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INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-eighth 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 38/183 L of 20 December 1983, the operative part of which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. 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;

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

"3. Invites all States, 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 the Week, prepared by the Secretary-General;

"4. Also 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. Requests Governments, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/71 D, to inform the Secretary-General of 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, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report containing the information referred to in paragraph 7 of resolution 37/78 D, as well as paragraphs 4 to 6 above."

2. The information received from Member States, specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system as well as international non-governmental organizations concerning the activities undertaken to promote the objectives of the Disarmament Week is reproduced in the following paragraphs.

II. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

AUSTRALIA

[Original: English]

[1 March 1984]

1. Australia marked Disarmament Week in 1983 with a number of activities, prominent among which was the presentation by the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hayden, of the annual Australian media awards for contributions to peace. The peace awards were initiated by the United Nations Association of Australia in 1979. In presenting the awards at Macquarie University, Sydney, on 20 October 1983, Mr. Hayden reaffirmed the Australian Government's strong commitment to disarmament and constructive endeavours by Australia in this field.
2. During Disarmament Week Australian non-governmental organizations interested in peace, disarmament and arms control held several meetings and seminars. One of these meetings was attended by the Special Disarmament Adviser to the Department of Foreign Affairs. The Department also issued a special edition of its Disarmament Newsletter to coincide with Disarmament Week.
3. Australia has given and will continue to give full support to the objectives and activities of Disarmament Week. It was with regret, therefore, that Australia felt constrained to abstain on resolution 38/183 L, concerning Disarmament Week, at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly. Australia was concerned that the resolution could result in important specialized agencies of the United Nations, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency, moving outside their areas of competence, thereby wasting scarce resources, duplicating activities and jeopardizing their technical, non-political functions. Australia hopes that the sponsors of the relevant resolution will take these views into account and submit a resolution capable of attracting consensus at the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

BELGIUM

[Original: French]

[8 March 1984]

I. Message from Mr. Leo Tindemans, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to mark Disarmament Week

1. It is fitting that each year, United Nations Disarmament Week should make us stop and think. The vision of a world without weapons is an age-old dream of mankind in its aspiration towards universal peace and harmony.
2. Long before the creation of the United Nations, this farsighted vision captured the imagination of statesmen. The immense progress the signing of the

Charter constituted was that it offered States an instrument towards disarmament and lasting understanding among nations. It is good to remind ourselves that there can be no disarmament until the peaceful settlement of disputes among States is a universally recognized principle, and until the machinery established for this purpose ensures its respect. This is a patent fact, and the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, since taking office, has made respect for the provisions of the Charter the absolute priority for the countries, small and large, which make up the United Nations.

3. As long as our Organization is not in a position to ensure effectively the security of each of its Members, national leaders' awareness of their responsibilities towards their people will always compel them to use other means to attain the security which the United Nations cannot ensure them.

4. These are words that cannot be spoken with a light heart. Who would not prefer to evoke the bright prospects for all mankind of a world free from the threat of weapons, finally free to devote its efforts to such noble tasks as the elimination of hunger, sickness and fear, and the building of a world it would be good to live in, a world which would ensure to each individual the development of his full moral and intellectual potential, in freedom and dignity?

5. There is a great temptation to do just that, and perhaps the eminent men who make up the General Assembly of the United Nations occasionally yield to this temptation. How many excellent resolutions have nothing against them other than that they belong to an ideal world where antagonisms have been resolved, where no State could have any right to be suspicious of its neighbour, in a world, finally, which is that intended by the United Nations Charter, but which we have not yet been able to establish.

6. There is nothing more perilous than a false illusion, and nothing more dangerous than assuming that the problems have been solved. We can establish a lasting peace and stop the arms race effectively only in a gradual and controlled manner.

7. We have never refused negotiation; we pursue it tirelessly, not allowing ourselves to be turned aside by the difficulties, the obstacles, and even the intransigence that confront us.

8. The United Nations can and must help us in this. Even in the imperfect state of this Organization, its action remains indispensable, and it can be strong and even decisive. How is this action brought to bear? First of all, at the State level. If the United Nations is truly the conscience of the world, it has the duty to pronounce itself firmly and unreservedly every time that the principles of its Charter are violated, to take a position clearly, without consideration for regional or cultural solidarity, historical affinities or past friendship for the offender, whether great or small. The censure of international public opinion can generate a healthy respect.

9. The United Nations can make this happen, if it so wishes. It can also call on the conscience of each individual, and that is one of the objectives of the current

World Disarmament Campaign: that each human being, in complete freedom and without any outside pressure, may inquire about the problems being faced by the world and the manner in which they are perceived by others; that once his opinion has been formed, he can express it in complete safety, just as others have expressed theirs. But for such a human awareness - which could be nothing other than a long-drawn cry for peace - to develop, respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms must be ensured throughout the world. Ultimately, it is on the individual in all his human dignity that the highest hopes of the world rest.

II. Travelling exhibition: "Disarmament at Issue"

1. This exhibition is a result of an initiative taken jointly by the Minister of National Education and the Minister of the French Community as well as the Information Centre and the BENELUX liaison office established by the United Nations in Brussels.

2. The objectives of the exhibition determined the choice of the title. These include the following:

(a) Making teachers and students aware of disarmament problems by eliciting reflection and dialogue, and questioning each one on this basic but delicate subject, but without stressing any particular aspect of disarmament;

(b) Allowing students who wish to do so to express themselves by drawing pictures, under the supervision of teachers, about the topics discussed: two panels are reserved for this purpose;

(c) Making it possible to use the exhibition for teaching at all levels and in all disciplines, including those relating to sciences, technologies, sports (healthy discharge of aggression), aesthetics, etc.

3. The designers of this exhibition have tried, by encouraging the widest possible participation, to give it a dynamic character. They have not attempted to provide complete information on the subject; for that, many specialized publications and press updates can be consulted by teachers. (On this subject, see the detailed information published in the newspaper Le Soir of Wednesday, 19 October 1983.) Another source would be the Association médicale pour la prévention de la guerre nucléaire (AMPGN), Square des nations, B-1050 Brussels.

4. The principal themes developed are:

A two-panel display on children and violence:

- The attraction of violent games and toys;
- Children expressing in drawings their fear of war and their solidarity with all the world's children.

Efforts by men of good will towards peace. This overview is far from being exhaustive; it indicates milestones in time and space.

A brief history of weapons, showing how, by physically keeping his distance from his adversaries, man has only become more dangerous and more frightening.

The problem of disarmament: military expenditures compared with the vital problems of mankind.

The role of the United Nations as a world tribunal, particularly during the two special sessions devoted to disarmament.

The increasing awareness of the acuteness of the problem for millions of people - an awareness which has led to declarations, publications and demonstrations. Far from giving the complete picture, we have tried merely to emphasize the geographical extent of these protests through often very different ideologies, both in the United States and in Western and Eastern Europe.

5. Lastly, in conclusion: a challenge. A challenge to each one of us to situate himself according to his concept of mankind. Let us not lose sight of the dove which was drawn to illustrate Alain's dictum: "We have never tried peace"!

6. The philosophy of this exhibition is exemplified in the statement made by Benjamin Sanders, Director of the Information and Studies Branch of the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs, urging every teacher to show personal concern for the problem of disarmament.

BULGARIA

[Original: Russian]

[7 May 1984]

1. In response to the appeal made at the first special session devoted to disarmament, a week dedicated to promoting the goals of disarmament was widely observed in Bulgaria in 1983. During the preparations for the week, elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week, the declaration proclaiming the decade of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade and the World Disarmament Campaign were taken into consideration.

2. To mark United Nations Day and Disarmament Week, assemblies and meetings of the working people were held in Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna and other major cities in Bulgaria. At the meeting in Sofia representatives of the public adopted a telegram to United Nations Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar on the occasion of United Nations Day.

3. May was proclaimed by Bulgarian youth as a month of campaigning for peace and disarmament and for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Balkan peninsula.

4. At the initiative of the Bulgarian youth, a petition was announced and an Appeal to the Youth of the Balkan Countries was adopted which called for co-operation to preserve and strengthen peace, achieve disarmament and transform the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone. More than 2.5 million signatures were collected during the campaign.
5. From 28 October to 2 November an international meeting of representatives of the youth of the Balkan countries and Cyprus was held in Sofia on the topic "Peace, friendship and co-operation, and the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone". At the meeting, a message from the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, was read out. It stressed that "the People's Republic of Bulgaria is an active initiator and supporter of efforts to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone" and that "the implementation of this idea is in keeping with the interests of all the Balkan peoples and will be a real contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world."
6. At the meeting, representatives of the youth of the Balkan countries and Cyprus expressed their full support for the idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone. The final document which was adopted noted that the implementation of this noble and highly humane idea "would be in the interests of all the Balkan peoples, including the younger generation".
7. Many events, including rallies and assemblies dedicated to the struggle for peace and disarmament and against the arms race, were also held in the country in the course of the young pioneers' march for peace.
8. Many international meetings dedicated to the struggle for peace and disarmament were organized in July and October in the Georgy Dimitrov International Youth Centre in Primorsko and in Sofia.
9. At the initiative of Bulgarian women, the 1983 peace march was conducted in the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 21 to 27 October; women from the Balkan and the Danube countries and from Cyprus participated, with the slogan "For a nuclear-free Balkans, for a nuclear-free Europe!".
10. At a rally held in Ruse an appeal addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, was read out. It voiced a protest against the policy of confrontation and arms race pursued by the reactionary forces of imperialism and against the deployment of new United States nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Proposals to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones in various parts of Europe, including the Balkans, as well as the new peace initiatives from the USSR and the other socialist countries, met with warm support and approval.
11. On the Bulgaro-Greek frontier, there was also the traditional rally of women from both countries, aimed at the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.
12. On the initiative of the Bulgarian Peace Committee, meetings and conferences took place at which the Bulgarian public expressed its support for and readiness to co-operate in maintaining the peace and averting the threat of war.

13. The Union of Bulgarian Artists organized a number of exhibitions dedicated to the struggle for peace and disarmament.

14. The Bulgarian radio, television and press gave extensive coverage to United Nations Day and Disarmament Week.

CUBA

[Original: Spanish]

[12 April 1984]

1. During Disarmament Week, from 24 to 30 October 1983, the following activities took place:

(a) Television broadcast of a short film on the acceleration of the arms race by the Western Powers, and on protest demonstrations held in the Western European countries;

(b) Conference organized by the Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples and the Cuban United Nations Association (ACNU);

(c) Lecture to students and workers of the Advanced Institute for International Relations (ISRI) on "Peace policy and the most recent disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union";

(d) Commentary during the national television news on the importance of the celebration of Disarmament Week;

(e) The newspaper Granma published special articles, chronological lists of serious and realistic disarmament proposals, and an analysis of the pro-armament policy of the present United States Administration and the consequences of the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]

[23 July 1984]

1. The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic devotes extraordinary attention to the questions of aversion of nuclear war, disarmament and strengthening of peace and security in the world and, in that respect, also exerts continuous efforts aimed at the mobilization of public opinion in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for the benefit of halting and reversing the arms race.

2. Aware of the urgency and importance of winning over the largest possible portion of the population for the struggle against nuclear disaster, the Government

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of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has fully supported the declaration of the World Disarmament Campaign adopted by the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament in 1982. For that purpose the Government has set aside the sum of 300,000 Czechoslovak koruny for concrete actions in the framework of the above campaign supporting the meritorious and most humane activity of the United Nations aimed at the aversion of the threat of nuclear war, strengthening of peace in the world and achievement of progress in disarmament.

3. In reply to resolution 38/183 I wish to inform you about the most significant events that have taken place or will take place in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in 1984 and that are aimed at full support of Disarmament Week, declared by the first special session on disarmament.

4. In accordance with the general line of Czechoslovak peaceful foreign policy, peace meetings are being held during the course of the whole year with the participation of thousands of Czechoslovak citizens in different parts of our homeland and at different levels.

5. On 14 April 1984, for example, there was a peace meeting in Znojmo with the participation of 43,000 Czechoslovak citizens and 240 representatives of peace movements from Austria, Germany, Federal Republic of, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Soviet Union and Switzerland, which adopted a joint resolution stipulating concrete demands for nuclear disarmament in Europe in accordance with the principles of the United Nations.

6. On 22 and 23 June 1984 an international seminar on the theme "How to strengthen political and military confidence in Europe" was held in Prague on the initiative of the Czechoslovak Committee on European Security, with the participation of 55 representatives of political parties, national movements, scientists, cultural workers and other personalities from 22 States of Europe, the United States of America and Canada, representatives of the International Committee on European Security and Co-operation, the World Peace Council and the United Nations Information Centre in Prague.

7. Simultaneously with the peace meetings there are numerous exhibitions of photographs, children's drawings and other works of art with anti-war as well as peaceful and disarmament themes throughout the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

8. All the above-mentioned events are met with great interest among the Czechoslovak public and receive due attention on television, radio and in the daily press.

9. In the framework of Disarmament Week the Czechoslovak Peace Movement is preparing other significant actions against the arms race, against war and for the benefit of general and complete disarmament in co-operation with international non-governmental organizations.

10. In this spirit Czechoslovak diplomacy likewise takes an active part in all bilateral and multilateral negotiations and also supports this position at disarmament forums such as the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, the Vienna talks

on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, and the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

11. In conclusion permit me to assure you on behalf of the Czechoslovak Government of the full support of all our people to the efforts exerted by the United Nations on the removal of the threat of nuclear war, disarmament and strengthening of international peace for the benefit of the nations of the whole world, in accordance with the Charter of our Organization.

ETHIOPIA

[Original: English]

[4 April 1984]

1. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 33/71 D of 14 December 1978, the people and Government of Socialist Ethiopia every year observe United Nations Disarmament Week by organizing mass rallies, public meetings and symposia.
2. With a view to exposing further the dangers of the arms race and emphasizing the need for its immediate cessation, as well as increasing public awareness of the urgent tasks of disarmament, this year United Nations Disarmament Week has again been observed in Ethiopia. The highlight of the events and activities was a symposium held on 3 November 1983.
3. The symposium, sponsored by the Ethiopian Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Committee, was attended by representatives of mass organizations, particularly from the All-Ethiopia Trade Union, the All-Ethiopia Peasants' Association, Revolutionary Ethiopia Women's and Youth Association, as well as the Ethiopia Patriotic Association.
4. In addition to the opening statement by Comrade Shimelis Mazengia, member of the Central Committee of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, and other statements by representatives of the Organization of African Unity, the Economic Commission for Africa and socialist countries, a paper on the current issues of disarmament and other related matters was presented to the symposium.
5. Discussions during the symposium centred mainly on the following topics:
 - (a) The objectives of Disarmament Week and the necessity to disseminate information on disarmament to alert the public to the dangers of nuclear war;
 - (b) The impact of the arms race on the economies of the developing countries and of those in Africa in particular;
 - (c) The difficulties encountered in the process of disarmament negotiations, the exacerbation of international tensions due to the unprecedented escalation of

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the arms race and the need for international co-operation to eliminate the threat of nuclear war.

6. The participants in the symposium reviewed and appraised recent international developments in the light of the pressing need for immediate measures to eliminate the dangers of nuclear war. They also discussed in detail the underlying causes of the arms race, the interrelationship between disarmament and international peace and security, and that between disarmament and economic and social development.

7. Furthermore, participants indicated that aggressive circles in the imperialist countries were the main cause for the tension in international relations and for the unbridled quest for more armaments. They also noted with satisfaction that there were some encouraging signs, such as the growth in peace movements, that indicate increased public awareness of the threats posed by the nuclear arms race, and the genuine efforts of socialists and peace-loving peoples the world over to save our planet from total disaster.

8. With regard to the vast resources devoted to the development and production of new weapons of mass destruction, the participants called upon States to redeploy such resources for the economic development of the developing nations in order to meet the basic needs of the masses. They strongly demanded that immediate measures be taken to this effect.

9. On behalf of the broad masses of the Ethiopian people, the participants sent a telegram to the Secretary-General of the United Nations reaffirming their determination to strive, in collaboration with all peace-loving forces, towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and to continue the struggle for freedom, justice, equality and peace. While rendering support for bilateral negotiations on arms reduction between the United States and the Soviet Union, they strongly protested against the decision of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to deploy highly destructive and more accurate missiles in Europe.

10. At the end of the symposium, a film entitled "The arms race and the struggle for peace" was shown. It focused on the prevailing dangerous trend in the nuclear arms race and on the urgency of taking collective measures to avert a nuclear holocaust.

FINLAND

[Original: English]

[22 August 1984]

1. The Government of Finland welcomed the original decision by the tenth special session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, to proclaim the week starting on 24 October a Disarmament Week. It also welcomed the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign adopted by the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, including the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed. To promote the objectives

of the Disarmament Week, the Government of Finland continued in 1983 its activities of previous years to focus public opinion on and to increase public understanding of the urgent tasks in the field of disarmament.

2. The bulk of the activities of the Disarmament Week in 1983 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 of Disarmament Week, which was charged with organizing and co-ordinating responsibilities.

3. During Disarmament Week every day had a special theme of its own. The main event was a seminar dealing with questions related to disarmament in Europe, the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, and Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The seminar was attended by representatives from about 50 civic bodies. It also was addressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Paavo Väyrynen. Artists organized cultural festivities in various events and students of the institutes of technology had a seminar on peace education.

4. In addition to dissemination of information through the press, radio and television, the Civic Committee on Disarmament Week published its own paper and distributed posters of Disarmament Week.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

[Original: English]

[3 May 1984]

1. The aim of securing and maintaining peace ranks as a constitutional principle of the Federal Republic of Germany. The preamble of the Basic Law commits the Federal Republic of Germany to serve the peace of the world as an equal partner in a united Europe.

2. The same obligation derives from the history of the first half of this century. For this reason, the foreign policy of the Federal Republic of Germany serves one purpose above all others, namely the preservation and consolidation of peace.

3. Disarmament and arms control are indispensable and integral components of the Federal Government's pursuit of peace. In his policy statement of 4 May 1983, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl called for a drastic arms reduction. He said "The path to greater security leads away from all weapons. We shall always act in accordance with this principle: we must strive to achieve peace with ever fewer weapons".

4. The Federal Republic of Germany has always attached great importance to the efforts of the United Nations to bring about arms control and disarmament and has invariably lent them its support.

5. In 1983 the Federal Republic of Germany completed 10 years as a Member of the United Nations. On 23 September 1983, in a speech marking that occasion, the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs stated to the German United Nations Association that the Federal Republic of Germany, together with its Western partners, works "towards ensuring that use is made of the possibilities available to the United Nations of rendering concrete contributions to the central issues of security, disarmament and arms control in an all-embracing and constructive manner, but with a clear view of the realities of this world with regard to security". In the view of the Federal Government, in a world of ever-increasing interdependence, the necessary accommodation of security interests can only be achieved with the participation of the States and regions of the Third World.
6. Balanced steps towards disarmament, transparency of military potential and activities, verification of all contractual obligations and development of confidence remain the fundamental principles that guide the actions of the Federal Government within the United Nations. The Federal Government notes with gratification the success of its efforts in the United Nations to promote confidence-building measures. In order to contain arms exports, the Federal Government believes that the transfer of weapons between countries must be registered and arms exports be made transparent.
7. In his speech on 23 September 1983, Mr. Genscher also stated that "The arms limitation and disarmament efforts in the United Nations are directed towards attaining more security for everyone. However, they are also directed towards reducing hunger and misery in many parts of the world". He described as frightening the fact that global military expenditure for 1983 was likely to have exceeded the enormous sum of 800,000 million United States dollars. In a world where there was so much poverty, need and hunger, he said this was an affront to human intelligence. In this context he called for the establishment of a global register comparing the amounts spent by each industrial country on defence and development assistance.
8. In the Federal Republic of Germany the public is engaged in a continuous and intensive debate on peace, security and disarmament that is not confined to the United Nations Disarmament Week. The debate is conducted by the German people 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.
9. In 1983 the debate was conducted with particular vigour in view of the international situation. In the German Bundestag on 21 November 1983, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl addressed the issue as follows: "It concerns an equilibrium of forces and hence the foundation of peace in Europe. It concerns the question of whether arms control can help to establish a stable balance at a low level."
10. In his statement of 24 October 1983 on Disarmament Week, Mr. Genscher reaffirmed the will and readiness of the Federal Government and its Western partners to pursue disarmament and arms control. He pointed out that in the disarmament dialogue between East and West, the West had tabled the most comprehensive offer of arms control and disarmament accords made so far.

11. The Federal Government noted with deep regret that the Soviet Union had broken off the Geneva negotiations in November 1983 without seeking agreement on a date for further talks. The Federal Government believes that negotiations are the only way to solve problems and to contribute to arms reductions. Readiness to engage in arms control and disarmament negotiations is no concession by one side to the other. The goal of Federal Government policy on arms control and disarmament remains the establishment of a stable military balance at the lowest possible level.
12. The Federal Government is encouraging the process of public debate on peace, security and disarmament by providing factual and objective information.
13. For the second time the Federal Government has drawn up a comprehensive annual report on the present state of arms control and disarmament, which has been presented to Parliament and the public.
14. A booklet entitled "Arms build-up and disarmament - the search for ways to peace", to be used as teaching material for peace education, has been re-edited by a private editor. The Federal Foreign Office has contributed substantially to this publication.
15. Among the manifold activities of non-governmental organizations with regard to arms control and disarmament in the Federal Republic of Germany, the work of the German United Nations Association may be cited as an important example. 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.
16. The activities of the German Association for Foreign Policy are another important example. In May 1983 the research institute of this Association organized an international symposium in Bonn on confidence-building measures. The proceedings of this symposium were published in December 1983 and distributed widely.

HUNGARY

[Original: English]

[28 March 1984]

1. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic attaches ever-increasing importance to the United Nations objectives and conscious efforts to mobilize peace-loving international public opinion for halting the arms race and promoting the cause of disarmament. Accordingly it thinks highly of the demonstrations and other actions that, organized within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign and involving large masses of people, render actual and effective assistance to Member States in creating an awareness of common responsibility and of the need for joint action.

2. Guided by this spirit, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic supports the resolution adopted by the first special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament that declared the week beginning 24 October, the day of the United Nations foundation, United Nations Disarmament Week, and it has accordingly made an active contribution to the actual implementation of that resolution ever since.
3. In 1983, United Nations Disarmament Week was organized for the sixth time in Hungary. The special appeal of the World Peace Council, which called upon national peace movements to propagate and promote the United Nations disarmament efforts, contributed considerably to the success of related programmes.
4. Last year, too, the National Peace Council, which democratically represents the wide-ranging and intensifying activity of the Hungarian peace movement involving great masses of people, took the initiative in launching, organizing and realizing programmes for Disarmament Week. It successfully co-ordinated the actions of organizations and institutions embracing different segments of Hungarian society.
5. During the events of Disarmament Week 1983 there was close co-operation among the National Peace Council, the Hungarian Association for the United Nations, the Hungarian National Committee for European Security and Co-operation, the Peace Committee of Catholic Priests, the Ecumenic Council of Hungarian Churches, the Hungarian Section of the international movement, Doctors to Avert the Danger of a Nuclear Catastrophe, and the Hungarian activists of the movement called Teachers for Peace. The Disarmament Committee of the National Peace Council provided the activists of these movements with substantial and comprehensive information and analyses so that the participants in the programmes could be informed as fully as possible of the present status of the arms race and the prospects of disarmament efforts.
6. As a result of an initiative put forward on the occasion of Disarmament Week 1983, the Interchurch Peace Committee of the National Peace Council was established to engineer the peace movement among the followers of the Protestant, Orthodox and Jewish persuasions and to keep them informed on United Nations disarmament efforts.
7. The events of Disarmament Week were not merely confined to co-operation among the above-mentioned organizations and institutions. The National Council of the Patriotic People's Front and its county and town committees as well as the National council of the Hungarian Trade Unions and the vertical unions were also actively involved in the programmes. A great number of young people participated in programmes (disarmament forums, conferences and ad hoc meetings) as well as in collective actions organized in factories, offices, educational and other institutions. The events of Disarmament Week were regularly covered by the press, radio and television.
8. At its meeting on 27 February 1984 the National Peace Council discussed and approved its General Secretary's report on last year's activities, which included the implementation of the Hungarian programme for the United Nations Disarmament Week. The relevant part of the report reads as follows.

9. "The actions of Disarmament Week last autumn (24-31 October) extended beyond a single calendar week. The actions of the Hungarian peace movement were linked to the demonstrations for peace that took place throughout Europe. We carried out our activities along two main lines. On the one hand, we held a lecturers' conference with the participation of some 1,000 activists with a view to providing better orientation and information on topical issues of international life and the peace movement ... (all participants were peace activists engaged in delivering lectures) ... on the other hand, we continued our long-standing practice of organizing mass gatherings throughout the country. The events of Disarmament Week included a conference on questions of space warfare and meetings of experts on disarmament."

10. The events of Disarmament Week in Hungary showed that, in parallel with the increase in international tension, the masses intensified their actions against the stepping up of the arms race and against the offensive to undo the results of détente. Once again, the participants in the events of Disarmament Week voiced their concern at the fact that the American side showed no real readiness to come to agreement in Geneva and that the groups interested in the development of the military industry deliberately increase the danger of war concurrently with the unprecedented arms race launched to obtain military supremacy. The focus of actions was on a mass expression of anxiety about the deployment in Europe of American medium-range missiles.

11. During Disarmament Week the popular masses in Hungary renewed and intensified their demand for an end to the policy of force and confrontation, emphasizing the need to maintain peace and to strengthen international security in Europe and elsewhere. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is pleased to note that broad masses of people are increasingly aware that disarmament, national security and international security are closely interrelated and that the road to stronger peace and security therefore leads through effective disarmament based on reciprocity and equal security rather than through a widening scale of arms build-up.

12. In response to initiatives made by youth during Disarmament Week events, the National Peace Council and the Central Committee of the Young Communist League issued a joint appeal supporting the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and signed by more than 2.5 million citizens, mostly young people, representing one fourth of the Hungarian population. The text of the appeal as an expression of Hungarian youth's will for peace was handed over to the Speaker of Parliament at a peace rally held in front of the House of Parliament on 20 December 1983.

13. Judging positively the national and international experiences of the United Nations Disarmament Week, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic noted with satisfaction the support given by the popular masses to its policy of peace and to the disarmament efforts of the United Nations. The events of Disarmament Week served as forums for a body of politically active and highly responsible public opinion to speak out for fresh and more efficient efforts to curb the arms race and to achieve tangible disarmament results as soon as possible, particularly in respect to the avoidance of a nuclear war and to nuclear disarmament.

14. In the light of last year's experience gained by Member States it would appear useful to prepare, as a matter of priority, a programme for Disarmament Week to be held in 1985 on the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic stands ready to make available its own experience in this field.

MONGOLIA

[Original: Russian]

[27 March 1984]

1. Disarmament Week was even more widely observed in the Mongolian People's Republic than in previous years. In observing it, the Government of Mongolia took into account the proposals and ideas contained in the model programme for Disarmament Week prepared by the Secretary-General (document A/34/436). A number of events were organized to broaden knowledge and understanding of the goals and tasks of disarmament and of the efforts of the United Nations and other international organizations to preserve and strengthen international peace and security, curb the arms race, prevent a nuclear war and implement genuine disarmament measures.

2. Disarmament Week is becoming one of the most important instruments linking the anti-war movement with United Nations efforts to preserve and strengthen international peace and achieve disarmament.

3. Last year, Disarmament Week was marked by the fact that it was observed at a time when a mass anti-nuclear-missile movement had become distinctly more active and widespread with the approach of the announced deadline for the deployment of new United States medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

(a) At the beginning of the Disarmament Week, the Mongolian Association for the United Nations issued an appeal calling upon the general public of its own country and upon all peace-loving forces to join their efforts to further intensify the struggle against nuclear war and for peace on earth.

The appeal expressed full support for the statement made by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Y. V. Andropov, on 28 September 1983, and for the new peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, designed to remove danger of nuclear catastrophe threatening mankind and to halt the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race.

Stress was placed on the especially important role of the United Nations in solving the urgent problems facing mankind.

(b) The Mongolian Peace Committee, the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League and the

Mongolian Women's Committee issued a joint statement 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 United States imperialism.

The joint statement laid special stress on the contemporary 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 it specifically expressed full support for the statement by Y. V. Andropov and for the Soviet proposals submitted for consideration at the thirty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly, on the condemnation of nuclear war, on a freezing of nuclear arsenals and on the conclusion of a convention prohibiting the use of force in outer space and from space against earth.

Reasserting their full solidarity with the struggle of the peace-loving, progressive and democratic forces of the entire world to halt the arms race, prevent the threat of nuclear war and defend and strengthen peace throughout the world, the Mongolian peace advocates, young people and women, expressed their readiness to join forces in the defence of peace and life on earth.

Similar statements were also issued by the Asian Buddhist Peace Conference, the Mongolian Writers' Union, the Mongolian Students' Union, the National Committee of Mongolian Scientists and other public organizations. The appeal and the statements were published in the country's central press information organs.

(c) In conjunction with the inauguration of Disarmament Week, a press conference was held in Ulan Bator on 22 October with the participation of representatives of the central press and information organs, foreign journalists and the press attachés of the diplomatic missions in Ulan Bator.

(d) On 24 October, a joint meeting of representatives of public organizations of the Mongolian People's Republic dedicated to the inauguration of Disarmament Week, was held in Ulan Bator.

(e) During the observance of Disarmament week, the central press organs published many articles concerning disarmament questions and the work of the United Nations.

In particular, the newspaper Unen, the central organ of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, published articles entitled "An urgent problem of today", "The world needs peace", "Journalists in the struggle for peace", and many others. The Russian-language newspaper Novosti Mongolii published an article entitled "The threat of war can be eliminated", and it also published the appeal and statements by public organizations concerned with Disarmament Week.

Over 20 articles were published in the press organs of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League and in other newspapers and periodicals.

(f) Public meetings of working people, dedicated to Disarmament Week, were held under the auspices of various public organizations in cities and in rural districts.

At the initiative of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, a public meeting of working people in the capital was held at which trade union figures, workers and professional people spoke. Their statements manifested a deep concern over the continuing arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and the growing threat of a world nuclear catastrophe. The speakers angrily condemned the United States Administration's reckless policy of seeking military superiority through an unprecedented build-up of nuclear arsenals and the deployment of new United States medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

Many young people, students and schoolchildren, as well as representatives of the working people of the capital, participated in anti-war demonstrations organized in the city of Ulan Bator with the mottos "Prevent a nuclear catastrophe" and "Youth for peace".

The participants in the demonstrations unanimously adopted statements in which they urged the United States administration and its NATO allies to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, immediately.

(g) A scientific conference was held on the topic "The socio-economic, biological and ecological consequences of nuclear war" with the participation of Mongolian scientists and experts as well as youth representatives.

(h) The press and other mass media gave broad coverage to the observance of Disarmament Week both in the Mongolian People's Republic and in foreign countries. 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.

(i) On radio and television, discussions and exchanges of views on disarmament questions were held with the participation of scientists, commentators and specialists in international affairs, and interviews with representatives of various professions were broadcast.

(j) During Disarmament Week, lectures and talks on a specially prepared theme relating to disarmament questions were organized in industrial enterprises and establishments.

(k) The Mongolian Peace Committee and the Mongolian Artists' Union announced a competition for a poster entitled "For peace and against the threat of nuclear war" among professional artists and amateurs, with a special prize. A special exhibit of the best posters was organized.

A competition for the best drawings on the topic "Children want peace" was held with the participation of more than 300 schoolchildren from Ulan Bator and many other Mongolian cities.

NEW ZEALAND

[Original: English]

[16 August 1984]

1. In 1983, the opening of Disarmament Week and United Nations Day was marked in New Zealand by a press statement issued by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. In addition the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs and the opposition spokesman on foreign affairs addressed a meeting organized by the New Zealand United Nations Association to mark Disarmament Week and United Nations Day.
2. In an effort to promote public awareness of Disarmament Week, the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs has in recent years prepared a booklet on "Disarmament and arms control". The aim of this booklet is to disseminate factual information about disarmament and efforts to curb the arms race. The 1983 edition of the booklet contains general information on disarmament and arms-control issues, together with a summary of developments in specific areas during the preceding year, with an emphasis on those areas in which New Zealand has a particular interest. The booklet is available, free of charge, on request from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Copies have been distributed widely to members of Parliament, the news media, public libraries, non-governmental organizations and members of the public.

POLAND

[Original: English]

[24 July 1984]

1. Throughout the 40 years of the Polish People's Republic, disarmament, strengthening international security and promoting peaceful co-operation between nations have been among the principal goals of its foreign policy. The invariability of the principles underlying that policy and its general direction, stemming as it does from the historical experience of the Polish people and having a solid foundation in the political system of the Polish People's Republic, have enjoyed full support from the whole nation. Hence the annual observances of Disarmament Week - an important element of action within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign - attract the general interest of public opinion in Poland.
2. The Disarmament Week observances in 1983, as in the past, represented a suitable opportunity for the Government of the Polish People's Republic, for civic organizations and for the mass media in Poland to launch a broad-based campaign with a view to promoting among the Polish people the appreciation of the objectives of disarmament efforts as well as the knowledge of threats to peace and international security that are inherent in the policy of confrontation and the course of an accelerated arms race, especially in the nuclear field.
3. The Disarmament Week observances in 1983 were inaugurated by the handing out of the Adam Rapacki Awards established to commemorate the late Minister for Foreign

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Affairs of Poland and the author of a plan to create an atom-free zone in Central Europe. The annual awards are granted for outstanding research papers on Poland's foreign policy and international relations, more especially those relating to disarmament and international security as well as the role of the United Nations in that regard. The entries for the 1983 competition, which was held under the auspices of the Polish United Nations Association, bear out a genuine and growing interest among university circles in the broadly conceived subjects of disarmament and international security.

4. The Disarmament Week events - conferences, symposia, lectures and mass meetings - sponsored by the Government and/or civic organizations in the period from 24 to 30 October 1983 were intended to bring closer to public awareness the threats to peace, especially in Europe, and the urgent need to take effective steps to halt the nuclear-arms race, revert to a policy of détente and promote broad and constructive international co-operation.

5. Throughout the 1983 Disarmament Week, the Polish mass media - newspapers and radio and television broadcasts - devoted substantive space and broadcast time to the dangerous aspects of the current stage of the arms race, the enhanced danger of a nuclear conflict, as well as the imperative need to take appropriate, early measures to prevent such a possibility from ever becoming a reality. Owing to Poland's geographical location in the heart of Europe, particular attention was paid to the dangerous implications of the commencement by the United States of the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom.

6. The concern of public opinion over the modernization of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's nuclear arsenal dominated the disarmament debate in Poland. The Polish people voiced a vigorous protest against the accelerating arms race and the increasing danger of the outbreak of a nuclear conflict in Europe, addressing to leaders and nations, particularly those of Western Europe, a fervent appeal for the prevention of a new escalation of the nuclear-arms race in Europe. In the general view of the Polish people, the implementation of the United States' designs concerning nuclear-missile deployments has been recognized as an immediate threat to Poland as well as other socialist States.

7. In Poland's view, the annual observances of Disarmament Week well serve their purpose of enhancing public awareness of the nuclear threat, promoting civic action for disarmament and disseminating the ideals of peace embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.

ROMANIA

[Original: French]

[11 May 1984]

1. On 24 October 1983, a solemn assembly 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). Addresses stressing the

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significance of United Nations Day and the importance of the objectives of Disarmament Week were delivered by the Chairman of ANUROM, Professor Alexandru Balaci, and the acting Director of the United Nations Information Centre in Bucharest, Mr. Raymond Rabenold.

2. A concert by the George Enesco Philharmonic Orchestra of Bucharest, to which the diplomatic corps was invited, was dedicated to the thirty-eighth anniversary of the United Nations and to Disarmament Week.

3. On 24 October, the United Nations flag was hoisted at Piata Natiunilor Unite in Bucharest, in the presence of 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, the International Law and International Relations Association (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 preparation for and observation in 1985 of International Youth Year.

5. 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.

6. The Director of the United Nations Information Centre in Bucharest delivered an address on Romanian television.

SPAIN

[Original: Spanish]

[2 May 1984]

1. Disarmament Week was observed in Spain with various activities sponsored by private organizations and institutions. The councils of various Spanish municipalities adopted decisions in favour of disarmament, some of them in favour of denuclearization. Several private associations set up committees, such as "Action for Peace" and the "Catalonian Committee for Peace and Disarmament".

2. Activities relating to Disarmament Week took place in the framework of the freedom of expression and association embodied in the present Spanish Constitution.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[9 May 1984]

1. In accordance with the decision taken by the United Nations General Assembly at its first special session devoted to disarmament, Disarmament Week is celebrated every year in the Ukrainian SSR from 24 to 31 of October; 1983 was the fifth year that this has been done in the Ukrainian SSR.
2. On 24 October 1983 a meeting of community representatives from Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian SSR, was held to inaugurate Disarmament Week and also to celebrate United Nations Day. The speakers at the meeting - the President of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, the Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, Mr. K. M. Sytnik, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR, Mr. G. I. Udovenko, and others - laid particular emphasis on the crucial role of the United Nations given the serious deterioration in the international situation, which has significantly increased the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.
3. It was noted that the work being done in the United Nations by the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, which are actively striving to transform the Organization into an effective, active instrument for peace and co-operation, is a significant factor which positively influences the course of world events. The new suggestions made by the Soviet Union at the thirty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly - regarding the condemnation of nuclear war, the freezing of nuclear weapons, the conclusion of an agreement banning the use of force in outer space and from space in relation to the Earth - were inspired by its concern for peace and for a normalization of the entire international situation.
4. Participants in the meeting unanimously approved and sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, a letter strongly condemning the criminal actions of all those who would like to bring the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe, and called on the United Nations to do everything within its power in order to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.
5. As part of the activities of Disarmament Week, 100,000 people attended an anti-war rally in Kiev on 26 October 1983. Addressing the rally, workers from industrial firms, scientific and cultural workers and veterans of the Great Patriotic War representing the city's more than 2 million inhabitants expressed their firm intention to do everything they could in order to safeguard peace on earth. Participants in the rally addressed an appeal to the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session in which they declared their solidarity with all who are fighting to stop the build-up of medium-range nuclear weapon arsenals in Europe and to curb the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race. They called on participants in the session to approve the new peace proposals submitted to the General Assembly for its consideration by the Soviet Union.

6. Disarmament Week was celebrated in many cities and villages of the Ukrainian SSR, inter alia, in Dnepropetrovsk, Yalta, Uzhgorod, Poltava, Kherson, Ternopol, Cherkassya, Kamenets-Podolskiy, with mass rallies and meetings, demonstrations and marches, encounters between young people and veterans of the Great Patriotic War, children's drawing competitions and political posters and literary evenings. Participants in the rallies and demonstrations addressed to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session appeals and resolutions condemning the arms race and calling on delegates to take decisive and effective measures to promote the establishment of lasting peace on earth. In all, 21,933 mass anti-war events took place during Disarmament Week and more than 9 million people took part.
7. To mark Disarmament Week, special articles describing the activities of the United Nations in support of peace and international security, and the participation of the Ukrainian SSR in the efforts of the peace-loving forces to avert a nuclear catastrophe and to curb the arms race, were published in the central and local press. These questions were also given extensive coverage both on radio and on television. The mass information media of the Ukrainian SSR dealt systematically with the work of the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, including that of the First Committee which discussed questions of disarmament and also questions of international security.
8. Peace remains the innermost desire of hundreds of millions of people in all corners of the world. In the present complex international situation it is reflected in mass anti-war and anti-missile actions which have become a characteristic feature of political life in the modern world.
9. Disarmament Week is an important element of the general world movement to curb the arms race. The broad scope of that movement testifies not only to the fact that people cannot and do not want to resign themselves to increasing military danger. It clearly demonstrates that détente, which the socialist countries, the liberated States, members of the non-aligned movement and peace-loving social forces have persistently been advocating, has put down deep roots.
10. Disarmament Week in the Ukrainian SSR has demonstrated with renewed force the firm resolve of the working people of the Soviet Ukraine to defend peace on earth and not to permit a nuclear catastrophe.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[17 April 1984]

1. In the Soviet Union in 1983, as in previous years, a great deal of prominence was given to United Nations Day and to Disarmament Week.
2. During Disarmament Week, from 24 to 30 October, meetings, demonstrations, seminars and lectures devoted to the elimination of the threat of nuclear war and the curbing of the arms race were held throughout the Soviet Union. Diverse Soviet

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State and public organizations took part in the preparation and conduct of those activities.

3. Shortly before the beginning of Disarmament Week, on 1 October, 800,000 persons took part in an anti-war demonstration held in Moscow under the auspices of the World Disarmament Campaign: speeches were made by the Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and Chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Co-operation, A. P. Shitikov, and the President of the World Peace Council, R. Chandra.

4. On 21 October in Moscow, at the initiative of a number of public organizations, a press conference devoted to Disarmament Week was held for Soviet and foreign journalists. Academician E. P. Velikhov, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and Chairman of the Committee of Soviet Scientists for Peace and against the Threat of Nuclear War, and the Deputy Chairman of the Soviet United Nations Association, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR V. G. Trukhanovsky, as well as other noted scientists, took part in the press conference.

5. A public meeting devoted to United Nations Day and the beginning of Disarmament Week, in which the most active members of the United Nations Association of the USSR took part, was held in Moscow on 24 October.

6. The Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, V. P. Ruben, the Director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, A. P. Yakovlev, and others emphasized in their speeches that, given the current international situation which had been sharply aggravated by the United States of America and its NATO allies, the United Nations had a duty to increase its efforts to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to strengthen peace and the security of peoples.

7. The message from Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, on the occasion of United Nations Day, was received with enthusiasm by the participants in the meeting, who in turn sent an answering letter in which they emphasized that the general public of the States Members of the United Nations should increase their efforts to eliminate the danger of war, to halt the arms race and to eradicate hotbeds of tension and international conflicts.

8. The meeting emphasized that the Soviet public was deeply concerned about the threat to peace occasioned by the United States policy of stepping up international tension. The participants in the meeting noted that, the more that policy threatened human civilization, the more active the forces for the self-preservation of mankind became. This was apparent in the growing indignation in Western Europe against those who were sacrificing its security to the imperial ambitions of the United States of America which, having broken off the Geneva negotiations, was crudely foisting upon the peoples of Western Europe the deployment in their territory of new United States medium-range nuclear missiles.

9. The meeting emphasized that the escalation of the nuclear arms race, caused by the actions of the United States of America and its NATO allies, would inevitably

lead to a sharp deterioration in the situation in Europe and throughout the world and to a further increase in the threat of nuclear war. That was why it was absolutely essential to achieve a genuine change for the better in the dangerous course of events in the world and to follow the path of co-operation among States, on an equal footing and in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

10. In all, over 80,000 anti-war activities, in which more than 40 million persons took part, were held in the Soviet Union as part of Disarmament Week.

11. Disarmament Week received wide coverage in the Soviet mass media. Soviet television and radio devoted special programmes to the Week and the Soviet press reported daily on rallies, demonstrations and other events in support of disarmament.

12. On 24 October, the opening day of Disarmament Week, the newspaper Pravda published an editorial which stressed the importance of nullifying the plans and actions of aggressive imperialist circles in order to prevent the world's downward slide to catastrophe. The task was a practicable one. The arms race could and should be ended. The United Nations, whose Charter was inspired by the idea of saving the present and succeeding generations from the scourge of war, could also promote the full achievement of these goals.

13. Those who took part in the activities conducted in the Soviet Union to commemorate Disarmament Week gave their enthusiastic support for the new major peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly for the purpose of eliminating the threat of nuclear war and curbing the nuclear-arms race: the adoption of a resolution on the condemnation of nuclear war, as well as of resolutions on a nuclear-weapon freeze and the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

14. In the present circumstances of acutely heightened strain in the international situation, the mass anti-war movement has become a characteristic and major phenomenon in the political life of all countries and an important factor in world politics. In such conditions, the conduct of Disarmament Week under the auspices of the United Nations, when the actions of the general public and of all peace-loving States flow together into a single stream, is a significant event in the efforts of peoples to prevent nuclear war and to curb the arms race.

15. During the last Disarmament Week, the Soviet public for its part renewed its declaration of unanimous support for the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, whose goal is to preserve peace for succeeding generations.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

[Original: English]

[17 April 1984]

1. On 27 October 1983 the British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs with responsibility for arms control and disarmament matters, Mr. Richard Luce MP, addressed the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. In a wide-ranging speech he emphasized the United Kingdom's resolute commitment to the search for security through negotiated disarmament. He stressed the need for international arms-control and disarmament agreements that are realistic, balanced and verifiable. He explained that, in deciding how to vote on resolutions in the First Committee and the General Assembly, the United Kingdom would consider their potential contribution to progress in such negotiations, and to greater security throughout the world.
2. Mr. Luce's speech was reprinted in booklet form with the title "Security and disarmament", and distributed to non-governmental organizations in the United Kingdom. It was later published in the quarterly newsletter Arms Control and Disarmament.
3. Prior to this visit to the United Nations, Mr. Luce held a meeting on 19 October with representatives of non-governmental organizations to discuss a wide range of disarmament issues, including the United Kingdom's approach to the United Nations First Committee. This meeting was part of his regular programme of discussions with non-governmental organizations whose important contribution to the disarmament debate is fully recognized by the British Government. British Government officials also maintain regular contact with non-governmental organizations, academics and others interested in disarmament.
4. The British Government has for many years issued a wide range of information material on arms control and disarmament. This material is fully in line with the aims of the United Nations World Disarmament Campaign and, in accordance with the final document of the United Nations first special session on disarmament, it has tried to make this information more widely accessible to the public. It has also taken the lead in providing information about important multilateral negotiations that take place within the United Nations framework and elsewhere. The British Government was the first to publish a regular disarmament newsletter and, immediately before the 1983 Disarmament Week, it published the first in a new series of leaflets entitled "Defence and disarmament issues".
5. A number of non-governmental organizations with an interest in arms control and disarmament held meetings during the week beginning 24 October that helped to stimulate public interest in the work of the United Nations in the disarmament field.

VIET NAM

[Original: English]

[3 April 1984]

1. Victim of imperialist wars of aggression for many years, Viet Nam has since the very beginning supported and undertaken concrete activities in response to Disarmament Week, whose objectives are set out in the final document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly. Viet Nam holds that Disarmament Week is part of the World Disarmament Campaign, which is designed to increase the awareness of world public opinion of the causes and dangers of the arms race, thereby mobilizing all sections of the world population in the struggle against the arms race and for disarmament.
2. In 1983, dozens of meetings and public gatherings against the arms race and for peace and disarmament were held in Viet Nam, involving people of nearly all the various social strata, religions, political parties and age groups. Appropriate attention and effective material and spiritual assistance were given to these activities by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.
3. Most remarkable was the launching by the Peace Committee of Viet Nam early in the year of a national campaign to welcome the Prague World Assembly for Peace and Life, and against Nuclear War. Immediately after that, in the provinces and cities throughout the country, the grass-root organizations of Viet Nam's Fatherland Front, Union of Vietnamese Women, Ho Chi Minh Youth League and other organized meetings, lectures and exhibitions against nuclear war, for peace. In June 1983, the delegation of Viet Nam, representing all the social strata, attended the General Assembly and made an active contribution to its work.
4. On 7 October 1983, just before Disarmament Week, at Hanoi, the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, the Peace Committee of Viet Nam and the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the other countries of Viet Nam held a big meeting to support the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and to condemn the United States militaristic policy. Representatives of Hanoi's population and of the central and local offices, as well as of mass organizations, took part in the meeting.
5. Both the central and the local press regularly published articles and reports on the themes of the struggle against war, for peace. The Nhan Dan newspaper, the central organ of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, always accorded some space to reports relating to the activities of the world peace movements. Many documentary films concerning war and peace were shown on television.
6. The people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam are pleased at the seething struggle against the policy of arms race, confrontation and of undermining détente pursued by the imperialist and international reactionary forces. The deployment by the United States and some North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries of United States new medium-range nuclear missiles in some West European countries had met with strong protest even from the people in those

countries. The peace initiatives, as well as the legitimate and resolute defensive countermeasures taken by the Soviet Union and the other European socialist countries, had gained world-wide sympathy and support. The World Disarmament Campaign launched by the United Nations, of which Disarmament Week is the annual focus, had made a considerable contribution to the struggle for disarmament and for peace and security of all peoples in the world. In the present situation, in the face of the imperialist and international reactionary forces' continued dangerous policy of war, all the peace forces should further step up their struggle in more concrete and effective forms.

III. UNITED NATIONS

A. United Nations Headquarters

1. Disarmament Week 1983 was widely observed at United Nations Headquarters. In particular, both the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Department of Public Information were actively involved in the carrying out of special activities in observance of Disarmament Week.
2. The traditional Disarmament Week Forum of the non-governmental organizations, organized by the Department for Disarmament Affairs in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, was held on 26 October. Delegates from Egypt, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and Venezuela spoke in a panel discussion on "The Prospects for Disarmament in the Eighties", which also saw the participation of some 200 representatives of non-governmental organizations. A question and answer session followed the presentations by the panelists.
3. On 27 October, the briefing for non-governmental organizations that is regularly held on Thursday mornings, sponsored by the Department of Public Information, was devoted to the issues of disarmament and to Disarmament Week. Speakers at that briefing were the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs and the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Conference on Disarmament.
4. On 28 October, the Department for Disarmament Affairs held a one-day seminar on disarmament for all ad hoc interns at United Nations Headquarters. The seminar was organized in co-operation with the United Nations Ad Hoc Internship Programme and was addressed by the Under-Secretary-General and senior staff members of the Department of Disarmament Affairs. The 25 interns from 10 countries who attended the seminar were also introduced to United Nations information materials and films on disarmament.
5. In addition, as in previous years and inasmuch as its staff resources allowed for it, the Department for Disarmament Affairs provided speakers on disarmament questions to participate in numerous Disarmament Week events sponsored by constituencies of the World Disarmament Campaign in Europe and North America.

B. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

[Original: English]

[1 May 1984]

1. In 1983 the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) continued its work on trade and economic aspects of disarmament, as provided by UNCTAD resolution 44 (III) of 1972 which, in particular, requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to continue studies on the positive influence of disarmament on international trade and development, and also requested the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD to pay constant attention to trade and economic aspects of disarmament.
2. Considerable attention was paid to disarmament and trade and development by UNCTAD during its sixth session held at Belgrade from 6 June to 3 July 1983.
3. The general debate of the Conference clearly showed that many participants were concerned by the increasing threat to peace and international security. Participants in the discussion referred to the enormous scale and the economic consequences of the arms race in today's world, as well as to the connection between the high level of military spending and the deepening world economic crisis.
4. Outlining that peace and development are closely interrelated, the statement (on agenda item 8) adopted by the Conference at Belgrade stated: "Durable peace can be best assured by narrowing the economic disparity between nations. Sustained global development and a viable international economic order in turn require an atmosphere of peace, harmony and co-operation, the halting of the arms race, and the adoption of disarmament measures that will release sorely needed resources for development".
5. In 1983 the Trade and Development Board continued to pay attention to UNCTAD's activities in the area of trade and economic aspects of disarmament. In the course of the twenty-seventh session of the Trade and Development Board, held at Geneva in October 1983, it was proposed to include a special item on the trade and economic aspects of disarmament in the provisional agenda for the twenty-eighth session. Regrettably, the Trade and Development Board could not reach an agreement to include an appropriate item on its agenda, but an agreement was reached to defer consideration of the proposal until the twenty-ninth session.
6. In 1983 UNCTAD participated in a number of conferences, seminars and meetings of working groups devoted to trade and economic aspects of disarmament.

C. United Nations information centres

1. United Nations information centres and services (UNICs/UNISs) were actively involved in various activities to mark the observance of Disarmament Week in 1983. Once again the global network of UNICs/UNISs played an important role as the operational arm of the Department of Public Information in the dissemination of

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disarmament-related information world-wide. Fifty-two United Nations information centres and services sent special reports on the observance of Disarmament Week in 1983 to the External Relations Division of the Department of Public Information. 3/ Some of the other centres included information about this event in the reports on United Nations Day observances in 1983. These reports reveal the growing concern about disarmament in all nations of the world, as portrayed in exhibitions, ceremonies, concerts, statements by heads of State, rallies and symposia.

2. Disarmament Week 1983 presented the United Nations with a renewed opportunity to inform the peoples of the world of the dangers posed by the arms race, of the importance of disarmament, and of the role played by the United Nations in the maintenance of peace and international security. The active observance of the 1983 Week was aided by the close co-operation in publicizing Disarmament Week between United Nations information centres and foreign ministries of Member States, Government agencies and offices, United Nations associations, the media, educational institutions and non-governmental organizations. In many instances Disarmament Week and United Nations Day were celebrated together.

3. In conjunction with local authorities and national non-governmental organizations, UNICs/UNISs disseminated information materials to local audiences and provided all necessary assistance in the organization of conferences, seminars and specific educational programmes.

4. UNICs around the world report to United Nations Headquarters on the celebration of Disarmament Week 1983. These reports formed the basis of a special issue of the Disarmament Newsletter issued jointly by the Department of Public Information and Department for Disarmament Affairs. The reports show that good media coverage was given to disarmament in general. 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 were organized. Radio and television carried numerous features, articles and special programmes focused on disarmament.

5. UNICs screened and distributed films, such as "Nuclear Countdown", "The Big If" and "Boom", as well as posters, fact sheets, newsletters and other documents on disarmament well in advance to alert the media, educational institutions, non-governmental organizations and others about Disarmament Week. The Department of Public Information also broadcast radio programmes around the world to mark the occasion.

6. The main events and activities organized 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.

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 an impressive participation on the part of students and schoolchildren. In many countries organizations worked actively in producing and publicizing events on disarmament. These included religious services offered for the success of the United Nations, prayers for world peace and special religious programmes presented by local broadcasting stations devoted to the issue.

10. In the context of the observance the information centres sponsored a wide range of special events, 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, sports competitions and many other events.

11. Directors and other staff members of UNICs around the world lectured on the various aspects of disarmament, speaking to Government officials, leaders of non-governmental organizations, media representatives, student/youth groups and socio-political organizations. In addition to speeches, they held special ceremonies and provided articles and interviews for the local media.

12. Extensive use was made by UNICs/UNISs of the information material (publications and audio-visual materials) provided by the Department of Public Information. The messages of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and of the President of the General Assembly were published in the local press and were broadcast by numerous radio and television stations in local languages. In several countries, the Secretary-General's statement on Disarmament Week was translated into various 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]

[27 March 1984]

1. Although the International Labour Organisation (ILO) does not envisage any special activities relating to the observance of Disarmament Week, it does, however, participate in the general efforts to acquire and disseminate information in its area of competence on the consequences of the arms race.

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2. It will be recalled that last year ILO published in its International Labour Review three articles on economic and social consequences of disarmament ("Disarmament and employment: Background for a research programme", by Yves Sabolo, ILO; "Guns and butter: Can the world have both?", by Inga Thorsson, Sweden; "Swords into ploughshares: The quest for peace and human development", by Marek Thee, Norway). A brief report of further activities is contained in the report on the Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament as contained in A/39/544.

3. In addition, ILO has started preparatory research work on the subject of the economic and social consequences of reallocating resources, previously used for military purposes to the developing countries. Thanks to the co-operation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the UNITAD (UNIDO/UNCTAD) model is being used in order to derive, through various disarmament scenarios, a world picture of disarmament effects on employment, unemployment and poverty. In addition, analysis of existing literature on the conversion of manpower employed for military purposes has been carried out and a draft questionnaire is being prepared with a view to eliciting further information and views from member States.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

[Original: English]

[20 March 1984]

1. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has no specific mandate in the area of disarmament. The Organization, however, cannot ignore or fail to be concerned by the contrast between the escalation of world military spending and the chronic shortage of resources for development programmes. FAO's concern is all the greater as there are no perceptible signs that this deplorable state of affairs will cease.

2. Besides bringing relief to the victims of wars and disturbances in the fulfilment of its mandate in the food and agriculture sector, FAO continues to be active in its efforts to contribute to the dissemination of information on the disastrous effects of the arms race.

3. In this connection, the Organization wishes to report that on the occasion of Disarmament Week, starting on 24 October 1983, it contributed the following message:

"FAO welcomes the observance of Disarmament Week. As emerged very clearly from the World Food Day celebrations throughout the world and at FAO Headquarters on 16 October, rapid disarmament is an essential requisite in any attempt to alleviate the sufferings of the poorest people in the world. The United Nations has consistently been trying to achieve progress in disarmament. Despite these efforts, however, the results are discouraging.

There is a stalemate in negotiations in strategic nuclear arms control. Not only is the planet being rapidly turned into a vastly overarmed camp but we are also witnessing the beginning of a militarization of space.

In a vain attempt to ensure each nation's security, astronomical sums of money have been and are still increasingly being wasted on the building of destructive power. Since 1945 there have been over 150 wars in which millions of people have lost their lives, and millions more have been crippled, bereaved or made homeless and been left hating, distrusting and fearing each other.

At a time of mounting dangers when the 'overkill' capacity of nuclear weaponry threatens to extinguish all life on earth, FAO appeals once again to the leaders of nations finally to acknowledge and recognize the rights of people to life and to food thereby putting into practice the principles embodied in the United Nations Charter and in the Constitution of FAO."

4. FAO also wishes to report that, throughout the year under review, the Director-General 4/ repeatedly appealed to world leaders to reflect on the "absurdity and danger of an overarmed but underfed humanity" condemning again in his major policy statements the tragedy of the arms race.

5. FAO continued to take 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, through the joint FAO/International Atomic Energy Agency Division of Isotope and Radiation Applications of Atomic Energy for Food and Agriculture Development. Also the Organization was represented at the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee held at New York from 28 March to 8 April 1983.

6. The status of preparations for the above Conference were reported to the FAO Conference at its twenty-second session at Rome (5-24 November 1983).

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

[Original: English]

[18 May 1984]

Mandate of UNESCO

1. At its twenty-first session, the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) adopted resolution 11.1 entitled "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 and of the need in all countries for education about disarmament as an essential component of education for peace, through the publication of books and appropriate articles on the Organization's periodicals, particularly in connection

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with the Disarmament Week (24-30 October) proclaimed by the United Nations". In pursuance of this resolution, the Organization undertook in 1983, within its fields of competence, activities related to the dissemination of information on the consequences of the arms race as specified in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 38/183 L.

Relevant activities in 1983

2. UNESCO published a number of studies in 1983 - results of research work conducted in the field of the social and human sciences - that have notably encouraged wide dissemination of information on the consequences of the arms race. Included amongst these was the publication of the results of several research projects in the International Social Science Journal (vol. 35, No. 1, 1983) under the title "Burdens of militarization". This volume, introduced by Alfred Kastler, the Nobel Prize Winner for Physics in 1966, deals in its first two parts with the subjects "Military research and development in industrialized countries" and "Militarization in the third world" respectively. In its concluding section, the volume examines the potential role of the scientific community in the conversion of the arms industry in the establishment of a new international economic order and in disarmament.

3. The UNESCO Yearbook on Peace and Conflict Studies 1982 (the third volume in the UNESCO Yearbook series) was published in 1983 and contains studies on approaches to the problems of peace and security as well as detailed information on the activities of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR). As in the Yearbooks for 1980 and 1981, this volume also includes methodological studies on education and research in the field of peace and conflict as well as information on the developments of the relevant competent institutions. The Yearbook of 1983, to be published in the course of 1984, will touch upon the theme of the perception of the threat to, and of the conceptions of, security, a theme which was the subject of an international expert meeting held at UNESCO headquarters from 2 to 5 November 1982.

4. Finally, French and Spanish translations of the manual published by UNESCO entitled Armaments, Arms Control and Disarmament are in preparation.

5. 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, UNESCO has undertaken efforts to disseminate information on the consequences of the arms race in the implementation of the programme activities concerning disarmament education.

6. From 5 to 9 December 1983, UNESCO organized in Dakar, Senegal, a Regional Seminar on Peace Research and Disarmament Education in Africa. This Seminar had as its objective the definition of regional priorities as regards peace research and the in-depth consideration of the ways and means of integrating disarmament problems with the process of education in Africa. In order to broaden the reflection of the participants (representatives from African universities and

observers from international non-governmental organizations and the United Nations University), studies were prepared on the following themes: the problems of peace and disarmament in Africa; African perception of the notion of security; the economic aspects of armaments and the development of African countries; the status of disarmament education and peace research in Africa; ways and means of integrating peace research and disarmament education with the education process in Africa; apartheid and the southern African liberation movements; the strategy for regional and international co-operation in the field of peace research and disarmament education in Africa.

7. This Seminar was the last of a series of three regional training seminars foreseen in the Organization's approved programme and budget for 1981-1983 following the recommendations of the World Congress on Disarmament Education organized by UNESCO in 1980. The first of the regional seminars for the Latin American and Caribbean region was held in Venezuela in October 1981, and the second seminar for the Asia and Pacific region was held in Indonesia from 30 August to 3 September 1982.

8. 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, which was held at UNESCO headquarters at Paris (12-20 April 1983), was convened by the Director-General in pursuance of resolution 1/01 (paragraph 5 (d)) adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-first session, and in accordance with the work plan of the approved programme and budget for 1981-1983. The Conference was considered by the participants an important landmark in UNESCO's programme for the development of international education by increasing awareness of the role played by education in the fields covered by the recommendation concerning education for international understanding, co-operation and peace and education relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms, adopted by UNESCO in 1974.

9. The discussions clarified the role of education and the tasks that devolve upon it in the light of earlier decisions taken by the General Conference and the United Nations General Assembly, and of the conclusions and recommendations of certain meetings convened by UNESCO, such as the World Congress on Disarmament Education.

10. Twenty of the 21 recommendations adopted by the Intergovernmental Conference dealt with measures to be taken in order to attain the objectives of the 1974 recommendation. Recommendation 15 in particular concerns the contribution made by the mass media to 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.

11. Topics related to disarmament were studied by a number of the 1,700 institutions (in 86 member States) participating in the Associated Schools Project. An international congress on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Associated Schools Project was convened at Sofia, Bulgaria (12-16 September 1983) in pursuance of resolution 1/01 (paragraph 5 (d)), adopted

by the General Conference at its twenty-first session and in accordance with the work plan of the approved programme and budget for 1981-1983. The congress elaborated a medium-term strategy (1984-1989) for the development of the Project, one of the objectives of which is to contribute towards the Action Plan for Disarmament Education.

Activities within the context of the UNESCO approved programme and budget for 1984-1985

12. The second medium-term plan of UNESCO for 1984-1989, adopted by the General Conference at its fourth extraordinary session in November/December 1982 devotes, both in its analysis of world problems and in the articulation of the Major Programmes themselves, considerable attention to the consequences of the arms race.

13. At its twenty-second session, the General Conference adopted resolution 20 concerning the "Role of UNESCO in generating a climate of public opinion conducive to the halting of the arms race and the transition to disarmament". According to the terms of this resolution, the General Conference invited the Director-General to undertake, within UNESCO's fields of competence, such activities as may further the aims of Disarmament Week, by co-operating in particular with the National Commissions and with the international non-governmental organizations concerned, and by making greater use of UNESCO's information channels.

14. At its twenty-second session the General Conference also adopted resolution 13.1 on Major Programme XIII, "Peace, international understanding, human rights and the rights of peoples". In paragraph 2 (a) (ii) of this resolution the General Conference invited the Director-General, inter alia, to promote research into the causes and consequences of the arms race and the creation of conditions conducive to disarmament by encouraging study of the problems of armaments, and their consequences in UNESCO fields of competence, and of the links between peace, disarmament and development, in association with the activities provided for under subprogramme VIII 1.1, "Development and international relations". On the basis of these resolutions of the General Conference, UNESCO continues to pursue its activities in support of the aims of Disarmament Week.

15. Amongst the activities planned for the biennium 1984-1985 is a multilateral consultation on the practical steps to be taken in order to follow up the conclusions of the 1983 Intergovernmental Conference and to advise the Director-General on the preparation of a plan for the development of education for international understanding, co-operation and peace. The consultation is expected to be organized in June 1984 at Helsinki, Finland.

16. Several publications prepared over the period 1981-1983 are to appear in 1985. They include a book for teachers on the teaching of contemporary world problems relating to education for peace, disarmament and human rights, a guide on methods of disarmament education and a study on the possibility of co-ordinating the efforts of educational institutions with those of other social institutions able to contribute towards peace and disarmament.

17. In addition, research activities are expected to be undertaken on the content and methods of education for peace, disarmament and international security and on

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respect for human rights and the rights of peoples in the context of formal education and teacher training.

18. The activities of UNESCO relating to Disarmament Week have been carried out in close co-ordination with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations. This co-ordination will continue throughout the implementation of programme activities for the period 1984-1985.

World Health Organization

[Original: English]

[12 April 1984]

1. With our letter of 30 May 1983 we were pleased to send [you] a copy of a report on the study carried out for the World Health Organization (WHO) by an international committee of eminent experts in medical science and public health on "Effects of nuclear war on health and health services" (document A/36/12). This report has now been published by the Organization in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish and we are preparing a German edition. A Japanese edition is also in preparation under licence. The report itself, as well as relevant promotional material, has been given wide distribution to governmental and non-governmental bodies, organizations and conferences as well as to concerned individuals. In addition, a summary of the report was published in the July 1983 issue of our magazine World Health. Efforts will continue to promote distribution of the report.

2. The wide distribution of this report, dealing with the effects of a nuclear war on health and health services, will be WHO's contribution towards the implementation of the General Assembly resolution.

International Atomic Energy Agency

[Original: English]

[20 March 1984]

1. In 1983, the International Atomic Energy Agency's activities on dissemination of disarmament information were highlighted by the display of the United Nations-sponsored exhibit "Nuclear Arms: Threat to our World". This exhibit was on display in the Vienna International Centre from 14 September to 7 October 1983, and seen by some 9,000 people. At the opening ceremony representatives from all Vienna-based organizations and ambassadors from 12 member States were present.

2. As in previous years, 25 fellows from the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme were hosted by the Agency for one week in August 1983. They were provided with information on all non-proliferation activities the Agency is engaged in.

V. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. In accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 38/183 L 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 1 March 1984 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
Christian Peace Conference
International Federation of Resistance Movements
International Fellowship of Reconciliation
International Humanist and Ethical Union
International Organizations of Journalists
International Union of Students
League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Society for International Development
The Soka Gakkai
United Schools International
Women's International Democratic Federation
World Assembly of Youth
World Confederation of Labour
World Federation of Christian Life Communities
World Federation of Democratic Youth
World Federation of Scientific Workers
World Federation of Trade Unions
World Federation of United Nations Associations

3. The reports list activities undertaken by those non-governmental organizations in the course of Disarmament Week 1983, 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.

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

Notes

1/ A/38/144.

2/ A/34/436.

3/ They are as follows: Accra, Addis Ababa, Antananarivo, Athens, Baghdad, Bangkok, Belgrade, Beirut, Bogota, Brazzaville, Brussels, Bucharest, Buenos Aires, Bujumbura, Cairo, Colombo, Copenhagen, Dar es Salaam, Dhaka, Geneva, Harare, Islamabad, Kabul, Kathmandu, Khartoum, Kinshasa, Lagos, La Paz, Lima, Lisbon, Lomé, London, Lusaka, Manama, Manila, Maseru, Mexico City, Moscow, Nairobi, New Delhi, Ouagadougou, Paris, Port-of-Spain, Prague, Rabat, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, Sydney, Tokyo, Tripoli, Tunis and Washington, D.C.

4/ Extracts from statements by the Director-General are available in the Department of Disarmament Affairs.
