



## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/44/446/Add.1  
19 September 1989  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/RUSSIAN

Forty-fourth session  
Item 66 (k) of the  
provisional agenda\*

### 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

#### Addendum

#### CONTENTS

#### Page

#### II. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

Bulgaria .....	2
German Democratic Republic .....	2
Poland .....	5

\* A/44/150.

67

**BULGARIA**

[Original: Russian]

[18 August 1989]

1. In response to the appeal by the General Assembly at its special session, in 1988 Bulgaria widely and solemnly observed the week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament. During the preparation and observance of Disarmament Week, account was taken of the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week, the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade and the resolution on the World Disarmament Campaign.
2. To commemorate United Nations Day, meetings and public rallies were held in Sofia and other Bulgarian towns at which the Bulgarian public expressed its support for the work of United Nations and its readiness to preserve and strengthen peace and prevent nuclear war. These forums gave full recognition to the oneness and interdependence of the modern world, the primacy of universal interests and values and the need to de-ideologize relations between States. The participants at the rallies proclaimed their support for comprehensive and equitable security based on the demilitarization, democratization and humanization of international relations.
3. The meetings and gatherings expressed general approval of the latest peaceful initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons through a negotiating process and reducing the defensive capacity of States to levels of reasonable and reliable sufficiency.
4. Especially active in supporting peace and disarmament were the Bulgarian National Peace Committee and creative, youth and womens' organizations. They also endorsed the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.
5. The mass media in Bulgaria gave extensive coverage to United Nations Day and Disarmament Week. Scientific books, studies and articles on the problems of security and disarmament were also published.
6. The Peoples' Republic of Bulgaria remains firmly resolved to continue its unswerving pursuit of a principled policy of peace and security and to do everything in its power to ensure the widest dissemination of the idea of Disarmament Week and the resolution on the World Disarmament Campaign.

**GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

[Original: English]

[3 March 1989]

1. In the German Democratic Republic, the Week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament was, as in previous years, marked by a wide range of activities for peace and disarmament. Thousands of people demonstrated their will

/...

to work for lasting peace and to oppose a nuclear inferno at rallies, in meetings and other functions.

2. In all events held in observance of United Nations Disarmament Week, satisfaction was expressed at the conclusion of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles. There was broad support for the call to continue the disarmament process launched by the Treaty vigorously and without a break. The following priority tasks were identified: the conclusion of an agreement on halving the strategic offensive weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States; the early completion of a convention banning chemical weapons; a comprehensive test ban; and conventional disarmament measures.

4. The function was attended by many personalities from the country's public life and by heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the German Democratic Republic. Press, radio and television reported in detail on the event, which was dedicated to United Nations Day and to the beginning of the Week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament.

3. The prelude to Disarmament Week was a function on 24 October sponsored by the Presidium of the League for the United Nations in the German Democratic Republic. In his keynote speech the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, Peter Florin, noted that the traditional week was for the first time taking place under the conditions of real nuclear disarmament. The international dialogue was becoming broader and more intensive, and was increasingly conducted with a view to reaching concrete results to solve the fundamental issues of mankind. The authority and prestige of the United Nations had been visibly enhanced. Referring to the 15-year membership of the German Democratic Republic in the Organization, Peter Florin stressed that its participation was based on the resolve to help attain the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations from a socialist and a deeply humanistic perspective, and to strengthen the Organization as the broadest universal framework for international dialogue and co-operation in the interest of solving the global issues of our time.

5. The Weimar group of the League for the United Nations in the German Democratic Republic held a matinée in the German National Theatre on 24 October. Among the guests were, in addition to the Lord Mayor and other leading figures of the city of Weimar, Jan Strucka, Director of the United Nations Information Centre in Prague, who read the message of the Secretary-General of the Organization on United Nations Day. In his address, Professor Erich Taubert, Chairman of the Weimar group and member of the Executive Committee of the League for the United Nations in the German Democratic Republic, stated that anniversaries and United Nations-sponsored weeks of action offered useful opportunities to call attention to problems affecting vital issues of man not only at the national but especially at the global level. In the context of the matinée an exhibition of posters on the theme "Disarmament in the World" was shown in the foyer of the German National Theatre. The exhibition was visited by over 30,000 people and the winning poster was shown in 49 other towns and cities.

6. Following underground nuclear tests in October 1988, the Chairman of the German Democratic Republic section of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, Prof. Dr. Moritz Mebel, reiterated the view of that international association that the cessation of all nuclear testing would constitute a decisive step on the road towards a nuclear-weapon-free world.

7. An international youth camp of the Free German Youth Organization was opened at Werder, with participants coming from youth organizations representing different political and ideological platforms in Austria, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Luxembourg and Switzerland. Its motto was that of the world youth festival, namely, "For peace, friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity".

8. After Disarmament Week other events took place to promote the objectives of the Week. In November the first national peace congress of the German Democratic Republic scientists and scholars was held on the theme "Ways to get away from the arms race - For peace and security in Europe and for the future of the world". The main purpose of the congress, i.e. to identify ways leading away from the arms race, would continue to be the focus of peace research in the German Democratic Republic and the subject of co-operation with scientists and scholars in other countries, said Professor Max Schmidt, Chairman of the Scientific Council for Peace Research at the German Democratic Academy of Sciences and Director of the Institute for International Politics and Economics. During the congress, scientists and scholars discussed in six working groups questions such as the effects a war would have on the present industrial societies in Europe, the destructive potential of modern weapons systems, required political and military action in order to bring about non-offensive capability and the concept of a common European home.

9. In a declaration, the 300 participants in the congress called on the international scientific community to join in common action in order to secure the future of Europe and the world at large. "We take sides with peace and, through our research work, want to make a meaningful contribution towards strengthening the world-wide movement for peace and disarmament", states the Declaration.

10. A scientific symposium of European sections of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) took place at Erfurt. The 160 participants representing IPPNW members from 9 European countries issued a statement expressing their resolve to fulfil the legacy of the victims of nazism and militarism through the exercise of their humanist medical profession striving for a peaceful, nuclear-weapon-free world. They pleaded strongly for the preservation of humanism and peace.

11. The German Democratic Republic media devote continuous attention to the struggle for peace, détente and disarmament. Wide coverage was given to national and international activities undertaken during Disarmament Week and to the proceedings of the forty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly. The press, radio and television also reported on the messages of the Secretary-General and the President of the forty-third session of the General Assembly on the occasion of United Nations Day.

12. The media reported extensively on the work of the First Committee, paying tribute to the Organization's contribution to disarmament activities. Particular

attention was drawn to those proposals which aim to make rapid headway in the field of disarmament, such as President Mitterand's move to convene the Paris Conference on the prohibition of chemical weapons.

13. A major item in the German Democratic Republic media's coverage was the session of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty States, which took place at Budapest during Disarmament Week. The new proposals for peace and security put forward on that occasion received careful attention.

#### POLAND

[Original: English]

[7 September 1989]

1. Disarmament Week, observed annually in Poland from 24 to 30 October, was in 1988 an opportunity to present a variety of aspects concerning the reduction of the arms race and disarmament, the building of a stable structure of international security and strengthening confidence and peaceful co-operation between nations. Disarmament Week created a suitable opportunity to disseminate the ideals set forth in the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session. The efforts undertaken during the Week were also directed at promoting the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign.
2. The All-Polish Peace Committee sponsored or participated in a number of events all over Poland.
3. In mid-October 1988, the Presidium of the All-Polish Peace Committee held a meeting on the non-military measures for international confidence-building. The meeting was attended by members of the Polish Voluntary CSCE Committee.
4. On the initiative of the Polish Council for Peace Research, a joint seminar was held at Cracow on the Moscow Soviet-American summit and the prospects for further disarmament. A bilateral Polish-Hungarian seminar was also organized on internal peace issues and various forms of peace activity both in Poland and Hungary in relation to the process of reform and changes in international relations.
5. Marking Disarmament Week, the Cracow branch of the Peace Committee arranged, in the framework of the Cracow International Peace Meetings, a series of sessions and symposia on the following topics:
  - (a) The United Nations and disarmament;
  - (b) Scientific reflections on peace;
  - (c) Preparation for life in peace as an international confidence-building measure;
  - (d) Genocide yesterday and today.

6. The Peace Prize of the City of Cracow was established and awarded for the first time.

7. A number of Polish research institutes, in particular the Polish Institute of International Affairs, were actively engaged in promoting the objectives of Disarmament Week. On the initiative of the Institute a public lecture on current issues related to disarmament was held in October 1988.

8. During Disarmament Week and the period preceding it youth peace rallies and classes marking the occasion were held in many schools.

9. The All-Polish Peace Committee decided to award the Peace Medal established in 1938, to movements, social organizations and private individuals particularly involved in promoting peace, understanding and co-operation between peoples and nations.

10. As part of Disarmament Week, the Polish Club for International Relations was established. Its long-term programme focuses on such issues as support for public initiatives aimed at strengthening peaceful coexistence, development of friendly relations between States and peoples, building of global consciousness and dissemination of information on threats to civilization.

11. The observances of Disarmament Week in October 1988 were widely covered by the mass media. Polish press carried a series of information articles on United Nations efforts to overcome global threats facing mankind, as well as those aimed at the reduction of the arms race, settlement of regional conflicts and politico-military tensions, strengthening friendship between States and peoples, and dissemination of the idea of a world without war. Polish television and radio carried a number of broadcasts on the arms race and its implications for international security and the socio-economic development of States.

12. The Polish mass media also reported on Disarmament Week celebrations and events taking place in other States.

-----