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ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSIONDisarmament WeekReport of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

	Page
I. INTRODUCTION	3
II. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS	4
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	4
Cuba	5
Mexico	6
Mongolia	7
Qatar	10
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	11
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	13

* A/43/150.

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
III. UNITED NATIONS	15
A. United Nations Headquarters	15
B. United Nations Office at Geneva	16
C. United Nations information centres and services	16
IV. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	17

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-second 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 42/42 H of 30 November 1987, the operative part of which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General 1/ 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 that so desire, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week prepared by the Secretary-General; 2/

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

"5. Invites the relevant specialized and other agencies to intensify activities, within their areas of competence, to disseminate information on the consequences of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and requests them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly;

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

"7. Further invites the Secretary-General to use the United Nations information organs as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;

"1/ A/42/469.

"2/ A/34/436.

"8. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution."

2. Pursuant to paragraph 8 of the resolution, the Secretary-General submits herewith the report on the information received concerning the activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week.

3. It should be noted that the information requested in paragraph 5 of resolution 42/42 H will be provided in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament", to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session in pursuance of resolution 41/59 D of 3 December 1986.

II. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC 1/

[Original: Russian]

[5 February 1988]

1. On 22 October 1987, a meeting of public figures was held in the capital of the Byelorussian SSR, the hero city of Minsk, to mark United Nations Day and the beginning of Disarmament Week.

2. The meeting was opened by the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR, Mr. I. Y. Naumenko.

3. A message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, on the occasion of United Nations Day was made public at the meeting.

4. The Deputy Foreign Minister of the Byelorussian SSR, Mr. A. N. Sheldov, gave an address.

1/ Attached to this reply, there was a letter addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the participants in the solemn meeting of public figures from the capital of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the hero city of Minsk, on 22 October 1987, to mark United Nations Day and the beginning of Disarmament Week. This letter is available for consultation at the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

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5. In his address, he noted in particular that, in the years of its existence and despite its well-known weaknesses and shortcomings, the United Nations had stood the test well and had proved its viability in a rapidly changing world. The Organization had become a unique, highly impressive forum of States and a useful instrument for the settlement of a number of conflicts and for defending peoples' national liberation movements and launching international co-operation in a variety of spheres.

6. The letter to the United Nations Secretary-General approved unanimously by participants in the meeting emphasizes that our country and other socialist States make a major contribution to United Nations activities and to the preservation of peace. They believe that the way to guarantee mankind's survival is to create a nuclear-weapon-free, non-violent world. The programme for the total elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century, proposed in the statement by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mr. M. S. Gorbachev, on 15 January 1986, aims in precisely this direction, as does the proposal presented to the United Nations by the socialist countries concerning the establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security and the many other foreign policy initiatives taken by the Soviet Union aimed at curbing the arms race, implementing genuine disarmament measures, strengthening peace and stability and promoting fruitful, mutually beneficial co-operation.

7. Participants in the meeting endorsed these major initiatives and expressed the hope that it would be possible, in the very near future, to reach agreement on the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles and also on other issues on the agenda of the Soviet-American talks.

CUBA

[Original: Spanish]

[5 July 1988]

1. To promote the objectives which gave rise to Disarmament Week, the Government of the Republic of Cuba, in co-operation with non-governmental institutions and organizations, carried out a plan of activities which included, inter alia:

(a) Film showings on television during Disarmament Week on:

(i) The United States position on the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race;

(ii) United States military manoeuvres, with emphasis on their threatening and intimidating nature. For instance, the United States current position in the Arabian Gulf;

(b) A round table on the Angulo Ancho television programme, to evaluate the attitude taken by the United States in the Geneva talks;

(c) An interview with an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, talking about the main disarmament topics. This presentation was made by an official;

(d) References to Disarmament Week on national television explaining, in particular:

- (i) The importance of Disarmament Week;
- (ii) The objectives pursued by Disarmament Week;
- (iii) Who is obstructing peace and why;
- (e) Broadcasting on the Radio Reloj Sunday review about:

- (i) The main objective of Disarmament Week;
- (ii) The relationship between disarmament and development;

(f) The Cuban peace movement;

- (i) Held a round table of prominent figures connected with disarmament;
- (ii) Launched a book;

(g) Publication of articles on the peace policy of the Soviet Union;

(h) Publication of an article in Granma reflecting the Reagan Government's policy towards disarmament.

2. Cuba attaches great importance to Disarmament Week which this year, as in previous years, was accordingly given a prominent place in our mass media.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

[17 March 1988]

1. In the context of the forty-second anniversary of the United Nations, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico organized a round table on the challenges and prospects currently facing the United Nations.

2. The round table analysed, inter alia, problems relating to the need to achieve a disarmament process through which resources would be freed which could be used for development. Speakers also emphasized the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations in settling regional conflicts and avoiding widespread conflict situations.

3. The round table was held at the headquarters of the Mexican Foreign Ministry, at Tlatelolco, on 23 October 1987. The following presentations were made:

The United Nations in today's world: challenges and prospects:

(a) UNCTAD '71. Deputy Minister Luis Bravo Aguilera, Ministry of Industry and Trade;

(b) The United Nations in the face of future challenges.
Senator Hugo B. Margáin, Chamber of Senators;

(c) International Drug Conference. José María Ortega Padilla, Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic;

(d) International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development. Federico Salas, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

(e) Maintenance of peace and security: the case of the Iran-Iraq war.
Santiago Quintana, College of Mexico.

Moderator: Ambassador Víctor Flores Olea, Deputy Minister for Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

4. Television programmes were broadcast on the threat posed to human survival by the arms race, emphasizing the importance of activities in favour of international peace, disarmament and security carried out both by the United Nations and by individual countries, Mexico among them. Most of these programmes were either news programmes or interviews with senior officials of the Mexican Foreign Ministry, scientists, intellectuals and international political analysts who emphasized the need to eliminate nuclear weapons. Particular emphasis was placed on the need to ensure, as a first step towards disarmament, that the United States and the Soviet Union signed a treaty for the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, as agreed by them in principle in September 1987. The need to arrive at additional agreements substantially reducing strategic weapons in 1988, halting all nuclear-weapons tests and prohibiting the deployment of any kind of weapon in outer space was also emphasized.

MONGOLIA

[Original: Russian]

[29 February 1988]

1. In accordance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 41/86 D of 4 October 1986, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic presents the following information on the observance of Disarmament Week from 24 to 31 October 1987. In preparing for and observing the Week, the Government of Mongolia, as in previous years, took into account the provisions of the model programme for Disarmament Week prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (A/34/436).

2. Disarmament Week in 1987 took place in a context in which, as a result of a new political thinking and an innovative approach to international affairs,

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agreement had been reached in principle between the Soviet Union and the United States on the elimination of their intermediate- and shorter-range missiles. This meant that a first major step in the field of nuclear disarmament would be taken and that the international situation as a whole would take a qualitative turn for the better. Against this reassuring background, basic activities for the Week were aimed at mobilizing the country's public opinion in support of the goals of creating a non-nuclear and non-violent world and also at giving wide coverage to United Nations efforts in the field of disarmament. The Mongolian public was actively involved in organizing and participating in the world-wide "Peace Wave" ^{2/} which travelled around the world under the slogan "For a world without nuclear weapons". The following action was also taken:

3. On the occasion of Disarmament Week and in connection with United Nations Day, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic, Mr. J. Batmunkh, sent a message to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the forty-second session of the General Assembly. The message, which was published in Mongolia's national press and also distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, emphasized, in particular, that "The United Nations was created, and is quite able to serve, as a universal mechanism for combining and co-ordinating efforts by States to avert the threat of nuclear war and guarantee general security in all its component aspects, seeking for that purpose to balance the legitimate interests of States and nations".

4. On 24 October, the Mongolian Peace Committee and the Mongolian United Nations Association, together with other public organizations, organized a huge national celebration, marking Disarmament Week and the "Peace Wave" campaign, in the central stadium of the Mongolian capital. In the course of the celebration, an anti-war meeting was held in which many thousands of members of the general public of the city took part. Speakers, who included a worker, a cattle-breeder, an academic, a veteran and representatives of the country's younger generation, pledged their full support to the initiatives and practical steps taken by the Soviet Union and other peace-loving States to strengthen international security, halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, prevent the extension of the arms race to outer space and bring about genuine disarmament. Participants in the meeting unanimously adopted an appeal to all people of good will which included a call to the general public of the whole world to play a greater role in the struggle to avert the nuclear threat in the name of the safety and protection of universal peace, to expand the movement to create nuclear-free zones, cities and settlements throughout the world, to strengthen the climate of trust and mutual understanding, to expand and develop friendship and co-operation and to secure happiness and a bright future for all peoples.

5. The meeting was followed by a brilliant performance at the stadium. A political song group sang songs about peace, happiness and the brotherhood of people. Poets recited their poems about peace and disarmament.

^{2/} The "Peace Wave" was organized world wide at the initiative of participants in the World Conference against A and H Bombs (August 1987, Tokyo).

6. Over 200 children from schools in the capital city took part in a pavement art contest. The main theme of their drawings was the dream of a world without weapons. The occasion was marked by an outdoor public festival.
7. Meetings, demonstrations and processions took place in all cities and populated areas of Mongolia. As a relay point in the "Peace Wave", the country received telegrams and telexes from Hiroshima and Khabarovsk (Soviet Union); the relay then passed on to Novosibirsk and the capitals of neighbouring republics in Soviet Central Asia. In all, the "Peace Wave" crossed three time zones in Mongolia.
8. On 22 October, a press conference was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic, attended by representatives of the central press and information organs, foreign journalists and press attachés of embassies accredited to Ulan Bator. At the press conference, information was provided about the goals and features of this year's Disarmament Week and also about the measures being planned in Mongolia to mark Disarmament Week and the world-wide "Peace Wave".
9. On 24 October, a "peace flight" was organized on the international air route between Ulan Bator and Moscow.
10. During the observance of the Week, a number of articles and commentaries on disarmament questions and United Nations activities in that field were published in the press. For example, the newspaper Unen, the central organ of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of Mongolia, published an article entitled "In the struggle for disarmament". Celebrations to mark the "Peace Wave" were also widely covered in the press.
11. Radio and television carried round-table discussions on disarmament questions and regularly broadcast information on action taken in our country and abroad to mark Disarmament Week and the world-wide "Peace Wave" campaign.
12. In the course of the Week, feature and documentary films on anti-war themes were shown on national television. The showing of a documentary film on the official visit of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, to Mongolia in May 1987 was also organized.
13. The Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge organized lectures on disarmament issues throughout the country.
14. The observance of Disarmament Week was thus a success in Mongolia, once again demonstrating the Mongolian people's desire and aspirations for peace and disarmament.
15. Mongolia urges that effective, co-ordinated measures be taken throughout the world in the context of Disarmament Week. All United Nations members and all organizations of the United Nations system must contribute actively to this important movement in favour of disarmament. We believe that it is important that the third special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament pay special attention to ways and means of fully mobilizing world public opinion in favour of disarmament and, in particular, to enhancing the effectiveness of activities in the context of Disarmament Week.

QATAR

[Original: Arabic]

[16 June 1988]

1. The purposes, principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations remain as sound and significant today as when they were first elaborated, proclaiming as they do that the maintenance of international peace and security is a major objective of the international community. As a Member of the United Nations, Qatar remains fully dedicated to the Charter and its objectives, and it stresses the importance of the full achievement of those objectives by all States. While the Charter twice mentions the contribution that disarmament must make to the maintenance of international peace and security, it is clear that the international community has come increasingly to believe that its provisions need to be supplemented, not least because of the contemporary arms race in nuclear and conventional weaponry alike.
2. Qatar believes that the international community fully appreciates the usefulness of multilateral efforts, commends their objectives and believes in their future in curbing the arms race. It firmly believes that the multilateral mechanisms of the United Nations are meaningful, responsible and effective.
3. Qatar considers the present international political climate to be propitious for the achievement of wide-ranging positive results, particularly in the light of recent developments in the negotiations taking place in other forums on nuclear and conventional disarmament and on confidence-building measures. Qatar believes that the general atmosphere prevailing has a decisive impact on the possibility of reaching agreement through the multilateral negotiating process.
4. The general character of the Conference on Disarmament, in which a higher degree of equitable participation in disarmament negotiations is apparent, must not be ignored.
5. Qatar spares no effort to stress and highlight the importance of the objectives of Disarmament Week and the role played by the United Nations in that field, whether through the articles and analyses published in the local press or through the investigative presented by the Qatar News Agency.
6. The Qatar television and broadcasting services also play a prominent role in this field by highlighting the humanitarian objectives of the United Nations and international activities for the strengthening of international peace and security. They do so through news bulletins, political programmes and other special programmes. Qatar television has given prominence to United Nations activities and to statements made in international forums on disarmament. The television service has also broadcast a special animated feature on the importance of the subject which was produced by the United Nations. The television service plays a part in highlighting United Nations activities, just as do the other information media in Qatar.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[18 December 1987]

1. In 1987, United Nations Day and Disarmament Week were widely observed in the Ukrainian SSR. A vast spectrum of anti-war activities were also held as part of the "Peace Wave".

2. A grand public meeting to mark those occasions was held on 23 October 1987 in Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine. It was attended by representatives of industrial enterprises, scientific and cultural establishments, institutions of higher learning, members of the Ukrainian Republic and Kiev Peace Committees, the Soviet Committee for European Security and Co-operation and activists from the Soviet Peace Fund.

3. The meeting was opened by Mr. P. G. Kostyuk, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR. In his address, he commented that the United Nations, which had been founded as a result of the historic victory over fascism and militarism, embodied the determination and aspiration of peoples to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, and to live together in peace. Time and again in past years, when the political barometer had predicted a storm, the United Nations had raised a voice of warning and taken practical steps to mitigate the threat to peace. However, the potential of that world forum had by no means been exhausted. The peoples of the world believed that the United Nations could and must play a weightier role in international life and that its noble ideals and objectives could be achieved.

4. An address was given by Mr. V. N. Lipatov, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR. Speaking about the long, hard road which the United Nations had travelled during its existence, he stressed that the Organization had become an indispensable part of the system of relations among States and an important mechanism for solving serious international problems. Its accomplishments included many responsible political decisions on curbing the arms race, eliminating hot-beds of military conflict and colonial and racist oppression, restructuring international economic relations and establishing co-operation in the field of human rights.

5. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other socialist countries invariably concentrated the efforts of the world Organization on making the best use of its capabilities for eliminating the threat of war. It was those States which, in the United Nations, had come forward, with an initiative for establishing a comprehensive system of international security. The article by Mr. M. S. Gorbachev entitled "Reality and safeguards for a secure world", published on 17 September 1987, had become the doctrine for a secure world. The article contained the most detailed, well-balanced and thorough statement of the Soviet leadership's views on the problems of peace, security and disarmament.

6. The speaker noted that, along with the delegations of the USSR, the Byelorussian SSR and other countries of the socialist community, the representatives of our Republic had, from the first days of the Organization's existence, actively participated in its work, thereby contributing to the solution of urgent problems of modern times.

7. Mr. A. M. Anpilogov, a machine operator from the Kiev Chemical Plant, Mr. Y. D. Bedzik, a writer and chairman of the board of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet Peace Fund, and Viktoria Orekhova, a student at Kiev State University, speaking on behalf of the general public of the Hero City, expressed confidence that the peoples of the world would, through their united efforts, defend life on our planet and not allow a nuclear catastrophe. They stressed that the peace-loving policy rigorously and consistently pursued by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet State had the full support and approval of the Soviet people and progressive world public opinion.

8. A message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, on the occasion of the forty-second anniversary of the Organisation was read out at the meeting.

9. Those attending the meeting adopted a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The letter emphasized, in particular, that the people of the Soviet Ukraine are in favour of enhancing the authority and effectiveness of the United Nations in every way possible, strengthening its political, legal and moral status and making its activities more democratic.

10. Mass rallies, public meetings, demonstrations and other anti-war activities carried out by the Ukrainian Republic Peace Committee in connection with the "Peace Wave" and with United Nations Day and Disarmament Week were held in many towns and settlements of the Ukrainian SSR.

11. Anti-war demonstrations, processions and rallies attended by many thousands of people took place in Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, Krivoy Rog, Zaporozhye, Lvov, Odessa, Poltava, Chernigov, Simferopol and a number of other cities.

12. A mass anti-war rally took place in the village of Senkovka, in the Chernigov Region, at the Monument of Friendship erected at the borders of the three fraternal republics of Russia, the Ukraine and Byelorussia (Bryansk, Chernigov and Gomel Regions).

13. Speaking at a rally in the regional centre of Ternopol, an adjuster from the "Vatra" industrial combine, Mr. S. K. Susla, holder of the orders of the October Revolution and the Red Banner of Labour, said "I am a worker and I want people to live in peace. My eyes are not for darkness and my arms are not for crutches. Whenever the topic of conversation is war and peace, we are all politicians. And we have a single policy - peace-loving, Leninist".

14. Various sports events were held as part of Disarmament Week. In Kiev, competitive track and field events were held under the motto "Sport is the ambassador of peace!"; there was also a relay race for peace. A cycle race was

held between Kharkov and Belgorod and, in a number of settlements, short cross-country races were held at sites of military glory.

15. On 24 October, the builders of the city of Slavutich in the Kiev Region, which was constructed for the service staff of the Chernobyl Atomic Electric Power Station, began work on a Peace Avenue and Peace Park, and in the city of Ivano-Frankovsk a Peace Garden was begun on Peace Street.

16. In the cities of Ivano-Frankovsk, Nikolaev Sumy, Chernovtsy, Cherkassy and other cities, anti-war processions and demonstrations were held by young mothers and their children.

17. Disarmament Week in the Ukraine included "propaganda trains", film lectures and photo exhibits devoted to the struggle for peace.

18. In one day alone, on 24 October 1987, 24,000 anti-war activities attended by 11 million people were held in the Ukraine.

19. The general public's involvement in anti-war activities during Disarmament Week in the Ukraine convincingly corroborated the mass nature of the movement of peace supporters and their active contribution to the defence of peace.

20. The mass media of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic gave extensive coverage to the entire range of activities devoted to United Nations Day and Disarmament Week. A great deal of attention was devoted to the efforts of the United Nations to bring about stable peace and international security, to the work of the delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the forty-second session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and to activities by peace supporters in foreign countries who took part in Disarmament Week.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[16 August 1988]

1. The observance of Disarmament Week in the Soviet Union in 1987 testified clearly to Soviet people's recognition that peace is the supreme human value. One significant feature of the Week was that, in our country, it coincided with the celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a revolution which paved the way for the strengthening of peaceful coexistence, the basic universal principle of relations among States. One of the first results of the October Revolution was the adoption of the Decree on Peace which, for the first time, formulated ideas based on the modern concept of a universal system of international peace and security. Another significant feature of the Week was that it took place on the eve of the official visit to the United States by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mr. M. S. Gorbachev, and the signing of the Soviet-American Treaty on the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, the first genuine step on the road to a nuclear-free world.

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2. Disarmament Week in the Soviet Union opened with gatherings and meetings to mark United Nations Day. Held at Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk and many other Soviet cities, such meetings adopted messages and appeals to the United Nations to do its utmost to strengthen universal peace, eliminate the threat of nuclear war and develop international co-operation based on equality of rights. Emphasis was laid on the role of the United Nations and the need to make good use of the Organization's authority for strengthening peace and safeguarding universal, international security.
3. On 24 September, at the signal of the ringing of a bell in Hiroshima, the "Peace Wave", an anti-war action undertaken at the initiative of the United Nations, swept across two time zones of our country. Passing through cities large and small, the "Peace Wave" roused tens of millions of Soviet citizens, taking the form of a wide variety of anti-war events: meetings and demonstrations, torchlight processions and marches, exhibitions, competitions and concerts, peace services in churches, and sports events.
4. A meeting in solidarity with the peace-loving forces of the planet, held at Leningrad as part of the "Peace Wave", was attended by over one and a half million people. Metal workers in the Far East carried out a commemorative melting dedicated to the "Peace Wave".
5. On 25 October, citizens' demonstrations were held at Baku and Tbilisi and concluded with meetings which unanimously adopted appeals to the United States Government to put an end to the arms race and embark on the process of totally eliminating nuclear weapons. Also that day, many thousands of people took part in a procession at Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian SSR.
6. Mass anti-war demonstrations were also held at Brest, Gomel, Frunze, Vilnius, Kishinev, Ashkhabad, Donetsk, L'viv, Astrakhan, Vladimir and many other cities.
7. The days of Disarmament Week were filled with a wide variety of events. For instance, a rally of members of clubs of international friendship among cities was held at Tallinn, peace activists in Georgia held a peace cruise on the Black Sea, and political song contests were held at Astrakhan and Voronezh. Anti-war political poster competitions were held at Vinnitsa, Voronezh, Kostroma and other cities.
8. Theatre performances and concerts took place in many Soviet cities and their takings were paid into the Soviet Peace Fund. Many industrial and office workers and collective farmers donated their earnings to the Soviet Peace Fund.
9. The country's creative and scientific intelligentsia also played their part in holding anti-war events to mark the Week. To mention but a few: a film evening in Moscow entitled "Cinema and the struggle for peace", festivals of political films at Voronezh, Vladimir and Pavlodar, peace poetry days at Rovno, Zaporozh'ye and Tashkent, round tables, and meetings with writers and scientists.
10. Representatives of foreign anti-war organizations and movements took part in many of the anti-war activities organized by Soviet peace activists.

11. Disarmament Week was given wide coverage in the Soviet mass media. There were many reports and programmes on the topic on Soviet television and radio, and a number of articles and reports on events in support of disarmament were published in the columns of newspapers and journals.

12. The anti-war activities carried out by Soviet peace activists during Disarmament Week testified to the Soviet nation's longing to eliminate the threat of war, build a nuclear-free, non-violent world and achieve lasting security for all.

III. UNITED NATIONS

A. United Nations Headquarters

1. Every year, Disarmament Week is widely observed at United Nations Headquarters and elsewhere in the world by organizations of the United Nations system. In particular, both the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Department of Public Information endeavour to involve as many segments of the public as possible in the observance of Disarmament Week. In this connection, the network of United Nations information centres plays a key role in stimulating and/or supporting activities undertaken by concerned constituencies around the world.

2. At United Nations Headquarters, 1987 Disarmament Week again witnessed two traditional major events: its observance by the First Committee of the General Assembly, and the NGO forum co-sponsored by the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the NGO Committee on Disarmament at United Nations Headquarters.

3. The observance of Disarmament Week by the First Committee took place on 26 October, at its 20th meeting, during which statements were made by the Chairman of the Committee, the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and representatives of the five regional groups. The speakers noted, among other things, achievements at both bilateral and multilateral levels in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. These included the Soviet-American INF Treaty, progress on the strategic-arms talks (START) and full-scale, stage-by-stage negotiations on nuclear testing between the two major Powers; continued progress at the multilateral Conference on Disarmament at Geneva on the subject of a comprehensive chemical weapons convention; and results achieved at Stockholm at the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament.

4. An NGO forum, entitled "The Chemical Weapons Convention: Progress and Remaining Problems", was held on 29 October 1987. The forum was opened by the Chairperson of the NGO Committee and chaired by the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs. Panelists included Ambassador Rolf Ekeus of Sweden (Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons of the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva), Ambassador Max Friedersdorf (United States of America), Ambassador Yuri Nazarkin (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), and Ambassador Paul Joachim von Stulpnagel (Federal Republic of Germany). Respondants on behalf of the NGO community were: Charles Flowerree (former United States Ambassador to the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva), John Barrett (Deputy

Director of the Canadian Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament) and Gordon Burck (Federation of American Scientists). The forum concluded with a discussion period during which delegates and representatives of NGOs and the media made comments and addressed questions to the panelists. Some 160 representatives of non-governmental organizations, members of the diplomatic community and staff members of the Organisation attended the forum.

B. United Nations Office at Geneva

5. At Geneva, various activities within the framework of Disarmament Week were organized or sponsored by the Geneva branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs. These included a lecture on the theme "Security and Disarmament - Not Only a Question of Arms?" given by Ambassador Martin Huslid (Norway), Chairman of the Committee of the Whole of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, and an exhibit of recent United Nations publications and other information material relating to disarmament. In addition, the United Nations and Related Agencies Staff Movement for Disarmament and Peace, in close co-operation with the Geneva branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs, organized the following events: an international poster exhibition on disarmament and peace; a conference on the theme of "Chemical Weapons", focusing on the prospects for a chemical weapons convention in the Conference on Disarmament and the impact of the development of new types of chemical weapons on the negotiations; and a debate on "Nuclear War and Radiation".

C. United Nations information centres and services

6. In observance of Disarmament Week, 1987, a great variety of commemorative events and activities were organized throughout the world by United Nations information centres and services, 3/ aimed at highlighting the increased role of the United Nations in disarmament issues and the significance of the Disarmament Week objectives. Such activities included issuance and distribution of information material (often translated into local languages), public meetings, rallies, peace marches and processions, symposia, round tables, seminars, conferences, United Nations film screenings, art exhibits, musical performances and other related events.

7. Directors and staff members of United Nations information centres and services lectured on various aspects of disarmament to government officials, representatives of non-governmental organizations and the media, student/youth groups and socio-political organizations. In addition, they organized and addressed special ceremonies and provided articles and interviews for the local media.

3/ They are as follows: Accra, Addis Ababa, Algiers, Baghdad, Bogotá, Bucharest, Brussels, Bujumbura, Cairo, Copenhagen, Dar es Salaam, Dhaka, Geneva, Harare, Islamabad, Jakarta, Kabul, Kathmandu, Lagos, La Paz, Lisbon, Lomé, London, Madrid, Masseru, Mexico City, Moscow, Nairobi, New Delhi, Panama, Port of Spain, Prague, Rabat, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, Santiago, Sydney, Tokyo and Washington.

8. To promote wider publicity of Disarmament Week, the centres and services worked closely with the print and audio-visual media, with foreign ministries of Member States, government agencies and offices, United Nations associations, educational institutions, research centres and non-governmental organizations.

9. These various initiatives undertaken by information centres resulted in an effective media campaign with extensive use of United Nations documentation, including the information material provided by the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Department of Public Information. On the whole, all disarmament-related activities during the observance were covered extensively by the local media.

IV. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

In paragraph 6 of resolution 42/42 H, the General Assembly invited international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken in that connection. The following international non-governmental organizations have informed the Department for Disarmament Affairs of activities they carried out in observance of Disarmament Week 1987:

Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Jakarta, Indonesia

Engineers' Foundation '66 of Bangladesh

Islamic Cultural Centre, India

Instituto Peruano de Polemología

Portuguese Coalition of NGOs

Saitama Nishi Kyodoo Hospital, Japan

Soviet Women's Committee

United Nations Association in Spain

United Nations and Related Agencies Staff Movement for Disarmament and Peace

The Information supplied in this context is available for consultation at the Department for Disarmament Affairs.
