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INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/42/150.

I. PREPARATIONS FOR THE YEAR: SEARCH FOR CONSENSUS AND FORMULATION OF THE PROGRAMME

1. The International Year of Peace originated with an initiative presented to the General Assembly in August 1981. The Government of Costa Rica requested the inclusion, at the thirty-sixth session, of a supplementary agenda item entitled "Declaration of a Peace Year, a Peace Month and a Peace Day" (A/36/197). The General Assembly, by its resolution 36/67 of 30 November 1981, invited the Economic and Social Council to discuss the issue and to make an appropriate recommendation to the General Assembly at its next session.

2. The Economic and Social Council discussed the proposal in May 1982 and unanimously recommended that 1986 should be declared the International Year of Peace, to be linked with the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly accepted the proposal made by the Council and on 16 November 1982 adopted resolution 37/16, by which it declared 1986 the International Year of Peace, to be solemnly proclaimed on 24 October 1985. The Assembly also invited all States, all organizations within the United Nations system and interested non-governmental organizations to exert all possible efforts for the preparation and observance of the Year. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in accordance with proposals made by Member States and in consultation with interested organizations and academic institutions, a draft programme and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

3. The impetus for declaring an International Year of Peace derived from the international situation in the early 1980s. The lack of progress in efforts to curb the arms race, the continuing tensions and conflicts threatening global security and the rapid deterioration of economic and social conditions in various areas of the world prompted global concern for the future of humanity and a desire to find solutions to secure its survival. Multilateralism was perceived to be losing momentum and credibility. In that context, it was the intention of the Secretary-General to prepare the International Year of Peace as a global programme addressing those concerns and aimed at generating the support and participation of Governments, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, local groups and people at the grass-roots level.

4. The Secretary-General began planning for the Year by seeking the opinions of Governments. Reports containing the responses of Governments were prepared in 1983, 1984 and 1985 (A/38/413 and Add.1 and 2, A/39/500 and Add.1, and A/40/669 and Add.1). A total of 41 Governments submitted proposals and information before the adoption of the programme. The debates in the General Assembly in 1983 and 1984 concluded with the adoption, by consensus, of resolutions requesting the Secretary-General to continue the preparations already initiated for the Year (resolutions 38/56 and 39/10).

5. In preparing the programme for the Year, the Secretary-General paid particular attention to the views expressed by non-governmental organizations. All non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social

Council were invited to contribute to the building of the programme of the Year. The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations was helpful in providing advice and facilitating further contact with non-governmental organizations through its committees in New York and at Geneva and Vienna. Many non-governmental organizations affiliated with the Department of Public Information and the World Disarmament Campaign also participated. An initial non-governmental organization consultative meeting was held at Bucharest in June 1984, followed by periodic briefings and consultations at United Nations officer and, as resources allowed, at major non-governmental organization congresses and conferences. A list of organizations that expressed interest in the Year is given in a report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fortieth session (A/40/669 and Add. 1).

6. The Secretary-General placed particular emphasis on the need to involve the academic community in the programme of the Year, seeking its expertise and recognizing the long-term impact of peace studies. The International Social Science Council, the International Peace Research Association, the International Studies Association, the University for Peace and the United Nations University were among the organizations offering opportunities for serious academic consideration of peace issues. The fostering of a more meaningful and interactive relationship between the academic community and the United Nations on this fundamental concept was an important opportunity afforded by the observance of the Year.

7. In the United Nations Secretariat, the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs was assigned the responsibility for co-ordinating the preparations for and implementation of the programme of the International Year of Peace. A secretariat for the year was established in the Department within existing resources, and immediate efforts were made to establish close co-operation with other departments, particularly the offices concerned with the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, the World Disarmament Campaign, the International Youth Year and the United Nations Decade for Women. Consultations were also initiated with the heads of organizations within the United Nations system, and preparations for the Year were regularly discussed at meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions.

8. Of particular importance in the preparations for the Year was a series of four regional seminars held during 1985. The seminars were organized for Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe, and Asia and the Pacific and Western Asia. The participants in the seminars were experts designated by 97 States and representatives of 76 non-governmental organizations and 20 organizations within the United Nations system. The seminars focused on three topics: peace and disarmament, peace and development, and the preparation of societies for life in peace. The discussions at the seminars provided valuable input for the implementation of the programme of the Year and helped to generate consensus on various aspects of the programme. Each seminar concluded with the adoption, by consensus, of a statement on peace. A report on the seminars was presented to the General Assembly at its fortieth session (A/40/524).

9. In accordance with the guideline⁵ for international years, the financing for the Year was to be based in principle on voluntary contributions. Accordingly, the Secretary-General was requested by the General Assembly to establish a voluntary fund and to organize two pledging conferences (in 1985 and 1986). As a result of this action, a total of \$US 118,300 in convertible currencies and the equivalent of \$US 345,200 in non-convertible currencies were pledged by Member States. By the beginning of the Year, \$US 43,275 in convertible currencies and the equivalent of \$US 30,425 in non-convertible currencies had actually been received. The financing of the Year is detailed in annex I to the present report.

10. An important component of the preparations for the Year was the provision of information regarding its objective⁵ and guidelines. Although financial constraints were severe, existing United Nations resources were utilised for maximum effect. United Nations information centres were a valuable means of circulating information and mobilizing the interest and support of organizations around the world. Two information leaflet⁸ and a periodic newsletter were published. In addition, two competitions were organized to select designs for an official poster and a United Nations stamp. Many non-governmental organization⁵ included information about preparations for the Year in their newsletters and circulars. However, media interest and support in many countries were lacking. Therefore, information about the Year was disseminated with relatively little assistance from established media channel⁵ for reaching the public.

11. One event instituted during the preparations for the Year was the annual observance of the International Day of Peace on the opening day of the General Assembly (resolution 36/67). The Day provides an occasion for representative⁵ Of Member State⁵ and people around the world to pause for a few moments to consider the importance of peace and their own commitments to its realization. The Day is marked at United Nation⁵ Headquarters with a ceremony at the Peace I ell in which the Secretary-General deliver⁵ a message, followed by a statement from the President of the Security Council. With the assistance of United Nation⁵ information centres, the International Day of Peace has been observed each year On an increasingly global basis.

12. The International Year of Peace was formally proclaimed at the commemorative meeting of the General Assembly for the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, which was attended by many heads of State or Government. The Proclamation of the Year, the only document adopted at the commemorative meeting, promises to be of lasting relevance in setting out the primary concerns and needs in long-term efforts for the promotion of peace (resolution 40/3, annex).

13. As a result of three years of preparations, the programme of the International Year of Peace (A/40/669, annex I, and Add.1, annex I), adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 40/10 of 11 November 1985, contained a set of general guidelines and a list of specific events and projects communicated to the Secretary-General. The main characteristics of the programme are summarized below.

(a) The programme was a call for thought and action. It was not a recipe for peace or an invitation to celebrate.

(b) The objectives of the Year were:

- (i) TO stimulate action in the promotion of peace, international security and co-operation and the resolution of conflict by peaceful means;
- (ii) To strengthen the United Nations as an instrument for peace)
- (iii) To focus attention on the basic requirements of peace, in particular problems of development, disarmament, human rights, human needs and the preparation for life in peace.

(c) The consensus of the Member States at all stages of preparation for the Year was considered a solid basis for encouraging the concerted action of Governments, the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations, institutes and individuals in the promotion of peace.

(d) The programme was designed primarily to foster action at the national and grass-roots levels, which would be conducive to enhanced understanding and support for the work of the United Nations on a continuing basis.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR: PARTICIPATION, CO-ORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION

14. The International Year of Peace opened with a special message from the Secretary-General emphasizing that the Year offered a rare opportunity to focus on the problems and prospects of peace. Several heads of State or Government made similar references to the Year in their New Year's messages for 1986. The President of the Security Council stated on behalf of the Council that inauguration of the International Year of Peace provided added impetus to enhance the effectiveness of the Council and expressed hope that 1986 and the years to come would bring the progress that was so urgently needed for the safeguarding of peace for future generations.

15. The International Year of Peace was observed during a period in which international relations were particularly complex and sensitive. Throughout the Year, hopes were mixed with disappointments. As the Year came to a close, the Secretary-General therefore reiterated part of his inaugural message for the Year, stating that humanity stood at a crossroads and a clear choice had to be made as to the course of the future.

16. Questions of disarmament, in particular its relation to development, the elimination of nuclear weapons, efforts towards the abolition of apartheid, new initiatives for social and economic development, increased awareness of the need to protect the environment and efforts to resolve existing conflicts were paid particular attention during the Year. It was encouraging that throughout the Year, leaders of many countries, parliaments and international conferences referred to the Year as an additional stimulus in their action for peace.

17. It must be recognised that the consensus in the Assembly was interpreted and expressed in various ways depending on the particular traditions and policies of the Government in question. Some Governments introduced major foreign policy initiatives in the context of the Year. Many concentrated on building national and local co-operation and provided valuable assistance to those involved in non-governmental action. Other Governments focused on specific programmes or events. In some countries, participation in the programme of the Year was entirely non-governmental.

18. The programme of the Year was effectively carried out at the non-governmental level without pointed attempts to resolve existing differences of opinion or approach. The observance of the Year provided an opportunity for non-governmental organizations and other groups to meet and establish channels for further discussion based on a fundamental concern and commitment to peace. The encouragement of greater communication and dialogue was considered an important component in generating long-term conditions more conducive to peace. The Year also provided a basis for initiating a variety of joint and group projects, which also contributed to increased communication and understanding.

19. According to information received, the response at the grass-roots level was one of the most striking aspects of the observance of the Year. The number and variety of events make it difficult to register or even to summarize all such activities, especially since information continues to be received by the United Nations Secretariat. Most important is the recognition that organizations, local groups, schools, clubs, churches and individuals found attractive, innovative means of expressing their commitment to peace. An important characteristic of the grass-roots response was the increased identification with the global aspects of the issues. As a result, many local activities helped to integrate people into the broader framework of a global community. A preliminary assessment of the activities of the Year was presented in a report of the Secretary-General (A/41/586 and Add. 1). A brief summary of major activities will be presented in an addendum to the present report.

20. Of major impact in the implementation of the programme of the Year were the efforts of the 67 national co-ordinating mechanisms established for its observance (see annex I I below). Those national commissions were instrumental in encouraging the support and participation of people of every age and every level of society in observing the International Year of Peace. Many commissions were composed of representatives of government departments and various non-governmental organizations, which served to bring together individuals of various interests and backgrounds. As a result, programmes were elaborated which reflected a broad spectrum of concerns and offered a variety of opportunities for participation. Among the events sponsored by national commissions were rallies, public meetings, art exhibits, fairs, festivals, concerts and conferences. The efforts of national co-ordinating mechanisms were recognized by the Secretary-General with the presentation to all commissions of a commemorative medal for the International Year of Peace.

21. The experiences of the national commissions also provided valuable input to the United Nations in its efforts to co-ordinate activities for the Year. Of

particular importance was the consultative meeting of representatives of national commissions that took place in July 1986 at the Headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome. Representatives of 44 national commissions exchanged experiences and ideas concerning the implementation of the programme of the Year and shared with the Secretary-General their further plans and proposals (for a report on the meeting, see A/41/504 and Corr.1).

22. Among the more important international meetings and conferences that took place in the context of the Year of Peace were (in chronological order) the Congress of Intellectuals for the Peaceful Future of the World (January, Warsaw), "Together for peace", a world conference of non-governmental organizations (January, Geneva), the seminar "Dialogue: The universal foundation of peace" (July, Rome), the Regional Conference on Peace and Development (September, Brazzaville), the World Congress for the International Year of Peace (October, Copenhagen) and the Second World Meeting of War Veterans (December, Vienna). Two conferences related to the Year were organised under United Nations auspices: the Regional Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, held at Tbilisi, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in May 1986; and the regional conference for non-governmental organizations, held at Vienna in June. A graduate study programme at the United Nations Office at Geneva was devoted to the Year. Several international organizations devoted their meetings and conventions to the Year, among them the International Federation of Social Workers, the International Organization of Journalists, the International Peace Research Association, the International Studies Association, the United Towns Organization, the Universal Esperanto Association, the World Federation of Trade Unions and the World Peace Council.

23. A variety of international events took place which allowed broad participation by people around the world. The First Earth Run and the Million Minutes of Peace Appeal were two such events, organized on an international basis and carried out in countries around the world with the assistance of local organizing committees. Other such international events included Bike for Peace, the Mississippi and Volga River Peace Cruises, the performance of Peace Child and an essay competition for students organized by United Schools International. Each of those events encouraged people from different countries to join together in activities conducive both to discussion and to the building of greater co-operation and international understanding.

24. Many international non-governmental organizations initiated projects for the Year that were co-ordinated either at international headquarters or through various local chapters. Among them were the Bahá'í International Community, the International Union of Students, Jaycees International, Lions International, Rotary International, SOS-Kinderdorf International, the universal Esperanto Association and the World Peace Council.

25. In several countries, non-governmental organizations played a key role in co-ordinating action at both the national and local levels. In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Non-Governmental Organization Council to Celebrate the International Year of Peace was composed of over 100 non-governmental organizations which joined together to plan and co-ordinate activities throughout

the year. In Australia and New Zealand, national non-governmental organisation committees for the International Year of Peace worked together with officially established government commissions for the Year. The Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries effectively co-ordinated International Year of Peace activities in China. Non-governmental organization committees for the International Year of Peace were active in Belgium, Ireland, Portugal and Spain.

26. In the course of the Year, many organizations submitted statements and appeals addressed to the United Nations. As stated in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-first session (A/41/586) organizations that had expressed interest in the Year were invited to submit brief written statements on the role of the United Nations and non-governmental organizations in the promotion of peace. The statements will be published in a special brochure. The proposal included in the report to invite some organizations to address a meeting of the Special Political Committee during that session was not formally supported by Member States.

27. The Secretary-General would like to express special appreciation to the many individuals who called and wrote to the Secretariat during the Year in order to express their interest and support. Many of their messages contained valuable comments and suggestions related to the Year. It is regrettable that because of the great volume of communications, the Secretariat was not always able to provide full and timely responses.

28. A variety of organizations and institutions expressed interest in contributing to the programme of the Year and invited the Secretary-General or his representatives to participate in their events and projects. The Secretary-General sent or delivered 77 messages and statements on such occasions. A special publication containing those messages (published in 1987) should provide encouragement to those and other organizations in continuing their efforts.

29. Cities played an important role in encouraging local action for peace, linking communities around the world with the general programme set out for the Year. The United Towns Organization and the World Union of Martyred Towns, Peace Towns encouraged their members to participate in the Year and demonstrate their support for the ongoing efforts of the United Nations in the creation of a more peaceful world. Cities such as Abidjan, Brighton, Cano, Dakar, Delphi, Hiroshima, Hospitalet, Leningrad, Melbourne, Nagasaki, Rome, San Francisco, Toronto, Volgograd and Warsaw joined in organizing special events linked to the Year. The Secretary-General sent a special message to the mayors of cities welcoming their contributions to the observance of the Year. Several state and provincial authorities, such as Kanagawa and Osaka (Japan), Ohio and Hawaii (United States of America) and New South Wales and Victoria (Australia), were also active in the commemoration of the Year,

30. Religious observances during the Year held special meaning, particularly as a number of such events were oriented toward bringing together representatives from various faiths on the basis of a common commitment to peace. The World Day of Prayer, which took place at Assisi in October 1986 at the initiative of His Holiness Pope John Paul II, was a significant contribution to the ideals and

objectives of the Year. Churches belonging to the World Council of Churches participated actively in the programme of the Year. Among the organizations that contributed to the programme of the Year were the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace, the Baptist World Alliance, the Christian Peace Conference, the Conference of European Churches, Pax Christi, the Unitarian Universalist Church and the World Muslim Congress.

31. Academic projects for the Year provided a basis for valuable co-operation and interaction. The opening academic event of the Year of Peace was an international conference on conflict resolution hosted by the University of the South Pacific. The International Social Science Council established an interdisciplinary issue group on peace and prepared, within the framework of the Year, a book entitled The Quest for Peace: Transcending Collective Violence and War among Societies, Cultures and States. The International Society for Research on Aggression initiated preparations for an international colloquium at Seville in May, at which a multidisciplinary statement on violence was adopted. The University of Peace organized a variety of meetings and seminars in various regions of the world on topics related to peace. Other contributions were made by the Council on Peace and Disarmament of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, the International Association of University Presidents, International Philosophers for the Prevention of Nuclear Annihilation and the World Future Studies Federation.

32. Projects in the fine arts proved an effective means of generating greater reflection about peace and the conditions for its realization. Concerts, exhibits, theatrical performances and arts competitions encouraged the non-verbal expression of concern or commitment to peace by individuals and groups of all ages. Well-known artists gathered at the United Nations for a concert on the International Day of Peace. The "Hurricane Irene" concert was organized in Tokyo by the University of Peace. Concerts and festivals took place at Antwerp, Caracas, Ghent, Madrid, Marrakesh, Nantes, Paris, Plaine-sur-Ker, Prague and Sydney. The Writers for Peace Committee of International PEN published a book entitled The Hereditary Enemy. The Warsaw Poster Biennale included a special competition for poster designs related to the Year. The Face-to-Face exhibit of photographs of American and Soviet people was inaugurated at United Nations Headquarters.

33. Peace education was recognized as a particularly important dimension in the promotion of peace, and many non-governmental organizations, cities and schools undertook special programmes that can be of continuing and long-term value. Meetings on aspects of peace education were organized by the Association for World Education, the Association of Finnish Adult Education Organizations, the International Institute for Peace, the International Union of Students, the World Education Fellowship, the World Federation of United Nations Associations and Teachers for Peace. Peace lessons were given on 1 September 1986 in schools throughout the Soviet Union. Over 700 schools in the United States participated in a Balloon for Peace project on 16 September. The Ministry of Education of Quebec (Canada) prepared a special school programme entitled "Peace without frontiers". Many schools around the world sent messages and special delegations to the United Nations throughout the Year.

34. Young people and children were active participants in the programme of the Year. Their participation was considered of particular importance, for their experiences now in working and playing with others will provide the basis for their later attitudes and actions as adults. Several programmes continued action initiated during the International Youth Year. Young people were encouraged to think about the meaning of peace and conditions for its attainment through essay and art contests, peace lessons, camps, sports and other competitions. In observance of the International Day of Peace, the grounds of the United Nations headquarters were open to children for a variety of events.

35. Women and women's organizations were especially articulate during the Year in expressing their concerns and views on peace. On the basis of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1/ the United Nations encouraged full participation of women in the promotion of peace. At the initiative of the Commission on the Status of women, the Economic and Social Council adopted a special resolution on this subject (1986/20) as a contribution to the observance of the Year. Various international and national actions were organized by women's organisations and groups, such as the Great Peace Journey, the International Alliance of Women, the International Council of Jewish Women, the International Council of Women, the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, the Soviet Women's Committee, the Revolutionary Women's Union (Congo), the Women's International Democratic Federation and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

36. The United Nations system showed particular unity in participating in the observance of the Year. A statement on the Year was issued by the heads of all organizations (see A/41/334), emphasizing the joint responsibility of the entire United Nations system for the promotion of peace. Several organizations and agencies undertook special programmes for the Year, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Maritime Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the Universal Postal Union. A summary of action by the organs, subsidiary bodies and organisations of the United Nations system was presented in a report of the Secretary-General (A/41/586, sect. III). Since the submission of that report, the following information has been received: (a) UNESCO organized a special round-table meeting in December 1986, and a report summarising UNESCO activities for the Year was presented to the Executive Board of UNESCO at its one hundred and twenty-sixth session; 2/ (b) the International Civil Aviation Organisation adopted resolution A26-1 3/ in support of the Year; (c) the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees organized a round-table meeting on the theme "Helping refugees - Contributing to peace"; and (d) the Commission on Human Settlements adopted resolution 10/8 of 16 April 1987, entitled "The goals and tasks of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless and the results of the International Year of Peace". 4/ An important event at the end of the Year was a special convocation of the representatives to the General Assembly on 11 December 1986 in observance of the International Year of Peace and the completion of the First Earth Run marking the fortieth anniversary of UNICEF.

37. The theme of the Year, "To safeguard peace and the future of humanity", the logo and the posters issued by the United Nations Secretariat, UNESCO and UNEP effectively emphasized the main thrust of the Year and were widely disseminated. Responding to an initiative of the Universal Postal Union, 105 postal administrations issued stamps commemorating the International Year of Peace. The variety of attractive designs devoted to one unifying theme added an interesting dimension to the observance of the Year: Australia, Canada, China, Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics minted special coins for the International Year of Peace.

38. Events and projects for the Year were financed largely from local and national funds. Some Governments designated special funds for International Year of Peace projects at the national level. Many projects were financed by non-governmental organizations. Owing to the limited resources available, many projects were undertaken on a voluntary basis and emphasis was placed on restraint and modesty in spending. The resources available in the Trust Fund for the International Year of Peace were used for grants, information programmes, expert meetings and the participation of United Nations representatives in major International Year Of Peace events. By the end of the Year, \$US 114,070 in convertible currencies and the equivalent of \$US 117,600 in non-convertible currencies had been spent, and the balance of \$US 15,965 in convertible currencies and the equivalent of \$US 219,000 in non-convertible currencies was transferred to the Trust Fund for the Promotion Of Peace. Information about contributions and expenditures is contained in annex I below.

39. Under the guidance of the Secretary-General, the secretariat for the International Year of Peace co-ordinated the implementation of the programme of the Year and maintained liaison with the organizations within the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and individuals active in the promotipn of peace. The secretariat ceased to function at the end of the Year after 3 1/2 years of effective work.

III. EFFECTS OF THE YEAR: AGENDA FOR PEACE IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

40. In accordance with the guidelines for international years, the evaluation of the International Year of Peace should include the activities generated during 1986 and continuing after the Year ended, as well as modifications in ongoing activities attributable to the Year, with a view to incorporating those activities, if necessary, in regular programmes. Evaluation should facilitate the follow-up process and provide guidance for future international years.

41. At its forty-first session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/9 of 24 October 1986, which provided a preliminary evaluation of the Year. In the resolution, the Assembly considered that the Proclamation and the programme of the International Year of Peace, as well as the numerous efforts and activities which had been stimulated within the United Nations system and in the international community as a whole, had made a concrete and substantive contribution towards understanding and dialogue between nations and peoples, and to the efforts required

in 1986 and beyond to achieve the goal of genuine peace. The Assembly conveyed its thanks to the Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and to the international community for their efforts in the promotion of peace and invited them to persevere in those efforts and to join the United Nations in its noble purpose of ensuring that humankind reached the threshold of the twenty-first century in the full enjoyment of a stable and lasting peace. The Assembly also recognized that the ideals and objectives contained in the Proclamation of the Year would remain a valuable source for future dialogue and action to promote and achieve peace, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a final report on the results of the International Year of Peace.

43. In order to prepare the present report, the Secretary-General sought information and comments from States. As at 15 August 1987, the Governments of the following 44 States had provided relevant information: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Holy See. The Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs had opportunities to discuss the effects of the Year with representatives of several national commissions and to consult with them on further action,

44. All Governments that presented information about activities in their countries made positive evaluations of the implementation of the programme of the Year. As to further action, many Governments expressed the opinion that the activities and projects initiated during the Year should continue and should be incorporated into the general context of United Nations activities. Some Governments provided information on the continuation of programmes at the national level, especially in the field of peace education and non-governmental activities. Opinions were expressed that 1986 was a good beginning, that Governments should continue to work for peace not just in 1986 but every year and that the theme of the Year provided an important focus for the years ahead. One Government noted that an important result of the Year was that once again peace had been placed on the agenda of various types of organizations. A proposal was made that the last 10 years of the twentieth century should be devoted more specifically to action for peace.

45. Many non-governmental organizations indicated their willingness to continue their efforts and co-operation with the United Nations in the promotion of peace and proposed that the United Nations should continue its contacts with them and co-ordinate further activities on a global scale. Among their proposals were the need to foster greater contact among non-governmental organizations working on peace issues together with the United Nations, the need to stimulate new United Nations programmes that would encourage greater cross-cultural and international exchange among people, and the need to provide better information on peace-related issues.

45. Many academic institutions indicated their intention to continue their work in peace studies and expressed their interest in receiving further support from and contact with the United Nations. The experience of the Year demonstrated that the United Nations could be effective in assisting in the selection of research topics and the further dissemination of research results and findings to a broader public. Small multidisciplinary and cross-cultural expert groups and reports based on the opinions of experts were identified as promising means of incorporating academic thought into United Nations activities for peace. It was noted in the context of the Year that the General Assembly, in its resolution 2817 (XXVI) Of 14 December 1971, had encouraged such collaboration.

46. The International Year of Peace reaffirmed that the promotion of peace was a basic objective of the United Nations. The programme of the Year demonstrated that efforts towards the attainment of that objective could be effectively co-ordinated by the United Nations. This function is already reflected in the current medium-term plan. 5/ A programme element entitled "Promotion of peace", serviced by two full-time Professionals and several part-time staff members, is included in section 2A, subsection B, programme 1, subprogramme 2, of the programme budget for 1986-1987 6/ and the proposed programme budget for 1988-1989. 7/ The Peace Studies Unit of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs is responsible for implementing this programme element on the basis of existing resources.

47. In order to acknowledge the contribution made by the non-governmental community to the promotion of peace, the Secretary-General, in accordance with the programme of the International Year of Peace, decided to present, on the International Day of Peace, a "Peace Messenger" certificate to 312 international and national organizations and 57 cities (see annex 111 below) and invited them to continue their contact with the United Nations Secretariat. The presentation of such certificates annually on the International Day of Peace to organizations contributing to the promotion of peace will provide a useful and simple means of maintaining contact, exchange of information and support for United Nations action.

48. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/9, the Secretary-General transformed the Trust Fund for the International Year of Peace into the Trust Fund for the Promotion of Peace. Voluntary contributions to the Fund will be used to provide financial support for relevant projects and activities. Information about the Trust Fund, as requested by the General Assembly in resolution 41/9, is contained in annex I below.

49. This action has been completed within the Secretary-General's mandate and responsibilities. The Secretary-General expects, however, on the basis of indications received from Member States, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions, that there will be continuing initiatives in many forms in pursuit of the goals of the Year. The Secretary-General suggests that Member States and interested organizations should be invited to inform the Secretariat Of such initiatives as are known to them. He proposes to keep Member States informed by reporting to the General Assembly as appropriate on relevant developments throughout the world. Concerted action in the remaining years of this century inspired by the International Year of Peace can give substance to the vision of the year 2000 as the opening of a new era in international relations.

Notes

1/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85. IV. 10), chap. I, sect. A.

2/ UNESCO document 126 EX/38.

3/ International Civil Aviation Organization, Assembly, 26th Session, Resolution (Doc 9495, A26-RES).

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/42/8), annex I.

5/ Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6), Supplement No. 6A (A/37/Add. 1), Supplement No. 6B (A/37/6/Add.2) and Supplement No. 6C (A/37/6/Add.3).

6/ Ibid., Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 6A (A/40/6/Add. 1).

7/ Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/42/6).

ANNEX I

Financing of the International Year of Peace and the Trust Fund
for the Promotion of Peace

I. TRUST FUND FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE, 1985-1986

	<u>Convertible currencies</u>	<u>Non-convertible currencies</u>
	(United States dollars)	
INCOME		
Member States	83 910	294 400
Public donations	46 125	<u>42 200</u>
Total	<u>130 035</u>	<u>336 600</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Grants . . . *	50 075	72 900
Expert groups	5 480	9 600
Public information supplies	6 050	3 000
Travel of staff	44 935	32 100
Programme support costs	<u>5 530</u>	<u> </u>
Total	<u>114 070</u>	<u>117 600</u>
BALANCE	15 965	219 000

II. TRUST FUND FOR THE PROMOTION OF PEACE

	<u>Convertible currencies</u>	<u>Non-convertible currencies</u>
	(United States dollars)	
BALANCE carried forward	15 965	219 000
INCOME		
Member States	23 060	51 000
Public donations	<u>272 305</u>	<u>5 000</u>
Total	<u>311 410</u>	<u>275 000</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Grants *	256 230	156 400
Expert groups	2 050	2 600
Public information supplies	7 520	49 600
Travel of staff	12 300	18 700
Programme support costs	<u>13 920</u>	<u> </u>
Total	<u>2912 0</u>	<u>227 300</u>
BALANCE as at 1 August 1987	20 390	47 700

III. CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FROM MEMBER STATES

	<u>Convertible currencies</u>	<u>Non-convertible currencies</u>
	(United States dollars)	
Argentina	10 000	
Australia	6 960	
Bangladesh	1 000	
Bulgaria		53 100
Cameroon	4 350	
Canada	7 407	
China	10 000	
Costa Rica	1 190	
Cyprus	500	
Czechoslovakia		18 200
Egypt	14 215	
Finland	5 000	
German Democratic Republic		44 600
Greece	3 000	
Hungary		21 000
India	3 000	
Iraq	1 600	
Maldives	500	
Monqolia		3 000
Nepal	1 000	
New Zealand	2 000	
Poland		36 500
Senegal	1 000	
Sri Lanka	1 000	
Sweden	13 730	
Thailand	2 000	
Togo	7 525	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	<u>10 000</u>	<u>169 000</u>
Total	<u><u>106 970</u></u>	<u><u>345 400</u></u>

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IV. RECIPIENTS OF GRANTS

	<u>Convertible currencies</u>	<u>Non-convertible currencies</u>
	(United States dollars)	
University for Peace (Costa Rica)	250 000	
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	5 000	108 500
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences		53 100
Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union	730	46 500
United Nations University	15 025	
United Nations information centres	13 950	
Soviet Peace Committee		7 100
Polish Academy of Sciences		6 000
The Fund for Peace (United States of America)	5 000	
The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations - Together for Peace (Geneva)	5 000	
Poster Biennale winners		4 400
University of South Pacific (Fiji)	3 000	
United School International (India)	3 000	
United Nations poster competitions winners	3 100	
Warsaw Poster Biennale		1 400
Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts		1 400
Teamworks International (United States of America)	1 000	
International Alliance of Women (Malta)	1 000	
Czechoslovak Peace Committee		900
University of Montpellier (France)	<u>500</u>	
Total	<u><u>306 305</u></u>	<u><u>229 300</u></u>

ANNEX II

List of States that established national co-ordinating mechanism⁵
for the International Year of PeaceMember States

Afghanistan
 Argentina
 Australia
 Bangladesh
 Bolivia
 Bulgaria
 Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
 Canada
 Central African Republic
 China
 Congo
 Costa Rica
 Cuba
 Cyprus
 Czechoslovakia
 Democratic Yemen
 Denmark
 Ecuador
 Egypt
 Finland
 German Democratic Republic
 Ghana
 Greece
 Guatemala
 Honduras
 Hungary
 India
 Indonesia
 Iraq
 Italy
 Jamaica
 Japan
 Jordan
 Kenya
 Lao People's Democratic Republic

Lesotho
 Liberia
 Libyan Arab Jamahir iya
 Luxembourg
 Mauritania
 Mongolia
 Mozambique
 Nepal
 New Zealand
 Nigeria
 Norway
 Panama
 Peru
 Philippines
 Poland
 Saint. Lucia
 Suriname
 Sweden
 Syrian Arab Republic
 Thailand
 Togo
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Tunisia
 Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
 Uruguay
 Venezuela
 Viet Nam
 Yugoslavia

Non-Member States

Democratic People's Republic of Korea
 Holy See
 San Marino

ANNEX III

"Peace Messenger" award

I. RULES

The programme for the International Year of Peace, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/10, provides that "a symbolic emblem entitled 'Peace Messenger' will be awarded by the Secretary-General to organizations and institutions making significant contributions to observance of the Year". The Secretary-General has adopted the following rules for the "Peace Messenger" award:

(1) The emblem is an expression of recognition by the Secretary-General for activities promoting peace based on the objectives of the International Year of Peace. The emblem is presented as a certificate signed by the Secretary-General.

(2) The "Peace Messenger" certificate is awarded to organizations and institutions that provide continuing opportunities for participation in the promotion of peace. These include non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, schools and church groups. Individuals, ad hoc groups and committees, governmental bodies and offices, media and United Nations organizations and bodies are ineligible.

(3) A special certificate may be awarded to cities.

(4) The certificate is awarded on the basis of information received and evaluated by the United Nations Secretariat from non-governmental organizations, Governments and United Nations information centres.

(5) The certificate is awarded in recognition of specific activities linked with the objectives included in the programme of the International Year of Peace and does not represent an endorsement, approval or support for any other activities of the organizations concerned.

(6) Certificates are presented on the International Day of Peace.

(7) The United Nations Secretariat will remain in contact with organizations receiving the Certificate in order to inform them of United Nations activities and to receive information on their further activities in the promotion of peace.

II. LIST OF RECIPIENTS

A. Organizations and institutions

African Institute of Private International Law
Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization
AKE - Independent Peace Movement (Greece)
All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization
All Pakistan United Nations Association

All-Pakistan Women's Association
Appeal of One Hundred (Argentina)
Appeal of One Hundred (France)
Asian Buddhists Conference for Peace
Asian Cultural Forum on Development
Association Btuxellee Laïque (Belgium)
Association Grand Atlas (Morocco)
Association for World Education
Association of African Universities
Association of Catholic Clergy "Pacem in Terris" (Czechoslovakia)
Association of Finnish Adult Education Organisations
Association of Non-governmental Organizations (Chile)
Australian Coalition for Disarmament and Peace
Australian Peace Committee
Austrian Institute of Peace Research
Bahá'í Community of Australia
Bahá'í Community of Belgium
Bahá'í Community of Brazil
Bahá'í Community of Kenya
Bahá'í Community of Lesotho
Bahá'í International Community
Balloon-Messages-for-Peace (United States of America)
Banner of Peace
Baptist World Alliance
Berlin Conference of European Catholics
Bharat Scouts and Guides (India)
Brahms Kumaris World Spiritual University
Brahma Kumarie World Spiritual University (Africa)
Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University (Australia)
Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University (Brazil)
Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Brazilian Journalists Association
Brazilian Lawyers Association
Brazilian League for the Protection of Human Rights
Brazilian Solidarity Committee with the Peoples of South Africa and Namibia
British Council of Churches
Byelorussian Peace Committee
Center of Concern (United States of America)
Centre for International Studies, University of Montpellier (France)
Centre For Latin American and Spanish Research and Promotion (Spain)
Centre for Peace Research Co-ordination, Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Children for Peace (Canada)
Children's World's Fair (United States of America)
Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries
Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament
Christian Peace Conference
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, World Council of Churches
Committee of Peace Education (Argentina)
Committee of Youth Organizations of the Soviet Union
Committee on Space Research

Conference of European churches
 Congolese Association for Friendship among Peoples
 Consortium on Peace Research, Education and Development (United States of America)
 Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service
 Council for Education in world Citizenship (United Kingdom)
 Council on Peace and Disarmament, Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union
 Cuban Movement for Peace
 Czechoslovak Peace Committee
 Dayemi Complex
 Department of Peace and Conflict Research, University of Uppsala (Sweden)
 Descartes High School, Rabat (Morocco)
 Ecoforum for Peace
 Engineers' Foundation '66 (Bangladesh)
 Ethiopian Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Committee
 European Centre for Peace and Development
 European Confederation of War Veterans
 Federation of Boy Scouts (Central African Republic)
 Finnish Peace Committee
 Forum on Peace and War (Italy)
 Friends World Committee for Consultation
 Fund for Peace (United States of America)
 Fundalat in (Venezuela)
 Gallston Bay High School (Australia)
 Gandhi Memorial International School (Indonesia)
 Gandhi Peace Foundation (India)
 Generals for Peace and Disarmament
 Global Education Associates (United States of America)
 Gray Panthers (United States of America)
 Great Peace Journey, International Secretariat
 Greek Committee for International Détente and Peace
 GRUPUN (Argentina)
 Gujarat Vidyapeeth - Peace Research Centre (India)
 Hessian Foundation for Research on Peace and Conflicts (Federal Republic of Germany)
 Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation
 Hungarian Peace Council
 Ibero-American Federation of Journalists
 IDAYU Foundation (Indonesia)
 Indian Federation of United Nations Associations
 Indonesian Committee on Religion and Peace
 Indonesian Students Association for International Studies
 Institute for Peace, University of Hawaii at Manoa (United States of America)
 Institute of Gandhian Thought and Peace Studies, University of Allahabad (India)
 Institute of International Relations and Socialist Integration, Bulgarian Academy
 of Sciences
 Institute of Legal Research, National Autonomous University of Mexico
 Institute of Peace Education and Alternative Development (Chile)
 Inter-American Federation of Public Relations Associations
 International Alliance of Women
 International Association for Community Development
 International Association for the Child's Right to Play

International **Association for the Defence** of Religious Liberty
 International **Association** for World Peace
 International **Association of Airport and Seaport** Police
 International **Association of Democratic** Lawyers
 International **Association of Educators** for World Peace
 International **Association of University** Presidents
 International **Centre for Scientific** Culture World Laboratory
 International **Centre of Legal** Science
 International **Christian Youth Exchange**
 International **Commission of Jurists**
 International **Commission on Irrigation and Drainage**
 International **Committee for European** Security and Co-operation
 International **Committee of Children's** and Adolescents' Movements
 International **Committee of Ravensbrück**
 International **Committee on Management** of Population Programmes
 International **Confederation of Ex-Prisoners** of War
 International **Confederation of Free Trade** Unions
 International **Council for Adult** Education
 International **Council for New Initiatives** in East-West Co-operation
 International **Council of Jewish** Women
 International **Council of Psychologists**
 International **Council of Scientific** Unions
 International **Council of Voluntary** Agencies
 International **Council of Women**
 International **Falcon Movement**
 International **Federation of Associations** of the Elderly
 International **Federation of Business** and Professional women
 International **Federation of Disabled** Norkees and Civilian Handicapped
 International **Federation of Educative** Communities
 International **Federation of Resistance** Movements
 International **Federation of Settlements** and Neighbourhood Centres
 International **Federation of Social** workers
 International **Federation of University** Women
 International **Institute for Peace**
 International **Institute of Humanitarian** Law
 International **Islamic Reference** Services
 International **Organization for the Elimination of All Forms** of Racial Discrimination
 International **Organization of Journalists**
 International **Organization of Psychophysiology**
 International **Peace Academy**
 International **Peace Buxeau**
 International **Peace Research** Association
 International **Peace Research** Institute
 International **PEN**
 International **Philosophers for the** Prevention of Nuclear Omnicide
 International **Physicians for the** Prevention of Nuclear war
 International **Political Science** Association
 International **Round Table for the** Advancement of Counselling
 International **Social Science** Council
 International **Social Security** Association

International Society for Research on Aggression
 International Sociological Association
 International Studies Association
 International Union for Health Education
 International Union of Family Organisations
 International Union of Forestry Research Organisations
 International **Union** of socialist Youth
 International union of Students
 International Youth and Student **Movement** for the United Nations
 Inter-Parliamentary union
 Inter-University Consortium for International Social Development
 Irish Commission for Justice and Peace
 Irish-Italian Twinings Committee
 Jamaica Council of Churches
 Jamaica Peace Committee
 Japan Council against **Atomic** and Hydrogen **Bombs**
 Jaycees International
José Martí High School, Puntarena Province (Costa Rica)
KEADEA - **Movement** for National Independence, world Peace and Disarmament (Greece)
 League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
 Lenana School United **Nations Club** (Kenya)
 Lesotho **Alliance** of women
 Lions International - The International Association of Lions Clubs
 Mexican Association of Plastic Arts
 Mexican Front for Human Rights
 Mexican Institute for the Integration **of** Art and Culture
Miklós Radhdti High School, Budapest (Hungary)
 Mongolian Peace Committee
 Morocco Association of International Studies
 Movement for a Better World
 Movement for Peace, Disarmament and Liberty (Spain)
Movement for Universal Peace (Argentina)
 Muslim World League
 Nagasaki Foundation for the Promotion of Peace
 National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs [united States of America)
 National Committee of Finnish Youth Organisations
 National Conference of Brazilian Bishops
 National Council for Peace and Solidarity of the Republic Of Iraq
 National Council **of** Young Pioneers Organization (Romania)
 National Peace Council (United Kingdom)
 National Youth **Movement** (Costa Rica)
 Nigerian Peace Committee
No Greater Love (United States of America)
 Nuclear Age Peace Foundation (United States of America)
 Office for Church in Society, United Church of Christ (United States **of** America)
 Organisation of African Trade Union Unity
Pathways to Peace (United States of America)
Pax Christi
Pax Romana, International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs

Peace and Co-operation (Spain)
Peace and Justice Service in Latin America
Peace Child Foundation
Peace Committee of the German Democratic Republic
Peace Defence Council (Brazil)
Peace Research Committee, Polish Academy of Sciences
Peace Research Institute, Dundas (Canada)
Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization (Afghanistan)
Peace Union of Finland
Peacefund Canada
People in Equal Participation (Canada)
Performing and Fine Artists for World Peace (United States of America)
Permanent Centre on Peace (Peru)
Peruvian Association of Peace Studies
Polish National Child's Committee
Polish Peace Committee
Pontifical Academy of Sciences
Portuguese Council for Peace and Co-operation
Presbyterian Church (United States of America)
Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs
Ridda Barmen
Red Cross (Australia)
Republic Centre of United Nations Club of Slovenia (Yugoslavia)
Risho Kosei-kai (Japan)
Romanian Association of International Law and International Relations
Romanian Association of Youth and Students for the United Nations
Romanian National Peace Committee
Rotary International
Saint Maurice School, St-Hyacinthe (Canada)
Salvation Army
San Cor United Co-operatives (Argentina)
Saskatoon Mothers for Peace (Canada)
Service Civil International
Socialist International
Sohail Rana Music Club International (Pakistan)
Soka Gakkai International
Soong Ching Ling Foundation (China)
Seroptimist International
SJS - Xinderdorf International
Soviet Peace Committee
Soviet Women's Committee
Swedish Peace Council
Swedish People's Parliament for Disarmament
Tampere Peace Research Institute (Finland)
Teachers for Peace
Teaching in a Nuclear Age (United States of America)
Teamworks (United States of America)
Ukrainian Peace Committee
Union of Artists of the Soviet Union

Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia
 Union of Women (Central African Republic)
 Unitarian Universalist United Nations Office
 United Nations Association (Australia), Peace Programme
 United Nations Association (Bangladesh)
 United Nations Association (Canada)
 United Nations Association (Denmark)
 United Nations Association (Federal Republic of Germany)
 United Nations Association (Indonesia)
 United Nations Association (Jamaica)
 United Nations Association (Japan)
 United Nations Association (Luxembourg)
 United Nations Association (New Zealand)
 United Nations Association (Norway)
 United Nations Association (Romania)
 United Nations Association (Sri Lanka)
 United Nations Association (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
 United Nations Association (United Kingdom) Eastbourne
 United Nations Association (United Kingdom), North Eastern
 United Nations Association (United States of America) Columbus (Ohio) Chapter
 United Nations Association (United States of America) Orange County (California)
 Chapter
 United Schools International
 United Towns Organization
 Universal Eparanto Association
 University for Peace
 University of Peace
 University of the South Pacific (Fiji)
 Women for Peace (Switzerland)
 Women's Christian Association
 Women's International Democratic Federation
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (Australia)
 World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations
 World Assembly of Youth
 World Association of Former United Nations Interns and Fellows
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
 World Chess Federation
 World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession
 World Conference on Religion and Peace
 World Disarmament Campaign (United Kingdom)
 World Education Fellowship
 World Federation of Democratic Youth
 World Federation of Scientific Workers
 World Federation of Teachers' Unions
 World Federation of Trade Unions
 World Federation of United Nations Associations
 World Future Studies Federation
 World Health Foundation for the Development of Peace
 World Muslim Congress

World Peace Council
World Peace Day Association (Switzerland)
world Social Prospects Association
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizationa
world Union of Martyred Towns, Peace TownS
World Veteran8 Federation
World Women's Organization against Nuclear, Chemical and Bacter iological Weapons
world Young Women's Christian Aarociation
Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity
Young Women's Christian Association (Jamaica)
Yuqoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of People
Yuqoslav Pioneer8 Organization

B. Cities

Abid jan, Côte d'Ivoire
Arnheim, Netherlande
Assisi, Italy
Banqui, Central African Republic
Beijing, China
Brighton, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Chicago, United States of America
Como, Italy
Concord (New Hampshire), United States of America
Copenhagen, Denmark
Dakar , Senega 1
Delhi, India
Delphi, Greece
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Florence, Italy
Geneva, Switzerland
Hamman-Lif, Tunisia
Helsinki, Finland
Hiroshima, Japan
Hospitalet, Spain
Kiev, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Kragujevac, Yugoslavia
La Paz, Bolivia
Leningrad, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Lima, Peru
Lomé, Togo
Madrid, Spain
Maputo, Mozambique
Marrakesh, Morocco
Marzaboto, Italy
Melbourne, Australia
Minsk, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republic8

Nagasaki, Japan
New Haven (Connecticut) United States of America
Plaine-sur-Mer, France
Pori, Finland
Prague, Czechoslovakia
Ravenna, Italy
Rijswijk, Netherlands;
Rome, Italy
San Francisco, United States of America
San José, Costa Rica
Sheffield, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Split, Yugoslavia
Stockholm, Sweden
Tbilisi, Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
Toronto, Canada
Vancouver, Canada
Verdun, France
Vienna, Austria
Villa El Salvador, Peru
Volqoqtad, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Warsaw, Poland
Wolongong, Australia
Yokohama, Japan