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REVIEW OF **THE** IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Disarmament Week

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-third 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 43/78 G of 7 December 1988, 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 States, governmental and non-governmental organisations in holding Disarmament Week;

"2. Commends all States and international and national governmental and non-governmental organisations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week since its first observance ten years ago

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

"6. 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;

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

"1/ A/43/500 and Add.1.

"2/ A/34/436.

2. Pursuant to paragraph 7 of the resolution, the Secretary-General submits herewith the report on the activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week.

/...

II, INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[4 August 1989]

1. In the Byelorussian SSR there is broad public participation in the efforts to strengthen peace, international security and the realisation of the goals of disarmament. Various non-governmental organisations are taking an increasingly active part in the development of mutual understanding between peoples, in overcoming the stereotypes of confrontation and in the education of peoples in the spirit of peace.
2. The most active parts in this movement are played by the Byelorussian Committee for the Defence of Peace, the Byelorussian section of the Soviet Peace Fund, Byelorussian societies for friendship and cultural contact with *foreign* countries, Byelorussian associations for friendship and cultural contacts with compatriots abroad and the Byelorussian Cultural Fund.
3. These and other public organisations, including professional, youth, and veterans organisations, draw into the campaign for peace and disarmament very wide elements of the population, including people of varied views and convictions, from different age and social groups. A very active and direct part in peace activities is taken by labour collectives, associations of creative intellectuals, youths and schoolchildren and religious associations,
4. This activity is spreading more and more widely throughout the Republic, and extends to small towns and villages. Peace and disarmament activists unite in local organisations. In 1988, committees for the defence of peace were established at the regional level as well as in a number of large undertakings and organisations. At present they have offices in every region and in 76 enterprises and organisations.
5. Within the framework of people's diplomacy, there has been an increasingly active development of such forms of strengthening mutual understanding between peoples as ties, contacts and exchanges with proponents of peace in many foreign countries, which has helped to strengthen confidence and to eliminate enemy images and other stereotypes. The Byelorussian Committee for the Defence of Peace, in particular, has direct relations with 14 foreign countries on all continents, 7 regions and cities, and 50 peace organisations and groups in various countries.
6. As a form of people's diplomacy and in order to develop contacts and exchanges of ideas between people, peace delegations have been exchanged and there has been joint participation in peace marches, sports events dedicated to the struggle for peace, joint peace weeks celebrated abroad and in the Byelorussian SSR, exchanges of visits by schoolchildren, the development of correspondence between schoolchildren, seminars and other joint events.

7. A representative of the Byelorussian Committee for the Defence of Peace took part in the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

8. A representative of the Byelorussian public took part as a member of an international group in the historic occasion - which marked a new stage of disarmament - of the destruction of one of the first nuclear missiles under the Soviet-American Treaty on the Elimination of Their Intermediate- and Shorter-range Missiles.

9. Public activities in favour of peace took many forms. There were rallies, solidarity fairs, peace vigils, automotive races, peace runs, processions, demonstrations, the collection of signatures, appearances by peace activists and war veterans, and the establishment of festival awards for the best songs calling for peace and friendship between peoples. The Byelorussian public took an active part in the collection of contributions to the Peace Fund.

10. In addition to the usual peace activities, a series of especially important activities took place in the Byelorussian SSR in 1988. These included the European Security Week (8-15 May) and the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons Week (6-13 August). Hundreds of thousands of Byelorussians took part in the activities connected with these Weeks.

11. The world-wide anti-war "Peace Wave" demonstration timed to coincide with the third special session of the General Assembly for disarmament was celebrated throughout the Byelorussian SSR on 2 June 1988. Of special importance was the Peace Lesson conducted on 1 September in all the schools of the Byelorussian SSR, which has become a traditional peace activity. In many schools schoolchildren from foreign countries took part in the peace lessons together with Byelorussian schoolchildren.

12. Disarmament Week was celebrated from 24 to 31 October. In 1988 the activities of peace supporters during this event were directed towards support of the special session of the General Assembly for disarmament as an important event in international life.

13. A whole range of peace activities took place as a part of this Week. These activities were carried out in the capital of the Byelorussian SSR, in district and regional centres, labour collectives, educational institutions and schools. Creative unions, veterans, youth and foreign citizens took part in them. A public meeting was held at Minsk in honour of United Nations Day at which the Deputy Foreign Minister of the Byelorussian SSR spoke. A "Writers and Peace" evening was held in Minsk and other cities of the Minsk region, with the participation of well-known writers. In Minsk, fine arts lessons called "We Draw for Peace" were given by professional artists. In the Hero Fortress-City of Brest an international anti-war rally was held. In the Vitebsk region, an automotive race was held, the participants in which collected signatures for an appeal for disarmament.

14. Republic, district and regional information media gave broad coverage to public peace activities. A permanent rubric was devoted to these events.

EGYPT

[Original: English]

[11 October 1988]

The following activities were planned for Disarmament Week 1988:

(a) Publication of books in two foreign languages, English and French, in **addition** to Arabic, to familiarize public opinion and researchers with questions **related** to the arms race and disarmament;

(b) Preparation of a symposium by the Nile Information and Training Centre, in collaboration with the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, on international security and disarmament in all its aspects:

(c) Devoting the weekly television programme, "Subject for Discussion", during the week starting 24 October and ending 30 October, to disarmament questions and the cold war between East and West;

(d) Coverage of governmental, parliamentary, and academic activities to be held at Cairo on **this** occasion in the information media, radio and television.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

[14 July 1989]

1. **To commemorate** the anniversary of the United Nations, the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs **traditionally** organizes a conference whose participants include officials from the Foreign Ministry and the United Nations Information Centre for Mexico, **Cuba and** the Dominican Republic and members of the diplomatic corps in Mexico.

2. The Independent National University of Mexico organized a round table on the following topic: Overview of the relations and/or activity of Mexico within the United Nations, viewed from a legal, economic and political perspective, and relating to topical issues of major importance in which the Organization is playing an important role, including, among others, the work of the International Law Commission, the **matter of rationalization**, the Iran-Iraq conflict and the situation in Namibia.

3. The **Mateus** Romero Institute for Diplomatic Studies organised a series of lectures under the title of "Chemical or Biological Weapons: Prohibition or Expansion?", in which the following topics were examined:

(a) Chemical and biological weapons: uses and effects;

(b) The Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and **of** Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (Geneva, 1925) and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and **Toxic Weapons** and on Their Destruction (1972);

(c) Education for peace;

(d) The Conference on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (Paris, 1989).

4. Lastly, the Children's Days for Peace and Development, consisting of round tables and various events, were held from 10 to 30 April 1989.

MONGOLIA

[Original: Russian]

[14 March 1988]

1. In preparing **for** and marking Disarmament Week, the Government of Mongolia was guided by the proposals and ideas contained **in** the model programme for the week prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (**A/34/436** and Annex).

2. To mark the beginning **of** the Week, the Mongolian United Nations Association issued an appeal calling on the public organisations and people of Mongolia and the whole world to intensify and unite their efforts in behalf of universal peace and against nuclear war. In the appeal, they emphasized the importance of the conclusion of the Soviet-American Treaty on the Elimination of Their **Intermediate-** and Shorter-range Missiles and the beginning of its implementation, and emphasized the need to take further important measures with regard to disarmament and particularly nuclear disarmament.

3. On the eve **of** the Week, Ts. **Gombosuren**, Minister **of** Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic, met with representatives of the Mongolian mass media. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic in his conversation with the journalists attached great value to the activities of the United Nations in the field **of** disarmament and called for a further intensification of its role. He informed the journalists of the Mongolian delegation's participation in the work of the General Assembly's forty-third session and explained the position of the **Mongolian** Government on some current questions concerning the strengthening of peace and disarmament in Asia and throughout the world.

4. The Mongolian United Nations Association organised meetings with representatives of the public at which problems **of** disarmament as well as some practical questions relating to the participation of the Mongolian People's Republic in United Nations activities were discussed. It was noted that the **contribution** of the Mongolian delegation to the first special session of the General Assembly on disarmament in 1978, and Disarmament Week were important parts

of the world campaign to mobilise world public opinion in favour of ending the arms race and for disarmament. It was emphasised that the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament had convincingly demonstrated the great significance Member States of the United Nations attached to the continuation of Disarmament Week and thus confirmed their devotion to the cause of peace and disarmament.

5. Mass meetings of working people in celebration of Disarmament Week were held in the cities of Ulgi, Choipalsan, Dalandzadgad and many populated places in the country.

6. On 28 October a ceremony took place at the Ulan **Bator** youth centre marking the opening of a school for the education of the young in the spirit of peace. The school will have an extensive curriculum, spread out over the entire school year, covering current questions of war and peace and achieving the goals of disarmament.

7. During the observance of the Week, a number of articles and commentaries were published in the press concerning questions of strengthening international security and disarmament. For example, the newspaper **Unen**, the central organ of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of Mongolia, alone devoted four articles to disarmament problems, increasing the effectiveness of the United Nations and our country's participation in the Organization's activities.

8. The radio and television regularly broadcast information about the events organised in the country and abroad on the occasion of Disarmament Week.

9. The Mongolian United Nations Association sent lecturers to remote rural districts to explain the goals and tasks of disarmament and the efforts of the United Nations in that field.

ROMANIA

[Original:: French]

[22 November 1988]

1. On the occasion of United Nations Day and Disarmament Week, the following activities were organized at the national level to mark the two events.

2. A mass rally organised jointly by the **Romanian** United Nations Association and the **Romanian** United Nations Youth and Students **Association** was held on 24 October 1988 in Bucharest, the capital of Romania. The statements made on that occasion emphasised the importance of the United Nations contribution to and role in the **maintenance** of international peace and security and the solution of the *major* problems **facing** the modern world.

3. On the occasion of the two events, the Director of the United Nations **Information** Centre in Bucharest, Mr. Ottorino **Jannone**, read out a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. To **commemorate** United Nations Day, the **Romanian** Radio and Television Symphony Orchestra gave a concert to which the heads of diplomatic missions and United **Nations** offices in Bucharest were invited.

5. The **Romanian** mass media provided extensive **coverage** of these international events through dissemination of news and commentary highlighting their particular significance.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC **a/**

[Original: Russian]

[10 November 1988]

1. United Nations Day and Disarmament Week were the subject of a ceremonial **meeting of** representatives of the public held on 24 October in Kiev. The meeting, held in the October Cultural Centre, brought together representatives of industrial enterprises, scientific and cultural institutions, higher educational establishments of the capital of the Ukraine, members of the Ukrainian Republic and Kiev Committees for the Defence of Peace and of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Co-operation, and activists from the Soviet Peace Fund.

2. Opening the meeting, P. G. Kostyuk, President of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian **SSR**, observed that the United Nations, founded as a result of the victory over fascism and militarism, embodies the determination and striving of the peoples of the world to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war. The Soviet Union and other peace-loving States were present at the founding of this most authoritative international organisation, with whose activities the peoples of the world have linked their hopes for a better future and for mutually acceptable solutions to the many vital issues of the day. From the first days of the existence of the **United Nations**, our country has steadfastly striven to enhance the effectiveness of the Organisation in strengthening international security and averting the threat of **nuclear** war. The Ukrainian SSR, one of the founder States, plays an active part in United Nations activities.

3. A speech was made by A. M. Elenko, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR. Forty-three years ago, he said, the peoples of the planet, guided by the desire to live together in peace with one another as good neighbours and to unite their strength to maintain international peace and security, created that most authoritative and representative organisation, the United **Nations**. Thanks to the efforts of the representatives of the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Byelorussian SSR, it was possible to incorporate in its Charter those fundamental principles which created extensive opportunities for multilateral international co-operation.

a/ Attached to the present reply was a letter addressed to the **Secretary-General** by public figures of the city of Kiev, on 24 October 1988, to mark United Nations Day and the beginning of Disarmament Week. This letter is available for consultation at the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

4. Tracing the long and arduous path followed **by the** United Nations over the years of its existence, the speaker **emphasized** that the Organisation has become an inseparable part of the system of intra-State **relations**, and the most important means of solving acute **international** problems. Standing to its credit are a **sizeable** number of responsible political decisions on curbing the arms race, eliminating sources of military conflict and colonial and racist **oppression**, restructuring international economic relations and furthering international co-operation in the field of human rights.

5. It was observed at the meeting, however, that a period of confrontation, the protracted arms race and unilateral actions have greatly hampered the work of the United Nations and significantly **de-**acted from its effectiveness. Awareness of the critical situations in almost all spheres of international relations led to the search for new approaches and new political thinking. The understanding that a safe world can be built only by common efforts and by eliminating war from intra-State relations began to take shape. The essence of the new political thinking was reflected in the article by M. S. **Gorbachev** entitled "Reality and the guarantee of a safe world", in which, **inter alia**, he raised the question of the role of the United Nations in establishing a comprehensive system of international security and the conscientious regulation of international relations in a nuclear-free world.

6. The speaker went on to emphasize that the events of this year, which had had a beneficial effect on the world political situation, testified to the fact that that system is now taking definite shape and is becoming a part of practical international relations. With the entry into force of the Treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States on the Elimination of Their Intermediate- and Shorter-range Missiles, a start has been made **on** the elimination of an entire class of weapons of **mass** destruction. And although Soviet and American missiles constitute a **mere** 4 per cent of the total number of nuclear weapons, the start made on eliminating them indicates that mankind is in a real sense being saved **from** the most destructive **weapons of** war. Awaiting their turn are the elaboration of an agreement on a 50 per cent reduction in strategic offensive weapons accompanied by **continued** compliance with the ARM Treaty, the conclusion of a convention on **the** banning of chemical weapons, the cessation of nuclear tests, the reduction of conventional weapons and the limitation of naval activities. In this advance towards a nuclear-free and non-violent world, the United Nations has an irreplaceable and unique role to play.

7. The encouraging trends related to the new political thinking and the enhanced vitality of the United Nations have also contributed to the solution of the situation relating to Afghanistan, the cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq conflict, and the discernible progress made in **removing sources** of tension in the Middle East, South-West Asia, Southern Africa, Cyprus and Western Sahara.

8. The **new political** thinking, so convincingly and impressively demonstrated by the Soviet leadership, has met with approval from the broadest sectors of international public opinion. And that is only natural. It is precisely the approach needed in the nuclear and space age in order to respond to the interests of mankind as a whole and to the question of its survival and progress. This has

also been underscored in the statements by many delegates to the forty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly, now being held in New

9. The speaker observed that the representatives of our Republic!, together with those of the USSR, the Byelorussian SSR and the other socialist countries, have from the very first days of the existence of the United Nations actively participated in its work and thereby helped to solve the pressing problems of our time.

10. In their statements to the gathering, V. K. Roval, a spinner at the Kiev Khimvolokno Production Combine, retired Major-General L. A. Qovorukhin, Vice-Chairman of the Kiev City Committee for the Defence of Peace and Hero of the Soviet Union, and Elena Matyukhina, a student at the Kiev Technological Institute for Light Industry, observed that with the concerted efforts of the peoples of the world it will be possible to protect life on our planet and to avert a nuclear disaster. They emphasized that the peace-loving policy steadily and consistently followed by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and by the Soviet State meets with the full support and approval of Soviet people and progressively-minded people around the world.

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

12. The participants in the meeting adopted a letter addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It was stressed in the letter that the public of the Soviet Ukraine advocates the all-round enhancing of the authority and effectiveness of the United Nations, the strengthening of its political, legal and moral status and the democratization of its activities. Born of the desire of States for co-operation, the Organization can count on the most active and vigorous support on our part in all its activities directed towards the maintenance of a safe and non-violent world.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[24 July 1989]

1. In 1988, as in past years, the observance of Disarmament Week received a great deal of attention in the Soviet Union as an important means of linking international society with the efforts to strengthen peace, and of encouraging a broad, non-confrontational dialogue on ways to guarantee the security of all countries by political means with the help of the authority and capabilities of the United Nations.

2. The days of Disarmament Week in the USSR were filled with a wide variety of events.

3. The opening of the Week was marked by meetings and rallies devoted to United Nations Day. They took place in Moscow, Kiev, Minsk and many other cities of the Soviet Union. At those meetings, messages and appeals to the United Nations were adopted expressing support of the efforts of the unique Organization to ensure a lasting peace and international security, and the desire to build a nuclear-weapon-free and non-violent world and for the development of constructive dialogue between all Governments in the *spirit* of now political thinking.

4. On 24 October meetings in defence of peace were held to mark the opening of Disarmament Week: in Tbilisi, with the participation of members of a delegation from the Southeastern Peace Council of the State of Georgia (USA), in Rostov, with the participation of members of the regional peace committee and Peace Fund branch. In Kiev a meeting of activists of the anti-war movement and the public was held.

5. In the Moldavian SSR a showing of anti-war films was organized for Disarmament Week in the film theatres and meetings were held in enterprises in a number of cities.

6. Mass rallies and demonstrations of peace supporters also took place in the cities of Frunze, Omsk, Duchanbe, Kaunas, Amkhabade, Ivano-Frankovsk, Klaipeda, Minsk, Noril'sk, Tallinn and many other cities,

7. In the Komi Autonomous SSR on 24 October an exhibition of drawings by American schoolchildren was opened; in Nikolaev, a youth meeting was held at the shipyard to mark the beginning of the peace march in the Nikolaev region. A children's drawings competition on the theme of "Drawings for Peace" was held in the cities of Roetov and Vilnius. A "peace vigil" was organized in the Chelyabinskiy youth collective of the tractor plant. In Donetsk youth rallies were held with the participation of activists of the youth organization of the German Democratic Republic under the slogan "Disarmament Week for Disarmament". Representatives of foreign public organizations and movements and foreign students and tourists also took an active part in a whole series of Soviet events marking Disarmament Week.

8. The country's artistic and scientific community also contributed to marking the Week. A conference for supporters of the movement for peace and friendship between peoples held at Minsk with the participation of well-known Byelorussian writers, a "Physicians for Peace" rally held at Kanna, a special session of the "Georgian Physicians for Peace" association, and a regional festival for the authors of political songs in Chersoa were only a few of the events organized.

9. In a whole series of the country's cities concerts and theatrical events were held, and the proceeds donated to the Soviet Peace Fund. Many Soviet citizens made contributions from their earnings to the Peace Fund.

10. Disarmament Week received wide coverage in the Soviet media. Reports were devoted to the subject on Soviet television and radio, and newspapers and magazines published a series of articles and reports on activities connected with Disarmament Week.

11. Disarmament Week and the other activities carried out in connection with the United Nations World Disarmament Campaign demonstrate the Soviet public's very widespread support for the efforts of the United Nations in this very important part of its work. The Soviet Union is convinced that to reduce weapons stockpiles to a minimum, to maintain stability and strengthen general security, is an unprecedentedly difficult but historically unavoidable task which can and must be accomplished through the joint efforts of all States and peoples with the active participation of the United Nations. The readiness of Soviet people to do everything possible to further this goal was hoavily underlined by the Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR, which affirmed the peace-loving principles on which the country's foreign policy will be based in coming years and established constitutional and legal machinery for the formulation and conduct of foreign policy.

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, the Disarmament Week in 1988 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 28 October, at its 16th meeting, during which statements were made by the Chairman of the Committee, the Secretary-General, a Vice-President of the General Assembly, Ambassador Dragoslav Pejić (Yugoslavia), on behalf of the President of the General Assembly, and representatives of the five Regional Groups. The speakers noted, among other things, the attainment of a significantly improved political climate, which held promise for further progress in the disarmament sphere. Another achievement was the entry into force of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Nuclear Missiles (INF Treaty), which had been accompanied by tangible progress in another area, namely, the success of the United Nations in setting in motion various processes and diplomatic activities for bringing peace to troubled regions in the world. It was stated that the significance of the INF Treaty lay in moving the question of arms reduction from the visionary to the practical realm. Other promising developments included prospects for an early conclusion of a treaty on a 50 per cent reduction and the limitation of strategic offensive arms and talks on the limitation and eventually the cessation of nuclear testing, as well as the conclusion of a chemical weapons convention.

4. An NGO forum on chemical weapons was held on 27 October 1988. The Forum was opened by the Chairman of the NGO Committee and chaired by the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs. It focused on two questions: "What can be done to prevent further use of chemical weapons?" and "What still has to be done to complete the chemical weapons convention and how long will it take?" Panelists included Ambassador Max Friederichsdorf (United States), Rüdiger Lüdewig (Federal Republic of Germany), Pablo Macedo (Mexico), Ambassador Pierre Morel (France), Ambassador Yuri Nasarkin (USSR) and Ambassador Chuoei Yamada (Japan). Respondents on behalf of the non-governmental organisation community were: Gordon Burck (Federation of American Scientists, Washington, D.C.) and Kyle Olson (Chemical Manufacturers Association, Washington, D.C.). The Forum concluded with a discussion period during which delegates and representatives of non-governmental organisations and the media made comments and addressed questions to the panelists. Some 150 representatives of non-governmental organisations, members of the diplomatic community and staff members of the Organisation attended the forum.

B. United Nations Office at Geneva

5. Within the framework of Disarmament Week, the Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs prepared an exhibit in the Palais des Nations containing disarmament publications, posters, collection of United Nations stamps on disarmament since 1945, photos of petitions addressed to the World Disarmament Conference of 1932 (the Geneva Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments) and titles of disarmament treaties and conventions already concluded. In addition, the Geneva Branch provided assistance to the United Nations and Related Agencies Staff Movement for Disarmament and Peace in organizing the following events: a poster exhibition and a conference/debate on "What do scientists from Pugwash and Physicians from the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War think of humanity's chances of survival?" The debate covered not only nuclear arms, but also chemical weapons and the role of public opinion in advancing work in the field of disarmament.

C. United Nations information centres and services

6. In observance of Disarmament Week 1988 a great variety of commemorative events and activities were organized throughout the world by United Nations information centres and services, 1/ 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

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

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. In particular, the Centre at Dhaka held several briefings non-governmental organisations as well as arranged public functions and seminars; the Geneva Service helped to organise a special exhibit to mark the Week; the Lima Centre hosted a conference on "Conflict zones, peace and development"; the Centre in Moscow acted as a co-ordinating centre for meetings and rallies held in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics during the Week; the Rabat Centre marked United Nations Day and Disarmament Week by numerous information programmes with the support of officials, the media, non-governmental organisations and educational institutions; and the Centre in Tunis organised an exhibition in collaboration with the Ministry of Defence of Tunisia.

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

9. 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 organisations.

10. 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 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

11. In paragraph 5 of resolution 43/78 G, the General Assembly invited international non-governmental organisations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken in that connection. The following non-governmental organisations have informed the Department for Disarmament Affairs of activities they carried out in observance of Disarmament Week 1988 I

Bahai'i Community of Bad-Vöslau

International Union of Students

Le nouvel Humanisme

Mongolian Association for the United Nations

Union des femmes françaises

Union internationale des syndicats de travailleurs de l'énergie

United Nations and Related Agencies Staff Movement for Disarmament and Peace

United Nations Association in the USSR

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