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

Disarmament Week

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]

[20 October 1981]

1. In the last week of October 1981, proclaimed by the United Nations as International Disarmament Week, the Czechoslovak Peace Movements organizes every year various actions, both on its own and in co-operation with the social organizations associated within the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.
2. The Czechoslovak Peace Committee issues annually a statement appealing to the Czechoslovak public for its active participation in meetings, seminars and other actions designed to explain the role and the goals of the United Nations in efforts aimed at halting the arms race, reducing armaments and convening a world disarmament conference. Particular attention is given to the conclusions reached by the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and, this year also to the preparations for the second special session of the General Assembly on disarmament to be held in 1982.
3. In 1980, in Disarmament Week, meetings and rallies were held in many localities of Czechoslovakia that were addressed by leading representatives of the Czechoslovak Peace Movement, the National Front and social organizations. Such rallies were held, for instance, in the towns of Ustí and Labem, Chomutov, Hradec Králové, Semily, Jemnice, Bratislava, Michalovce, Banská Bystrica, etc..
4. The speakers informed their audiences about the conclusions reached by the World Peoples Parliament for Peace held in September 1980 in Sofia, Bulgaria, and of the full support that this meeting expressed for United Nations efforts aimed at disarmament.
5. The Czechoslovak Peace Committee receives every year towards the end of October hundreds of resolutions from industrial plants, agricultural enterprises, colleges, universities and scientific institutions expressing, among other things, full support for United Nations efforts aimed at disarmament and calling frequently on the United Nations to demand with greater authority and consistency from the governments a commitment to the struggle for disarmament.
6. In 1981, too, a number of actions will be or are even now organized on the occasion of the Disarmament Week. On 29 September, the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, together with the Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters, held a press conference in Prague for both Czechoslovak and foreign journalists. On that occasion, among other things, it provided information on the preparation of projects organized within the Disarmament Week. Many of the meetings this year will have on their agenda the condemnation of the decision by United States President Reagan to start the production of the neutron bomb as an act totally incompatible with United Nations objectives and its activities in the struggle for disarmament. The Czechoslovak Peace Committee alone received over 6,000 resolutions to that effect in the period from 20 August to 7 September 1981.

7. On 2-4 October 1981, the Czechoslovak Peace Committee organized an international gathering at Kosice attended by representatives of peace forces and of the European public. The meeting discussed joint action in the struggle against the plans to deploy new United States missiles in Europe and against the plans for the manufacture and use of neutron weapons. Discussed further were the possibilities of establishing nuclear-free zones in Europe. The meeting was held under the slogan: "For a Europe of Peace and Without Nuclear Weapons".
8. The participants of the meeting adopted a statement in support of United Nations efforts aimed at disarmament.
9. On 29 October the Czechoslovak United Nations Association, the Socialist Academy of the CSSR and the Czechoslovak Peace Committee will jointly organize in Prague a nation-wide seminar on questions of disarmament and the struggle for peace. The seminar will broadly publicize United Nations disarmament efforts and give detailed information on the preparations for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.
10. Within the 1981 Disarmament Week numerous gatherings in Czechoslovakia will adopt resolutions calling for serious disarmament negotiations and supporting the role of the United Nations. Publicity for the meetings and the adopted resolutions will be secured through mass media coverage and, externally, through co-operation with the foreign broadcasting service of the Czechoslovak Radio.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

[Original: English]

[14 October 1981]

1. In the Federal Republic of Germany the public is engaged in an intensive debate on peace, security and disarmament, which is not confined to the United Nations Disarmament Week. The debate on these subjects and the opinion-forming process are part of an autonomous process, which is conducted by citizens of this country as well as non-governmental organizations without any official impulse being necessary.
2. In the Federal Government's official statement questions of security, including the subjects of arms control and disarmament, occupy a central place. In his policy statement of 24 November 1980, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt reaffirmed the goal of a stable military balance at the lowest possible level of armaments with a view to stopping the arms race and reducing the burden of arms expenditures.
3. The Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, expounded the Federal Republic of Germany's policy in this sector in his speeches at the thirty-fifth, and thirty-sixth sessions of the United Nations General Assembly. He stressed four principles with regard to the world-wide disarmament talks: balance, openness, verifiability and confidence-building. These speeches have been published and widely distributed. Minister Genscher expressed his appreciation of the United Nations Day and Disarmament Week in a special public statement.

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4. The Federal Foreign Office has re-edited and enlarged the documentation which makes the most important official texts on arms control and disarmament readily accessible to anyone interested. In addition, there is a comprehensive collection of all relevant documents in this sector of which the sixteenth volume has now been published.

5. The following activities of the German United Nations Association can serve as examples of the manifold activities in the sector of non-governmental organizations in the Federal Republic of Germany:

(a) Through its periodical Vereinte Nationen, which is widely read in political and academic circles, and via the media, the German United Nations Association regularly draws attention to questions of arms control and disarmament;

(b) The national poster competition for the special session of the General Assembly in 1982 was run by the Association and a design was sent to the international jury in New York;

(c) During the 1980 United Nations Disarmament Week, the Association held a public discussion on October 28 with members of parliament in Essen with the title, "Is the armaments spiral on its last legs?";

(d) Other activities of the Association dealing primarily with arms control and disarmament:

- (i) Public information campaign in the State of Bremen held by the Association in June 1981;
- (ii) Peace-week in Baden-Württemberg, May 1980;
- (iii) Seventh European Regional Conference of the World Federation of United Nations associations, Cologne, 25 to 28 November 1980.

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