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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 fortieth 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 40/152 E of 16 December 1985, the operative part of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

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

"2. Expresses its appreciation to all States and international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week, in particular in holding the 1985 Disarmament Week in close connection with the celebrations of the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War and of the foundation of the United Nations and the International Youth Year;

"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 1986 in close connection with the celebration of the International Year of Peace;

"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;

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"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 forty-first session a report on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

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"1/ A/40/552 and Corr.1.

"2/ A/34/436."

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.

3. It should be noted that the information requested in paragraph 7 of resolution 40/152 E is provided in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament" (A/41/491), which has been prepared in pursuance of resolution 39/151 E of 17 December 1984.

## II. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

### AUSTRALIA

[Original: English]

[17 March 1986]

1. Australia marked Disarmament Week in 1985 with both governmental and non-governmental activities.

2. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Bill Hayden, M.P., issued a statement on 24 October 1985 in which he recalled the achievements of the United Nations and said that the United Nations remained above all a symbol of peace. Mr. Hayden also noted that Australia was embarking on a programme to mark the International Year of Peace, an important element of which would be the focussing of attention and the encouragement of reflection on the basic requirements of peace in the contemporary world.

3. An edition of the Department of Foreign Affairs' Disarmament Newsletter was also published on 24 October 1985 to mark Disarmament Week.

4. Australia has given and will continue to give full support to the objectives of Disarmament Week. It is with regret that Australia was unable to vote in favour of General Assembly resolution 40/152 E. In Australia's view the resolution contains language concerning the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and other specialized bodies which could result in these agencies moving outside their areas of competence, thereby wasting scarce resources, duplicating activities and jeopardizing their non-political functions.

5. Australia is also concerned about the possible totalitarian implications of the reference in the resolution to "mobilizing world public opinion". At the same time, Australia recognizes the extremely important role of the mass media to transmit, without restriction, views on disarmament issued to ensure that individuals and groups everywhere have the freest possible access to the widest range of opinions and factual material in this important field.

#### BULGARIA

[Original: Russian]

[6 May 1986]

1. In response to the call of the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly, devoted to disarmament, the week devoted to promoting the goals of disarmament was widely and solemnly observed in the People's Republic of Bulgaria in 1985. In the course of preparing for and organizing Disarmament Week, elements and aspects of the model programme for Disarmament Week, the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade and the World Disarmament Campaign were taken into account.

2. In celebration of United Nations Day and Disarmament Week, public meetings and rallies were held at Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna, Burgas, Ruse and other towns and villages in Bulgaria. At a solemn meeting held in the capital, a telegram was adopted to be sent to Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, on the occasion of United Nations Day.

3. During the whole of 1985, on the initiative of the Bulgarian Peace Committee, numerous meetings and gatherings were held throughout the country at which the Bulgarian public expressed its support for the goals and purposes of the world Organization and its readiness to promote the preservation and strengthening of peace and the avoidance of nuclear war. The events held in Bulgaria in 1985 in observance of Disarmament Week were closely linked with the nation-wide activities held in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism and the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations.

4. A considerable proportion of these events were held with significant international participation. A typical example is the meeting of the Standing Commission on Culture and Science of the Bulgarian Peace Committee held in the spring of 1985 on the subject "Scientific and cultural workers in the contemporary

struggle for peace", in which representatives of over 30 countries and international organizations participated. A symposium of defenders of the peace from Bulgaria and the Soviet Union was also held last year.

5. In May, the Committee of the Bulgarian Women's Movement, together with the Women's International Democratic Federation, organized a seminar at Sofia on the subject "Forty years since the victory over fascism, and the lessons of the Second World War" in which 44 representatives from 26 national women's movements and two international organizations took part.

6. In March 1985, the traditional meeting between representatives of Bulgarian and Greek women took place. At the invitation of the Federation of Greek Women, members of the Bulgarian Women's Movement visited Salonica. A number of meetings were held under the slogan "Turn the Balkans into a non-nuclear zone, a zone of peace and good-neighbourliness".

7. The Bulgarian trade unions also made a considerable contribution to the preparation for and conduct of events in Disarmament Week, and the high level of activity of the working people themselves should be noted. On 1 September 1985, in honour of the International Day of Active Trade Union Efforts for Peace, a large meeting of working people from the capital was held at Sofia. In August, 25 Japanese trade-union activists visited Bulgaria and at a series of meetings and discussions learnt of the efforts the Bulgarian people and Government are making to preserve and strengthen peace. In September, special days of Bulgarian-French trade-union co-operation and joint efforts for peace were held in Alsace, France.

8. As is traditional, the month of May was proclaimed by Bulgarian youth to be a month of struggle for peace and disarmament, and of friendship and co-operation. Within the context of this initiative, many labour, cultural, sports and political activities, rallies, meetings and discussions were organized.

9. In November 1985 two important events organized by the Union of Bulgarian Youth took place in Plovdiv: an "International youth and students' meeting for the peaceful use of outer space" and a "Balkan meeting of representatives of the young scientific and technical intelligentsia - for peace, friendship and co-operation and the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone".

10. All these varied activities were supported by the Government of Bulgaria.

11. The Bulgarian mass information media gave broad coverage to United Nations Day and Disarmament Week. Once again in 1985 a number of new books, research works and articles on disarmament problems were published.

12. Bulgaria is firmly determined to continue its unswerving pursuit of its principled policy of peace and co-operation and to do everything in its power to bring about the broadest possible dissemination and realization of the concept of averting nuclear war and rapidly attaining the final goal in this sphere - general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC 1/

[Original: Russian]

[6 January 1986]

1. United Nations Day and Disarmament Week were widely observed in the Byelorussian SSR in 1985. In the capital of the Republic, the hero city of Minsk, a solemn public meeting devoted to the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, was held on 24 October: it was opened by N. I. Rosh, Secretary of the Byelorussian Republican Council of Trade Unions.
2. A report was presented by I. Y. Naumenko, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian SSR, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the Byelorussian SSR, member of the Commission for the observance in the Byelorussian SSR of United Nations Day and the International Year of Peace and author.
3. A message from Mr. J. Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, on the occasion of United Nations Day was read out at the meeting.
4. The participants at the meeting unanimously adopted and sent to the United Nations Secretary-General a letter in which, inter alia, they noted that the United Nations owed its origins to the great victory of the freedom-loving peoples over the forces of German fascism and Japanese militarism in the Second World War, a victory to which the Soviet Union had made a decisive contribution. They noted that the founding States of the United Nations had laid down in the United Nations Charter the obligation to live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security.
5. Representatives of the public once again confirmed their devotion to the purposes and principles of the United Nations and their determined support for its activities under the Charter aimed at achieving general and lasting peace and social progress on Earth.
6. The letter noted that the Soviet Union's new initiatives put forward by M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, charted the course for avoiding nuclear war and maintaining and strengthening peace.
7. The Declaration of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty calling for the elimination of the nuclear threat and a turn for the better in European and world affairs was an important and concrete contribution to the struggle for peace.
8. The Byelorussian people, like all Soviet people, unanimously and fully approved and supported the Leninist principles of the Soviet State's peace-loving foreign policy and the bold new peace initiatives and efforts of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community in the international arena, which have met with wide support from the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and the entire peace-loving community of the planet.

9. The decisions of the October (1985) plenary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, approved by the entire Soviet people, were convincing proof of the continuity and further development of the Soviet State's foreign policy based on the Leninist idea of peaceful coexistence. The broad scale of constructive work in the period of preparations for the twenty-seventh Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was a further striking manifestation of the peace-loving aspirations of the Soviet people.

10. The letter expressed the conviction that, despite the complexity and danger of the current international situation, peace can and must be protected and strengthened; only by the combined efforts of all States and peoples can mankind be saved from the looming nuclear danger. Now, as never before, the United Nations and other international organizations, the progressive public of the member countries of the United Nations and all people of good will must intensify their efforts to eliminate the nuclear threat, end the arms race and prevent its extension to outer space, and achieve disarmament. Those goals were served, in particular, by Disarmament Week and the events held in connection with the International Year of Peace in 1986.

11. The representatives of the Byelorussian public once again declared their determination to do everything possible to achieve the lofty and noble goals of the United Nations and save mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

12. A whole range of activities in the Republic was devoted to the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, including activities planned by the Commission for the observance in the Byelorussian SSR of United Nations Day and the International Year of Peace: meetings, lectures, film festivals, radio and television programmes and articles in the national press, publication of brochures on special topics, etc. All this helped clarify the role of the United Nations and enhance its authority, above all in questions of the struggle for peace.

13. The active participation of the working people and the general public of the Byelorussian SSR, and of the entire Soviet people, in the activities to mark Disarmament Week, of which there were over 8,000 in the Republic, was a clear manifestation of determination in the struggle for peace. Over 2,200,000 people took part in these activities.

14. Anti-war processions, demonstrations, "peace marches", meetings and gatherings, "peace vigils", etc. were held throughout the Byelorussian SSR - at industrial enterprises, in establishments and educational institutions in Minsk, Mogilev, Gomel, Vitebsk, Brest, Grodno, Borisov, Mozyr, Molodechno, Rechitsa, Dobrush and Svetlogorsk and in other towns and villages of the Republic. The people of the Byelorussian SSR delivered a firm "no" to the American "Star Wars" plans, angrily condemned the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, expressed unanimous support for the new Soviet initiatives aimed at averting the nuclear threat and the militarization of outer space, and called for an end to the arms race, disarmament and the strengthening of peace on Earth.



15. A distinctive feature of the anti-war activities this year was the active participation in them of a large number of foreign students studying in the Byelorussian SSR.

16. The activities which were organized in the context of the observation of United Nations Day and Disarmament Week in the Byelorussian SSR were constantly the centre of attention in the mass information media. They contributed to the all-round mobilization of the people of the Republic in the struggle to strengthen peace, prevent nuclear war, curb the arms race and achieve disarmament, develop equitable international co-operation, and promote social progress.

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]

[30 April 1986]

1. The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has been actively striving for the solution of the most pressing issues of the present times, that is for averting nuclear war, halting nuclear arms build-up on Earth and preventing its extension into outer space and ensuring progress towards concrete disarmament measures. It considers that a practicable way of achieving this goal lies in the implementation of the programme of global security through disarmament centred upon the highly realistic plan of gradual elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction with a concurrent ban on space strike armaments.

2. Delegations of Czechoslovakia have been working for the advancement and elaboration of those ideas at the relevant international disarmament forums of both regional and global nature. This has been demonstrated by Czechoslovakia's constructive participation 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 and the deliberations on disarmament within the United Nations, including the two special sessions devoted exclusively to disarmament problems. Also the Czechoslovak group within the Interparliamentary Union has been exerting effort to that end. However, the Government of Czechoslovakia is aware of the fact that without the engagement of the broadest strata of the population this activity would not find the response and support that it unconditionally needs if it is to be effective. Our Government has therefore fully supported the proclamation of the World Disarmament Campaign by the twelfth special session of the United Nations General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, in 1982. The sum of money allocated by the Czechoslovak Government to this purpose - 300,000 Czechoslovak crowns - is being gradually drawn on. Last year it was used for the publication of the book entitled The United Nations and Disarmament, containing selected statements and documents on that problem.

3. In reply to resolution 40/152 E, the Czechoslovak Government should like to inform you of the most significant events that were held on the territory of the

Republic in 1985 with the view of promoting the objectives of the Disarmament Week proclaimed by the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament.

4. On 28 October 1985 the Czechoslovak Peace Committee organized a peace rally in the town of Karviná. Its participants adopted a resolution supporting peace initiatives that would be instrumental in meeting the urgent need to avert nuclear war.

5. A meeting of physicians and medical personnel took place within the framework of the Disarmament Week in the town of Plzen. Over 500 people attended a peace rally in the town of Prostějov where the major address was delivered by Mrs. Marie Kabrhelová, Chairperson of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women.

6. Another peace meeting was held in the town of Tachov at the conclusion of a two-day conference organized by the Czechoslovak Peace Council for representatives of peace movements from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on the occasion of the Disarmament Week. The aim was to foster dialogue among organizations striving to preserve peace and reduce tensions in the world. The concluding meeting was attended by more than 10,000 people, the main speaker being Mr. Tomáš Trávníček, Acting Vice-President of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

7. The foregoing was just a brief review of the major events held on the occasion of the Disarmament Week. Since peace policy, as set forth most recently by the seventeenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, is an integral part of the Czechoslovak foreign policy, all the programmes on disarmament prepared by Czechoslovak mass media are not enumerated. Information on the latest developments and policies of States in the deliberations on disarmament issues is given to Czechoslovak citizens practically every day.

8. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will continue to work actively for elaborating concrete legal documents that would reduce the risk of war, strengthen peace and provide for progress towards disarmament. It shall also continue to support the effort exerted to this end by the United Nations in accordance with its Charter.

9. The Czechoslovak peace movement, together with international non-governmental organizations, is preparing new important events to be held within the framework of the Disarmament Week this year in close connection with the observance of the International Year of Peace, in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 40/152 E. As in previous years, these activities will be undoubtedly received by the Czechoslovak public with great interest and they will be devoted to increased attention also by the Czechoslovak mass media.

## FINLAND

[Original: English]

[22 May 1986]

1. The central themes of the Disarmament Week in 1985 were "The United Nations 40 years", "No arms into the outer space", "No new Hiroshima or Nagasaki: eliminate the weapons of mass destruction through disarmament", "End to trade relations with South Africa" and "Finland as the forerunner for peace". Also the proposal for a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Nordic countries was underlined. The commemoration of the International Year of Peace in Finland began on the United Nations Day, 24 October. About 130,000 persons participated in peace parades and peace activities in more than 100 places.
2. Mass media was used extensively during the Disarmament Week. Radio and television and, in particular, local and regional press and local radio stations had numerous programmes relating to questions of peace.
3. Certain labour and civic organizations timed their boycott against racial discrimination in South Africa with the Disarmament Week.
4. The national commission for the Disarmament Week comprised of 180 national civic organizations. Almost all political parties, youth and student organizations, cultural organizations, labour organizations and peace organizations took part in the work of the national commission.

## GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Original: English]

[23 April 1986]

1. The prevention of a nuclear inferno, the safeguarding of peace and the conclusion of agreements on concrete and comprehensive disarmament measures are priority goals of the German Democratic Republic's foreign policy. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic attaches great importance also to the activities mobilizing the international public against the arms race and for immediate disarmament measures.
2. At the eleventh session of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany shortly after the disarmament week, the General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the German Democratic Republic Council of State, Erich Honecker, said: "The basic issue remains to avert a nuclear inferno, to safeguard peace, to stop the arms race on earth and prevent its extension to outer space. Continued determined, circumspect, patient and persistent work on this matter is vital. Pressure must be exerted to bring about such a solution since nobody who takes their responsibility to their own people and the human race seriously can allow the arms race to be continued and even accelerated on all levels so that a stage is reached when things get out of control, further developments are impossible to keep in check and the ultimate result is catastrophe."

3. On the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and the proclamation of 1986 as the International Year of Peace, the Week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament was opened in the capital of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin, on 24 October 1985. The festive session sponsored by the Presidium of the German Democratic Republic League for the United Nations and the German Democratic Republic Peace Council was attended by a number of public figures and the chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to the German Democratic Republic.

4. In his address the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Bernhard Neugebauer, pointed out that it was by no means a coincidence that the commemoration of the United Nations anniversary in the German Democratic Republic is closely connected with the fortieth anniversary of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism. He stressed that the victory of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the anti-Hitler coalition saved the world from nazi tyranny. It laid the groundwork for the founding of the first universal, truly democratic organization - the United Nations Organization. This body was a unique, irreplaceable forum for the conduct of an international dialogue in the interest of maintaining and strengthening peace as well as promoting fruitful international co-operation.

5. In the German Democratic Republic a number of events promoting peace and disarmament preceded the Week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament. Highlights were the Day of World Peace, the International Day to pay Homage to the Victims of Fascism and the journalists' solidarity bazaar at Alexanderplatz in the very heart of Berlin. Millions of people in our country again manifested their firm determination to safeguard peace and to do everything in their power in order to strengthen the mass movement for peace and disarmament. The population of the German Democratic Republic has given broad support to the initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at safeguarding peace, in particular the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which became effective on 6 August 1985, and its proposal on the peaceful uses of outer space submitted at the fortieth United Nations General Assembly session.

6. On the occasion of the Week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament numerous activities were carried out by social forces and mass organizations in our country, for example:

The Presidium of the Federal Executive of the Democratic Women's League of Germany on behalf of its 1.5 million members issued a statement expressing women's resolve to continue their efforts for the maintenance of peace.

All over the country enterprises, public institutions and groups bearing the names of peace-fighters organized events to mark Disarmament Week. The participants reaffirmed their will to do everything for the safeguarding of peace, for the survival of mankind and against the threat of the "Star Wars" concept.

A concert tour sponsored by the Free German Youth Organization led through 29 towns. Some 25,000 people, most of them youths, enthusiastically followed the programme of popular songwriters and singers from the German Democratic Republic and abroad who in various ways expressed the people's longing for peace and international understanding.

At a peace meeting in the Cottbus country hospital, which was sponsored by the Committee "Physicians of the German Democratic Republic for the Prevention of Nuclear War", 250 public health workers in the presence of the Committee's Chairman, Professor Dr. Mebel, reaffirmed their commitment to the peace policy pursued by the German Democratic Republic and the community of socialist States.

In Berlin, the Humboldt University held an international scientific seminar on the responsibility and activities of universities for peace and social progress. It was attended by deans and presidents of 45 sister universities as well as other scholars and scientists from all over the world. In the centre of the seminar were subjects such as the halting of the nuclear-arms race on Earth and the prevention of the militarization of outer space, a comprehensive test ban, the prevention of nuclear war by renunciation of the first use of nuclear arms, a freeze on nuclear arsenals and the non-use of force in international relations. The activities undertaken to this effect by the German Democratic Republic and other socialist countries within the United Nations as well as other forums were unanimously welcomed by the participating scientists and scholars.

7. The major concern of the GDR's media, namely to support the world-wide struggle for peace and détente, for arms limitation and disarmament and thus to promote the goal of the United Nations Charter "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" was also reflected in the coverage of the Week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament. Press, radio and television dedicated great attention to international and national activities on the occasion of Disarmament Week. They reported on the various initiatives taken by United Nations member countries at the fortieth session of the General Assembly, for instance, on the resolution proclaiming 1986 the International Year of Peace, which was adopted by 153 States, and on the peace rallies held in many countries throughout the world.

8. The opening of Disarmament Week in the German Democratic Republic and the various events devoted to disarmament that were organized in enterprises and public institutions received broad coverage in the media.

9. Alone in its foreign affairs programmes, the German Democratic Republic radio network broadcast 51 contributions prior to and during Disarmament Week. Attention was focussed on the initiatives and statements by the German Democratic Republic and the socialist and other countries on the prevention of nuclear war, and on disarmament and the state of the disarmament negotiations. In addition, they reflected views from all over the world, among them from the World Council of Churches and Nobel-prize holders, opposing schemes towards the militarization of outer space and advocating the elimination of nuclear weapons.

10. At the Third Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign Ambassador Dr. Siegfried Zachmann pledged, on behalf of the German Democratic Republic Government, the second contribution of the German Democratic Republic to the tune of 100,000 marks for the Voluntary Trust Fund of the World Disarmament Campaign.

11. The Week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament has shown again that the people of the German Democratic Republic are determined to redouble

efforts together with all peace-loving people with a view to preserving peace on our globe, banning the danger of the nuclear annihilation of mankind and promoting détente as well as trust and peaceful co-operation among all peoples and countries.

12. The Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, Erich Honecker, reaffirmed the readiness of the German Democratic Republic to work closely together with all forces devoted to peace: "He who is deeply devoted to seek in good faith ways towards the safeguarding of peace will always find the German Democratic Republic to be a reliable and constructive partner, irrespective of his ideological or political commitment."

#### KUWAIT

[Original: Arabic]

[28 May 1986]

The Government of Kuwait wishes to inform you that Kuwaiti television on 10 December 1985 screened a 20-minute documentary to mark this occasion. The programme highlighted and analysed the importance of human rights and ways of defending and adhering to them with a view to removing the scourge of injustice from the entire human race. This humanitarian occasion was marked in the news broadcast on that day by the brief presentation of some material on the subject received from the United Nations. In addition, a weekly radio programme in 26 instalments concerning the International Year of Peace will be broadcast in two parts beginning on 1 July 1986 and continuing until the end of the year. Some of the instalments will deal with the subject of disarmament.

#### MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

[3 June 1986]

The Government of Kuwait wishes to inform you that Mexico reports that the objectives of Disarmament Week were promoted in connection with the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1985. To mark the occasion, the Government of Mexico sponsored various activities.

1. The Government of Mexico issued a Disarmament Week commemorative stamp.
2. The Mexican Foreign Ministry organized a lecture series on various topics related to United Nations activities in the field of disarmament.
3. Radio and television programmes were broadcast on the work of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, with special emphasis on the importance of those activities to international peace and security.
4. Photographs were exhibited and films were shown on topics related to disarmament.

5. A national competition was held to select a poster that would represent Mexico in the international poster competition. A number of entries in the national competition depicted peace and disarmament as goals pursued by the United Nations.

#### MONGOLIA

[Original: Russian]

[23 January 1986]

1. In preparing for Disarmament Week, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic took into account the suggestions and ideas contained in the model programme for Disarmament Week, prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (A/34/346) and also the provision of General Assembly resolution 39/148 J, paragraph 5.
2. This year Disarmament Week coincided with a historic occasion - the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, and with International Youth Year, which were widely observed in our country.
3. In the context of these events, Disarmament Week, as one of the important means of linking the mass anti-war movement with the work of the United Nations aimed at preserving and strengthening international peace and achieving disarmament, was particularly widely observed this year.
4. At the beginning of Disarmament Week and on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, the Mongolian Association for the United Nations issued an appeal calling upon the Mongolian people, the progressive forces of the planet and all people of good will to intensify constantly their joint efforts against the threat of nuclear war and the arms race and in favour of peace and disarmament. The appeal noted that the United Nations, during the 40 years of its existence, had made a great contribution to preserving and strengthening peace and international security. It expressed full support for the peace initiatives of the socialist countries and their active practical efforts aimed at preventing nuclear war, curbing the arms race and preventing the militarization of outer space. The appeal commended the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions and the new Soviet proposal concerning "international co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space under conditions of its non-militarization" - which was submitted for consideration by the United Nations General Assembly at its fortieth session.
5. The Mongolian Peace Committee issued a statement expressing full support for the appeal made by the Mongolian United Nations Association and the determination of the Mongolian supporters of peace to intensify even further their efforts to save mankind from the threat of nuclear war and bring about an easing of international tension during the International Year of Peace.
6. The statement stressed that in the current complex international situation the United Nations can and must play a significant role in preserving peace and

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maintaining international security and that in that respect an essential prerequisite is the strict observance by all States of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

7. It was further noted that the Mongolian public fully and whole-heartedly endorses the Sofia Declaration of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty calling for the elimination of the nuclear threat and for a turn for the better in European and world affairs, of 23 October 1985.

8. On 28 October a meeting devoted to Disarmament Week was held at the Mongolian State University. The public figures, professors and students who spoke at the meeting expressed concern about the marked exacerbation of the international situation and firmly advocated the adoption of effective measures aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war and ending the arms race on earth and in outer space.

9. The participants in the meeting commended the Soviet Union's new initiatives on the limitation of strategic arms and medium-range nuclear weapons. They expressed deep concern and alarm about the increased tension in Asia. In the light of the fact that two nuclear Powers in that continent have undertaken the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, they stressed the desirability of considering at a broad and representative Asian forum the proposals put forward by the countries of the region on questions of peace and co-operation in Asia. The participants in the meeting welcomed the decision by the States of the South Pacific Forum to declare that region a non-nuclear zone.

10. On 30 October a meeting of scientists and doctors organized by the Mongolian Association of Scientific Workers and the Committee of Mongolian Doctors for the Prevention of Nuclear War was held at Ulan Bator.

11. The speakers at the meeting stressed that the peoples of our planet have a sacred right to peace and that this right must be reliably guaranteed. They endorsed the significance of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

12. On 23 October the Mongolian Peace Committee and the Mongolian Association for the United Nations held a press conference which was attended by representatives of the central press and information bodies, foreign journalists and press attachés from diplomatic missions in Ulan Bator. A report was made at the press conference about the work of the United Nations to strengthen peace and international security and bring about disarmament, and also about the participation of the Mongolian People's Republic in the work of the United Nations.

13. In the course of the Week, a series of articles and commentaries were published in the press on questions of disarmament and the work of the United Nations in this sphere.

14. The appeal by the Mongolian Association for the United Nations and the statement by the Mongolian Peace Committee, as well as other information about the observance of Disarmament Week in Mongolia and abroad, were published in the press.



15. On radio and television discussions were held on disarmament questions and reports were transmitted about events organized in our country and abroad during Disarmament Week.
16. In the course of the Week, lectures and discussions on disarmament questions and on the efforts of the United Nations in this sphere were held at industrial enterprises and establishments. The Mongolian United Nations Association and the Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge prepared lectures on disarmament and the work of the United Nations in this sphere.
17. At the beginning of the Week, the Chairman of the Mongolian Peace Committee gave an interview.
18. In speeches and publications, great hopes were expressed for the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting, and in this connection particular stress was laid on the urgent need to hold constructive talks with a view to reaching effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space and halting the arms race on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear weapons and strengthening strategic stability.

#### UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC 2/

[Original: Russian]

[12 December 1985]

1. In 1985, the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, an occasion inseparable from the great victory, never to be forgotten by mankind, of the peoples over the forces of fascism and militarism in the Second World War, was widely observed in the Ukrainian SSR.
2. A meeting of public representatives dedicated to the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and to the beginning of Disarmament Week was held on 24 October 1985 in Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian SSR. It was attended by representatives of the collectives of industrial enterprises, scientific establishments and higher educational institutions, members of the Soviet, Ukrainian Republic and Kiev Peace Committees and of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Co-operation, and by Soviet Peace Fund activists.
3. Opening the meeting, Y. G. Bakhtin, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, stressed that the United Nations, which came into being immediately after the end of the bloodiest war in the history of mankind, had been designed by the States as an instrument to support international peace and security and "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war". The Soviet Union, which bore the main burden of the struggle against fascism, played an important role in creating it. At every stage of the United Nations existence, the USSR had unfailingly sought to have this universal international organization make maximum use of all opportunities, primarily to prevent nuclear war. Thanks to the consistent and purposeful initiatives of the Soviet Union and

the other socialist countries, the United Nations had adopted a number of important decisions on the issues of disarmament, the strengthening of international security and the elimination of colonialism. Their implementation would help normalize the international situation.

4. V. V. Kulik, Secretary of the Ukrainian Republic Council of Trade Unions, addressed the meeting. He noted that thanks to the efforts of representatives of the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Byelorussian SSR, it had been possible to embody in the United Nations Charter, adopted 40 years ago, the kind of basic provisions and principles that would open up vast opportunities for comprehensive international co-operation for peaceful purposes.

5. The speaker dwelt in detail on the activity in the United Nations of the Ukrainian SSR, which from the first days of the Organization's creation had been, and remained, true to the lofty principles proclaimed in its Charter. At the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly alone, it had initiated or sponsored nearly 30 resolutions adopted at the session, and at the current fortieth session representatives of the Ukrainian SSR, together with the delegations of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, were actively supporting the preservation and consolidation of peace, the halting of the arms race and the development of equal and mutually advantageous international co-operation. In its second year as a non-permanent member of the Security Council, the Ukrainian SSR was working on behalf of the forces of peace and progress.

6. The public representatives who spoke at the meeting expressed deep concern over the policy of the United States Administration, supported by its NATO allies, of achieving military superiority, accumulating nuclear weapons and making outer space an area of military competition. With the present serious deterioration in the international situation, the role and responsibility of the United Nations in mobilizing the efforts of States to defend and consolidate peace was increasing as never before.

7. A message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, J. Pérez de Cuéllar on the occasion of the Organization's fortieth anniversary, was read out at the meeting.

8. The participants in the meeting adopted a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations which stated that today, as they had 40 years ago, the peoples of the world looked to the United Nations with hope and faith in the future. They demanded with every justification, that the States Members of the Organization should follow the path of peaceful and constructive co-operation provided for in the Charter and the lofty ideals of the United Nations, and should make the necessary efforts to save the planet from a new world conflagration.

9. On the occasion of the Organization's fortieth anniversary the Republic's press published the text of a message from V. S. Shevchenko, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

10. Other events honouring the occasion were held in the Republic on the eve of the United Nations anniversary.

11. The State Republic Library of the Ukrainian SSR held an exposition of United Nations publications illustrating the Organization's role in solving the most important problems of the day. Visitors were also able to acquaint themselves with books from Republic publishing houses describing the participation of the Ukrainian SSR in the activities of the United Nations and other international organizations and their organs. An exhibition was opened in the Central Scientific Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR reflecting the basic trends in the activity of the United Nations in the 40 years of its existence.

12. On 24-25 October 1985, a scientific conference entitled "The United Nations and the problems of consolidating peace" was held at the Kiev State University with the participation of leading scientists from a number of the Republic's scientific research institutes. The speakers included N. N. Ulyanov, Doctor of Jurisprudence; Professor V. A. Vasilenko, Doctor of Jurisprudence; and Professor I. S. Khmel, representative of the Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. At the plenary session of the conference and in its two sections, 34 papers were delivered on the contribution of the United Nations to safeguarding international security, limiting the arms race, eliminating colonialism and racism and on the socio-economic and legal aspects of the Organization's activities and the participation of the Ukrainian SSR in its work.

13. Various anti-war activities were very vigorously pursued throughout the Republic as part of Disarmament Week, which was observed for the seventh time in the Ukrainian SSR in accordance with the decision of the first special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament and of the World Peace Council.

14. A total of 23,000 rallies, demonstrations, processions and meetings were held in Voroshilovgrad, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zaporozhe, Lutsk, Odessa, Simferopol, Uzhgorod, Yalta and other cities and towns in the Ukrainian SSR. Avenues of Peace were laid in several of these settlements. Workers in a number of the Republic's industrial enterprises performed labour services during the Week in order to send the proceeds to the Soviet Peace Fund. Hundreds of thousands of signatures were collected for the World Peace Council petition, "No to Star Wars".

15. The participants in the rallies, demonstrations and other events which took place in the Ukrainian SSR during the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and the observance of Disarmament Week adopted resolutions and appeals to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the delegates to the fortieth session of the General Assembly and sent letters to the Soviet and Ukrainian Republic Peace Committees. These documents expressed warm support and approval for the peace-loving foreign policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet State and indignantly condemned the militarist policy of the United States and its closest allies. The working people of the Soviet Ukraine proclaimed in them their firm determination to defend peace on earth and prevent nuclear catastrophe.

16. The mass media of the Ukrainian SSR gave wide publicity to the history of the establishment of the United Nations, the Organization's activities and its efforts to achieve its major goals, primarily to secure lasting peace and international security. The Republic's press continues to devote great attention to the issues

on the agenda of the current anniversary session of the General Assembly, to the participation of the delegation of the Ukrainian SSR in its work and to various activities being carried out by the defenders of peace in foreign countries as part of Disarmament Week.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[29 April 1986]

1. The Soviet public's concern over the dangerous deterioration in the present international situation, the accelerating arms race, the deepening crisis in international economic relations and the increasing number of focal points of tension in various parts of the world was reflected in events dedicated to Disarmament Week and in their scope and the nature of the specific demands put forward at them.
2. As part of the Week, Soviet peace committees, together with other public organizations in the country - including trade union, youth, veterans', women's and creative artists' organizations - organized over 150,000 events in which more than 60 million people took part.
3. Disarmament Week was preceded by many meetings, rallies and workshops dedicated to the fortieth anniversary of the foundation of the United Nations. They took place in Moscow, Kiev, Minsk, Baku, Vilna, Ashkabad, Zaporozhe and other cities of the Soviet Union. The appeals and resolutions adopted unanimously by the participants expressed support for the efforts undertaken by the United Nations to strengthen peace on earth. They also noted the need for further intensification of the activity of the international community to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, stop the arms race on earth and prevent it in outer space.
4. Last year's Disarmament Week was marked by the fact that the Soviet defenders of peace dedicated it to the forthcoming International Year of Peace, so that the events which were organized served, in a sense, as preparations for the Year.
5. As part of the Week - and with the slogans "Turn the International Year of Peace into a year of vigorous action against nuclear threat", "No to the arms race, either in outer space or on earth", "No to Star Wars", "Peace and security for our countries and peoples", "No to binary chemical weapons" - mass demonstrations, anti-war processions and rallies, meetings, peace vigils, thematic evenings and workshops on the problems of the struggle for peace were held.
6. For example, on 25 October, at the V. I. Lenin Central Stadium, a public anti-war rally of many thousands took place at which an appeal to the fortieth session of the General Assembly was unanimously adopted calling for an end to the arms race on earth and the prevention of its extension into outer space.

7. During the Week anti-war rallies were held in all the republics, territories and districts of the USSR. Public rallies were held in Tallin, Murmansk, Smolensk, Orenburg, Blagoveshchensk, Voroshilovgrad, Tambov, Vladimir, Zaporozhe, Nikolaevsk-na-Amur, Ulyanovsk, Yaroslavl and other cities.

8. Anti-war rallies were also held in many industrial enterprises, on construction sites, collective farms and State farms and in establishments and educational institutions of the Soviet Union.

9. Radio rallies were held in the Maritime Territory, with the participation of residents of the cities of Vladivostok, Artem and Nakhodka and of the Terneisky, Pozharsky, Pogranichny and Khasansky districts. Radio rallies covering the entire Autonomous Republic of Yakutia were also organized in the city of Yakutsk.

10. Soviet youth also participated actively in the Week. For example, mass youth demonstrations, processions and rallies took place in Moscow (more than 10,000 participants), Krasnoyarsk (10,000 participants), Kherson (15,000 participants), Mogilev (20,000 participants), Novaya Kakhovka (10,000 participants), Astrakhan (15,000 participants), Bryansk, Penza, Tula and Tyumen. Torch processions for peace were held in Cheboksary and Novocheboksarsk. Youth rallies were also held at the Donetsk and Yakutsk universities, the Lvov Polytechnical Institute and the Zaporozhe Medical Institute. The youth of Kiev held a workshop entitled "The youth of the planet in the struggle to promote peace and remove the threat of nuclear war".

11. In order to imbue youth with the spirit of peace, many anti-war events were held during Disarmament Week in schools, specialized secondary institutes and industrial training centres. For example, anti-war rallies and solidarity fairs were held in all the schools in the Khorezmsky District of Uzbekistan. Proceeds from the sale of children's articles at the fairs were given by the schoolchildren to a peace fund. Children's solidarity fairs were also held in many schools of the Ukraine and Byelorussia and in all the schools of Kazakhstan. During the Week, a contest was held in the schools of Syktyvkar for the best essay on the topic "A peaceful sky for you and all of us", and an exhibition of children's drawings under the motto "We are for peace" was shown at the Mir Cinema in Cheboksary.

12. All strata of Soviet society took part in the events of Disarmament Week. In many of the country's factories and plants a peace vigil was held and the proceeds were given to the Peace Fund. As part of the Week, the creative and scientific intelligentsia organized thematic meetings, workshops, various exhibitions, concerts, etc. On 24 October the exhibition "The poster in the struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear war" was opened in Moscow.

13. On the same day an evening devoted to the participation of the creative intelligentsia in the struggle for peace and disarmament and against the threat of nuclear war took place in Moscow. A book exhibition entitled "Books in the struggle for peace" was held as part of the Week in Baku.

14. The inseparable link between the struggle for peace and the struggle for the social progress of the newly independent countries and peoples was stressed at a scientific conference entitled "Current problems of the struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism - on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption

of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples". The Conference was organized by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa, the Union of Soviet Societies to Promote Friendship and Cultural Links with Foreign Countries and leading scientific research institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Representatives of various States and of public and scientific establishments from the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America also participated in its work.

15. A week of the arts, under the motto "The creative intelligentsia in the struggle for peace", was held from 24 to 31 October in the Amurskaya district. During the same period, poetry days were held in Azerbaidzhan during which public readings of anti-war poems by well-known Soviet poets took place.

16. On 29 October a conference of the capital's medical workers was held in Moscow on the topic "The biological consequences of the use of weapons of mass destruction and the tasks of medical personnel in the struggle for peace". On 31 October a round-table on the problems of peace and disarmament was organized in the house of scholars in Moscow.

17. On 25 October, a meeting of the scientific public took place in Tbilisi at which the problems of the participation of the scientific intelligentsia of Georgia in the World Disarmament Campaign was discussed.

18. The Soviet mass media gave wide publicity to the anti-war events held under Disarmament Week and to its aims and objectives. The Soviet Union's radio and television broadcast special programmes to explain covering the observance of the Week. Practically every day the Soviet press carried reports of rallies, demonstrations and other events held as part of the Week.

19. The anti-war addresses delivered by Soviet defenders of peace during Disarmament Week demonstrated the inflexible will of the entire Soviet people to preserve peace on earth and combat the threat of nuclear war. They undoubtedly made an important contribution to the further development of the peace movement in the Soviet Union. In them, Soviet people again convincingly demonstrated their unanimous support for the peace-loving foreign policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet State and also expressed their serious concern over the fate of all peoples of the planet. The addresses by the participants contained a resounding appeal to all people of integrity throughout the world to do everything in their power to secure peace on earth and not allow a nuclear conflagration to break out.

### III. UNITED NATIONS

#### A. United Nations Headquarters

1. In 1985, the observance of Disarmament Week was conducted within the framework of the celebrations of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. A call for an end to the arms race and a rededication to the principles of the Charter was present in most of the messages of Heads of State or Government who addressed the General Assembly during the fortieth anniversary celebration. The importance of and need for arms limitation and disarmament measures was further highlighted in

the morning of 31 October, when the First Committee devoted its 21st meeting to the observance of Disarmament Week. Statements were made by the Chairman of the First Committee, the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and the Chairmen of the five regional groups.

2. The Disarmament Week NGO Forum, traditionally organized by the Department of Public Information and the Department for Disarmament Affairs, followed the observance in the First Committee and focused on a topic related to the 40 years of existence of the Organization: "Collective Security, Peace and Disarmament: An Insider's View of the UN at Forty". Then Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, Brian Urquhart, was the keynote speaker and provided an insightful view of the past 40 years and a look ahead to the next 40 years of United Nations activities in the field of security and peace. Over 200 representatives of non-governmental organizations, the diplomatic community and United Nations staff attended the meeting.

3. The number of representatives of non-governmental organizations visiting Headquarters at the time of the fortieth anniversary and Disarmament Week was considerable. Both the Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, as well as senior staff of the Department for Disarmament Affairs met with representatives of non-governmental organizations and, in some cases, participated in activities organized by the non-governmental organization community in observance of the two events. In addition, the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs also spoke at several meetings in the Nordic countries which were sponsored by local non-governmental organizations. Coverage of United Nations-related events during Disarmament Week 1985 is also provided in the January 1986 issue of the World Disarmament Campaign Newsletter.

#### B. United Nations Office at Geneva

1. The observance of Disarmament Week in Geneva was also organized within the framework of the celebrations of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. The observances were organized by the Office of the Director-General of the United Nations Offices at Geneva and the Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

2. A special exhibition devoted to 40 years of United Nations efforts in the field of arms limitation and disarmament was organized at the Palais des Nations and included illustrations regarding various multilateral arms limitation agreements negotiated in Geneva, a philatelic display of United Nations stamps related to disarmament, the text of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, and United Nations disarmament information materials. In addition, a round table organized in connection with the fortieth anniversary of the Organization focusing on themes of concern to the United Nations such as development, human rights and women's participation in world events addressed disarmament-related topics as well.

C. United Nations information centres and services

1. The observance of Disarmament Week, 1985, was largely marked throughout the world by a variety of special activities carried out by United Nations information centres and services (UNICs/UNISs). 3/ Disarmament issues were also highlighted during the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations.
2. The activities organized by United Nations information centres included, inter alia, public meetings, rallies, symposia, round tables, seminars, conferences, days of prayer, issuances and distribution of information materials, film screenings, photographic and art exhibits, musical shows and other relevant events underlining the increased role of the United Nations in disarmament issues and the significance of Disarmament Week.
3. 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. In co-operation with local authorities and various non-governmental organizations, UNICs/UNISs disseminated information materials to local audiences and provided all necessary assistance in the organization of specific informative and educational programmes.
4. UNICs/UNISs issued special press releases, information bulletins and other background papers on disarmament questions and distributed them together with United Nations brochures, booklets, posters and other publications on disarmament to governmental bodies, public groups, educational institutions, visitors to exhibitions, rallies and other public events, and the media.
5. 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.
6. The media campaigns undertaken by UNICs/UNISs made extensive use of United Nations documentation. On the whole, media commentaries on the occasion were significant at national levels. Most disarmament-related activities during the observance were adequately covered by local media.
7. Among the activities undertaken by UNICs/UNISs in co-operation with governmental agencies were special official ceremonies attended by high government officials, diplomatic representatives, local authorities and non-governmental organizations.
8. UNICs/UNISs helped make arrangements to ensure a broader participation of youth wherever possible, to accentuate the International Youth Year, which was also celebrated in 1985. As a result, an increased 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.



9. In many countries, United Nations associations and other non-governmental organizations played an active part in the observance of Disarmament Week. They held many events that were organized either by themselves or in conjunction with UNICs.

10. In a number of countries, many of the activities for Disarmament Week and for the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations overlapped. For a comprehensive understanding of those celebrations, both the Disarmament Week and the United Nations anniversary as listed in UNICs' reports must be considered together.

#### IV. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. In paragraph 8 of resolution 40/152 E, the General Assembly invited international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken.

2. The following international non-governmental organizations have informed the Department for Disarmament Affairs of activities which they carried out in connection with Disarmament Week 1985:

Asian Buddhists Conference for Peace;

World Association of World Federalists;

World Federation of Trade Unions.

#### Notes

1/ Attached to this reply, there was a letter addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the participants in the solemn meeting of public representatives of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic held in the capital city of Minsk, on 24 October 1985, to mark the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. This letter is available for consultation at the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

2/ Attached to this reply, there was a letter addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the citizens of Kiev attending a meeting held on 24 October 1985 devoted to the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and Disarmament Week. This letter is available for consultation at the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

3/ They are as follows: Accra, Baghdad, Bangkok, Belgrade, Bogotá, Brussels, Bucharest, Buenos Aires, Copenhagen, Dar es Salaam, Geneva, Kabul, Khartoum, Lisbon, Lomé, Manila, Maseru, Moscow, New Delhi, Port of Spain, Prague, Rabat, Rio de Janeiro, Tokyo and Tunis.

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