Fortieth session
Agenda item 65 (1)

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

CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION .......................................................... 3
II. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS ................... 4

Australia ................................................................. 4
Bulgaria ................................................................. 5
Cuba ...................................................................... 6
Czechoslovakia .......................................................... 6
Finland ................................................................. 8
German Democratic Republic ........................................... 9
Germany, Federal Republic of .......................................... 12
Mexico ................................................................. 14
Mongolia ............................................................... 14
New Zealand .......................................................... 17

85-26095 1279r (E)
CONTENTS (continued)

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic .............................................. 18
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .............................................. 19
Viet Nam .......................................................... 21

III. UNITED NATIONS .......................................................... 21
    A. United Nations Headquarters ............................................ 21
    B. United Nations Office at Geneva ....................................... 23
    C. United Nations information centres and services .................. 23
    D. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development .............. 25
    E. United Nations Environment Programme .................................. 26
    F. United Nations Institute for Training and Research ............... 26
    G. United Nations University ............................................ 26

IV. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY .............................................. 26
    A. International Labour Organisation ..................................... 26
    B. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations .......... 28
    C. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization .......................... 29
    D. World Health Organization ............................................. 29
    E. International Atomic Energy Agency .................................... 30

V. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS .............................................. 31

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly as its tenth special session", adopted resolution 39/148 J of 17 December 1984, the operative part of which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

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

"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. Expresses serious concern over the continued escalation of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and the imminent danger of its extension into outer space which gravely jeopardizes international peace and security and increases the danger of outbreak of a nuclear war;

"4. Stresses the important role of the mass media in acquainting the world public with the aims of Disarmament Week and measures undertaken within its framework;

"5. Recommends to all States that they observe Disarmament Week in 1985 in close connection with the celebrations of the fortieth anniversary of the Foundation of the United Nations and the International Youth Year, as well as with other commemorative dates;

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

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

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

"9. Further invites the Secretary-General to use the United Nations mass media as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;
10. **Requests** Governments to continue, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/71 D, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week;

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

2. Pursuant to paragraph 11 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.

II. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

AUSTRALIA

[Original: English]

[12 April 1985]

1. Australia marked Disarmament Week in 1984 with both governmental and non-governmental activities. A highlight was once more the presentation by the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hayden, of the annual Media Peace Prize for Australian media contributions to peace. The prize was initiated by the United Nations Association of Australia in 1979. In presenting the award at Macquarie University in Sydney on 23 October, Mr. Hayden said that the Australian Government had given the highest possible priority in its foreign policies to arms control and disarmament. Mr. Hayden also noted that Australia was committing considerable resources to its programme for the United Nations International Year of Peace in 1986.

2. To commemorate Disarmament Week, the Department of Foreign Affairs issued a special edition of its Disarmament Newsletter.

3. Australia has given and will continue to give full support to the objectives and activities of Disarmament Week. It was with regret, therefore, that Australia felt constrained to again abstain on the resolution on Disarmament Week (39/148 B) at the thirty-ninth Session of the General Assembly. Australia is concerned that such a resolution could result in important specialized agencies of the United Nations, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency, moving outside their areas of competence, thereby wasting scarce resources, duplicating activities and jeopardizing their technical, non-political functions. Australia is also concerned about possible totalitarian implications of the reference in the resolution to "mobilising world public opinion". Australia hopes that the sponsors of the relevant resolution will take these views into account and submit a resolution capable of attracting a consensus at the fortieth session of the General Assembly.
1. In response to the appeal made at the first special session devoted to disarmament, a week dedicated to promoting the goals of disarmament was widely observed in the People's Republic of Bulgaria in 1984. During the preparations for the week, elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week, the declaration proclaiming the decade of the 1980s the Second Disarmament Decade and the World Disarmament Campaign were taken into consideration.

2. To mark United Nations Day and Disarmament Week, public assemblies and meetings were held in Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna and other cities and villages in Bulgaria. At the ceremonial meeting in Sofia, a telegram to the United Nations Secretary-General on the occasion of United Nations Day was adopted.

3. May was proclaimed by Bulgarian youth a month of campaigning for peace and disarmament and for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Balkan peninsula. In November, a meeting of young authors from the Balkan countries was held in Sofia on the topic "Peace, friendship and co-operation, and the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone".

4. On the initiative of the Bulgarian youth, a petition was announced and an Appeal to the Youth of the Balkan Countries was adopted, which called for co-operation to preserve and strengthen peace, achieve disarmament and transform the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

5. Many international meetings dedicated to the struggle for peace and disarmament were organized in July and October 1984 in the Georgy Dimitrov International Youth Centre at the Black Sea resort of Primorsko. For example, on the joint initiative of the International Federation of Women and the Committee of the Bulgarian Women's Movement, a "School for Peace" was held from 5 to 15 June, with the participation of women's organizations from Europe, the United States and Canada.

6. On the Bulgari-Greek frontier, there was also the second meeting of representatives of the women's movements of both countries, aimed at the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and at promoting peace, co-operation and mutual understanding.

7. In May, a meeting of the leaders of women's organizations and movements of the socialist countries was held in Sofia. One of the main topics of discussion was the struggle for peace and disarmament.

8. On the initiative of the Bulgarian Peace Committee, meetings and conferences took place during which the Bulgarian public expressed its support for and readiness to co-operate in maintaining and strengthening peace and averting nuclear war.
9. The mass media of the People's Republic of Bulgaria gave extensive coverage to United Nations Day and Disarmament Week. The Union of Bulgarian Artists organized exhibitions dedicated to the struggle for peace and disarmament. A number of new books, studies and articles on disarmament problems were once again published in the People's Republic of Bulgaria in 1984.

10. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is firmly determined to continue to pursue its foreign policy, based on the principles of peace and co-operation and to do everything in its power to ensure the implementation of effective measures aimed at averting nuclear war and achieving general and complete disarmament under strict international supervision.

CUBA

[Original: Spanish]

[6 May 1985]

1. The Government of the Republic of Cuba, which attaches the highest importance to problems of disarmament, organized activities to disseminate information on the subject through the various national agencies.

2. Short films were broadcast on the national television network and the television and radio news bulletins reported on the activities conducted throughout the world against the arms race, and for peace and disarmament.

3. Two Cuban newspapers with the widest circulation, Granma, which is the official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba, and Juventud Rebelde, published a number of articles which covered such subjects as the link between disarmament and development, the arms race and the warlike policy of the present United States administration.

4. The non-governmental organizations of Cuba organized several well attended conferences on peace and disarmament.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]

[6 June 1985]

1. The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic actively strives for the solutions of the most pressing issues of the present times, i.e. averting nuclear war, preventing militarization of outer space, gradually proceeding to general and complete disarmament and strengthening peace and security in the world.

2. It is with a view to elaborating these ideas and carrying them through that delegations of Czechoslovakia participate in the work of the relevant international disarmament forums of both regional and global nature. This is proved by the constructive participation of Czechoslovakia in the Vienna talks on mutual
reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, in the Stockholm
Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and on Disarmament in
Europe and also in the Geneva Conference on Disarmament and in deliberations on
disarmament within the United Nations, including its two special sessions devoted
to the problem of disarmament. Activity in this field is developed also
by the Czechoslovak group within the Interparliamentary Union. Yet, the Government
of Czechoslovakia is aware of the fact that without the participation of the
broadest strata of the population, this activity would not meet with such response
and support which are essential for it to be effective. Therefore, the
Czechoslovak Government fully supported the proclamation of the World Disarmament
Campaign at the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly
devoted to disarmament, in 1982. The funds granted by the Government of
Czechoslovakia for that purpose, amounting to 300,000 Czechoslovak crowns, are
being gradually used.

3. In reply to resolution 39/148 J, some of the most important activities aimed
at publicizing the purposes of Disarmament Week proclaimed by the first special
session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament which took
place on the territory of Czechoslovakia in 1984 are reported below.

4. The Czechoslovak Peace Committee stated in its resolution that events
organized on the occasion of Disarmament Week all over the Republic were attended
by more than one million citizens. The total number of those events amounted to
215, excluding numerous peace marches, exhibitions and competitions featuring peace
and disarmament. A number of institutions in Czechoslovakia have included the word
peace in their names. Forty-nine awards of honour were conferred within those
institutions for participation in the peace movement.

5. On 22 October 1985, a rally of citizens and students took place in Ústí
and Orlíci after which a resolution was sent to the Czechoslovak Peace Committee.
Other rallies were held in Bukovany, on 23 October at the Znojmo State Farm; on
26 October, roses "Pax" from the Unified Agricultural Co-operative at Túrcany were
symbolically handed over to Lidice - a village razed by the Nazis in the Second
World War. Afterwards, a solemn ceremony was held in Lidice itself. Disarmament
Week was observed also at a rally of Unified Agricultural Co-operative workers at
Senica na Slané on 30 October. On 31 October a peace rally was held at the Kablo
Kladno works. On 24 October the Central Committee of the Union of Women issued a
declaration on disarmament and in support of peace.

6. In the Prague Carolinum, the historical building of Charles University, "Days
of Physicians against Nuclear War" took place on 26-28 October, attended by leading
representatives of the State, the Government and the Federal Assembly and other
official personalities. The major address was delivered by J. Prokopec, Minister
of Health of Czechoslovakia. At the conclusion of the event, the participants
adopted a declaration of the Czechoslovak movement of physicians against nuclear
war.

7. This was just a brief review of the main activities organized on the occasion
of Disarmament Week. In view of the fact that the policy of peace, as set forth
most recently by the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia
constitutes an integral part of the Czechoslovak foreign policy, there is no need
to mention all the programmes concerning the problems of disarmament prepared by the Czechoslovak mass media. Practically every day, Czechoslovak citizens can obtain information on the latest developments and on the policy of States in deliberations on disarmament issues.

8. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will continue its active endeavour aimed at concluding concrete legal documents which would reduce the risk of war, strengthen peace and make it possible to proceed to disarmament. It will also continue to extend support to the efforts exerted in this respect by the United Nations in accordance with its Charter.

9. The Czechoslovak peace movement, together with international non-governmental organizations, is already preparing other important events to be held during Disarmament Week. They will undoubtedly meet, as it was in the past years, with great interest of the Czechoslovak public. Increased attention will be paid to them in the Czechoslovak mass media.

FINLAND

[Original: English]

[2 May 1985]

1. The Government of Finland welcomed the original decision by the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, to proclaim the week starting on 24 October as Disarmament Week. It also welcomed the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign adopted by the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, including the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed. To promote the objectives of Disarmament Week, the Government of Finland continued in 1984 its activities of previous years to focus public opinion on and to increase public understanding of the urgent tasks in the field of disarmament.

2. The bulk of the activities of Disarmament Week in 1984 was organized by independent civic groups and bodies, which have a non-governmental status. The most important of these bodies were represented in a broadly based Civic Committee of Disarmament Week, which was charged with organization and co-ordination responsibilities.

3. Disarmament Week was observed in Finland from 21 to 28 October 1984, under themes related to disarmament in general, nuclear-weapon-free zones and the relation between disarmament and development. The Civic Committee organized an exhibition entitled: "Nuclear arms - a threat to the whole world" from 10 to 28 October in Helsinki. The opening ceremony of the exhibition was addressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

4. The Civic Committee organized a lecture on the militarization of outer space and a seminar on security issues in the Nordic. Peace marches and occasions in worker places and schools were arranged throughout the country.
5. In addition to dissemination of information by press, radio and television, the Civic Committee on Disarmament Week published its own paper and distributed posters depicting Disarmament Week.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Original: English]

[14 March 1985]

1. The "Week Devoted to Fostering Disarmament" proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly at its first special session devoted to disarmament, was observed in the German Democratic Republic from 24 to 31 October 1984.

2. On thousands of occasions at enterprises, schools and various institutions, millions of people gave renewed expression to their ardent commitment to peace and their will to spare no effort, for the sake of securing peace and disarmament, to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. Central issues in these activities were the prevention of the militarization of outer space, the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, the demands for a nuclear test ban, the cessation of the nuclear arms race and disarmament.

3. At the ninth plenary session of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, emphasized: "The peace movement of the German Democratic Republic enjoys the benefit of being able to pursue its activities in a State whose ideas and objectives are identical with its own. It is not only respected by this State but is given vigorous support in its activities. There is no doubt that especially in the aggravated international situation prevailing now, it is imperative to mobilize the world public for the defence of peace and to work together with all those who share our view that a nuclear holocaust is the main threat facing humanity. What is required in our time is a world-wide coalition of common sense and realism against the mad policies of nuclear super-armament, which are endangering all mankind."

4. An advisory council for issues related to outer space was established at the Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic before the commencement of the United Nations Disarmament Week. At its founding session the participants reaffirmed, mindful of their responsibilities as scientists, physicians, Christians and journalists, that they would dedicate all their knowledge and strength to outlawing the use of force in outer space. Professor Heinz Stiller, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the German Democratic Republic and head of the new body, underlined that it was the need of the moment to prevent the militarization of outer space planned by the United States of America by forming a broad front in the struggle for the safeguarding of peace. In the discussion it was explained how the advisory council, serving as a platform for a constructive exchange of views, could make its contribution in support of the great number of activities pursued by the German Democratic Republic peace movement for the maintenance of peace and for
disarmament. Among others, the advisory council includes the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the German Democratic Republic and the Joint Disarmament Commission of the Christian Peace Conference/Gossen Mission.

5. Another advisory council at the Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic, one dealing with a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons, was established in October. Before the advisory council, whose ranks include scientists, members of the medical profession, Christians, writers and journalists, Werner Ruempel, First Vice-President of the Peace Council, emphasized that the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe was the greatest challenge facing all peace forces at the present time. The chairman of the advisory council, Professor Karlheinz Lohs, who is director of the research unit for chemical toxicology at the Academy of Sciences of the German Democratic Republic, pointed out that, in the shadow of their immense nuclear weapon stockpiles, the United States of America and other NATO countries were pushing forward, at enormous expenses, also the chemical arms build-up by introducing binary weapons. It was therefore necessary to enforce the prohibition of all weapons of mass destruction by concluding agreements and taking practical steps without delay.

6. A function of the Presidium of the League for the United Nations of the German Democratic Republic held in Berlin on 24 October 1984, was dedicated to United Nations Day and the commencement of the United Nations Week Devoted to Fostering Disarmament. It was attended by Bernhard Neugebauer, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the German Democratic Republic, public figures and representatives of the Peace Council. In his address, the President of the League, Professor Gerhard Hahn, reaffirmed the determination of the German Democratic Republic to join all peace forces in standing up against the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, for détente and peaceful coexistence. In a statement on Disarmament Week, the executive committee of the League emphasizes its resolve to work together with all forces concerned for peace to avert the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and to direct international relations onto the paths of détente and peaceful coexistence.

"We call on the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly to give priority in their efforts to urgent action for the prevention of a nuclear war.

"What is required is most of all:

The renunciation by all nuclear-weapon States of the first use of nuclear weapons,

A freeze on nuclear weapon stocks in quantitative and qualitative terms,

An agreement on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapon tests,

The prevention of the militarization of outer space.

/...
"We welcome the efforts made by the Government of the German Democratic Republic within the United Nations, aimed at preventing a nuclear war, halting the arms race and achieving disarmament. They are consistent with the peace policies that have been pursued by our State since its foundation 35 years ago and have been inspired by the objective to do everything so that never again a war will emanate from German soil."

7. The traditional solidarity bazaars sponsored by the journalists' union in Berlin and in many county and district capitals of the German Democratic Republic were major activities to promote peace. They were attended by hundreds of thousands of citizens; in Berlin alone more than 300,000 at the bazaar manifested their deeply felt solidarity, renewing their pledge to do everything, now more than ever, to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno and to safeguard peace.

8. Over 200,000 Berliners gathered in a big rally on the occasion of the International Day to Commemorate the Victims of Fascist Terror and Day of Action against Fascism and War. The banners and placards carried along by the working people of Berlin showed their readiness to make all efforts for the protection of peace and for the continued growth of the German Democratic Republic in strength and in all fields: "Now more than ever" - "Struggle for peace and disarmament", "Rid Europe of NATO's first-strike weapons", and "For a coalition of common sense against the policy of confrontation". Addressing the rally, Horst Sindermann, Member of the Politbureau of the SED Central Committee and President of the Peoples Chamber of the German Democratic Republic pointed to the dangers arising from the imperialist policies of superarmament and confrontation, to which the policy of peaceful coexistence was the only alternative. Rallies were held in all county capitals of the German Democratic Republic to mark the occasion.

9. To observe the United Nations Disarmament Week, thousands of people, among them many youngsters, gathered for peace rallies in a large number of towns of the German Democratic Republic. Having chosen as their motto: "35 years of German Democratic Republic - 35 years of struggle for disarmament, détente and peaceful coexistence, against nuclear genocide", they reaffirmed their commitment to peace and understanding among peoples.

10. Scientists and physicians in the German Democratic Republic support the proposals on the peaceful use of outer space submitted by the Soviet Union within the United Nations framework and at the bilateral level. They firmly reject all plans for the militarization of outer space. That position was emphasized at the conclusion of the United Nations Disarmament Week, when members of the committee on issues related to the maintenance of peace and disarmament, which is affiliated to the Academy of Sciences of the German Democratic Republic, and of the committee "Physicians of the German Democratic Republic for the prevention of a nuclear war" came together for a joint meeting in Berlin.

11. The Week Devoted to Fostering Disarmament was widely covered in the mass media of the German Democratic Republic. The national press published more than 200 correspondents' reports, commentaries and major news items. The four biggest newspapers of the German Democratic Republic devoted more than 40 items to the topics of United Nations Disarmament Week and the disarmament debate of the United
Nations General Assembly. Apart from their regular news programmes, radio stations in the German Democratic Republic broadcast a total of 180 minutes of correspondents' reports and commentaries. Television carried 79 items related to the preparation for, and observance of Disarmament Week, including 59 detailed spoken news items, 15 film reports and 5 factual accounts of interviews. Prominence was given to accounts of the progress of the United Nations disarmament debate and to several reports by United Nations correspondents on this debate, with the United Nations television service rendering substantial assistance. Among others, the press, radio and television widely covered the function of the Presidium of the League for the United Nations of the German Democratic Republic on the occasion of United Nations Day and the commencement of Disarmament Week in Berlin on 24 October 1984. The speech of the President of the League, Professor Gerhard Hahn, was published by the press, including the "Foreign Affairs Bulletin", which is the organ of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic. Coverage was also given to an interview of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN), the General German News Agency, with Professor Max Schmidt, Vice-President of the Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic, on the holding of peace rallies and meetings in the German Democratic Republic as well as on activities of peace movements in all parts of the world.

12. The wide response to Disarmament Week in the German Democratic Republic has shown that its people share the objectives of this important United Nations initiative. The German Democratic Republic will continue to give its active support to the "Week Devoted to Fostering Disarmament".

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

[Original: English]

[25 April 1985]

1. In the Federal Republic of Germany, an intensive public discussion takes place on all issues concerning peace, security and disarmament. This discussion is conducted under entirely free conditions. It is made possible by the unrestricted availability of and free access to all information. It is fostered by the personal interest of individuals as well as by numerous non-governmental organizations. In addition, an important supporting role devolves on the extensive Federal Government contributions, in line with the aims of the United Nations, to information, explanation and education on these subjects.

2. This continuous free discussion, permitting all opinions to be expressed and covering the whole spectrum of security problems, has repeatedly proved its worth.

3. The prerequisite for such a discussion was and still is the sound democratic foundations of the Federal Republic of Germany. The chief element of these foundations is the unwavering belief of the German public in the inseparability of peace and freedom.

/...
4. We have learned this lesson not least from the bitter experiences of German history. In his address to the German Bundestag on 27 February 1985 presenting the Federal Government report on the state of the nation in divided Germany, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl stated the following:

"It is particularly the 40th anniversary of the 8th of May 1945 which reminds us Germans most cogently of the valuable asset that freedom constitutes and of the responsibility for preserving peace and freedom."

5. Only a completely free discussion of the complex security issues can ensure that one-sided views which ignore the security requirements of others do not gain the upper hand but that all aspects of security are seen and considered.

6. The comprehensive security doctrine of the Federal Government, whose supreme goal is to preserve and secure peace, should also be seen against this background of free discussion. This doctrine is based on the realization that in the age of nuclear weapons, war can no longer be an instrument of politics and that the comprehensive ban on the threat or use of force must be observed by all States; that the weapons available should therefore serve only the purpose of defence and the prevention of every kind of war; that no side should seek superiority; that the key to secure and lasting peace lies in negotiations leading to balanced and verifiable disarmament and thereby to stable peace with fewer weapons.

7. On 26 September 1984, in his address to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs formulated this aim as follows: "That means above all that negotiations must take place. This principle must apply everywhere and in respect of all weapons. No weapons system must be excepted. No one may consider only his own security interests; the legitimate security interests of others must also be acknowledged. No one may seek security at the expense of others."

8. The Federal Government has explicitly welcomed the resumption of the arms control negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. It fully supports the agreed negotiating aims, which are in the interests of all nations. The Federal Government hopes that these negotiations, which are a vital element of the overall efforts to achieve arms control and disarmament, will lead to tangible results, so that nuclear arsenals can be cut drastically, so that by means of foresighted arms control, an arms race in space can be prevented and a stable strategic balance created that will ensure lasting peace.

9. The Federal Government advocates increased efforts by the international community to move closer towards the goal of securing world-wide peace. To this end, it is particularly important that the multilateral discussion be kept open for all aspects of security and for all legitimate security interests of the participants. This effort gave rise to the initiative taken at the last United Nations General Assembly by the Federal Republic of Germany and several friendly States on the subject of the prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters. The Federal Government considers it necessary that the discussion on the central topic of the prevention of war should be continued in a constructive manner in this fortieth year of the United Nations existence.

/...
1. Within the framework of the Week devoted to promoting disarmament goals, from 24 to 31 October 1984, several activities were carried out in Mexico to inform the public about the dangers which the arms race poses to the survival of mankind.

2. On 24 October, at a ceremony held in the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs to observe United Nations Day and also to initiate Disarmament Week, a postage stamp was cancelled in the presence of senior officials of the Government of Mexico.

3. Likewise, films such as "The Day After", by the North American producer Nicholas Meyer; "In the Mind of Men", produced by the United Nations; "Hiroshima, mon Amour", by the French producer Alain Resnais; and "The Cranes are Flying", by the Soviet producer, Mikhail Kalatosov were broadcast on television and in the auditorium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

4. During the Week, two round-table meetings were held on the subjects of "Peace, disarmament and development" and "Facing the nuclear threat", in the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs and on television, respectively, in which eminent persons from public and academic life took part. These included the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the Conference on Disarmament and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1982, Ambassador Emeritus Alfonso García Robles. The purpose of holding the round-table meetings was to encourage public debate on peace, security and disarmament by providing objective information on the subject.

5. In addition, seminars, symposiums and conferences were held in universities throughout the country on a number of topics, such as "Disarmament and development", "Disarmament and the new international economic order", "The international weapons trade" and "The arms race and the developing countries", together with photographic exhibitions on subjects related to disarmament.

6. By these means, the Government of Mexico is showing once again the importance it attaches to mobilizing public opinion in support of disarmament and world peace.

MONGOLIA

[Original: Russian]

[26 December 1984]

1. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/183 L, paragraph 5, of 20 December 1983, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic provides the following information concerning the observance of Disarmament Week from 24 to 31 October 1984.

/...
2. Disarmament Week, as in previous years, was widely observed in the Mongolian People's Republic. In the preparation of events devoted to Disarmament Week, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic took into account the proposals and ideas contained in the model programme for Disarmament Week prepared by the Secretary-General (A/34/436).

3. Events were organized during Disarmament Week to broaden knowledge and understanding of the goals and tasks of disarmament and the efforts of the United Nations to preserve and strengthen peace and the security of peoples and to halt the arms race. Measures were also taken to acquaint the public with Mongolia's participation in the work of the United Nations.

4. Disarmament Week, as one of the major instruments linking the mass anti-war movement with United Nations efforts to preserve and strengthen international peace and achieve disarmament, acquires increasing importance today, when the international situation has become sharply exacerbated through the fault of the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

5. At the beginning of Disarmament Week, the Mongolian Association for the United Nations issued an appeal calling upon the public of its own country, all progressive forces of the world and all people of good will to unite their efforts and further intensify the joint struggle against the threat of nuclear war and for peace, security and disarmament.

6. The appeal expressed full support for the constructive initiatives of the socialist countries aimed at protecting peace on earth. A high appraisal was given to the important new Soviet proposals submitted for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, on the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes for the benefit of mankind and on the inadmissibility of the policy of State terrorism and any actions by States aimed at undermining the socio-political system in other sovereign States.

7. The Mongolian public expressed strong approval for their Government's initiative - the draft declaration on the right of peoples to peace - which was submitted for consideration at the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

8. The appeal stresses that, in the present troubled times, political realism, responsibility for the destiny of the world and a concrete contribution to the struggle against the threat of nuclear war must be the duty of every State Member of the United Nations.

9. The Mongolian Peace Committee issued a statement resolutely condemning the aggressive policy of confrontation pursued by the United States and its allies of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

10. The Mongolian public expressed its deep concern about the build-up of military armaments, especially nuclear weapons, by the United States in certain parts of Asia.

/...
11. Declaring their full support for the appeal of the Mongolian Association for the United Nations, Mongolian peace advocates expressed their readiness to co-ordinate their efforts even more actively with the struggle of peace-loving and progressive forces throughout the world for peace and disarmament.

12. On 23 October, the Mongolian Peace Committee and the Mongolian Association for the United Nations organized a press conference attended by representatives of the central press and information organs, foreign journalists and press attachés of the diplomatic missions in Ulan Bator. Statements were made at the press conference with regard to the position of the Mongolian Government on many disarmament questions, the views of the Mongolian public on the problems of preventing the militarization of outer space and the public movement in Asia opposed to military blocs and bases.

13. On 25 October, a joint meeting of representatives of Mongolian public organizations was held for Disarmament Week in Ulan Bator. Industrial and office workers, scientists and representatives of trade unions and youth organizations spoke at the meeting.

14. The participants in the meeting resolutely urged the United States administration and its allies to stop the arms race immediately and abandon plans for the militarization of outer space.

15. They reaffirmed their unanimous support for the efforts and peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war and strengthening peace and the security of peoples. The speakers noted that the Mongolian public fully endorses and supports the whole range of measures proposed by the Soviet Union for the reduction and eventual complete elimination of nuclear weapons. In this regard, support was expressed for the Declaration by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania, calling upon all the nuclear Powers to halt the build-up of nuclear weapons and begin the reduction of their arsenals.

16. The speakers expressed deep concern and alarm regarding the increase of tension in Asia. They pointed out the immediate relevance of the steps being undertaken by the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic aimed at helping to preserve peace on the Asian continent, and particularly its initiative to conclude a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between the States of Asia and the Pacific.

17. Emphasis was laid on the exceptional importance of intensifying the struggle of the Asian public against the transformation of certain parts of Asia into bridgeheads for American nuclear weapons and in favour of the establishment of zones of peace and nuclear-weapon-free zones on the continent and in its surrounding waters.

18. During the observance of Disarmament Week, the central and local press organs published many articles and commentaries on disarmament questions and the work of the United Nations in that field.

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19. In particular, the newspaper Ühen, the central organ of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian Government, published an editorial entitled "In the struggle for disarmament" and articles entitled "The Mongolian People's Republic and the international community", "The Mongolian People's Republic in the struggle for disarmament", "Journalists in the struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear war", and other materials.

20. Other central newspapers and magazines published the appeal of the Mongolian Association for the United Nations, the statement of the Mongolian Peace Committee, articles and other reports.

21. On radio and television, discussions and exchanges of views on disarmament questions were organized with the participation of scientists and commentators, and interviews with representatives of various professions were also broadcast. In particular, a television round-table discussion was held on the topic "Nuclear war, its moral, ecological and biological consequences".

22. Radio and television broadcast reports on various events held in foreign countries for Disarmament Week.

23. Lectures and talks on disarmament questions and the efforts being undertaken within the framework of the United Nations in this vitally important area were organized during Disarmament Week in industrial enterprises and establishments. In addition, the Mongolian Association for the United Nations and the Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge prepared for nation-wide distribution a special series of lectures about the United Nations and a lecture on matters of preventing the militarization of outer space.

24. All the speeches and publications emphasized the urgent need to hold constructive negotiations with the genuine intention of securing real measures to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament, and especially to limit and ultimately eliminate nuclear-missile weapons.

NEW ZEALAND

[Original: English]

[17 July 1985]

1. United Nations Day and the opening of Disarmament Week in 1984 were marked in New Zealand by addresses from the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Leader of the Opposition at a commemorative meeting organized by the United Nations Association in New Zealand.

2. As in previous years, the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs prepared a booklet on disarmament and arms control to mark Disarmament Week. The aim of the booklet is to disseminate factual information about disarmament and efforts to curb the arms race. The booklet gives an account of the state of multilateral and bilateral disarmament negotiations and also gives New Zealand perspective on major
disarmament issues. The booklet is available free of charge from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Copies of the booklet are distributed to Members of Parliament, the news media, public libraries, non-governmental organizations and members of the public. A copy of the booklet is attached. 3/

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[13 May 1985]

1. In accordance with the decision taken by the United Nations General Assembly at its first special session devoted to disarmament, Disarmament Week is celebrated every year in the Ukrainian SSR from 24 to 31 October. In 1984, this event was held during the period of commemoration of an important date in the life of the Ukrainian people - the fortieth anniversary of the liberation of the Ukrainian SSR from the German Fascist invaders - and also at the time of preparations to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of victory over fascism in the Second World War and the founding of the United Nations.

2. On 24 October 1984, a meeting of community representatives was held in Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian SSR, to inaugurate Disarmament Week and celebrate United Nations Day. Representatives of the Ukrainian capital's industrial enterprises, scientific establishments and institutions of higher education, members of the Soviet, Ukrainian and Kiev Peace Committees and of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Co-operation, and activists of the Soviet Peace Fund took part in the proceedings.

3. It was noted at the meeting that, by virtue of the persistent efforts of the USSR, other socialist countries and all progressive forces, the United Nations had drawn up a whole range of important political documents, approved a considerable number of decisions on the most urgent problems of international relations, and adopted measures for the prevention and elimination of hotbeds of conflict and tension and for the peaceful settlement of crises.

4. Participants in the meeting adopted a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The letter expresses their conviction that the world-wide celebration of United Nations Day and Disarmament Week will contribute to uniting the efforts of all peace-loving forces concerned for the fate of mankind.

5. An anti-war rally of many thousands of Kiev residents was held on the same day at the memorial complex opened on the site of a concentration camp where, during the years of temporary occupation of the Ukrainian capital, some 70,000 civilians and officers and men of the Soviet Army died at the hands of the Fascists.

6. Disarmament Week, held for the sixth time in the Ukrainian SSR, was marked by mass rallies and demonstrations, community meetings, marches and other mass anti-war actions. During this period, the Peace Fund received hundreds of thousands of roubles from Ukrainian working people. Traditional youth encounters
with veterans of the Great Patriotic War took place during the year to mark the
approaching fortieth anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people over fascism
and militarism.

7. In all, more than 20,000 different anti-war events were held during
Disarmament Week in many cities and villages of the Ukrainian SSR, inter alia, in
Donetsk, Kharkov, Odessa, Yalta, Lutsk, Uzhgorod, Tokmak and Bogorodichi. The
participants, who numbered approximately 10 million, adopted letters and appeals to
the Secretary-General of the United Nations and delegates to the thirty-ninth
session of the General Assembly. These call for every effort to be taken to end
the nuclear arms race and eliminate the danger which threatens the globe. Envoys
from the fraternal socialist countries and representatives of the general public of
other States also signed many such documents.

8. The mass information media of the Ukrainian SSR gave extensive coverage to the
celebration of United Nations Day and Disarmament Week. Great attention was
devoted to the main purpose of the United Nations - that of preventing the threat
of war and ensuring peace and security. The central and local press, television
and radio of the Ukrainian SSR systematically covered the proceedings of the
thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, the important Soviet initiatives
which were at the centre of attention, and the participation of the delegation of
the Ukrainian SSR in the work of the session.

9. The celebration of United Nations Day and Disarmament Week in the
Ukrainian SSR again forcefully demonstrated the full support of the working people
of the Soviet Ukraine for the peace-loving foreign policy of the Communist Party of
the Soviet Union and the Soviet State, their firm determination not to permit a
nuclear catastrophe and their ardent solidarity with all fighters for peace.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[8 May 1985]

1. In 1984, as in previous years, considerable attention was given to Disarmament
Week in the Soviet Union. Throughout the Week, under the slogans "The
militarization of outer space is a threat to all mankind", "No to nuclear weapons
anywhere in the world", "For general and complete disarmament", "Let's curb the
arms race and defend détente and peace" and "For the unity of all anti-military
forces", mass demonstrations, rallies, peace watches, thematic evenings, peace days
and other public events took place in the USSR. The country's committees for the
defence of peace, together with other public organizations such as trade unions,
Komsomol, veterans', women's, and writers' organizations, sponsored more than
100,000 events, with the participation of 53 million people, in order to mark the
Week.

2. Disarmament Week was inaugurated in Moscow on 24 October with a public meeting
devoted to United Nations Day and the Week, in which the most active members of
the United Nations Association of the USSR took part. The participants addressed a
letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, emphasizing the need further to intensify public efforts to prevent an arms race in outer space, to remove the threat of nuclear war and to consolidate peace and the security of peoples. A mass anti-war meeting was held in Moscow on 26 October. The speakers included S. E. Savitskaya, the Soviet aviator and cosmonaut, and twice Hero of the Soviet Union, the writer G. A. Borovik, the Deputy Chairman of the Moscow Committee for the Defence of Peace; and, N. A. Zlobin, a building-trade worker and a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. They stressed that the people of Moscow, like all other Soviet people, categorically reject the policy of the ruling circles of a number of imperialistic countries, headed by the United States, which continue to exacerbate international tension and increasingly intensify the nuclear missile arms race with efforts to extend it to outer space.

3. From 29 October to 1 November, an international meeting of working youth, including the representatives of nearly 100 countries, was held in Moscow under the slogan "No to war and the arms race".

4. Mass anti-war demonstrations and rallies were also held in Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Alma-Ata, Baku, Stavropol, Donetsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Gorky, Frunze, Murmansk, Smolensk, Yaroslav and other cities.

5. The participants in these events warmly supported the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and particularly welcomed the new peace proposal submitted by the Soviet Union at the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly, entitled "Use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes for the benefit of mankind". They expressed their deep concern over United States plans for the militarization of outer space, the development of first-strike nuclear weapons and the further deployment of United States medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

6. During Disarmament Week, the Soviet Committee for the Defence of Peace received many telegrams from Soviet citizens in which they expressed feelings of concern and anxiety for the fate of mankind and expressed the desire and the determination to continue to mobilize their efforts in the struggle against the aggressive plans and actions of the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which are promoting an unprecedented arms race, are deploying first-strike weapons in the countries of Western Europe and are determined to militarize outer space, thereby bringing the world to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

7. Disarmament Week received wide coverage in the Soviet mass media. Soviet television and radio devoted special programmes to it and the Soviet press reported daily on rallies, demonstrations and other events in support of disarmament. On 16 November, the newspaper Pravda published an article which analysed the results of the events held in the USSR as part of Disarmament Week.

8. The anti-war statements made by Soviet peace advocates during Disarmament Week demonstrated that the Soviet people are inexorably committed to peace and to combating the threat of nuclear war. The statements were another important contribution to the development of the Soviet movement for peace and against the threat of nuclear war. By their mass action during Disarmament Week, Soviets demonstrated with renewed force their unanimous and nation-wide support of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the
Soviet State, revealed the power and broad scope of the Soviet peace movement, expressed serious concern about the fate of all peoples of the planet and appealed to the peace-loving public of all countries to strengthen their unity in the struggle to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

VIET NAM

[Original: English]

[15 April 1985]

1. Viet Nam unreservedly supports any effort that is aimed at promoting disarmament and safeguarding peace. In this spirit, Viet Nam holds dear the objectives of Disarmament Week, namely to increase the awareness of world public opinion of the causes and dangers of the arms race and to mobilize all sections of the world population in the struggle against the arms race and for disarmament. As in previous years, at the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, Viet Nam co-sponsored Resolution 39/148 J entitled "Disarmament Week".

2. On 30 October 1984, in Hanoi, Viet Nam's Peace Committee held a mass meeting with the participation of a great number of representatives of Hanoi's population and of the central and local offices and mass organizations to observe Disarmament Week. Participants at the meeting exchanged views on the peace movement in the world and analysed the imperialist and international reactionary forces' plans to step up the arms race and increase tensions in international relations. The meeting adopted a declaration condemning the arms race policy of the most bellicose imperialist forces and supporting the peace initiatives put forth by the socialist and non-aligned countries to curb the arms race and improve the international situation.

3. During Disarmament Week, meetings and public gatherings against the arms race and for peace and disarmament were held throughout Viet Nam.

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 the United Nations system, Member States and concerned constituencies working in the field of disarmament. In particular, the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Department of Public Information make every effort so as to involve as many segments of the public as possible in the observance of Disarmament Week. The role played by United Nations Information Centres, for instance, is essential in extending the official presence of the United Nations to numerous corners of the world and generating local interest and support of Disarmament Week.

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2. In 1984, Disarmament Week was observed at United Nations Headquarters through the organization of several events aimed at highlighting and promoting the objectives of disarmament. Starting on 24 October, United Nations Day, Disarmament Week was observed in the First Committee of the General Assembly at its 12th meeting. A message from the President of the General Assembly was read on the occasion and statements were delivered by the Secretary-General and representatives of the five regional groups.

3. The Disarmament Week NGO Forum, organized by the Department for Disarmament Affairs in co-operation with the Department of Public Information and, by now, a tradition in the observance of Disarmament Week at Headquarters, was held on 25 October and focused on the issue of "Disarmament-Utopia or Possibility?". Six panelists from the diplomatic community participated as guest speakers. They were: Ambassador Oluyemi Adeniji, (Nigeria); Ambassador Alfonso Garcia Robles, (Mexico); Ambassador Natarajan Krishnan, (India); Ambassador David Meiszer (Hungary); Ambassador Maj Britt Theorin, (Sweden); Ambassador Henning Wegener, (Federal Republic of Germany). The panel presentation, which was followed by a discussion session, was chaired by the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs and heard welcoming remarks by the Under-Secretary-General of Public Information. The Forum was attended by approximately 200 representatives of the non-governmental community.

4. Also on 25 October, the Department of Public Information devoted its regular briefing for non-governmental organizations at Headquarters to the issue of disarmament. Dr. Daniel Frei, Professor of Political Science at the University of Zurich, and Consultant at the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), spoke on the topic "Assumptions and Perceptions in Disarmament".

Dr. Frei's presentation was based on his research findings on the subject which are contained in a recent book bearing the same title, published by the United Nations. Over 100 representatives of non-governmental organizations attended the briefing.

5. As in 1983, the Department for Disarmament Affairs again held, during Disarmament Week 1984, a one-day disarmament seminar for all United Nations ad hoc interns. Senior staff members of the Department spoke on such issues as the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, the World Disarmament Campaign, the relationship between disarmament and development, and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. In addition, participants were introduced to United Nations disarmament information materials and films. The seminar was organized in co-operation with the United Nations Ad Hoc Internship Programme and had the participation of graduate students from nine countries.

6. Furthermore, at United Nations Headquarters, the Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs received representatives of several non-governmental organizations, visiting the Organization in connection with Disarmament Week. In addition, the Department for Disarmament Affairs provided several speakers from its staff to participate in briefings at United Nations Headquarters and in various Member States, and in Disarmament Week events sponsored by constituencies of the World Disarmament Campaign in Europe and North America. Coverage of United Nations-related events during Disarmament Week 1984 is also provided in the Volume III, No. 1, January 1985 issue of the Disarmament Newsletter.
B. United Nations Office at Geneva

1. For the first time in Geneva, a Disarmament Week Forum for non-governmental organizations was organized by the Office of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs. Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme was the keynote speaker at the Forum and addressed the topic "The Non-Nuclears Must Also Have a Say". After his presentation, the Prime Minister answered several questions from an audience of almost 500 representatives of non-governmental organizations, the diplomatic community and United Nations staff.

2. Also in connection with Disarmament Week activities at the Palais des Nations, the Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs organized an exhibition of photographs and other disarmament materials and arranged for the screening of the United Nations disarmament film "In the Minds of Men" both in English and French.

3. The Staff Cultural Committee organized an exhibit entitled "The Right to Life" which was inaugurated by a representative of the permanent delegation of Norway to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

4. In addition, the United Nations and Related Agencies Staff Movement for Disarmament and Peace in Geneva also organized an exhibition of drawings and posters submitted to an international competition launched by the Movement in April 1984. The entries were judged by a three-member jury and will be displayed in New York, Vienna, Copenhagen, Paris and Rome. Medals and publications donated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization-UNESCO were awarded to the best drawings and posters.

C. United Nations information centres and services

1. In 1984, United Nations Information Centres and Services (UNICs) continued to play an important role in the dissemination of disarmament related information worldwide. The activities of the global network of UNICs/UNISs in that area culminated in a great variety of events carried out by them in connection with the observance of Disarmament Week. Fifty United Nations Information Centres and Services sent special reports on this observance to the External Relations Division of the Department of Public Information. Other centres included information about this celebration in the reports on the United Nations Day observances in 1984. The activities listed in these reports reveal that in the course of Disarmament Week, UNICs/UNISs took an active part in focusing public attention to the significance and the necessity of disarmament for the maintenance of world peace. These activities included, inter alia, public meetings, rallies, manifestations, symposia, roundtables, seminars, conferences, peace weeks, days of prayer, issuance of information materials, film screenings, photographic and art exhibits, musical shows and other relevant events on the increased role of the United Nations and the significance of Disarmament Week.

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2. In publicizing Disarmament Week, UNICs/UNISs worked closely with Foreign Ministries of Member States, government agencies and offices, United Nations Associations, the media, educational institutions and non-governmental organizations. This contributed to broaden the campaign for Disarmament and to highlight the objectives of Disarmament Week.

3. In co-operation with local authorities and national non-governmental organizations, UNICs disseminated information materials to local audiences and provided all necessary assistance in the organization of various informative gatherings and specific educational programmes.

4. UNICs issued special press releases, information bulletins and other background papers on disarmament questions and largely distributed them together with United Nations brochures, booklets, posters and other publications on disarmament to national governmental bodies, public groups, educational institutions, visitors to exhibitions, rallies and other public events, and the media.

5. Many UNICs prepared feature articles and other materials which were published in the local press and broadcast on radio and television. The steps undertaken by UNICs resulted in an effective media campaign with extensive use of United Nations documentation. The message of the Secretary-General was carried prominently by all the main dailies besides radio and television coverage. Press commented on Disarmament Week in editorials and articles. On the whole, media commentaries on the occasion were significant at national levels. All disarmament-related activities during the observance were covered extensively by local media.

6. UNICs provided United Nations films to various non-governmental organizations, schools, television stations and others and organized film showings on their premises, which often were followed by lively discussions led by UNICs' Directors and their Information Assistants.

7. Among the activities undertaken by UNICs in co-operation with governmental agencies were special official ceremonies attended by high government officials, diplomatic representatives, local authorities and non-governmental organizations.

8. In many countries, United nations Associations and other non-governmental organizations played an active part in the observance of Disarmament Week. They run many events which were organized either by themselves or in conjunction with UNICs.

9. A great number of young people, students and school children, participated in various programmes (disarmament forums, conferences and ad hoc meetings) and special festivities organized in educational and other institutions. UNICs helped to prepare and to conduct these events in local universities and schools. Some of these events were: peace weeks, peace marches, roundtables, lectures, exhibits of photographs and posters, concerts, contests, film-screenings ("Boom", "Nuclear Countdown", "In the Minds of Men"). The youth events were attended by many distinguished scholars and scientists.

/...
10. UNIC Directors and their Information Assistants lectured on the various aspects of disarmament, speaking to Government officials, leaders of non-governmental organizations, media representatives, student/youth groups and socio-political organizations. In addition they held and addressed special ceremonies and provided articles and interviews for the local media.

11. Extensive use was made by UNICs of the information material (publications and audio-visual materials) provided by the Department of Public Information. The messages of the Secretary-General and of the President of the General Assembly were distributed and carried by media in local languages. In several countries, the Secretary-General's statement on Disarmament Week was translated into various languages. Television telecast spots from United Nations films throughout the week were loaned by UNICs and used for commentaries extracts from the material supplied by UNICs.

12. In a number of countries, many of the activities for Disarmament Week and United Nations Day overlapped and the activities in this report pertain only to disarmament. For a complete picture of those celebrations, both the Disarmament Week and United Nations Day reports must be considered together. The full information received from UNICs may be consulted in the External Relations Division of the Department of Public Information.

D. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

[Original: English]

[12 June 1985]

1. UNCTAD continues its work on trade and economic aspects of disarmament. The UNCTAD secretariat has prepared, for inclusion in a publication concerned with the sectoral history of UNCTAD, a special section on UNCTAD activities in the field of trade and economic aspects of disarmament during the twenty years of its existence. In 1985, the UNCTAD secretariat started working on a research study entitled "The Arms Race: some global economic perspectives and resource allocations", which is to be completed in the second half of 1986.

2. UNCTAD also continued to participate, upon invitation, in a number of conferences, seminars and meetings devoted to trade and economic aspects of disarmament. In particular, the UNCTAD representative made an oral contribution on the relationship between disarmament and development at the European Regional Seminar for the International Year of Peace, held in Vienna in May 1985.

3. In the course of the thirtieth session of the Trade and Development Board held in Geneva in March 1985, it was proposed to include a special item on the trade and economic aspects of disarmament in the agenda of a subsequent session. However, the Trade and Development Board could not reach agreement to include an appropriate item on its agenda and it was agreed to defer consideration of the proposal until its thirty-first session in September 1985.
4. With respect to the General Assembly resolution on the Observance of Disarmament Week, a special article on UNCTAD activities in the field of trade and economic aspects of disarmament is under preparation. This article might be published in the UNCTAD Bulletin and also might be offered as a contribution to the Disarmament Newsletter published by the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

E. United Nations Environment Programme

The information received from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) regarding its disarmament-related activities is contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the World Disarmament Campaign (A/40/443).

F. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The information received from the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) regarding its disarmament-related activities is contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the World Disarmament Campaign (A/40/443).

G. United Nations University

The information received from the United Nations University (UNU) regarding its disarmament-related activities is contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the World Disarmament Campaign (A/40/443).

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

A. International Labour Organisation

[Original: English]

[29 April 1985]

1. As its contribution to the present report, the International Labour Organisation has made available to the Secretariat three documents which relate to ILO contribution in the field of disarmament. These documents are: "ILO Action Concerning Disarmament and Peace" (GB.228/10/4/9); "Fortieth Anniversary of the Foundation of the United Nations Organisation" (GB.229/10/2/7); and "Report of the International Organisations Committee" (GB.229/11/24) which reflect inter alia the debate on the first two documents which took place at the two hundred twenty-ninth session of the Governing Body of ILO. 5/ Excerpts from document GB.228/10/4/9 follow.

2. Activities of the ILO relating to disarmament include the publication of a series of articles on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, in the International Labour Review. In 1983, three articles were published: the first to
discuss the employment problems which may result from disarmament was "Disarmament and employment: Background for a research programme" by Yves Sabolo of ILO. The second article was entitled "Guns and butter: Can the world have both?", by Inga Thorsson, Sweden. This article examines the effects of armaments expenditures on economic growth and social welfare. The third, which deals with overall issues of planning for arms conversion, was "Swords into ploughshares: The quest for peace and human development", by Marek Thee, Norway. ILO plans to publish four more articles: "Employment effects of disarmament on research and development personnel", by Klaus Engelhardt, German Democratic Republic; "Employment effects of disarmament in the United States", by Emma Rothschild, United States; "Trade unions and disarmament", by Reijo Lindroos, Finland; and "The employment effects of disarmament in the USSR", by Alexander Efremov, USSR.

3. One common characteristic of the articles so far published in the Review has been their emphasis on the paucity of statistical data on the extent and nature of defence-related employment. The articles have all drawn their statistics from the study issued by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in 1982 entitled, "The relationship between disarmament and development" (A/36/356). Improving on this data base is a major problem facing ILO research in this area.

4. Another specific activity is the research project on the social consequences of relocating resources at present used for military purposes, for which ILO has been able to use the "UNITAD" econometric model developed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; the model will be used to assess the impact of alternative disarmament scenarios on employment, unemployment and poverty on a world-wide scale. In the use of this model, several assumptions will be made such as the transfer of different amounts of current armaments expenditures in industrialized countries as official development assistance to developing countries; or, for example, account will be taken of the transitional loss of jobs and other costs in the industrialized countries as workers transfer from arms production to producing goods needed by the developing countries. It is hoped that this project will form the basis of an article or even a book-length study.

5. Another specific activity is the preparation of a questionnaire on manpower employment for military purposes. As stated above, one of the major problems being faced is the availability of reliable data on employment and manpower in the armaments and other defence-related industries. ILO has therefore prepared a questionnaire and circular letter which will be sent to member States, the International Trade Union and employers' federations and research institutes. The questionnaire covers such areas as the manpower required to produce military goods of all kinds, the employment and manpower structure of the armaments industry, including occupational skills, problems of conversion of personnel engaged in military research and past and/or present experience with conversion plans and activities. The questionnaire covers personnel in defence ministries as well as those in enterprises working as subcontractors to the principal suppliers of military equipment and also covers the employment structure of enterprises supplying non-military items to defence authorities.

...
6. The information obtained from this questionnaire will be supplemented from a number of other sources. All the information gathered will be used to describe in realistic terms the employment structure of defence-related industries throughout the world, which should in turn throw some light on the problems relating to manpower conversion.

7. As regards General Assembly resolution 38/188, ILO has been collaborating with the United Nations Centre for Disarmament since 1981 and the Director of the United Nations Institution for Disarmament Research has been asked to comment on the proposed ILO questionnaire.

8. ILO attended the Ad Hoc Meeting of Focal Points within the United Nations system on the relationship between disarmament and development (New York, 10-11 April 1984), which further discussed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the relationship between disarmament and development and exchanged views on current and planned programmes and activities designed to promote a comprehensive picture of disarmament and development within the United Nations system. Discussions with independent experts and researchers in this field are also taking place.

B. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

[Original: English]

[2 May 1985]

1. Although the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) does not have a specific mandate in the field of disarmament, the urgency of putting a stop to the continued diversion of much-needed resources into arsenals of death remains a major concern for the organization.

2. At a time when the world is confronted with the magnitude of the tragic situation in Africa and is striving to bring relief to the starving populations of the drought-stricken countries, the need to release human and material resources through the reduction of military expenditures in favour of development in general and of agricultural development in particular is seen by FAO as being more imperative than ever.

3. In this connection FAO, during the year under review, continued, whenever possible, to disseminate information on the dramatic consequences of the arms race and in particular through the Director-General's major policy statements.

4. The observance of Disarmament Week starting on 24 October 1984, was also marked by FAO with the following message:

"FAO welcomes the opportunity of the celebration of Disarmament Week 1984 to renew its appreciation for the United Nations tireless efforts in its struggle against the arms race.

/...
Despite these efforts and growing pressures from public opinion, FAO observes with deep concern that the rise in world military expenditure has continued to accelerate year after year and that world tensions still show no sign of diminishing.

While astronomic financial resources are being wasted to refine instruments of destruction, over two billion people are reduced, for lack of financial resources, to living in absolute poverty; nearly half a billion suffer from hunger and malnutrition. Moreover the repeated occurrence of natural and man-made calamities affects a growing number of developing countries, particularly in Africa.

Such an appalling state of affairs affecting the security of mankind cannot be tolerated any longer.

FAO, for its part, will continue to be active in its efforts to contribute to the dissemination of information on the awesome consequences of the arms race and to support the commitment of an increasing number of Governments giving priority to agricultural development for the well-being of their people.

Convinced however that never before has the need to rally forces for intensifying co-operation been so imperative, FAO urges once again the leaders of the world to come together so that all available resources be used for the benefit of mankind rather than for its destruction.

C. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

1. The information received from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) regarding its disarmament-related activities is contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the World Disarmament Campaign (A/40/443).

D. World Health Organization

[Original: English]

[19 June 1985]

1. As its contribution to the present report, the World Health Organization has made available to the Secretariat three documents which relate to the contribution of the WHO to disarmament. These documents are: "Effects of Nuclear War on Health and Health Services" (A38/INF.DOC./5) which contains follow-up studies on certain issues of the WHO report of the same title which was published in 1984 as requested by resolution WHA36.28; "Collaboration within the United Nations System - General matters" (A38/11), paragraph 5 of which refers to the follow-up report; and the provisional summary record of the sixth meeting of the thirty-eighth World Health Assembly (A38/B/SR/6) which reflects the debate on the first two documents which took place on that occasion. 6/ Excerpts from paragraph 5 of document A38/11 follow:

/...
2. **Contribution to peace and disarmament - The Role of Physicians and other Health Workers in the Preservation and Promotion of Peace as the Most Significant factor for the Attainment of Health for All (Resolution WHA36.28).**

3. In accordance with the above resolution, a progress report on WHO continued work on the above issue has been prepared by the WHO Management Group (Professors S. Bergström, N. P. Bochkov, A. Leaf, and J. Rotblat). The following is a brief indication of the main points contained in the report.

4. The Management Group has held three meetings in Geneva since its initial meeting in October 1983 and has individually and collectively undertaken required actions to carry out its tasks, including the supplementing and updating of the WHO report, "Effects of nuclear war on health and health services", published in 1984, within the organization's constitutional framework and technical responsibilities.

5. The progress report (document A38/INF.DOC./5) is a summary of the work so far undertaken by the Group in specific areas, including the global consequences to the climate of lives resulting from nuclear explosions; estimates of radiation casualties in a nuclear war, both acute and long-term effects and including transboundary effects; indirect environmental effects including the electromagnetic pulse and reaffirming the disintegration in a nuclear war of the social, economic, and political fabric of society; psychosocial and mental health concerns linked to eventual consequences and actual perception of a possible nuclear war; and a survey of medical school curricula related to health consequences of nuclear war. The Group will continue its work in these and other related areas, and the Director-General will continue to keep the Health Assembly informed of the Group's activities.

E. **International Atomic Energy Agency**

[Original: English]

[19 July 1985]

1. The International Atomic Energy Agency will set up a panel and slide exhibit during the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference in Geneva in which International Atomic Energy Agency Safeguards activities are mentioned in context with the World Disarmament Campaign. In addition, a seminar for interested delegates to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva will be organized in August.

2. Organization of a one-week seminar on International Atomic Energy Agency activities in Safeguards and Non-Proliferation for the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme in 1985. This seminar will take place from 22 to 29 September.

3. During Disarmament Week 1985, an exhibit will be set up in the Vienna International Centre to show IAEA activities in the field of Safeguards and matters relating to disarmament. In addition to the exhibit it is foreseen that a film show will be arranged for staff members in the centre. A film related to this subject will be shown.

...
V. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. In accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 39/148 J in which the Assembly "Invites international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken", the Department for Disarmament Affairs sent a letter on 1 April 1985 to over 130 international non-governmental organizations on the mailing list of the Department, requesting them to submit information on their relevant activities.

2. In response to the letter, the Department for Disarmament Affairs received reports from the following international non-governmental organizations:

1. Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization
2. Asian Buddhists Conference for Peace
3. Christian Peace Conference
4. Christian Life Communities
5. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
6. International Council of Scientific Unions
7. Parliamentarians for World Order
8. Socialist International
9. The Soka Gakkai
10. Women's International Democratic Federation
11. World Association of World Federalists
12. World Federation of Trade Unions
13. World Federation of United Nations Associations

Notes

1/ A/39/493.
2/ A/34/436.
3/ This document is available for consultation at the Department for Disarmament Affairs.
Notes (continued)

4/ They are as follows: Accra, Addis Ababa, Athens, Baghdad, Bangkok, Belgrade, Beirut, Bogota, Brazzaville, Brussels, Bucharest, Buenos Aires, Bujumbura, Cairo, Colombo, Copenhagen, Dakar, Dar Es Salaam, Dhaka, Geneva, Islamabad, Kabul, Kathmandou, Khartoum, Kinshasa, Lagos, La Paz, Lisbon, Lome, Lusaka, Manama, Manila, Maseru, Mexico City, Moscow, Nairobi, New Delhi, Ouagadougou, Panama, Paris, Port of Spain, Prague, Rabat, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, Santiago, Sydney, Tokyo, Tripoli and Tunis.

5/ These documents are available for consultation at the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

6/ These documents are available for consultation at the Department for Disarmament Affairs.