all States that so desire, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week, prepared by the Secretary-General; 2/

"4. 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;

"5. Invites Governments, in accordance with the General Assembly resolution 33/71 D of 14 December 1978, to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week;

"6. Invites international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare annually, within existing resources, a compilation of the information collected by the relevant departments of the Secretariat, as well as at the United Nations information centres, pertaining to the holding of Disarmament Week in the preceding year;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, a report containing the information referred to in paragraphs 4 to 7 above."

2. Pursuant to paragraphs 4 to 7 of the resolution, the Secretary-General submits herewith the report on the information received concerning the activities undertaken to promote the objectives of the Disarmament Week.

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II. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

AUSTRALIA

[Original: English]

[17 June 1983]

1. The Australian Government strongly supports the objectives of Disarmament Week. Disarmament Week in Australia in 1982 was marked by a statement by the former Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Australian Parliament, which set out the policy and activities of the previous Government in the field of arms control and disarmament. The former Deputy Leader of the Opposition made a statement in response giving Opposition perspectives on this subject.

2. The Minister presented the following documents to Parliament:

(a) The report to Parliament by the Australian delegation to the second special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations devoted to disarmament;

(b) The report of the Australian delegation to the 1982 session of the Committee on Disarmament.

3. The two reports have been widely disseminated throughout Australia and are available on request from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs. The Department also published a special number of the Australian Foreign Affairs Record for October 1982, which concentrated on disarmament. Copies of the statements, the reports and the October 1982 edition of the Australian Foreign Affairs Record (vol. 53, No. 10) are attached.

BELGIUM

[Original: French]

[10 March 1983]

1. As will be recalled, the Nobel Peace Prize was recently awarded to two great pioneers in the field of arms control and disarmament, Alva Myrdal and Alfonso Garcia Robles.

2. By that choice, the Norwegian Parliament wished to underline the relevance and importance of disarmament in today's world, in spite of the fact that the results hoped for at the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament have not materialized. This prompts us to express some thoughts on the disarmament process.

3. Hope for needed progress in the disarmament process must be revived by improving the procedures and machinery for the maintenance of international security.

4. With such considerations in mind, Belgium, speaking from the podium of the United Nations on 29 September, expressed its total support for the proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar.

5. But the machinery is not all that stands in need of improvement. The very perception of national and international security should receive more sustained attention and closer study.

6. Often States seek to ensure their security exclusively by maintaining and purchasing armaments, merely because in the political framework in which they have to operate there does not yet exist any system which guarantees security in any other way.

7. In point of fact, the increase in tensions is one of the most important, if not the most important, cause of the arms race. Consequently, that cause must be attacked.

8. One final thought concerns the difficult options facing the smaller or medium-sized countries in the multilateral disarmament process owing to their actual position in international relations generally. To what extent can they influence the pace of the disarmament process? Can they take the initiative if there is no agreement in one form or another between the major countries? Is there not a risk of reaching accords which will remain dead letters for lack of universal agreement, without those countries being able to change things in any way?

9. While the Belgian Government is cognizant of the limitations placed on the smaller and medium-sized countries in such matters, it nevertheless firmly intends to continue to earnestly promote an active policy of arms control, limitation and reduction by:

(a) Closely following the negotiations which the two great Powers are conducting on intermediate-range and strategic nuclear weapons, and emphasizing the importance it attaches to substantial progress in that area;

(b) Participating actively in the process of co-operation and security in Europe, which has, unfortunately, been dealt a serious blow by events in Poland;

(c) Continuing to pursue earnestly within the United Nations itself an active disarmament policy based, first, on concrete national proposals and, second, on increased support within the Committee on Disarmament at Geneva for those negotiations which have the greatest prospects of yielding results and winning complete acceptance.

10. The activities of many disarmament advocates, both in official circles and non-governmental organizations, have helped to establish disarmament as an essential topic in international organizations and international relations.

11. The unswerving faith and the clear vision of many pioneers, some of whom are fortunately still among us, constitute a moral and political asset which the younger generation, however different its approach to disarmament may be, can surely appreciate.

BULGARIA

[Original: English]

[27 June 1983]

1. To mark the beginning of Disarmament Week, the Bulgarian United Nations Association organized a meeting in Sofia. The participants of the meeting unanimously adopted a letter to Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General of the United Nations. During the meeting it was emphasized that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other countries of the socialist community have made every effort to strengthen peace and international security, to halt and reverse the arms race in all its aspects, to preserve and develop détente, to eradicate the last vestiges of colonialism, as well as those of neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid, and promote international co-operation. Similar meetings were organized in other big cities of Bulgaria.
2. On 24 April 1982, a general youth campaign for peace and disarmament was launched in Bulgaria. Only in three out of the 28 administrative districts of Bulgaria (Pazardjik, Haskovo and Vidin districts) 449 protest rallies were held and a total of 62,970 signatures of protest were collected.
3. Similar meetings were also held at Sofia and Rousse, and were attended by more than 25,000 people. At those rallies the Bulgarian youth raised their voice of protest against the arms race for the promotion of détente, against the deployment of the new United States "Cruise" and "Pershing-2" missiles on the European continent, in support of the proposals and initiatives of the socialist countries on the key issues of the strengthening of peace, disarmament and security in Europe and the world over.
4. During the campaign, thousands of protest cards, letters and cables were sent to NATO Headquarters at Brussels. "Septemvriiche" (the Children's Pioneer Organization) took an active part in the CIMEA campaign "We want peace" and sent thousands of cards with the dove of peace to the United Nations.
5. On the initiative of the Bulgarian Women's Movement, a peace subscription was started and only by the end of 1982 2 million signatures were collected. The Committee of the same Movement organized a meeting on the Bulgaro-Greek frontier, which supported the idea of making the Balkans a nuclear-weapon-free zone.
6. The Bulgarian Peace Committee organized round-table discussions and meetings at which the Bulgarian public expressed its support and readiness to contribute to the safeguarding of peace, to the prevention of the threat of war.
7. The Bulgarian Ministry of Communications issued a number of stamps on various disarmament themes.
8. The Union of Bulgarian Artists organized a number of exhibitions dedicated to the struggle for peace and disarmament.
9. The mass media broadly covered United Nations Day and Disarmament Week. A number of articles and radio and television programmes were devoted to the events.

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BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[21 December 1982]

1. United Nations Day and Disarmament Week were widely observed in the Byelorussian SSR in 1982. Assemblies and meetings of the working people were held throughout the Republic in observance of these events. A meeting of representatives of the public in the capital of the Republic, the hero-city of Minsk, was opened by Mr. I. P. Shamyakin, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR and peoples' writer of Byelorussia. Mr. A. S. Dmitriev, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the Byelorussian SSR, addressed the meeting.
2. The message from Mr. J. Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, on the occasion of United Nations Day, was read out at the meeting.
3. In a letter to Mr. J. Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, which was unanimously adopted by the participants at the meeting, it was stressed that no contradictions among States or groups of States, no differences in social structure, ways of thinking or ideology and no short-term interests can or should stand in the way of the basic goal, common to all peoples, of preserving peace.
4. The letter stresses that in conditions of the aggravation of the international situation caused by the aggressive policy of imperialism, and above all United States imperialism, it is absolutely essential that the community of Member States of the United Nations should further activate their efforts in all directions of the struggle to avert the nuclear threat, limit the arms race, and preserve and intensify international détente.
5. It was noted at the meeting that the working people of the Republic warmly approve and support the foreign policy activities of the Soviet Union in implementing the programme for peace in the 1980s adopted at the twenty-sixth congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward recently, and submitted to the United Nations General Assembly, at its thirty-seventh session, aimed at strengthening peace and eliminating the threat of nuclear war, curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament, eliminating dangerous hotbeds of international tension and international conflicts, and achieving the all-round development of equal co-operation. The step taken by the Soviet Union of making a solemn commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is of historic significance. The peoples rightly expect this act of good will to be followed by similar steps on the part of other nuclear States.
6. The working people of the Byelorussian SSR, like all the Soviet people, actively participated in the events of Disarmament Week. Over 5,000 meetings and assemblies were held in labour collectives, and about 700,000 people took part in them. The working people of the Republic angrily condemned the plans of United States imperialism and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to achieve military supremacy, and whip up international tension and the arms race. The participants

in the meetings and assemblies unanimously signed an appeal to the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session calling for the elimination of the threat of a new world war.

7. The events organized in the Byelorussian SSR in observance of United Nations Day and Disarmament Week were accorded central importance by the mass media.

8. The mass media paid particular attention to the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war, curbing the arms race and settling international disputes through negotiations.

9. The events organized in the Byelorussian SSR in connection with the celebration of United Nations Day and the observance of Disarmament Week facilitated the comprehensive mobilization of the people of the Republic in the struggle to strengthen peace, avert nuclear war, preserve and intensify détente, curb the arms race and achieve disarmament.

Annex

Letter dated 25 October 1982 adopted at a meeting of representatives of the public of the capital of the Byelorussian SSR, the hero-city of Minsk, addressed to Mr. J. Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General of the United Nations

We, representatives of the public of the capital of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the hero-city of Minsk, meeting today to observe United Nations Day and the opening of Disarmament Week, express our deep conviction that no contradictions among States or groups of States, no differences in social structure, ways of thinking or ideology and no short-term interests can or should stand in the way of the basic goal, common to all peoples, of preserving peace.

In conditions of the aggravation of the international situation caused by the aggressive policy of imperialism, and above all United States imperialism, the words of the United Nations Charter, in which the founding States of the world Organization declared their determination "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" resound with increasing urgency. It is not preparations for war, which condemn peoples to the senseless squandering of material and spiritual wealth but the strengthening of peace which is the key to the future. In this light, the step taken by the Soviet Union of making a solemn commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is of historic significance. The peoples rightly expect this act of good will to be followed by similar steps on the part of other nuclear States.

The international situation urgently requires that the community of Member States of the United Nations should further activate their efforts in all directions of the struggle to avert the nuclear threat, limit the arms race, and preserve and intensify international détente. The peace initiatives of the Soviet

Union, including those put forward at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, are aimed precisely at this goal. They provide for a programme of phased nuclear disarmament, the cessation of nuclear weapon tests, the strengthening of the non-proliferation régime, the safe development of nuclear energy, the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons, the prevention of an arms race in outer space, the reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces, etc.

The working people of the Republic warmly approve and support the foreign policy activities of the Soviet Union in implementing the programme for peace in the 1980s adopted at the twenty-sixth congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community have done and are doing everything within their power to enable the United Nations to measure up to the great and noble task confronting it and to increase and strengthen its contribution to the struggle to reinforce peace and eliminate the threat of nuclear war, curb the arms race and achieve disarmament, remove dangerous hotbeds of international tension and international conflicts, and develop equal international co-operation in every possible way.

FINLAND

[Original: English]

[27 July 1983]

1. The Government of Finland welcomed the original decision by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, devoted to disarmament, to proclaim the week starting on 24 October as Disarmament Week. It also welcomed the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign adopted by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, including the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed. To promote the objectives of Disarmament Week, the Government of Finland continued in 1982 its activities of previous years to focus public opinion on and increase public understanding of the urgent tasks in the field of disarmament. Although great emphasis has been given to the observance of Disarmament Week, it was considered appropriate not to restrict activities to one week only, but to allocate them to take place throughout the year. This applies particularly to information activities.
2. The bulk of the activities of Disarmament Week in 1982 was organized by independent civic groups and bodies, which have a non-governmental status. The most important of these bodies were represented in a broadly-based Civic Committee, supported by the Government, which was charged with organizing and co-ordination responsibilities.
3. Among the most important events and activities during the Disarmament Week were marches for peace in 80 localities in different parts of the country, a seminar on the international situation, "Disarmament and Finland", a seminar on the theme "When nuclear war breaks out" organized by the Journalists' Peace Commission, a Peace Matinée for Writers, an Ecumenical Peace Prayer and a Peace Film Week. Civic groups have organized different activities for peace throughout the year, not only during Disarmament Week.

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FRANCE

[Original: French]

[5 May 1983]

1. France realizes how useful it is to promote the following objectives at the international level:
 - (a) Respect for the obligations under the Charter;
 - (b) Reduction of military arsenals, primarily those of the two most heavily armed Powers, within the framework of balanced and verifiable agreements;
 - (c) Maintenance or restoration of balances at the lowest possible level.
2. In general, France attaches importance to greater publicity and openness with regard to military activities.
3. In the course of the past year, it has adopted a number of positions in line with those objectives and has put forward initiatives with those objectives in view.
4. During the week "starting 24 October, the day of the foundation of the United Nations, (...) a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament", several events were organized in order to give greater publicity to the objectives of disarmament and arms control and to the difficulties currently encountered.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Original: English]

[20 April 1983]

1. In response to the call issued by the first special session devoted to disarmament, a Week Devoted to Fostering the Objectives of Disarmament was again held in the German Democratic Republic in 1982 (25-31 October). The elements of a model programme for Disarmament Week (A/34/436) and the declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade (resolution 35/46) were taken into account when preparing the Week and its substantive highlights.
2. The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, Erich Honecker, stated that it remained the overriding political concern of our State to co-operate in averting the danger of nuclear war from the peoples and to secure a lasting peace. He underlined the resolve of the German Democratic Republic to assist in bringing about concrete measures of limiting and reducing armament, particularly nuclear ones, and noted: "It is not the preparation for war, which condemns mankind to a senseless waste of their material and intellectual riches, but the safeguarding of peace that, in fact, provides the only reasonable and constructive guideline into the future."

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3. On the occasion of United Nations Day and the Week Devoted to Fostering the Objectives of Disarmament, a function was held by the League for the United Nations in the GDR on 25 October 1982, which was attended by diplomatic representatives accredited to the GDR and public figures. The event ushered in a larger number of specific national activities organized in the framework of Disarmament Week. Mr. Peter Florin, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, stated in his speech on that occasion: "In the present, when the alternative is nuclear war or peace it must be our objective more than ever before to safeguard peace ... Millions of citizens of our country are inspired by this conviction as was reaffirmed, in September this year, through powerful manifestations on the occasion of World Peace Day and the International Remembrance Day dedicated to victims of fascist terror. Leitmotif of these manifestations were an ardent desire to preserve peace, and the firm resolve to defend it. Our State's peace policy is thus deeply rooted in this country's social and economic realities."

4. In an interview with the GDR news agency ADN, the President of the League for the United Nations in the GDR, Mr. Guenter Kohrt, rejected imperialist nuclear doctrines to the effect that nuclear wars were limitable, feasible and winnable. He spoke out against the rapid development of a nuclear first-strike capability by the United States of America.

5. In many towns and villages, enterprises, institutions and schools, peace rallies and solidarity meetings were held on the occasion of Disarmament Week, which by now has become a tradition in this country. Those events were organized by social organizations and with broad participation.

(a) On 28 October, more than 1,500 workers of one of the biggest GDR chemical combines at Leuna met for an impressive peace rally to voice their determination to do everything to safeguard world peace. The central call at the meeting was to desist the deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe.

(b) On 25 October 1982, the PEN Centre of the GDR convened its general assembly under the theme: "The International PEN and the International Peace Movement". Well-known authors from the GDR and abroad were present. A final resolution adopted at the meeting says: "We underline the need for an immediate freeze of all nuclear armaments, refraining from adding new missiles to the existing stockpiles in Europe under any circumstances, and for a public commitment to forego the first use of such weapons."

(c) At the end of a cultural conference of the GDR youth organization, a big meeting was held at Leipzig on 23 and 24 October under the motto: "Away with NATO's missile decision!" In their programme more than 2,000 young artists demanded the non-deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe and effective disarmament negotiations. They denounced the decision to manufacture the nuclear neutron weapon as making a mockery of humanity and man's fundamental right to life.

(d) In Potsdam, the GDR Peace Council and the country's youth organization convened a joint cultural event under the theme of peace and disarmament. A member of the GDR Peace Council and the Secretary of the country's Solidarity Committee addressed the participants.

6. The GDR mass media were devoting particular attention to activities undertaken by the United Nations to encourage arms limitation and disarmament. They reported the appeal by the Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, at the traditional function marking United Nations Day at Headquarters in New York that all Member States unite their efforts to come to an understanding, since there was no alternative to the achievement of peace and justice in the world. The three biggest national dailies and the chief foreign policy magazine carried a great number of articles and correspondents' reports, detailed news items, interviews and other items under the Disarmament Week theme. During Disarmament Week, the GDR television broadcast, in its 30-minute daily news programme, 16 short films from its foreign correspondents dealing with issues of disarmament and the maintenance of peace in the world.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

[Original: English]

[6 July 1983]

1. In a public statement on 24 October 1982, at the beginning of the United Nations Disarmament Week, the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, reaffirmed that arms control and disarmament are indispensable elements of the security policy of the Federal Republic of Germany. With a view to the broad range of current activities and negotiations in this field, he emphasized that the Federal Government is actively contributing towards achieving tangible results. In this context, Minister Genscher reiterated that balance, transparency, verifiability and confidence-building are the guiding principles of the Federal Government's policy on arms control and disarmament. He also recalled Chancellor Kohl's statement of 13 October 1982, in which the goal of a stable military balance at a decreasing level of armaments was reaffirmed.

2. The Federal Republic of Germany has always attached great importance to efforts made by the United Nations in the field of disarmament and arms control. This was reaffirmed in the then Federal Chancellor Schmidt's address to the twelfth special session of the General Assembly as well as in Federal Chancellor Kohl's policy statement of 13 October 1982.

3. In the Federal Republic of Germany the public is engaged in a continuous and intensive debate on peace, security and disarmament which is not confined to the United Nations Disarmament Week. The debate is conducted by the German citizens as well as by non-governmental organizations on the basis of open access to and universal availability of information without any official initiative being necessary. The Federal Government, however, is encouraging this process, in particular by providing factual and objective information.

4. In 1982, for the first time, the Federal Government drew up a comprehensive annual report on the present state of arms control and disarmament, which was presented to Parliament and to the public.

5. The Federal Foreign Office has re-edited and enlarged a document entitled "Disarmament and Arms Control" so as to make the most important aspects of arms control and disarmament and the views of the Federal Government on this subject readily accessible to anyone interested. Furthermore, there is a comprehensive collection of all relevant national and international documents and texts in this sector, the seventeenth volume of which has now been published.

6. A booklet entitled "Arms Build-up and Disarmament - The Search for Ways to Peace", to be used as didactic material for peace education, has been published by a private editor. The Federal Foreign Office has contributed substantially to this publication.

7. The manifold activities of non-governmental organizations with regard to problems of arms control and disarmament in the Federal Republic of Germany may be illustrated by the following examples from the work of the German United Nations Association.

(a) Through its periodical "Vereinte Nationen", which is widely read in political and academic circles, and via the media, the German United Nations Association regularly draws attention to questions of arms control and disarmament.

(b) Other activities of the Association, dealing primarily with arms control and disarmament, were:

- (i) International weekend seminar on armament, arms control and disarmament in Tutzing, Bavaria, 13/14 March 1982;
- (ii) Speech on the role of the United Nations with regard to peace, delivered in Heidelberg on 14 May 1982 by the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations, Ambassador van Well, on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Association;
- (iii) Press statement issued by the German United Nations Association on the occasion of the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;
- (iv) Meeting arranged by the Association, featuring a lecture and discussion on the role of the United Nations with regard to peace-keeping;
- (v) Promotion of a wide dissemination of various United Nations texts on items including arms build-up, disarmament and confidence-building measures.

HUNGARY

[Original: English]

[15 June 1983]

1. In 1982, Disarmament Week was held in Hungary for the fifth time. The success of related activities was greatly promoted by the World Peace Council associating itself with the United Nations resolution concerning the annual holding of Disarmament Week and issuing a special appeal to the national peace movements to increase their activities in the struggle for peace, security and détente under the hallmark of Disarmament Week being observed every year since 1978.
2. As in previous years, the National Peace Council played an outstanding role and took the initiative in observing Disarmament Week and organizing its activities. The Disarmament Committee of the National Peace Council arranged for numerous forums where representatives of all segments of the Hungarian people and of several non-governmental organizations met to deliver lectures and to hold scientific as well as informal conferences on international events and their backgrounds, on the causes of deterioration in the international situation and the dangers arising therefrom. The deliberations and exchanges of views were characterized by the underlying posture that the Hungarian people is interested in maintaining world peace, strengthening the results of détente, and reducing the danger of nuclear war. In the light of the present-day international situation it was stressed in particular that a peaceful international environment was an indispensable and primordial prerequisite for socialist construction and creative work in Hungary.
3. A special feature of the observance of Disarmament Week in 1982 was a large-scale involvement of young people, especially university students, who at interesting and instructive meetings discussed the prospects of disarmament efforts and had their questions answered by members of the Disarmament Committee of the National Peace Council. The workplace meetings and church rallies on behalf of peace, which were held to observe Disarmament Week, were similar in purpose and character.
4. The events of Disarmament Week have shown that the increase in international tension is accompanied by an intensification of mass action against the escalation of the arms race and the frontal aggressive attack launched by the United States to destroy the results of détente. The participants voiced a special concern at the fact that the aggressive circles of the United States were deliberately increasing the danger of war in Europe in parallel with an unprecedented arms drive to obtain military superiority. The insistence of the aggressive circles of the United States on the implementation of the NATO decision of December 1979 with a view to realizing their adventurist designs to fight and win a limited nuclear war in Europe was seen as the gravest danger for European peace and security.
5. As against these perilous developments there is an increasingly strong demand to abandon the policy of force and confrontation, to preserve peace and to strengthen international security. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic shares the view of the broad masses of people that the basis for consolidating peace and security is created not by an escalating arms race but by

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effective disarmament grounded on mutuality and equal security. It finds it encouraging that the masses of people are increasingly aware of the close relationship between disarmament and national and international security and that such awareness is also expressed in the policies of more and more Governments.

6. The activities undertaken in observance of Disarmament Week have contributed significantly to creating an awareness of the dangers posed by the worsening international situation and have offered forums for the demands of the politically active public to intensify efforts at curbing the arms race as soon as possible and to achieve tangible disarmament results particularly in removing the danger of nuclear war and promoting nuclear disarmament.

JAPAN

[Original: English]

[26 April 1983]

1. In order to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week and to inform people of the facts relating to disarmament issues, including the current status of international disarmament efforts, many articles on the subject were carried in magazines, periodicals, and other publications, some of which were sponsored by the Government. Such articles included, for example, a record of the exchange of views on disarmament questions between Mrs. I. Thorsson, former Vice Foreign Minister of Sweden, and Mr. S. Kadota, Director General of the United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2. Programmes on television and radio relating to disarmament issues were also produced with the sponsorship of the Government and the participation of high-level officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

3. The Government publicized Disarmament Week in major newspapers, with a view to generating widespread public interest in disarmament issues.

4. A Government-sponsored lecture meeting was held, in which Mr. Martenson, then director of the Centre for Disarmament, gave a lecture entitled, "The arms race, the United Nations and the future of disarmament." The lecture meeting was attended by approximately 100 leading scholars, journalists, and government officials, and the text of the lecture was widely circulated in government-sponsored periodicals.

MONGOLIA

[Original: Russian]

[17 May 1983]

1. At the beginning of the Disarmament Week, the Mongolian Association for the United Nations issued an appeal calling upon all peace-loving forces to further intensify the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe overshadowing mankind and halt the arms race.

2. The Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace, the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions and other public organizations issued statements expressing the deep concern of the Mongolian public about the intensification of the threat of nuclear war as a result of the militarist policy of the imperialist forces, and above all of the United States.
3. The statements laid special stress on the relevance of the new peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war and adopting concrete disarmament measures and, in particular, emphasized the historic significance of the commitment made by the Soviet Union on a unilateral basis not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and also the Soviet proposals submitted for consideration by the United Nations General Assembly, at its thirty-seventh session, entitled "The immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear weapon tests" and "Intensification of efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war and ensure the safe development of nuclear energy". Full support was expressed for the peace-loving foreign policy of the party and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic. In this connection, particular stress was laid on the relevance of the proposal made by the Mongolian People's Republic to conclude a convention on non-aggression and mutual renunciation of the use of force in relations between Asian and Pacific Ocean States.
4. On 24 October, the first day of Disarmament Week, a press conference was held at Ulan Bator, the capital of the Mongolian People's Republic, and was attended by representatives of the central press and information bodies, foreign journalists and also press attachés from diplomatic missions at Ulan Bator.
5. During the observance of Disarmament Week, articles concerned with disarmament questions were published in the central press organs.
6. In particular, the newspaper, Unen, the central organ of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, published articles entitled "The legitimate demand of the peoples", "A clear demonstration of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union", and many others. The Russian-language newspaper Novosti Mongolii published an article entitled "The Mongolian People's Republic in the struggle for disarmament" and also published statements by public organizations concerned with Disarmament Week.
7. Over 20 articles were published in the press organs of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions and the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League and in other newspapers and periodicals.
8. The press and other mass media gave broad coverage to the observance of Disarmament Week both in the Mongolian People's Republic and in other countries.
9. Events organized during Disarmament Week by the World Peace Council, the World Association for the United Nations and other organizations were also broadly publicized in the mass media.
10. In addition to regular broadcasts devoted to Disarmament Week, a round-table discussion was organized on television and radio with the participation of leading scientists, political commentators and international specialists.

11. Lectures and talks were organized at industrial enterprises and establishments. The Mongolian Association for the United Nations, the Executive Committee for the Defence of Peace, the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions and the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League jointly organized a number of meetings and other events in the capital with broad public participation.

NETHERLANDS

[Original: English]

[8 June 1983]

1. The Netherlands media have published numerous articles in newspapers and magazines of all kinds, whereas on radio and television many programmes have been devoted to questions related to disarmament. Due to the pluralistic character of the Netherlands society various and divergent views can be freely expressed and exchanged, which enables more thorough and critical discussions on all related aspects.

2. Non-governmental organizations and ad hoc groups of citizens contributed also during 1982 to the promotion of the objectives of Disarmament Week in the Netherlands. Particular mention should be made of the fast-growing peace movement in the Netherlands as well as of the annual observation of the peace week in September, organized by the Interchurch Peace Council.

POLAND

[Original: English]

[4 May 1983]

1. The people of Poland, who sustained tremendous material losses and experienced untold suffering during the Second World War, firmly believe that ensuring peace and international security makes it imperative to halt the arms race, especially in the nuclear field and to achieve meaningful progress in disarmament. It is with this objective in view that Poland's civic organizations, with the full support of the authorities, have for many years pursued wide-ranging activities in favour of slowing down the arms race and promoting effective disarmament measures.

2. The complicated international situation and the growing threat of nuclear catastrophe are mobilizing the Polish people to ever greater efforts for the cause of peace. It is for this reason that the observance of Disarmament Week in 1982 met in Poland with considerable response. Amongst many activities undertaken in Poland to promote the observance of Disarmament Week the most representative were the following:

3. A joint session of the Polish Peace Committee and the Polish Committee for European Security and Co-operation held on 28 October 1982, which adopted and issued a joint statement reading in part: "Active support of the struggle for peace and the slowing down of the arms race for us, Poles, represents a measure of patriotism and political maturity ... During the world-wide Disarmament Week proclaimed by the United Nations, we wish to put on record again our full solidarity with and our warm embrace of all those who struggle to check the threat of war, to bring about the immediate cessation of the frantic race to manufacture ever new arms and perfect the already existing implements of mass killing and destruction". The statement was carried by the media, marking the high point of a series of milieu meetings and rallies for peace and disarmament.

4. The United Nations Association and the Student United Association of Poland, on 23 and 24 October 1982, jointly organized an international seminar on the significance of the Rapacki Plan for the concept of denuclearization. As it will be recalled, in 1957, the late Polish Foreign Minister, A. Rapacki, came out with a proposal for the creation of an atom-free zone in Central Europe. The seminar was attended by several score researchers and student leaders from Poland, Eastern and Western Europe as well as Latin America.

5. On 25 October 1982, awards were presented to winners in a contest for M. A. and postgraduate papers, sponsored by the Polish United Nations and the Student United Nations Associations. Two top awards went to authors of papers on disarmament. It was announced that, as of 1983, the contest will be known as the Adam Rapacki Contest.

6. Particular symbolism marked the rallies held also on 25 October at Piasnica near Gdansk and Rogoznica and Bielawa in Lower Silesia, on the sites of the former Nazi concentration camps. The rallies were held under the slogan: never more genocide, for peace and disarmament.

7. During the 1982 Disarmament Week, Polish mass media, especially papers of nation-wide circulation, notably Trybuna Ludu and Zycie Warszawy, featured a number of editorials and articles dealing with various questions of disarmament, with due emphasis on the United Nations role in that area.

8. In the view of the Polish Government, the observance of Disarmament Week in Poland in 1982 has contributed to familiarization of broad strata of Polish society with questions of disarmament and arms control, resulting in their better appreciation of and engagement in the struggle for these goals. The above observances have again demonstrated the ardent expectation of the Polish people that the States involved in disarmament negotiations muster political will to seek urgent solutions in order to protect mankind from the spectre of nuclear annihilation.

ROMANIA

[Original: French]

[5 November 1982]

1. On Saturday, 23 October 1982, a solemn meeting was held in Bucharest under the auspices of the Romanian United Nations Association (ANUROM) and the Romanian Young People's and Students' Association for the United Nations (ATSRNU). The Chairman of ANUROM, Professor Alexandru Balaci, and the Director of the United Nations Information Centre in Bucharest, Mr. A. S. Dajani, delivered addresses stressing the significance of the date 24 October and the importance of the objectives of Disarmament Week. Similar solemn meetings were held in the towns of Timișoara, Cluj-Napoca, Brașov, Iași and Craiova, under the auspices of ANUROM and branches of the International Law and International Relations Association (ADIRI).
2. A concert by the George Enesco philharmonic orchestra of Bucharest, to which the diplomatic corps of Bucharest was invited, was dedicated to the thirty-seventh anniversary of the United Nations. A recording of the concert will be sent to the United Nations Secretariat.
3. On 23 October, the United Nations flag was raised at Piata Natiunilor Unite in Bucharest. Attending the ceremony were representatives of the municipality, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ANUROM, ATSRNU, the United Nations Information Centre and other international organizations based in Bucharest.
4. Under the auspices of ANUROM, ADIRI and ATSRNU, a round-table meeting was held in Bucharest on themes related to the work of the United Nations. In the course of the meeting, attention was drawn to the active contribution made by Romania to the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in international life, to the promotion of disarmament, and to the preparations for the International Youth Year, to be observed in 1985.
5. Excerpts from statements made at that round-table meeting were aired on the "International radio review" broadcast of 26 October. Commentaries on the theme of disarmament were broadcast each day as part of the programme "The hours of the evening", which highlighted, inter alia, Romania's initiatives in that area. Under the auspices of ATSRNU, various events were held in Bucharest and in the provinces, with the participation of students at all levels, women's organizations and trade unions. The events in Bucharest were honoured by the presence of Mr. A. S. Dajani.
6. Romanian press, radio and television gave broad coverage to these events, Romania's activities at the United Nations, and the initiatives and proposals put forward by President Nicolae Ceausescu regarding the adoption of effective disarmament measures.
7. The Director of the United Nations Information Centre in Bucharest spoke on Romanian television on 24 October.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[12 January 1983]

1. "No to nuclear weapons anywhere in the world!", "We want disarmament and peace" were the slogans of Disarmament Week this year in the Ukraine.
2. Mass demonstrations and meetings were held in towns and villages of the Republic; encounters with war veterans and numerous meetings, special lectures and discussions on questions of the struggle against the arms race were organized at enterprises, collective and state farms and educational institutions. The participants expressed unanimous support for the peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Government and an unshakeable resolve to uphold peace in the world and came out in support of the call made by the Soviet Committee for the Defence of Peace to sign the appeal of the Soviet peace movement to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.
3. The collection of signatures in the Republic was begun by participants at a friendly meeting of representatives of peace organizations of the Socialist countries devoted to the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR and at meetings in labour collectives at Kiev.
4. Disarmament Week was inaugurated by a public meeting held at Kiev on 25 October. The speakers at the meeting noted the need to step up the struggle of the peoples of the planet to eliminate the nuclear threat, halt the arms race, remove hot-beds of tension and international conflicts, and develop equal and mutually advantageous co-operation among States with different social systems.
5. Well-attended meetings were held in the capital of the Ukraine. Collectives of the Darnitsky road machinery maintenance factory, the "Vulkan" factory, the house construction combine No. 1, the Smirnov-Lastochkin clothes factory, and the Rosa Luxembourg production associations of the "Darnitsa" group said a firm "No!" to the plans of the Pentagon and the NATO military machine to keep the world under constant threat of nuclear conflict.
6. Over 20,000 people took part in a meeting of young people in the town of Zhdanov. It is not preparations for war but the strengthening of peace which is the key to the future. The protection of peace is the sacred duty of every person on earth, representatives of the younger generation stressed.
7. The same themes were heard at a meeting at the T. G. Shevchenko Kiev State University. The speakers at the meeting expressed deep concern about the critical situation which has developed in the world through the fault of those who, ignoring the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, are perpetrating lawlessness in international relations. Students who had come from various Republics to study at Kiev stressed that the Soviet Union, which is celebrating its sixtieth anniversary, is made strong by the friendship of the peoples, and that the strength of the advocates of peace lies in the coherence and unity of actions against those engaged in military adventures.

8. Thousands of anti-war demonstrations took place in the Republic in the context of the Week: in the town of Svetlovodsk, Kirovskaya oblast (30,000 people), the town of Melitopol, Zaporozhskaya oblast (18,000 people), the town of Novaya Kakhovka, Khersonskaya oblast (20,000 people) and the town of Zhitomir (15,000 people).

9. Youth demonstrations and meetings took place in the towns of Rovno (8,000 people), Donetsk (10,000 people), Dneprodzerzhinsk, Dnepropetrovskaya oblast (3,000 people), Voroshilovgrad and other towns. In the Khmel'nitskaya oblast there were 187,000 meetings with veterans of the Great Patriotic War, in which 27,500 students took part. Over 120 thematic evenings for young people were held in Lvovskaya oblast, and in the Volynskaya oblast 288 youth events were organized, in which 55,600 people took part.

10. Rural workers participated actively in the events of the Week. There were 247 meetings and assemblies in collective and state farms of the Kirovogradskaya oblast, in which 180,000 people took part. Anti-war meetings were held in villages of the Kolomyisky, Kalushsky and Snezhinsky districts of the Ivano-Frankovskaya oblast. In the Chernovitskaya oblast there were 310 readers' meetings and 36 film lectures, and in the Zaporozhskaya oblast there were 2,059 lectures on the subject of the struggle for peace and détente.

11. Foreign citizens also showed an interest in participating in the events of Disarmament Week. The chairmen of student associations from 70 countries signed the appeal from Soviet supporters of peace to the United Nations General Assembly, at its thirty-seventh session, during a meeting of the Ukrainian Republican Committee for the Defense of Peace. A meeting of students in which over 1,000 foreign students took part was held in the Odessa Polytechnic Institute.

12. The events organized in the Republic during the Disarmament Week were widely publicized in the mass media of the Ukrainian SSR.

13. In the Ukraine as a whole 438,111 mass events took place, and about 10 million people participated. Over 2.7 million people signed the appeal from Soviet supporters of peace to the United Nations General Assembly, at its thirty-seventh session, expressing the hope that the session would work out and adopt documents aimed at solving the key question of contemporary times - the elimination of the threat of nuclear catastrophe and the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

[Original: English]

[5 May 1983]

1. The British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs with responsibility for arms control and disarmament matters, Mr. Douglas Hurd, addressed the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on 26 October 1982. In a wide-ranging speech he stressed the importance of the negotiations between the United States and Soviet Union on the balanced reduction of strategic and intermediate-range nuclear forces. He put forward three ideas for

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consideration by the United Nations; that all States should report to the United Nations the value of their military production and of their arms imports and exports; that all States should complete the standardized system for reporting their military expenditure; and that countries with significant military expenditure should report what they spend on defence and development. His speech was reprinted as "The Road to Disarmament" and distributed to non-governmental organizations in Britain. It was later published in the quarterly newsletter Arms Control and Disarmament.

2. On 28 October, the Ministry of Defence launched a 24-minute documentary film entitled "The Peace Game". The film describes the strategy for the prevention of nuclear war and the various negotiations which are taking place to reduce the level of armaments in East and West. There has been a considerable demand for the film from clubs and societies throughout the United Kingdom.

3. A number of non-governmental organizations with a special interest in arms control and disarmament held meetings over the weekend of 23/24 October. These helped to stimulate public interest in the work of the United Nations in the disarmament field.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[17 May 1983]

1. It has become a tradition in the Soviet Union, which consistently advocates the prevention of nuclear war, the curbing of the arms race and disarmament to organize a week devoted to promoting the aims of disarmament from 24 to 30 October each year in response to the appeal of the United Nations.

2. In 1982 the Soviet public, as in the past, widely observed United Nations Day and Disarmament Week. The Soviet Committee for the Defence of Peace, trade union and youth organizations, the committee of Soviet women, the Soviet committee for European security and co-operation, the Soviet peace fund, the Soviet committee of war veterans, the Soviet United Nations Association and other public organizations, and also religious leaders, took part in their preparation and organization.

3. In the course of the Week, mass meetings, demonstrations, public meetings, processions, exhibitions, scientific conferences, film shows, etc., under the slogan "No to the arms race! Peace for the world!" were held throughout the country. A total of about 50 million Soviet citizens took part in these events.

4. The events were organized against the background of the Soviet Union's new constructive initiatives aimed at preventing nuclear war, halting the arms race and preserving and intensifying détente.

5. The proposals submitted by the USSR to the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session entitled "The immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear weapon tests" and "Intensification of efforts to remove the threat of

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nuclear war and ensure the safe development of nuclear energy, and also the Soviet initiatives concerning the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, corresponded to these objectives. All these proposals were unanimously supported by the Soviet public who firmly advocate that nuclear catastrophe should not be allowed, lasting peace should be ensured, and real disarmament should be achieved.

6. A public meeting was held in Moscow on 22 October to observe United Nations Day and the beginning of Disarmament Week. Mr. A. P. Shitikov, Chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, academician S. L. Tikhvinsky, rector of the Diplomatic Academy of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other speakers at the meeting stressed the need to further activate the efforts of the community of member countries of the United Nations in the struggle to eliminate the nuclear threat, wind down the arms race, eliminate hotbeds of tension and international conflicts, and develop equal co-operation among States with different social systems. An appeal to the Secretary-General of the United Nations was adopted at the meeting stressing that the Soviet people will continue to offer the most vigorous support to the efforts of the United Nations to strengthen international security and develop co-operation among States.

7. Meetings were also held in Moscow in which delegations of public organizations from a number of countries of Europe, Asia and Africa took part. A meeting held on 28 October and attended by 12,000 Moscovites was a noteworthy event. Mr. Romesh Chandra, President of the World Peace Council, Mr. A. M. Subbotin, Secretary of the All-Union Central Trade Union Council, Mr. N. N. Blokhin, President of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR and Mr. V. A. Aksenov, Chairman of the Youth Organizations' Committee of the USSR, spoke at the meeting. A resolution of the participants at the meeting contains an appeal to all those who are genuinely concerned about strengthening peace and improving the political climate in the world to strengthen co-operation among all anti-war forces, regardless of the forms and methods of their actions in the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war. Similar assemblies and meetings were held in all the Union Republics of the USSR.

8. Information on the anti-war movement of the Soviet public was published in the Soviet press and broadcast over radio and television. On 24 October, the first day of Disarmament Week, Soviet central newspapers published articles devoted to this significant date. In particular, the newspaper Pravda carried a leading article which noted that no contradictions between States or groups of States, differences in social systems, lifestyles or ideologies or short-term interests can stand in the way of the fundamental need, common to all countries, to protect peace and prevent nuclear war.

9. In October 1982, and particularly in the course of Disarmament Week, signatures were collected in the Soviet Union for an appeal from participants in the Soviet peace movement to the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session. In the country as a whole over 12 million Soviet citizens signed the appeal to the United Nations. That appeal, in particular, expressed the hope that the United Nations will make a constructive contribution to the struggle of the forces of peace to reduce and finally completely eliminate the threat of nuclear war, eliminate crisis situations and restore an atmosphere of trust in international relations.

10. Now, when the nuclear threat overshadowing the world is giving rise to concern among peoples in various countries, the number of participants in the movement for peace and nuclear disarmament is constantly increasing. In this situation the observance of Disarmament Week under the auspices of the United Nations enhances the level of activities of the supporters of peace and mobilizes the international community in the struggle to adopt concrete measures to restrain the arms race and achieve disarmament.

III. UNITED NATIONS

A. United Nations Headquarters

1. Both the Centre for Disarmament 3/ and the Department of Public Information, within the framework of their regular information activities, have devoted particular attention to Disarmament Week 1982. Thus, the Centre for Disarmament prepared a fact sheet (No. 24) reproducing the text of the objectives, content, modalities and financial implications of the World Disarmament Campaign as approved by the General Assembly (A/S-12/32) and giving a description of the goals of Disarmament Week and possible activities by the United Nations, Governments and non-governmental organizations. The fact sheet was mailed to all non-governmental organizations on record with the Centre, and to United Nations information centres for distribution in all regions of the world.

2. In addition, the Centre for Disarmament, responding to the increasing demand for speakers on disarmament questions, and inasmuch as its staff resources allowed for it, provided speakers drawn from its staff, to participate in various events sponsored by non-governmental organizations in Europe, North America and Japan.

3. Furthermore, the traditional NGO Disarmament Week Forum organized by the Department of Public Information in co-operation with the Centre for Disarmament was held on 26 October in the context of Disarmament Week celebrated during that period. The theme of "Second Special Session on Disarmament - What Next?" was the subject of a panel discussion in which delegates from Brazil, the Federal Republic of Germany, Pakistan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zaire participated.

B. United Nations Environment Programme

[Original: English]

[23 May 1983]

1. On this matter, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has a specific mandate that is derived from different decisions of its Governing Council.

2. The Governing Council of UNEP, in its decision 9/4 of 25 May 1981, requested the Executive Director of UNEP to include in his presentation of the system-wide medium-term environment programme the regular analysis of the impact of the arms race on nature.

3. By resolution 1, adopted on 18 May 1982, at the UNEP session of a special character, the Governing Council requested the United Nations system "to ensure that the environmental implications of existing new types of armaments and warfare are taken into account" among the trends, problems and priorities for action that should receive attention by the United Nations system, and especially through the system-wide programme activities co-ordination by UNEP.
 4. At its tenth session, the Governing Council adopted decision 10/13 endorsing the proposed areas of priority of the system-wide medium-term environment programme.
 5. UNEP has also been given responsibilities by General Assembly resolution 35/8, paragraph 4, and 36/7, paragraph 1, on the historical responsibilities of States for the preservation of nature for present and future generations.
 6. In addition to the above-mentioned mandate, UNEP has also been requested to deal with the problem of remnants of war, by UNEP Governing Council decisions 9/5 and 10/8 and resolution III (1) of the session of a special character and General Assembly resolution 37/215, paragraph 4.
 7. During 1982, UNEP was entrusted with the preparation of a report on historical responsibilities of States for the preservation of nature for present and future generations. A meeting of high-level experts on this matter was held in Geneva in March 1982 to revise a draft report. A complete study was prepared after the meeting and an abridged report submitted to the General Assembly as document A/S-12/9.
 8. The UNEP publication, The World Environment 1972-1982, includes a chapter on peace and security (chap. 16) in which the different implications for the environment of military activities and arms race have been examined.
 9. In compliance with the provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, UNEP has developed a programme in close co-operation with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) and concerned United Nations organizations. Work has already started on the major components of this programme:
 - (a) A comprehensive set of research activities on the interactions between military activities and the environment;
 - (b) The UNEP contribution to the World Disarmament Campaign;
 - (c) Implementation of Governing Council decision 10/8 and of General Assembly resolution 37/215 on material remnants of war.
- It is expected that nearly three years of work will be necessary to complete the initial phase of this comprehensive programme.
10. The UNEP contribution to the Disarmament Campaign will result from the above-mentioned activity. For 1983, this contribution to the Disarmament Campaign will consist of:

(1) An annotated bibliography on military activities, which can be considered as the updating of the previous one published by UNESCO in 1979 (UNESCO Reports and Papers in the Social Sciences, No. 40);

(2) A co-ordinated series of fact or information sheets, useful for education purposes at the secondary schools and adult levels. Some of these sheets will be enhanced by an accompanying poster;

(3) A slide/tape programme on military activities and the human environment. UNEP is expected to produce a programme of about 160 diapositive slides with accompanying sound track, which could, if desired, also be made available as a video-cassette.

11. In compliance with General Assembly resolution 37/215 on remnants of war, UNEP is preparing a substantive report that will be discussed by a high-level group of experts meeting in July 1983. The revised version will constitute the basic material for the preparation of the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, as requested in resolution 37/215. A more complete and detailed study on remnants of war will be published in November/December 1983 by UNEP/SIPRI.

C. United Nations information centres

1. The observance of Disarmament Week in 1982 was an appreciable part of the activities of the various United Nations information centres in their areas of responsibilities. Fifty-three United Nations information centres sent special reports on the observance of Disarmament Week in 1982 to the External Relations Division of the Department of Public Information. 4/ Some of the other centres included information about this event in their reports on United Nations Day observances in 1982. These reports, on the whole, reveal the growing concern of people about the arms race and their interest in United Nations activities in the field of disarmament.

2. Disarmament Week 1982 presented an opportunity to inform people of the importance of disarmament, its role in the maintenance of peace and international security throughout the world and United Nations activities in the field of disarmament. The active observance of 1982 was, in part, a result of the efforts of United Nations information centres working in co-operation with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of United Nations Member States, government agencies, United Nations Associations and other non-governmental organizations and national educational institutions, including school systems.

3. Good media coverage was given to disarmament in general. United Nations information centres distributed to the media, government agencies, religious organizations, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions, special information materials, including posters that covered disarmament. Several information centres issued special press releases, information bulletins and information kits on this question. Numerous articles, editorials and commentaries were published in the press, and press conferences organized. Radio and television carried numerous features, articles and special programmes focused on disarmament.

4. The pertinent information on disarmament, emphasizing the cost of armament expenditures, underlined United Nations efforts to put an end to the arms race and to reach important agreements on limitation and control of armaments. The Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2), the first special session devoted to disarmament (1978), was distributed.
5. Extensive use was made of United Nations films, such as "Nuclear Countdown", "Boom", "The Big If" and others. The films related to the issue were screened before large audiences, including the media, government and NGO representatives, schools and others.
6. The main events and activities accomplished by United Nations information centres, in co-operation with governmental agencies, and in many cases with the support of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, included special official ceremonies attended by high government officials, diplomats, United Nations representatives and the media. Among the senior United Nations representatives taking part in the arrangements devoted to the event were the Assistant Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs (Washington, Tokyo) and the Assistant Secretary-General for Social and Economic Affairs (Washington).
7. Public statements on disarmament were made by high officials of a number of countries. Disarmament themes were included in speeches by high officials of some countries. Statements by prominent foreign politicians, scientists, artists and religious personalities also appeared in the media of several countries.
8. United Nations Associations and other non-governmental organizations played an active role in the observance. In some countries these organizations issued bulletins, leaflets and other information materials on the topic and also organized and conducted a number of meetings, seminars, briefings and lectures.
9. There was strong participation on the part of students and children. In many countries organizations worked actively in producing and publicizing events on disarmament. These included religious services offered for the prosperity of the United Nations, prayers for World Peace and special religious programmes presented by local broadcasting stations devoted to the issue.
10. Throughout the week the information centres, in co-operation with local authorities and non-governmental organizations, sponsored a wide range of various arrangements and relevant activities, which included flag-raising ceremonies, film-showings, photographic, philatelic and poster exhibitions, concerts, rallies and peace marches, mass processions and assemblies, round-table discussions, symposia and many other events.
11. To help publicize and stimulate interest in Disarmament Week the directors and information assistants of the United Nations information centres in many countries, travelled extensively throughout their countries speaking to government officials, leaders of non-governmental organizations, media representatives, student/youth groups and socio-political organizations. The event was highlighted by their speeches, given before numerous audiences, special ceremonies, articles and interviews in the local media.

12. The information centres widely disseminated information material (publications and audio-visual materials) provided by the Department of Public Information, taking full advantage of every opportunity during the Week for referring to disarmament and Disarmament Week. The messages of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the General Assembly were published in the local press and were broadcast by numerous radio and television stations in local languages.

13. Many of the activities for Disarmament Week and United Nations Day overlapped and the activities in this report pertain only to disarmament. For a complete picture of those celebrations, both the Disarmament Week and United Nations Day reports must be considered together.

IV. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

International Labour Organisation

[Original: English]

[3 June 1983]

1. ... while not undertaking any specific activities with regard to disarmament matters in 1982 the International Labour Organisation (ILO) envisages some such activities this year and in 1984-1985 by way of a series of articles on social and economic aspects of disarmament to be published in the International Labour Review, and research projects.

2. The articles, prepared by well-known external experts and an ILO official, will discuss the following issues:

- (a) Disarmament and employment: background for a research programme;
- (b) Guns and butter: can the world have both?
- (c) Conversion of military-related industries to socially useful purposes: the quest for peace and human development;
- (d) Employment effects of disarmament on research and development personnel;
- (e) Trade unions and disarmament;
- (f) Employment effects of disarmament in the United States.

The first issue of the above-mentioned articles has already appeared in the May-June 1983 issue of the International Labour Review.

3. The draft programme and budget of the ILO for 1984-1985, as approved by the Governing Body at its two hundred twenty-second session in March 1983, includes research projects on two questions:

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(a) The conversion of manpower employed for military purposes;

(b) The economic and social consequences of reallocating resources previously used for military purposes to the developing countries.

4. The purpose of the articles and the studies is to promote increased awareness within member States of the ILO of the potential economic and social progress to be achieved through disarmament and the scope which reconversion of armaments industries into civilian industries could offer for solving employment and unemployment problems.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

[Original: English]

[19 May 1983]

1. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is not directly engaged in disarmament activities. Nevertheless, alarmed by the unprecedented succession of international crises and man-made disasters, as well as by the statements on issues dealing with the fundamental needs of mankind, FAO is pleased to report that, in 1982, the organization made active efforts to contribute to the dissemination of information on the disastrous effects of the arms race. In major policy statements throughout the year the Director-General of FAO has taken every opportunity to condemn the increasing waste of human and financial resources on armaments at a time when the numbers of destitute and hungry people are growing alarmingly.

2. The results of the twelfth special session of the General Assembly were reported to the FAO Council at its eighty-second session in Rome (22 November to 3 December 1982) and its attention was drawn in particular to the official launching on 7 June 1982 of the World Disarmament Campaign.

3. In this connection, FAO made known to the United Nations in a message dated 30 September 1982 that the organization will make every effort within its available financial resources to assist in promoting the aims of the World Disarmament Campaign.

4. FAO also wishes to report that the organization is taking an active part in the preparations for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. It was represented at the sessions of the Preparatory Committee held at Vienna in August 1981 and June 1982 by staff of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Isotope and Radiation Applications of Atomic Energy for Food and Agricultural Development.

5. The emphasis given by FAO to the general subject of peaceful uses of nuclear energy is illustrated by the joint FAO/IAEA programme which includes the following six subject-matter areas: soil fertility, irrigation and crop production; plant breeding and genetics; animal production and health; insect and pest control;

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chemical residues and pollution; food preservation. FAO is recommending that these important subject-matter areas be included in the work programme of the forthcoming United Nations Conference.

6. As in previous years, the organization participated in the third Ad Hoc Interagency Meeting on Co-ordination of Disarmament-related Activities within the United Nations System held at Geneva on 15 April 1982.

Annex 5/

Message of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the President of the second session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

This new session begins at a time when our planet seems to be fast becoming little more than a test site for the machines of war. A nuclear arsenal capable of destroying every city in the world several times over exists alongside a more conventional armoury that is claiming an ever-increasing toll of human life. Nations proclaim peace, but make war. People speak of a global society, but quarrel incessantly among themselves.

For the sake of humanity, for the future of the poor, the hungry and the underprivileged, there are other, more just battles which should be joined. Foremost among them is the fight against hunger and poverty in our world.

The efforts within the United Nations to halt the arms race and those to vanquish hunger are not unrelated. Justice and peace cannot co-exist with widespread hunger. But that basic human right, an adequate, nutritious diet for all, can be guaranteed only by a reordering of priorities.

It is time that nations, rich and poor alike, diverted resources from the pursuit of ever-more sophisticated weaponry to development of a different kind, a better use of the earth's resources to feed its peoples and to provide them with greater food security in times of need.

FAO, in its recent study "Agriculture Toward 2000" gives a glimpse of what the future for world agriculture could be. More important, this study estimates the nature and scale of support that must be given to agriculture in the developing world if we are to bring about any major reduction in the numbers of poor and hungry. It is pitifully small in scale compared to what is being spent on armaments today.

No more than half of one per cent of the world's annual spending on arms, over 550 billion dollars, would suffice to pay for all the farm equipment needed to set the poorest, food-deficit countries on the path to self-sufficiency during the present decade.

FAO offers its whole-hearted support to the representatives of the United Nations assembled here for this special session on disarmament.

I would like to take this opportunity, Mr. President, to appeal through you to all Governments to reflect on the absurdity and danger of an over-armed but underfed humanity and to press with ever increased vigour the pursuit of peace and the elimination of hunger.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

[Original: English]

[22 June 1983]

Introduction

1. By paragraph 4 of resolution 37/78 D of 9 December 1982 on the observance of Disarmament Week, the General Assembly invited "the relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to intensify activities, within their areas of competence, to disseminate information of the consequences of the arms race" and requested them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly. In paragraph 8, it requested that the Secretary-General submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report containing, inter alia, such information. The present report therefore contains information regarding the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1982 in relation to the observance of Disarmament Week and the dissemination of information on the consequences of the arms race.

Mandate of UNESCO

2. By its very title, resolution 11.1 adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its twenty-first session, implies a special role for UNESCO in the field of information: "Creation of a climate of opinion conducive to the halting of the arms race and the transition to disarmament". In that resolution, the General Conference invited the Director-General "to make the most effective use of UNESCO's information channels to improve international understanding of the issues raised by the arms race ... particularly in connection with the Disarmament Week (24-30 October) proclaimed by the United Nations". Pursuant to this resolution, UNESCO has used its information channels throughout 1982 to disseminate information on, inter alia, the consequences of the arms race.

Relevant activities in 1982

3. Disarmament Week has been a public information activity of significance for UNESCO since 1978. In 1982, UNESCO organized an exhibition on the theme "Disarm or perish", which was supplemented by a display of books and periodicals in the main lobby of the Paris headquarters. During the Week, a considerable number of United Nations and UNESCO publications related to the arms race and disarmament were disseminated. In addition, prior to Disarmament Week and on the occasion of the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in June and July 1982, UNESCO organized a similar exhibition on disarmament at Headquarters.

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4. The principal public information activity concerning the consequences of the arms race was the March 1982 issue of the UNESCO Courier, published in 26 languages, which was devoted entirely to the relationship between disarmament and development. The issue dealt successively with manpower, military industrial production, raw materials, land, research and development and military expenditure. Furthermore, numerous articles in UNESCO Features dealt with the arms race and disarmament.

5. Considerable information on the consequences of the arms race was disseminated through the publications brought out as part of the UNESCO research activities in the social sciences. Aimed at both the scientific community and the general public, the book, Scientists, the Arms Race and Disarmament was the result of a joint project of UNESCO and the Pugwash Conferences on Sciences and World Affairs. This work examines not only the role of scientists in the arms race and in promoting disarmament but also the human and material resources consumed by the arms race, the impact of military research and development on military strategy and policy formation, as well as the role of the United Nations with regard to disarmament.

6. The UNESCO Yearbook on Peace and Conflict Studies 1981, which was published in 1982, serves as source to those interested in either gathering, distributing or researching information concerning peace, conflict and disarmament. This issue contains, inter alia, information on recent institutional developments at the international, regional and national levels in peace research as well as the Final Document of the World Congress for Disarmament Education. Much of the information included in the Yearbook is relevant to the consequences of the arms race.

7. By resolution 21 C/11.1, the General Conference also invited the Director-General to encourage and promote various activities to mark Disarmament Week in UNESCO member States, and to assist National Commissions therein by sending them useful information and audio-visual material prepared by UNESCO for that purpose. Accordingly, particular attention was given to dissemination of radio programmes to Member States. During 1982, UNESCO distributed over 31 radio programmes in English, French, Russian, Arabic and Portuguese concerning various aspects of the arms race and disarmament.

8. Considerable information about the arms race was disseminated through the programme in disarmament education, which UNESCO carries out pursuant to paragraphs 106 and 107 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2) and in application of recommendations of the World Congress on Disarmament Education organized by UNESCO in 1980. In 1982, the second in a series of regional training seminars for university teaching in disarmament issues was held for the Asia and Pacific region at the UNESCO Regional Office for Science and Technology (ROSTSEA) at Jakarta, Indonesia.

9. One of the most important activities organized by UNESCO in 1982 in the field of education, and which may be considered as an important contribution to the disarmament issue, was the preparation for the "Intergovernmental Conference on Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms with a view to Developing a Climate of Opinion favourable to the Strengthening of Security and Disarmament", held in Paris from 12 to 20 April 1983.

10. On the basis of reports received in 1982 from several of the member States on the measures taken for the application of the Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, which was adopted in 1974, a document was prepared and submitted for examination by the Conference.

11. UNESCO has, also in 1982, launched studies on co-operation between educational institutions and social institutions able to contribute towards education for peace and disarmament. These studies, which were launched in collaboration with other specialists in education, will serve as the basis for the preparation of a manual on education for peace and disarmament.

Adoption of the second medium-term plan

12. Finally, the second medium-term plan (1984-1989) for UNESCO, which was adopted by the General Conference at its fourth extraordinary session in November/December 1982, devotes considerable attention to the consequences of the arms race, both in the analysis of world problems on which the various major programmes are based, and in several of the major programmes themselves. The General Conference approved Major Programmes XIII ("Peace, International Understanding, Human Rights and the Rights of Peoples"), inviting the Director-General to base the biennial programming of UNESCO for the period 1984-1989 on several subprogrammes including one on the "maintenance of peace and international understanding", the aims of which will be, *inter alia*, "to study the causes and consequences of the arms race, including the interrelationships between disarmament and development, calling for the co-operation of the various disciplines in the social and human sciences and providing support for the establishment and development of research and teaching institutions devoted to the subject". The relevant subprogramme will also aim to bring out the effects of the arms race on education, science, technology, culture, communications and information.

13. The activities of UNESCO relating to Disarmament Week and to the dissemination of information on the consequences of the arms race have been carried out in close co-ordination with the Department for Disarmament Affairs. This co-ordination will continue throughout the implementation of the second medium-term plan.

World Health Organization

[Original: English]

[5 May 1983]

1. ... we would like to stress the paramount importance of the links between health and peace as inscribed in the Constitution of the World Health Organization, which states that "the health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and is dependent upon the fullest co-operation of individuals and States". This has been reiterated as one of the fundamental policies for the WHO goal of "Health for All by the Year 2000", established by the World Health Assembly in 1977, which states that "fuller and better use must be made of the world's resources to promote health and development, and thus help to promote world peace".

2. The World Health Assembly has, furthermore, passed a number of resolutions on this and related issues, for example, on the role of the physician in the preservation and promotion of peace, the protection of mankind against nuclear radiation, material war remnants, and so on. In resolution WHA34.38 on "The role of physicians and other health workers in the preservation and promotion of peace", the World Health Assembly has specifically requested a study of the contribution that WHO could and should make to facilitate the implementation of the United Nations resolution on strengthening peace, détente and disarmament and preventing thermonuclear conflict. An international committee composed of eminent experts in medical science and public health, established by WHO, has met twice for this purpose and a report on this issue has been submitted to the current World Health Assembly. 6/

Annex 7/

Effects of Nuclear War on Health and Health Services

Report of the International Committee of Experts in Medical Sciences and Public Health to implement resolution WHA34.38

This report was prepared by an International Committee of Experts in Medical Sciences and Public Health in response to resolution WHA34.38, which requested the Director-General to create such a Committee to study the contribution that WHO could and should make to facilitate the implementation of the United Nations resolutions on strengthening peace, détente and disarmament and preventing thermonuclear conflict. The Committee established several working groups and allocated to them the task of collecting, reviewing and summarizing the most recent information on the possible effects of nuclear weapon explosions on health and the health services. The reports of the working groups as well as the literature cited served as a basis for the Committee's report. The working groups' reports are attached as annexes 1-9.

The report presents the views of the International Committee; the scientific details are to be found in the annexes.

The Committee is aware that its report is not exhaustive. The Committee did not for example attempt to review in detail what could be done to reduce the detrimental effects of thermonuclear accidents or war.

Because of the nature of the subject and because, fortunately, experience of the effects of nuclear weapons on health is limited, many of its conclusions are based on a considered analysis of the information available and on informed reconstructions of what might occur in a nuclear war. The Committee believes that those conclusions deserve wide publicity in order to draw the attention of politicians, the public, and the health professions to the disastrous consequences a nuclear conflict would have on the health and welfare of the people of the world.

It recommends that WHO, in co-operation with other United Nations agencies, should continue the work of collecting, analysing, and publishing regularly

accounts of activities in this and related areas, encouraging study of the many problems in this field, and assessing the feasibility of health protective measures in the event of thermonuclear accident or warfare.

It also recommends that the World Health Assembly should be periodically informed of the progress achieved.

SUMMARY

1. "Conventional" wars are continually becoming more destructive. However, the introduction of nuclear weapons has added totally new dimensions to warfare.
2. A single thermonuclear bomb has the explosive power of millions of the largest conventional bombs and the present stockpiles of nuclear weapons have an explosive power thousands of times greater than all the explosives detonated during the Second World War. In addition to the effects of blast and heat, the radiation and nuclear fallout of a nuclear explosion can have devastating effects, both immediate and long-term.
3. The Committee has considered three possible scenarios:
 - (1) The detonation of a one-megaton bomb over a large city would kill more than one and a half million people and injure as many.
 - (2) "Limited" nuclear war with smaller tactical nuclear weapons totalling 20 megatons, aimed at military targets in a relatively densely populated area, would exact a toll of about 9 million dead and seriously injured, of whom more than eight million would be civilians.
 - (3) An all-out nuclear war using at least half of the estimated present stockpiles of nuclear weapons (an approximate total of 10,000 megatons) would result in more than 1,000 million deaths and 1,000 million injured people.
4. It is obvious that no health service in any area of the world would be adequate to deal adequately with the hundreds of thousands of people seriously injured by blast, heat or radiation from even a single one-megaton bomb. Even the death and disability that could result from an accidental explosion of one bomb from among the enormous stockpiles of weapons could overwhelm national medical resources.
5. It is difficult to comprehend the catastrophic consequences and the human suffering that would result from the effects of nuclear explosions in the second and third scenarios. Whatever remained of the medical services in the world could not alleviate the disaster in any significant way.
6. To the immediate catastrophe must be added the long-term effects on the environment. Famine and diseases would be widespread, and social and economic systems around the world would be totally disrupted.
7. Therefore the only approach to the treatment of the health effects of nuclear explosions is primary prevention of such explosions, that is, the prevention of atomic war.

8. It is not for the Committee to outline the political steps by which this threat can be removed and the preventive therapy implemented.
9. However, WHO can make important contributions to this process by systematically distributing information on the health consequences of atomic warfare and by continuing and expanding international co-operation in the field of health.

International Atomic Energy Agency

[Original: English]

[21 June 1983]

1. In this connection, the International Atomic Energy Agency plans to hold a special display on non-proliferation and will consult both the United Nations Office at Vienna and UNIDO for a co-operative venture, if possible.
2. The Agency will also arrange for film shows for staff members during the Week, provided additional film material is received in time.

V. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. In accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 37/78 D in which the Assembly "invites international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken", the Department for Disarmament Affairs sent a letter on 21 March 1983 to over 130 international non-governmental organizations on register with the Department, requesting them to submit information on their relevant activities.
2. In response to the letter, the Department for Disarmament Affairs received reports from the following international non-governmental organizations:

Asian Buddhists Conference for Peace
Asian Cultural Forum on Development
Christian Peace Conference
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
International Movement A.T.D. Fourth World
International Organization of Journalists
International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, Inc.
International Union of Family Organisations
International Union of Students
The Salvation Army
Society for International Development

The Soka Gakkai
Soroptimist International
United Schools Federation Internationale
Women for Peace
Women's International Democratic Federation
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession
World Federation of Teachers' Unions
World Federation of Trade Unions
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Organization of the Scout Movement
World Veterans Federation
World Young Women's Christian Association
Zonta International

3. The reports list activities undertaken by those non-governmental organizations in the course of Disarmament Week 1982, which, inter alia, included public meetings, rallies, manifestations, informative gatherings, seminars, conferences, days of prayer, issuance of circulars, statements, appeals, film screenings, photographic and art exhibits, peace and culture festivals.

The full documentation received from international non-governmental organizations may be consulted in the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

Notes

1/ A/37/455 and Add.1.

2/ A/34/436.

3/ Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 37/99 K of 13 December 1982, the Centre for Disarmament was transformed into the Department for Disarmament Affairs as at 1 January 1983.

4/ They are as follows: Addis Ababa, Ankara, Antananarivo, Athens, Baghdad, Bangkok, Belgrade, Bogotá, Brussels, Bucharest, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Colombo, Copenhagen, Dakar, Dar es Salaam, Dhaka, Geneva, Islamabad, Kabul, Katmandu, Khartoum, Kinshasa, La Paz, Lagos, Lima, Lisbon, Lomé, London, Lusaka, Manama, Manila, Maseru, México City, Moscow, Nairobi, New Delhi, Ouagadougou, Paris, Port-of-Spain, Prague, Rabat, Río de Janeiro, Rome, Santiago, Sydney, Tokyo, Tripoli, Tunis, Vienna, Washington, Yaoundé.

5/ Extracts from other statements by the Director-General are available in the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

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English

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6/ Document A/36/12 and Add.1 of 24 March 1983 of the World Health Organization.

7/ As the "Report of the International Committee of Experts in Medical Sciences and Public Health to Implement Resolution WHA34.38 on the Effects of Nuclear War on Health and Health Services" contains 152 pages, the annex presents only its foreword and summary. The report itself may be consulted in the Department for Disarmament Affairs.
