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REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH  
SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

World Disarmament Campaign

Report of the Secretary-General

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, under the agenda item entitled "Review and implementation of the concluding document of the twelfth special session of the General Assembly", adopted resolution 38/73 D of 15 December 1983, on the World Disarmament Campaign, the operative part of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Takes note with satisfaction of the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign for 1983 as described in the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. Notes also with satisfaction the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund, prior to and during the 1983 United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign;

"3. Decides that at the thirty-ninth session there should be a second United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, in order that all those Member States that have not yet announced their voluntary contributions may have an opportunity to do so;

"4. Recommends that the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund should not be earmarked for specific activities inasmuch as it is most desirable that the Secretary-General may enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deems fit within the framework of the Campaign previously approved by the General Assembly and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to instruct the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the World Disarmament Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials into local languages;

"6. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system during 1984 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1985;

"7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign."

2. Pursuant to paragraph 6 of the resolution, the Secretary-General hereby reports on the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the organization of the United Nations system during 1984 and on the

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programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign contemplated by the system for 1985. The views of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies will be contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the work of that body.

3. It should be noted that, in so far as possible, the programme of activities for 1985 will follow the previous programmes approved by the General Assembly in connection with the World Disarmament Campaign. New initiatives will be considered and may be undertaken, depending on the availability of resources, both human and material. In this connection, the results of the second United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, called for in paragraph 3 of resolution 38/73 D, mentioned above, will help to determine the extent to which a more precise programme of activities for 1985 may be elaborated. In view of that, and as far as this report is concerned, an attempt has been made to indicate at the end of relevant paragraphs those activities which can be carried over to 1985, within the present level of resources available.

## II. BACKGROUND

4. The World Disarmament Campaign under the auspices of the United Nations was launched on 7 June 1982 by unanimous decision of the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament.

5. As unanimously agreed by the Member States, the World Disarmament Campaign has three primary purposes: to inform, to educate and to generate public understanding and support for the objectives of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. Furthermore, it was also agreed that the Campaign would focus primarily on five major constituencies, namely, elected representatives, media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes, and that it should be carried out in all regions of the world in a balanced, factual and objective manner. In addition, it was pointed out that the United Nations system, Member States with respect for their sovereign rights, and other bodies, in particular non-governmental organizations, all would have their roles to play in achieving the objectives of the Campaign.

6. Since the launching of the World Disarmament Campaign, the Secretary-General has submitted two reports on the Campaign to the General Assembly. The report in document A/37/548 on the general framework and programme of activities of the Campaign for 1983 was approved by resolution 37/100 I. The report in document A/38/349 on the implementation of the 1983 programme of activities of the Campaign was noted with satisfaction by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/73 D.

7. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly also adopted resolution 38/73 F of 15 December 1983, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign actions and activities", in which the Secretary-General was requested to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the provisions contained therein. It should be noted that the present report includes available information in this regard. Reference is also made to the report issued by the Secretary-General on Disarmament Week (A/39/493).

8. In reviewing the implementation of the Campaign pursuant to resolution 38/73 D, the present report follows the structure of document A/37/548, which divides the programme of activities into five areas: (a) United Nations information materials; (b) interpersonal communication, seminars, training; (c) special events; (d) publicity programme; and (e) United Nations field offices. Moreover, for the purpose of providing a comprehensive presentation of activities related to the World Disarmament Campaign, as requested by the General Assembly, the report also covers activities undertaken by the United Nations system according to the specific mandates of the relevant bodies and agencies as approved by their respective legislative bodies. The report covers activities carried out by the system during the period from September 1983 to August 1984, inclusive.

### III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES OF THE CAMPAIGN IN 1984

9. The programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign for 1984 closely followed the structure of the previous year's programme which was approved by the General Assembly. A number of specific projects were carried out in an expanded manner. In addition, this year's programme included some new projects which have added to the effectiveness and publicity of the Campaign.

10. The main objective of the 1983 programme of activities was to carry out the Campaign universally in a balanced, factual and objective manner, so that increased involvement and support of non-governmental organizations and Member States would be generated. This year's programme, while continuing to promote that objective, was designed primarily to become still more effective and to reach out to a larger number of constituencies of the World Disarmament Campaign.

11. In order to reach this goal, various methods have been used; activities were further diversified; the production of information materials has been increased; an attempt has been made to make their content and presentation more interesting; additional languages, other than the United Nations languages, have been used; seminars and training programmes have been structured so as to be more specifically geared to the needs of the Campaign's constituencies; contacts have been initiated with well-known personalities in order to enlist their support for the Campaign.

12. For the World Disarmament Campaign to be fully effective, its universal implementation is equally as important as a solid programme of activities. The universality of the Campaign can be achieved in various ways, most notably by involving as many constituencies of the Campaign as possible in all countries of the world in the implementation of its programme. This involvement ranges from distribution of information materials to actual participation in various events.

13. In this connection, throughout the implementation of the 1984 programme of activities of the Campaign, it proved to be essential to enlist an increasing number of individuals and organizations within each category of constituencies, namely, elected representatives, media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes.

14. It should also be noted that Member States, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/548), have continued to contribute to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign. Member States have endeavoured to co-operate with the United Nations also "to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament and to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information".

15. On their part, non-governmental organizations all over the world have undertaken various activities in support of the Campaign, ranging from, inter alia, the organization of meetings, seminars and conferences, peace schools and academies, regional encounters of non-governmental organizations across regional and national borders, and study circles at the community level to the collection of signatures, contribution of citizens to Peace Funds, and the holding of competitions and festivals.

#### A. United Nations information materials

16. As stated by the General Assembly, in 1978, in the Final Document of its Tenth Special Session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, "in order that an international conscience may develop and that world public opinion may exercise a positive influence, the United Nations should increase the dissemination of information on the armaments race and disarmament with the full co-operation of Member States".

17. Further to this recommendation, the general framework of the World Disarmament Campaign contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/548) specified that the universality of the Campaign should be guaranteed, inter alia, by "the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war".

18. Pursuant to that mandate, since the Campaign was launched, the United Nations has gradually increased both the production and distribution of disarmament information materials, an expansion which is expected to continue to an even larger extent in the coming years. Furthermore, in 1984, the diversification of United Nations information materials was increased with a view to meeting more closely the specific needs of different segments of World Disarmament Campaign constituencies.

19. In this connection, the United Nations Disarmament Yearbook produced by the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat serves the needs of those in the academic community, research institutes, and others, who depend on accurate, comprehensive and analytical information for the development of their work. The Yearbook, which covers all developments in the field of disarmament that have taken place in United Nations and United Nations-related bodies, is a thorough and detailed review reflecting events of the previous year. It is published in all six official languages of the United Nations. The 1982 issue of the Disarmament Yearbook was released in the course of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly and the 1983 issue is about to be published. The distribution of the

Yearbook has been further increased to libraries, universities and research institutes in particular. The Department for Disarmament Affairs will continue throughout 1985 to pay close attention to distribution of the Yearbook to all interested constituencies. To that end, the production run of the Yearbook will be further increased.

20. The Department for Disarmament Affairs also produces a periodical entitled Disarmament - A Periodic Review by the United Nations, aimed at providing a variety of views on current disarmament issues and reaching a wider audience than that of the Yearbook. Disarmament contains, inter alia, articles by Heads of State, United Nations delegates, renowned authors, excerpts from relevant statements and proposals, and book reviews. During the period covered by this report, the Department for Disarmament Affairs published four issues of the periodical, namely: (a) Volume VI, Number 3, Autumn/Winter 1983; (b) Volume VII, Number 1, Spring 1984; (c) Volume VII, Number 2, Summer 1984; and (d) Volume VII, Number 3, Autumn 1984.

21. It should be noted that the production run of the periodical was greatly increased during the period under review and was, therefore, made available to a larger number of individuals and organizations within the constituencies of the World Disarmament Campaign. In 1985, it is envisaged that the production run of the periodical in all six languages will reach 30,000 copies per issue.

22. The United Nations disarmament Study Series, published by the Department for Disarmament Affairs, is intended to give greater exposure to the reports of the Secretary-General prepared by groups of experts upon request by the General Assembly. Thus far, the Department for Disarmament Affairs has produced 11 studies in the series which have been widely distributed in the time-frame covered herewith. Three additional reports on "All aspects of the conventional arms race", "Military research and development" and "Unilateral nuclear disarmament measures" have been prepared [by the] Secretary-General and, subject to their approval by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, will be published in 1985 as part of the Study Series.

23. In 1984, in addition to continuing to carry summaries of United Nations disarmament studies, Fact Sheets produced by the Department for Disarmament Affairs have also been published in an issue-oriented format, covering specific topical issues in the area of arms limitation and disarmament. Aimed at providing the public at large with objective, factual and balanced substantive information, in a more easily accessible form, Fact Sheets have been distributed to all five constituencies of the World Disarmament Campaign, in all six official languages of the Organization, and, in particular, to specific organizations that requested them in larger quantities for the holding of their own events. The production run of the Fact Sheets produced in the period under review varied from 25,000 to 50,000 copies per issue in the English language and from 3,000 to 15,000 each in other languages - Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish.

24. The following issues of the disarmament Fact Sheets were produced in the period covered by the present report:

- (a) Reduction of military budgets: Refinement of international reporting and comparison of military expenditures - Summary of the Study (No. 31);
- (b) The Sea-Bed Treaty: Results of the Second Review Conference of the States Parties (No. 32);
- (c) Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: Review Conference of the States Parties - Geneva 1985 (No. 33);
- (d) The prevention of nuclear war - Initiatives and actions in the United Nations (No. 34);
- (e) Disarmament machinery - How the United Nations carries out its disarmament responsibilities (No. 35);
- (f) World Disarmament Campaign (No. 36).

In 1985, six more issues of the Fact Sheets will be produced, containing summaries of studies or covering specific topical issues.

25. To meet the needs of those members of the World Disarmament Campaign constituencies who speak languages other than the United Nations official languages, for the type of information provided in the Fact Sheets, the Department for Disarmament Affairs has initiated contacts with governmental and non-governmental organizations in a number of Member States. The Department has thus arranged for the publication of Fact Sheets in a local language of Czechoslovakia. In addition, discussions are under way with Poland for production of Fact Sheets in Polish and with Sri Lanka for publication in Sinhala and Tamil. Efforts will continue to expand this project as much as possible in the forthcoming years.

26. Following two experimental issues in English published in 1983, the World Disarmament Campaign Newsletter is now produced by the Department for Disarmament Affairs on a regular basis with resources from the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund. Intended to satisfy the need for easy access to information on current developments regarding the progress of the Campaign and efforts within the United Nations to achieve disarmament, the Newsletter is currently published in four languages - English, French, Russian and Spanish. Five regular and one special issues of the Newsletter have been published since September 1983: (a) Volume I, Number 2 (September 1983); (b) Volume II, Number 1 (January 1984); (c) Volume II, Special Issue (March 1984); (d) Volume II, Number 2 (March 1984); (e) Volume II, Number 3 (May 1984); and (f) Volume II, Number 4 (July 1984). The special issue was devoted to Disarmament Week 1983 and was co-produced with the Department of Public Information. Production of the Newsletter will continue in 1985 and efforts will be made to publish it in all six official languages, provided that funds will be available for this project.

27. As with the Fact Sheets, it is also the intention of the Department for Disarmament Affairs to produce the World Disarmament Campaign Newsletter in languages other than the official languages of the United Nations. To that end, three issues of the Newsletter have already been published in Portuguese with the assistance of the United Nations Information Centre in Lisbon and this practice will be continued on a regular basis in 1985 and following years subject to availability of resources. Newsletters in Portuguese are being distributed to constituencies in Portugal, some African countries and Brazil.

28. It should be pointed out that the Russian language issue of the Newsletter, which is printed in the USSR, is financed from the contribution which the Government of the USSR has made to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund. In addition, arrangements have been made for the production in the German Democratic Republic of the Newsletter in German utilizing the contribution of the German Democratic Republic to the Voluntary Trust Fund of the Campaign. The Newsletter will be distributed to the German-speaking constituencies of the World Disarmament Campaign in Europe. These arrangements will be carried over to 1985.

29. As to the quantities in which the Newsletter is being produced, from an original 10,000 copies in English per issue, the print run has now reached the following numbers: English 50,000 copies, French 25,000 copies, Russian 50,000 copies, Spanish 25,000 copies, and Portuguese 10,000 copies. Depending on the availability of resources, this production will be maintained in 1985.

30. The need for special ad hoc publications that provide solid, balanced and factual background on disarmament matters has long been recognized. In this connection, the updating of the publication "The United Nations versus The Arms Race" originally published by the Department of Public Information has been completed by the Department for Disarmament Affairs. It is expected that the new version of that publication will soon be released and will be distributed to all constituencies of the World Disarmament Campaign in all regions of the world. The contents of this publication will include an overview of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and disarmament machinery, and will cover issues such as nuclear disarmament, cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, nuclear-weapon-free zones, other weapons of mass destruction, outer space, conventional weapons, the regional approach to disarmament, the relationship between disarmament and development, and the role of world public opinion in the process of disarmament.

31. Also under preparation by the Department for Disarmament Affairs, for release in the forthcoming months, is a booklet for the purpose of educating constituencies about some of the most relevant issues related to the field of arms limitation and disarmament. This booklet will include a general introductory overview on the importance of disarmament and several units covering the arms race, disarmament and other global issues, approaches to disarmament, the United Nations efforts towards disarmament, the World Disarmament Campaign, and how individuals can support the efforts of the United Nations. Points for discussion, questions and illustrations will help make this booklet a useful resource in the achievement of the goals of the Campaign.

32. Aware of the need for disarmament information to reach younger generations in an authoritative yet simple manner, the Department for Disarmament Affairs has started the preparation of a small reference booklet entitled "Facts about Armaments and Disarmament". Since the booklet uses a question-and-answer format, it is being written as if the reader himself had proposed the questions and basic, concise answers were being provided. "Facts About Armament and Disarmament" will cover subjects from aspects of the arms race to achievements in arms limitation agreements.
33. The general framework of the World Disarmament Campaign contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/548) pointed out that "the Campaign will encourage bilateral and multilateral exchanges on the basis of reciprocity and mutual agreement and give the widest possible dissemination to such exchanges, for example, among government officials, experts, academicians and journalists of different countries". Pursuant to that recommendation, the Department for Disarmament Affairs is in the process of publishing a booklet containing the proceedings of the Regional Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign held at Leningrad, USSR, from 11 to 15 June 1984 (see para. 69 below). The Department for Disarmament Affairs will endeavour to publish proceedings from other regional conferences and seminars to be held in 1985. In addition, ad hoc publications will continue to be produced as needed.
34. For its part, the Department of Public Information has endeavoured to use institutional reference materials such as the UN Chronicle, Basic Facts about the United Nations, Everyone's United Nations, and the UN in Brief to provide extensive coverage of disarmament-related issues. In particular, the UN Chronicle included detailed coverage of disarmament debates in the General Assembly. Furthermore, the 1980 edition of the Yearbook of the United Nations, which was released in Autumn 1983, as in previous years, devoted an entire chapter to disarmament.
35. A remodelled edition of the booklet "UN Today - Suggestions for Speakers, 1984", published yearly by the Department of Public Information, was prepared. It contains references to the World Disarmament Campaign as mentioned in the reports of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization, 1982 and 1983, and in his statements during 1984.
36. Development Forum, an interagency publication devoted to economic issues, carried several articles on disarmament questions, including a front-page article in the January/February 1984 issue, entitled "Winter Without End", dealing with the possible effects of a nuclear war on the world's climate, and an article in the May 1984 issue on "Trends in Developing Countries' Arms Imports".
37. Plans for 1985 include the continuation of coverage of disarmament matters and activities in the annual publications mentioned above. To that end, issue number 5 of the UN Chronicle in 1985, scheduled to appear in September, will feature a Perspective based on the World Health Organization's report on the effects of nuclear war on health and health services, and other sources on the effect of nuclear war. In addition, the Publications Section of the Department of Public Information will issue pamphlets on disarmament-related subjects, such as collective security provisions, and conventional weapons. As regards dissemination

of information at United Nations Headquarters, the NGO Lounge will continue to distribute and make available to non-governmental organizations all United Nations publications, documents, press releases and other information materials on disarmament and the World Disarmament Campaign.

38. The area of audio-visual materials is one in which the Campaign can be effective, although its potential has not yet been fully utilized. Therefore, the Department for Disarmament Affairs has recently started consultations with the Department of Public Information so as to produce a collection of slides related to the various aspects of the arms race and disarmament for use by lecturers. Existing materials will be used for the production of this collection of slides and the co-operation of non-governmental organizations and research institutes which have expertise in this field will be sought. It is intended that this slide packet should be distributed to constituencies of the Campaign worldwide. Similar initiatives in the area of audio-visual aids will be pursued in 1985.

39. In order further to attract public attention to the World Disarmament Campaign and make it more easily identifiable by the public at large, a Campaign logo will be created. The logo will be used on all printed and visual materials relating to the World Disarmament Campaign.

40. In view of the considerable interest aroused by the 1984 World Disarmament Campaign calendar, production of a 1985 calendar by the Department for Disarmament Affairs has started. In order to make the best use possible of the limited resources available for this project and yet achieve the necessary level of exposure and publicity which the goals of the World Disarmament Campaign require, it has been decided to produce a pocket calendar which will bear the Campaign logo and which will be produced in 150,000 copies in four languages - English, French, Russian and Spanish. From now onwards, each year, the Department for Disarmament Affairs will produce a World Disarmament Campaign calendar.

41. The usefulness of posters and wallsheets as sources of readily absorbable information for peoples of all ages is of considerable value to any campaign which pledges to be universal. The visual impact of posters/wallsheets is one of the common denominators which can raise the consciousness of peoples in different regions of the world and in various segments of society. In this connection, the Department for Disarmament Affairs is exploring possibilities for the production of two wallsheets depicting, respectively, the economic and social consequences of the arms race and the possible global consequences of a major nuclear confrontation. In 1985 and successive years, additional wallsheets on other issues will be produced.

42. The United Nations Permanent Disarmament Exhibit, produced by the Department of Public Information in consultation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs, was inaugurated at United Nations Headquarters in the course of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in the presence of the Foreign Minister of Japan, the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and the Under-Secretaries-General for Disarmament Affairs and of Public Information. A special photo-book entitled "Disarmament Now! Investment in Living Now", based on contents of the exhibit, is currently in production. Also, a miniaturized version of the exhibit for general distribution, based on page layouts created for the exhibit photo-book, is being prepared.

43. Children's art work from the segment "Investment in Living Now" of the Permanent Disarmament Exhibit has been made available by the Department of Public Information to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for possible use as greeting cards. A photo feature showing New York City school children painting and contributing their art work for use in the Permanent Disarmament Exhibit will be organized during Disarmament Week, 1984.
44. A presentation of the DPI Exhibit "Nuclear Arms: Threat to our World" has been organized in three Nordic countries - Sweden, Finland and Norway - for the months of September, October and November 1984, respectively. The Exhibit, first shown at United Nations Headquarters during the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, in 1982, was subsequently staged at the Palais des Nations at Geneva, at the Vienna International Centre and at UNESCO House in Paris during 1983. The Exhibit has been presented by DPI with the support of the Soka Gakkai, a Japanese non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Exhibit will be hosted in turn by the United Nations Association of Sweden, the National Committee for the United Nations Disarmament Week of Finland, and the United Nations Association of Norway.
45. In January 1985, this exhibit will be presented in New Delhi, India, on the basis of the expressed interest of the Indian Federation of United Nations Associations. It is envisaged that a national workshop on the disarmament-development link will be held to mark the inauguration of the exhibit. The same exhibit may also be presented in other member countries during 1985.
46. The United Nations Photo Library has acquired new photographs on the various aspects of the arms race and the possible consequences of nuclear war and has proceeded to up-grade the contents of its photo file. It has also continued to distribute disarmament-related photographs to constituencies of the World Disarmament Campaign within the period under review. Further expansion of these activities is contemplated for 1985.
47. The Radio Service of the Department of Public Information gave extensive coverage to disarmament matters in its radio news programmes: The Week at the United Nations; Zona Internacional (Spanish); Actualidades (Portuguese); Jarida la Umoja wa Mataifa (Swahili); and in the newscasts in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Greek, Hebrew, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, Somali, Turkish and Urdu. Special attention was devoted to disarmament by the Latin American/Iberian Unit, through its short-wave, recorded programmes and telephone-feed facilities. Six taped programmes in Spanish and four in Portuguese, dealing with disarmament, were distributed during 1984.
48. Some feature programmes were also partly devoted to disarmament: UN Calling Asia (English); UN Caribbean Magazine (English); and Puntos Cardinales (Spanish). Furthermore, the question of disarmament was the theme of the following programmes in their entirety: Women (English); Caribbean Echo (English); and Enfoque (Spanish). In 1985, the Radio Service will continue to give extensive coverage to disarmament issues and activities in its newscasts and feature programmes.

49. In the area of films, several meetings have been held between the Radio and Visual Services Division of the Department of Public Information and the Department for Disarmament Affairs to discuss the production of new United Nations films on disarmament. As a result of these consultations, a short animated cartoon on disarmament is being co-produced by the United Nations and Hanna Barbera Productions, Inc., using the popular characters of "The Flintstones" series. In addition, in 1985, a short film on nuclear disarmament issues, loosely based on articles by Jonathan Schell, is expected to be produced.

50. Continuous efforts were also made by the Department of Public Information to promote and distribute the existing United Nations films on disarmament, namely, "BOOM", "NUCLEAR COUNTDOWN", "THE BIG IF" and "IN THE MINDS OF MEN". Since the launching of the World Disarmament Campaign, in 1982, up to June 1984, over 800 copies of these films have been sold to media organizations, schools and distributors around the world, and an approximate 1,500 copies have been loaned or freely distributed to United Nations information centres and field offices, non-governmental and media organizations in over 100 countries. Along with television organizations located in developing countries which are entitled to free showings, confirmation of telecasting of these films have been received from the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

51. Finally, the Department of Public Information in 1985 will devote three programmes of the television series United Nations World Chronicle to disarmament issues.

#### B. Interpersonal communication, seminars and training

52. The general framework of the World Disarmament Campaign contained in the Secretary-General's report (A/37/548) emphasized, inter alia, that "the Campaign should provide an opportunity for discussion and debate in all countries on all points of view relating to disarmament issues, objectives and conditions". Furthermore, it pointed out that "the Campaign will encourage bilateral and multilateral exchanges on the basis of reciprocity and mutual agreement and give the widest possible dissemination to such exchanges". A well-organized programme of seminars, conferences, meetings, lectures, internships and consultations is therefore an essential instrument with which the objectives and goals of the World Disarmament Campaign can be best achieved.

53. In this connection and bearing in mind that the Campaign "should be carried out in all regions of the world in a balanced, factual and objective manner", the Department for Disarmament Affairs has continued to concentrate efforts in expanding this area of activity so as effectively to perform its role in creating channels of communication between the United Nations and the constituencies of the World Disarmament Campaign.

54. The register of organizations and individuals interested in or working in the field of disarmament which the Department for Disarmament Affairs maintains has been significantly expanded and improved. The computerization process of the register is well advanced and, when completed, it will allow for the United Nations to reach constituencies of the Campaign in a more effective and efficient manner.
55. In particular, one important feature of the computerized register will be its sub-division into five categories corresponding to the five main constituencies of the Campaign, namely, elected representatives, media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes. Such sub-division will facilitate interaction with specific groups and the further expansion of the representative nature of the register with a view to reaching out to World Disarmament Campaign constituencies in all countries of the world. Thus, it will be possible to do mailings of communications and information materials by region, country, type of constituency, language, and so forth.
56. With these objectives in mind, contacts have been made with associations of parliamentarians to expand channels of communication which might strengthen the involvement of this constituency in the Campaign, and will continue to be made in 1985 and in successive years.
57. In an attempt to reach out to all major newspapers and weekly magazines in the world, a total of 2,900 addresses of mass media of communication has been collected by the Department for Disarmament Affairs and will be gradually incorporated into the computerized register. Efforts are also under way, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, to seek more direct contacts with the media and individual media personalities in all regions of the world and will be further pursued in 1985.
58. As regards the register of non-governmental organizations alone, it was expanded from 1,800 to some 5,000 addressees during the period under review.
59. Concerning educational communities, the register includes primarily universities, colleges and libraries. A total of 1,300 universities and 1,800 libraries worldwide have been included in the register and efforts are underway to broaden, to the extent possible, this representation to include other levels of educational systems.
60. Published registers and directories are also being researched with a view to increasing the number of research institutes in the register. A list of 300 new addresses has been collected, so far, and will be included in the computerized register.
61. It is expected that, by the end of 1984, the register will have been expanded to the point that it will include a thorough representation of constituencies of the World Disarmament Campaign from all regions of the world. It is estimated that it will contain some 12,000 addresses in comparison to 3,000 in 1983. This will undoubtedly increase the out-reach capacity of the Campaign at all levels, on the one hand, and the potential to implement it universally, on the other. In the future, the register will be kept up-to-date and will be constantly expanded and refined.

62. The useful practice of holding consultations with constituencies of the World Disarmament Campaign, particularly non-governmental organizations, on the development and implementation of the Campaign have continued on a regular and more frequent basis. In that connection, since the holding of meetings with individual non-governmental organizations had proven to be quite helpful in conducting such consultations, that practice was continued both at United Nations Headquarters and Geneva. Contacts of this nature have also been established whenever staff members of the Department for Disarmament Affairs have attended or spoken at gatherings and conferences sponsored by World Disarmament Campaign constituencies. Consultations will be further pursued in 1985.

63. In addition, representatives of non-governmental organizations have also been invited by the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies to exchange views on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign. To that end, both chairmen of the NGO Committee on Disarmament at United Nations Headquarters and the Special NGO Committee in Geneva, and the Secretary-General of the World Federation of United Nations Associations were invited to attend the meeting of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies held on 14 December 1983. The relevance and usefulness of such initiatives is reflected in the decision of the Advisory Board to renew its invitation to non-governmental organizations representatives whenever it deems it appropriate. On 12 September 1984, representatives of non-governmental organizations met once again with the Advisory Board.

64. With a view to ensuring that the contribution of the United Nations system is fully co-ordinated, consultations with other concerned departments of the United Nations and specialized agencies, in particular the Department of Public Information and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) continued.

65. In particular, in September 1983 and March 1984, the Department for Disarmament Affairs held co-ordinating meetings for the World Disarmament Campaign aimed at informing concerned departments and specialized agencies of the activities envisaged by the Department for 1984 within the framework of the Campaign, and at exchanging information on the contributions to be made by other departments, offices and specialized agencies of the United Nations to the World Disarmament Campaign.

66. The co-ordinating meetings were attended by representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR); Department of Public Information-DPI; Executive Office of the Secretary-General-EOSG; United Nations University (UNU); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization (WHO); International Labour Organisation (ILO); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Co-ordinating meetings of this nature will continue in the next years.

67. In the area of conferences, seminars and training progress was made in a number of aspects. For instance, regional meetings were organized at two levels - one, with a view to reaching out to the major constituencies of the Campaign so that they can interact and exchange views on how best to further understanding and support for the objectives of the United Nations in the field of disarmament; the other, aiming at one particular constituency of the Campaign, bearing in mind its particular characteristics and potential ability to contribute to furthering the goals of the World Disarmament Campaign.

68. In the latter case, the Department for Disarmament Affairs, in co-operation with UNESCO, organized a Regional Seminar on Disarmament for Educators of the Americas in Caracas, from 4 to 7 October 1983. Participants in that seminar included 30 educators and members of educational associations from the Americas and the Caribbean. The seminar discussed issues relating to the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, world public opinion, disarmament in the curricula of educational institutions at the secondary and adult education levels, as well as at the university and higher levels, the relationship between disarmament and development, and the role of non-governmental constituencies in the World Disarmament Campaign. The inaugural address was delivered by His Excellency Mr. Oswaldo Paez Pumar, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela, and guest speakers included: Professor Luis Cabana, member of the United Nations Group of Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; Ms. Maria Eugenia Dengo de Vargas, UNESCO Regional Co-ordinator for Latin America and the Caribbean; Mr. Alfonso Garcia-Robles, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the Conference on Disarmament; and Mr. Enrique Oteiza, Director, CRESALC-UNESCO. Since then, and as a direct result of exchanges which took place at the seminar, a number of activities have been organized by former participants in their own countries within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, according to the information received by the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

69. Upon invitation by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Department for Disarmament Affairs also organized a major Regional Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign in Leningrad, USSR, from 11 to 15 June 1984. The 70 participants present at the Conference were representatives of non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, research institutes and the media from Europe, United States of America and Canada. Organized in a format which included panel presentations, discussions and working groups, the Conference addressed topics such as the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament; the World Disarmament Campaign; the prevention of nuclear war and curbing the arms race; the atmospheric and biological consequences of nuclear war; confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe; and the role of non-governmental organizations, research institutes, educational institutions and the media in the World Disarmament Campaign. Guest speakers at the Conference included: Academician Georgiy Arbatov, Director, Institute of United States of America and Canada Studies, USSR Academy of Sciences; Academician N. P. Bochkov, Chief Scientific Secretary, Academy of Medical Science of the USSR; Mr. David Emery, Deputy Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), United States of America; Mr. Alfonso Garcia-Robles, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the Conference on Disarmament; Associate Academician G. S. Golitzin, Institute of Atmospheric

Physics, Academy of Sciences of the USSR; Mr. Miljan Komatina, Assistant-Secretary-General and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for confidence-building; Dr. Michael M. May, Associate Director at Large, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, United States of America; Mr. Yuri K. Nazarkin, Deputy Head, International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR; Dr. John Pastore, Associate Professor of Medicine, Tufts University, United States of America; Mr. V.F. Petrovsky, Member of the Collegium, Head, International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR; Mr. Tom Vraalsen, Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations in New York and Chairman of the First Committee of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly; and Mr. Yuri Zhukov, President, Soviet Peace Committee. The proceedings of the Conference are to be issued in a separate publication.

70. Furthermore, the Department for Disarmament Affairs has co-operated with and participated in a disarmament seminar organized by the Government of Togo for Togolese constituencies from 6 to 9 August 1984. Senior staff members of the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) represented the Organization at the event and United Nations disarmament information materials were also distributed. The seminar was attended by approximately 300 people and addressed the following issues: the relationship between disarmament and development, and between disarmament and security; the nuclear threat; current talks and negotiations on arms limitation; the role of public opinion in the field of peace and disarmament; and the Togolese position on issues of peace and security.

71. An extended programme of seminars and conferences will be carried out in 1985 bearing in mind two criteria: (a) the overall regional balance of the Campaign; and (b) the availability of financial resources. In this connection, the Department for Disarmament Affairs has been invited by the Government of Egypt to hold a regional conference in that country in February 1985 and discussions are under way for the holding of regional meetings also in other Member countries. In addition, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) has initiated discussions with the Department for Disarmament Affairs concerning a projected symposium on conventional disarmament to be held in Mexico, in June 1985.

72. In an attempt to increase the involvement of specific segments of World Disarmament Campaign constituencies in its implementation, representatives of the Department for Disarmament Affairs met on 21 March 1984 with a group of leading members of the labour movement in the United States of America. Two major issues were discussed on that occasion: the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, with particular emphasis on the World Disarmament Campaign, and the economic and social consequences of the arms race and the question of conversion. Because meetings of this nature provide a unique opportunity for close and fruitful exchanges, they will be continued in 1985 aiming at still other segments of the Campaign's constituencies.

73. In line with its mandate within the World Disarmament Campaign, the Department of Public Information also held numerous interpersonal communication events. In this connection, a special briefing on disarmament was included in the 1983 Editors' Roundtable held at United Nations Headquarters during the thirty-eighth

session of the General Assembly. Disarmament and the World Disarmament Campaign were also discussed during the Mass Media Leaders Roundtables held at Arusha, the United Republic of Tanzania, in March 1984, and in Shanghai, China, in April/May 1984. A senior official of the Department for Disarmament Affairs participated in the meeting at Arusha. Both the Editors' and the Mass Media Leaders Roundtables will continue to devote special attention to disarmament issues and the Campaign in future opportunities.

74. In November 1983, the Non-Governmental Liaison Service, New York organized the Economic Conversion Strategy Conference in co-operation with the Office of Economic Justice of the Presbyterian Church, the Quaker United Nations office and the Women's Division of the Methodist Church. Seventy peace and church activists, academics, parliamentarians, trade unionists, and United Nations staff members participated. The Conference focused on the issues of economic conversion and the relationship between disarmament and development. Participants came from the United States of America, Canada and Europe. This Conference led to the holding of the Economic Conversion Conference which took place in June 1984 at Boston College in Boston, Massachusetts. The event brought together 750 participants from the United States, Canada, Europe, India and Africa. The September 1984 issue of Development Forum will include a report on the Conference.

75. In collaboration with the Arab Regional Office of United Schools International (USI), a lecture discussion on the report of the Secretary-General on the relationship between disarmament and development was organized by the Department of Public Information. The discussion took place in Manama, Bahrain, on 8 April 1984. The meeting was presided by Mr. Hamad Sulayti, Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Education of Bahrain, and the speakers were Dr. Jiya Lal Jain, USI Secretary-General, Mr. Abdulnabi Al Sho-ala, USI Vice-President (Moderator) and Mr. Alan Williams, UNICEF representative in Bahrain. Intended to promote the goals of the World Disarmament Campaign, the statements highlighted the link between disarmament and development.

76. On 17 May 1984 a Special Seminar on Disarmament was held for non-governmental organizations. The meeting was organized jointly with the NGO Committee on Disarmament at United Nations Headquarters. Speakers discussed matters related to the 1984 spring session of the Conference on Disarmament and also non-governmental organizations plans for the World Disarmament Campaign. Taking part in the Seminar were Mr. Rolf Ekeus, Representative of Sweden to the Conference on Disarmament and Mr. Victor Issraelyan, Representative of the USSR to the Conference on Disarmament. Mr. Louis Fields, Representative of the United States to the Conference on Disarmament, was also scheduled to participate in the programme but was unable to attend.

77. A panel meeting on the role of the United Nations in the field of Disarmament and the World Disarmament Campaign was held on 28 June 1984 for the graduate students participating in the thirty-fifth annual DPI Graduate Student Intern Programme. The Panel was chaired by Mr. A. Prandler, Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General and Director of the Department for Disarmament Affairs. The other members of the Panel were Mr. James Victor Gbeho, Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations and Chairman of the Disarmament

Commission; Ms. S. Kunadi, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations; Mr. W. Merry, Advisor, United States Mission to the United Nations and Mr. N. Smidovich, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of the USSR to the United Nations. A panel meeting of the same nature will also be included in the 1985 Programme.

78. Future plans of the Department of Public Information in this area also include special briefings on disarmament for non-governmental organizations during Disarmament Week 1984 and 1985; a briefing on "Disarmament Developments in the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly" to be held in January 1985 and which the Chairman of the First Committee will be invited to address; the inclusion of a session on the arms race and the role of non-governmental organizations in the process of disarmament within the framework of the DPI Annual Conference for NGOs, which, in 1985, will be devoted to the fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations.

79. Also included in this area of activities are the disarmament internship programmes for graduate students. Two such programmes are developed by the Department for Disarmament Affairs. The first, in co-operation with the United Nations Ad Hoc Internship Programme, is offered throughout the entire year and can extend anywhere from two to four months depending on the student's academic programme. The second one, organized in co-operation with the Graduate Student Intern Programme of the Department of Public Information, lasts for four weeks in the summer. Internship programmes are valuable in helping the Department for Disarmament Affairs achieve the goals of the Campaign because they make it possible to reach a very specific segment of one of its major constituencies, namely, educational communities. In the period covered by the report, the Department for Disarmament Affairs has had the assistance of 10 Ad Hoc interns working under the direct supervision of political affairs officers, and five more are expected for the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly. In addition, six other graduate students participating in the DPI Programme interned at the Department for Disarmament Affairs. It is expected that internship programmes will be also implemented in the Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs in 1985.

80. The objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign are also furthered within the framework of the United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament which is designed to provide young public officials with knowledge and professional competence in the field of disarmament. The programme has so far trained over 100 diplomats.

81. One other area in which the activities of the Department for Disarmament Affairs have greatly increased and will continue to expand in the next years relates to the participation of its staff in events, such as seminars and workshops, organized by different constituencies of the World Disarmament Campaign, and speaking engagements both at United Nations Headquarters and in different parts of the world. Over 200 such appearances were carried out in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

82. The Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs was involved in a number of speaking engagements, meetings and public appearances in connection with the World Disarmament Campaign. In this regard, upon official invitation from the respective Governments, he visited Australia, the German Democratic Republic, New Zealand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, where he met with both government officials and representatives of the major constituencies of the World Disarmament Campaign. He also participated in special activities relating to the Campaign in Fiji, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America and Venezuela. Also in this connection, he gave several television, radio and press interviews on the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the World Disarmament Campaign.

83. In the period under review, special efforts have been made to respond to the increased number of invitations to staff members of the Department for Disarmament Affairs to participate as speakers at events sponsored by World Disarmament Campaign constituencies. It is essential that the official presence of the United Nations be felt at as many appropriate events as possible to further the understanding by the general public of the work of the Organization in the field of peace and disarmament.

#### C. Special events

84. Special events have proven to be very useful within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign because they offer additional opportunities to focus attention on the work of the Organization in the field of peace and disarmament. Therefore, special events are instrumental in helping to increase public awareness of the danger of the arms race and to create an atmosphere conducive to progress in disarmament.

85. Foremost in this area of activities is Disarmament Week which is observed from 24 October, United Nations Day, through 30 October every year. To that end, the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Department of Public Information, in preparation for Disarmament Week 1983, applied additional efforts so as to involve an even greater number of non-governmental organizations in the carrying out of special events on that occasion. United Nations Information Centres were particularly instrumental in further motivating non-governmental organizations in their areas of interest to be actively involved in the observance of Disarmament Week. Furthermore, UNICs continued to carry out their own activities in co-operation with Governments, local groups and the media.

86. The observance of Disarmament Week 1983 at United Nations Headquarters involved a considerable number of activities. In the First Committee, Disarmament Week was observed at its 11th meeting, held on 24 October, with statements made by the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and the representatives of the five regional groups. The traditional Disarmament Week NGO Forum, which took place on 26 October, focused on "The Prospects for Disarmament in the Eighties". Organized by the Department for Disarmament Affairs, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, the forum was opened and chaired by the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs and closing remarks

were made by the Under-Secretary-General of Public Information. Guest speakers included Mrs. Daniela Szokoloczi de Alcala, Counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela; Mr. Louis G. Fields, Representative of the United States to the Conference on Disarmament; Mr. Amre M. Moussa, Deputy Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations; and Mr. Vladimir F. Petrovsky, Member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also, the First United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign was held on Thursday, 27 October, with the participation of 61 delegations. Detailed information on the pledging conference is provided in section IV of the present report.

87. In addition, a one-day seminar on disarmament for Ad Hoc interns at United Nations Headquarters was organized by the Department for Disarmament Affairs in co-operation with the United Nations Ad Hoc Internship Programme. The Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs and senior staff members of the Department addressed the issues of the World Disarmament Campaign, the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament and the Question of Prevention of Nuclear War. The 25 interns from 10 different countries who attended the seminar were introduced to United Nations disarmament information materials and films. The same experience will be repeated during Disarmament Week 1984, and, starting in 1984, Disarmament Week observances will also be organized in Geneva by the Department for Disarmament Affairs in co-operation with the Office of the Director-General of the United Nations Office in Geneva.

88. At United Nations Headquarters, the Secretary-General received representatives of a number of non-governmental organizations in connection with Disarmament Week. Senior staff members of the Department for Disarmament Affairs attended events sponsored by non-governmental organizations in various countries and spoke on the activities of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. The Department of Public Information also broadcast radio programmes on disarmament in different areas of the world and the activities which were undertaken by United Nations Information Centres were fully reported in a special issue of the Disarmament Newsletter devoted to Disarmament Week and co-produced by the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Department of Public Information. It is envisaged that production of this special issue will continue annually, provided funds are available for this purpose.

89. Furthermore, co-operation has been under way between the Department for Disarmament Affairs and secretariats of both the International Youth Year and International Year of Peace so that attention may be focused on the World Disarmament Campaign as appropriate within the framework of those programmes.

#### D. Publicity programme

90. It is essential that the goals of the World Disarmament Campaign be known worldwide so that additional awareness and support of the objectives of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament be generated. To that end, every possible opportunity has been used by the Department for Disarmament Affairs to highlight the importance of the World Disarmament Campaign, for instance, in replies to correspondence received from individuals and organizations, in meetings

held with visitors to the Department or to the United Nations, in the guided-tours offered by the Organization to members of the general public, and so forth. This practice will continue in 1985.

91. Member States and non-governmental organizations, as well as other constituencies of the World Disarmament Campaign, have been kept abreast of all developments relating to its programme of activities with a view to having their full participation in further publicizing the goals and aims of the Campaign. The Disarmament Newsletter produced by the Department for Disarmament Affairs and press releases issued by the Department of Public Information play a useful role in this connection.

92. In addition, the Department for Disarmament Affairs issued a special Fact Sheet (No. 36) covering the general framework and programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign and providing an overview of the accomplishments of the Campaign since its launching by the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament.

93. A booklet, outlining the aims and activities of the World Disarmament Campaign, based on the question-and-answer format, is about to be published by the Department for Disarmament Affairs. This booklet will be distributed to all major constituencies of the Campaign, but special emphasis will be placed on distributing it to non-governmental organizations and the media.

94. As regards the Department of Public Information, press releases were issued in English and French on the work of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament in the fall of 1983. These included extensive coverage of both committee and plenary debates and decisions. These releases were distributed to media and non-governmental organizations representatives at Headquarters and, through the United Nations Information Centres, to a worldwide audience.

95. Press releases in English and French were also issued on the work of intergovernmental bodies meeting in New York and Geneva, including the Conference on Disarmament; the Disarmament Commission; the Preparatory Committee for the 1985 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; the Group of Experts on All Aspects of the Conventional Arms Race and on Disarmament Relating to Conventional Weapons and Armed Forces; the Preparatory Committee for the First Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques; the Symposium on Environmental Warfare; and the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference.

96. Press releases were issued containing the statements of the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly related to disarmament, including their statements on Disarmament Week, and providing ample coverage of such events as the Regional Seminar on Disarmament for Educators of the Americas, in Caracas, and the Regional Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, in Leningrad, organized by the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

97. News on disarmament activities was sent in French, English and Spanish to the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies for redissemination to 81 nations. News related to disarmament issues was also given regularly to media representatives and delegation press officers at daily briefings. Comprehensive press coverage of disarmament matters and activities, both in English and French, will continue in 1985.

98. In addition to using the resources listed in this section, prominence will be given to the Campaign in 1985, through the use of, inter alia, the framework of other United Nations programmes and celebrations such as the International Youth Year and the fortieth anniversary of the Organization.

#### E. United Nations Field Offices

99. The Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Department of Public Information continued to enlist the support of United Nations Information Centres and other field offices to stimulate local activities within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign. Information Centres and field offices are major channels through which the United Nations communicates with the innumerable constituencies of the Organization in various regions of the world. Because information centres and field offices are closely involved with their local constituencies, they are best able to determine how to reach out to them. Therefore, their co-operation is vital for the achievement of the principle of the universality of the Campaign.

100. In the particular case of the World Disarmament Campaign, inter alia, United Nations information centres and field offices enlisted the co-operation of local non-governmental organizations for the Campaign; they have disseminated substantive information to local constituencies, therefore, complementing the task of the Department for Disarmament Affairs in that area; they have organized exhibits, special briefings and seminars on special issues of disarmament; they have co-operated with Governments in the organization of events which highlight the work of the Organization in the field of disarmament; they have promoted and in fact undertaken the publication of United Nations disarmament information materials in local languages; and they have assisted the Department for Disarmament Affairs in the organization of regional seminars and conferences. Co-operation with United Nations information centres and field offices will be further intensified in 1985.

#### IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

101. The implementation of the 1984 programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign has been financed from existing resources in the regular budget of the United Nations, supplemented by voluntary contributions from Member States and private sources. Therefore, the extent to which the United Nations has been and will be able to pursue a successful implementation of the Campaign depends also on the active and material support of Member States, especially contributions which they make into the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund maintained by the Secretary-General.

102. To that end and pursuant to resolution 37/100 I of 13 December 1982, the Secretary-General convened the First Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, on 27 October 1983, during Disarmament Week. Sixty-one delegations attended the Conference and 12 pledges were announced on the occasion, amounting to approximately \$US 100,000. In addition, several delegations undertook to pledge contributions at a later date.

103. As at August 1984, a total of 35 countries had made pledges to the Fund, totalling approximately \$US 3.4 million, most of it in non-convertible currencies. Member States that have contributed or pledged to contribute to the Fund are Australia, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, India (two contributions), Indonesia (two contributions), Iraq, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Mongolia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam.

104. It should be noted that, pursuant to resolution 38/73 D of 15 December 1983, the Secretary-General is currently making arrangements for the holding of the Second Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, which is scheduled to take place during Disarmament Week 1984.

#### V. ACTIVITIES OF RELEVANT UNITED NATIONS BODIES, SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

105. The following information on their activities has been received from relevant organizations of the United Nations system

##### A. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

106. The information received from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) regarding its disarmament-related activities is contained in the reports of the Secretary-General on Disarmament Week (A/39/493) and on the contributions of specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament (A/39/544).

##### B. United Nations Environment Programme

107. The contribution of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to the 1984 programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign includes three posters and fact sheets on the following subjects: (a) remnants of war; (b) herbicides and war; and (c) environmental warfare. For 1985, UNEP plans to develop within the framework of the Campaign an audio-visual on military activity and the environment; an annotated bibliography on military activities and the environment; and three additional posters and fact sheets on relevant issues.

108. In addition, reference is made to the report of the Secretary-General on the contributions of specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament (A/39/544) which contains information received from the United Nations Environment Programme also regarding its disarmament-related activities.

#### C. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

109. In 1984 the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) published The Prevention of Nuclear War: A United Nations Perspective. The study is the second to result from a UNITAR research project on this theme. In 1983, Prevention of the Nuclear War; Soviet Scientists' Viewpoint was completed and published. The third and final part of this project, entitled The Prevention of Nuclear War: An American Approach, has been completed in draft form and will be published by UNITAR later in 1984 or early 1985. The overall project was initiated as UNITAR's response to discussions at the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, during which it was recommended that UNITAR focus more attention to research related to international security, disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war.

110. In 1984 UNITAR launched another research project on "The United Nations and the Maintenance of International Peace and Security: A Retrospective and Prospective View". The purpose of the project is to assess critically the performance of the United Nations during the past 40 years, and to recommend new approaches for the future, in the areas of norm-setting and rule of law, peaceful settlement of disputes and peace-keeping and enforcement activities. A number of papers on these subjects have been commissioned. They will be discussed at a conference being organized by UNITAR, which will be held in 1985. Two of these papers specifically concern arms control and disarmament.

#### D. United Nations Children's Fund

111. In conjunction with the UNICEF 1984 Executive Board, the NGO Committee on UNICEF held a workshop on Child Victims of Armed Conflicts, following an initiative by Rädga Barnen International. The workshop placed special emphasis on the psychological and social consequences of war on children, on existing international instruments including the Draft Convention on the Rights of the Child and on a potential NGO-UNICEF co-operation in this area.

112. The NGO-Forum recommended to the Executive Board meeting that:

"In view of the gravity and urgency of situations in which, in whatever way, children are implicated as victims of armed conflict, the participants at the involved NGO Forum workshop on this subject strongly recommend that concerned NGOs and intergovernmental organizations, particularly UNICEF, initiate and maintain on-going contacts among themselves with a view to ensuring an optimal response to these needs."

113. UNICEF also participated in the Ad Hoc Meeting of Focal Points on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, organized by the Department for Disarmament Affairs, the Special Meeting for NGOs in preparation for the International Year of Peace (1986) arranged by DPI/NGO Section, and attended informal meetings with the Department for Disarmament Affairs on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign.

114. In addition, owing to increased demand, UNICEF is reprinting its photo-fact-sheet "Disarm for Children" which was produced at the time of the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

#### E. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

115. The information received from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) regarding its disarmament-related activities is contained in the reports of the Secretary-General on Disarmament Week (A/39/493) and on the Contributions of Specialized Agencies and other Organizations and Programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament (A/39/544).

#### F. International Labour Organisation

116. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is in the process of circulating to its member States, and through them to employer and worker organizations, a questionnaire on Conversion of Manpower employed in the Armaments Industry and related Industries to enable ILO to assess the scale of the problem of manpower conversion involved in reducing defence expenditure.

117. The ILO Programme and Budget for 1984-85 has allocated resources for carrying out two studies, "The Conversion of Manpower employed for Military Purposes" and "The Economic and Social Consequences of Reallocating Resources previously used for Military Purposes to the Developing Countries".

118. However, the concept of peace cannot be confined to the absence of armed conflicts and, in the words of the Constitution of the ILO "universal and lasting peace can be established only if it is based on social justice". In that context, the whole range of activities of ILO can be regarded as a contribution to the promotion of peace in its widest sense, as testified by the award to the ILO of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979.

119. In addition, reference is made to the report of the Secretary-General on Disarmament Week (A/39/493) which contains information received from the International Labour Organisation regarding its disarmament-related activities.

G. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

120. At its twenty-second session the General Conference of UNESCO adopted resolution 20 entitled "Role of UNESCO in generating a climate of public opinion conducive to the halting of the arms race and the transition to disarmament", inviting the Director-General, inter alia, "to take the necessary steps to give effect to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly which concern disarmament and fall within UNESCO's spheres of competence". At the same session, the General Conference adopted resolution 13.1, concerning "Major Programme XIII: 'Peace, international understanding, human rights and the rights of peoples'", including programmes XIII.1 and XIII.3, entitled "Maintenance of peace and international understanding" and "Education for peace and respect for human rights and the rights of peoples".

121. In implementation of these resolutions, the UNESCO programme and budget approved for 1984-1985 provide for a number of activities concerning research, publications and meetings:

(a) The final report and recommendations of the Intergovernmental Conference on Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education Relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, with a View to Developing a Climate of Opinion Favourable to the Strengthening of Security and Disarmament, held in Paris from 12 to 20 April 1983, was widely distributed among national education officers of the member States, specialists in education, teachers and persons involved in the educational process throughout the world.

(b) The European regional meeting of experts on education, which was organized by the Polish National Commission in December 1983 at Warsaw, was the first meeting of specialists convened as a follow-up to the Intergovernmental Conference. It prepared proposals concerning the implementation in the region of the 1974 Recommendation, in the light of the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Conference. The question of education for disarmament played an important part in the drawing up of these proposals.

(c) In line with the programme and budget approved for 1984-1985, a multilateral consultation was held in Finland last June to decide what practical steps could be taken to promote follow-up action on the conclusions of the 1983 Intergovernmental Conference, particularly in view of the International Year of Peace (1986), and to advise the Director-General with a view to the preparation of a plan for the development of education for international understanding, co-operation and peace. Suggestions for a plan for the development of education for international understanding, co-operation and peace were prepared during this consultation. It is to be hoped that the implementation of the plan will contribute significantly to the World Disarmament Campaign.

(d) The drafting committee of a guide for teachers on methods for education in favour of disarmament met last May at Turin to consider the first version of the guide. The final version of this publication will appear in 1985.

(e) Another drafting committee, for a teachers' manual on the teaching of contemporary world problems relating to education for peace, disarmament and human rights met at Morges, Switzerland, last July. The editorial preparation of the manual is now being completed, and it, too, will be published in 1985.

(f) Preparations are under way for an international consultation of eminent scientists and specialists in the social and human sciences and higher education, to be held in 1985, to consider ways of improving educational action at the higher educational level so as to provide students, particularly future researchers and those destined for positions of responsibility, with the necessary knowledge of problems relating to peace and respect for human rights and the rights of peoples, as well as the dangers of a nuclear war, of the arms race, and of certain harmful uses of science and technology, while making them aware of the role that they should play in order to contribute to the finding of solutions in these areas. An analysis of the state of this education in the universities of the different regions of the world is also being carried out and will be used as a working document for this consultation.

(g) An international study on co-operation between educational institutions and social institutions, in particular the mass media, in education for peace and disarmament has been completed. A group of experts will soon meet to prepare a report on this study. The report will be widely distributed.

(h) The final report of the World Congress on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Associated Schools System has been distributed throughout the world. The project is recognized in all regions as an effective instrument in the promotion of education for a real and lasting peace and the generation of experimental activities concerning contemporary world problems facing humanity. Disarmament is among the issues proposed for study by the 1974 Recommendation on education for international understanding, co-operation and peace and education relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms, the provisions of which the Associated Schools have been invited to implement.

(i) In 1984 UNESCO is preparing a series of studies on armament problems and their impact within its spheres of competence. These cover research into the theoretical and practical aspects of the concept of security through disarmament, multidisciplinary studies on the most important factors in the arms race and the impact of the arms race on regional and international conflicts, and studies on the impact of the arms race on education, science and technology, culture and communication. In addition, UNESCO intends to prepare information folders to illustrate the progress which could be made as a result of disarmament in its spheres of competence.

(j) The 1983 volume of the UNESCO Yearbook on Peace and Conflict Studies, which will shortly be published, contains studies of ways of dealing with peace and security issues and detailed information on the activities of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR). Like its predecessors published in 1981 and 1982, this volume contains methodological studies on education and research as well as information on the development of agencies in these fields. Versions in French and Spanish of the UNESCO manual entitled Armaments, Arms Control and Disarmament is in preparation. The study "Strategic doctrines and their impact on disarmament perspectives is also currently being prepared.

(k) From 17 to 18 September 1984, UNESCO will organize an informal consultation to define a frame of reference for the development of an international research project on the relationship between peace, disarmament and development. This informal consultation will be held at UNESCO headquarters in Paris and will bring together five eminent experts from specialized non-governmental agencies who will participate in it. The United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs, UNIDIR and the United Nations University are being invited to be represented by observers.

(l) UNESCO has also endeavoured to encourage activities of other institutions in the area of peace and disarmament. Thus, a consultancy contract has been awarded to an expert to prepare a summary document of UNESCO activities on disarmament and peace for the meeting to be organized by the University for Peace in Costa Rica concerning peace, development and human rights in Central America and the Caribbean. UNESCO was also represented at the seminar of the World Peace Council (Geneva, 27-29 June 1984) on human rights and peace and at the thirty-fourth Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs (Björkliden, Sweden, 9-15 July 1984).

122. The above-mentioned research activities, undertaken by UNESCO in 1984, are scheduled to continue in 1985. In particular, the studies on the causes and consequences of conflicts will be the topic of a symposium (Cat. VIII). In addition, the results of the informal consultation to be held from 17 to 18 September 1984 will be utilized in 1985.

123. These UNESCO activities concerning the World Disarmament Campaign are and will continue to be carried out in close co-operation with the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs.

124. Information received from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) regarding its disarmament-related activities is also contained in the reports of the Secretary-General on Disarmament Week (A/39/493) and on the contributions of specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament (A/39/544).

#### H. World Health Organization

125. The World Health Organization (WHO) activities in the field of disarmament have continued to focus, within its constitutional mandate, on the "Effects of nuclear war on health and health services" which - as mentioned in last year's report - had been the subject of a study by a 10-member International Committee of Experts in Medical Sciences and Public Health.

126. The report on the study published in 1984 has been given wide distribution and has been quoted extensively in a large number of newspapers and periodicals. Furthermore, in relevant meetings and conferences, within and outside the United Nations system, WHO representatives have reported on the study and its findings.

127. In resolution WHA36.28 on "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", the Health Assembly recommended that the organization in co-operation with other United Nations agencies, continue the work of collecting, analysing and regularly publishing accounts of activities and further studies in this field. In response to this recommendation, the Director-General established a WHO Management Group on the Follow-up on Resolution WHA36.28, with Professor S. Bergstrom (Sweden), Professor N.P. Bochkov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Professor A. Leaf (United States of America) and Professor J. Rotblat (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) as members. The present and planned future work of the Group includes studies on atmospheric chemistry and climate change during and after nuclear war in relation to the health of populations; contamination of water and food with radioactivity and the effects of wartime conditions on survivability after exposure to radiation; and psychological aspects of the arms race and nuclear war. These and other related studies are carried out in collaboration with, inter alia, other specialized agencies and bodies within the United Nations system.

128. Information emanating from the above studies or from other papers in connection with and subsequent to resolution WHA36.28 will be made available through public information channels.

129. As stated in last year's report, WHO also plans a number of public information activities on the closely related issue of the International Year of Peace, 1986. The work on these activities is progressing as planned and will - as mentioned in last year's report - have as its theme the principle stated in the WHO constitution that the health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and is dependent upon the fullest co-operation of individuals and states.

130. In addition, reference is made to the reports of the Secretary-General on Disarmament Week (A/39/493) and on the contributions of specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament (A/39/544) which contain information received from the World Health Organization also regarding its disarmament-related activities.

#### I. International Atomic Energy Agency

131. During 1984, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) continued implementing its international safeguards system in accordance with its responsibilities under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Tlatelolco Treaty and various other bilateral and multilateral agreements. The rapid growth of nuclear power witnessed during the previous decade has declined to a more modest rate; this development has provided IAEA an opportunity to consolidate its safeguards operations and to try to reach an increased level of confidence in the assurances provided by safeguards against the horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons. About 98 per cent of the nuclear installations known to IAEA outside the nuclear-weapon States are at present under IAEA safeguards.

132. As in previous years, IAEA will again host the Sixth United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme at Vienna, consisting of eight days of lectures and information exchange.

133. In addition, reference is made to the report of the Secretary-General on Disarmament Week (A/39/493) which contains information received from the International Atomic Energy Agency also regarding its disarmament-related activities.

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