DECLARATION OF THE 1980s AS A DISARMAMENT DECADE

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

ITALY

Original: French
13 May 1980

1. Italy welcomed General Assembly resolution 34/75, in which the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session decided to declare the decade of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade.

Italy believes that the declaration will have a political importance which cannot be underestimated. First of all, it will demonstrate the determination of the international community, represented by the States Members of the United Nations, to make every effort and use all the means at its disposal to lay the foundations for, promote and, at the final stage, achieve general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

The declaration also constitutes a message to public opinion aimed at making the public more aware of the problems of disarmament and thus involving it in the enormous efforts which still have to be made at all levels.

2. Naturally, the scope and influence of the future declaration will be directly dependent upon the substance of its constituent elements.

Italy believes that if the declaration is to be original and meaningful in its own right, it must be directly concerned with its over-all political role; consequently, care must be taken to ensure that the declaration does not merely reproduce detailed documents already in existence which refer to specific initiatives or measures to be taken at the various stages of the disarmament process. Instead, the declaration should emphasize the principles and general objectives which should form the basis for the action to be taken by the competent bodies in the course of the next decade.

Moreover, this view of the role and content of the declaration of the 1980s as a disarmament decade is in keeping with the mandate entrusted by the General Assembly to the Disarmament Commission, the deliberative body responsible for preparing the guidelines for the disarmament process. Special care must be taken to prevent the process of drafting the declaration from encroaching upon the spheres of competence which have been entrusted to other forums in the area of disarmament.

3. Since disarmament is closely linked to the fundamental principle of security, the preamble to the declaration must first reaffirm the solemn commitment of States to strict respect for the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular the principles concerning respect for sovereignty, non-recourse to the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, the peaceful settlement of disputes, and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

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Next, the declaration should emphatically confirm that the ultimate objective of the international community is general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. Italy, for its part, has always stressed that this objective must be the constant point of reference in any attempts at co-ordination within the context of a global disarmament plan.

The connexion between disarmament and development must be made clear. The redistribution, for purposes of economic and social progress, of the vast human and material resources which are currently being expended on the arms sector is one of the main objectives which should be attained through the development of the disarmament process.

The central role to be played by the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament is another element which should be included in the declaration. Moreover, the United Nations should be enabled to carry out its task effectively, in particular through a possible restructuring and enlarging the bodies responsible for technical assistance to disarmament negotiations (research, documentation, information, etc.).

With regard to the principles which should lie at the basis of disarmament negotiations, it must be stressed that the process of the limitation and reduction of weapons will have to be carried out in a balanced manner, and concurrently in the nuclear and conventional sectors.

Moreover, it would be well to confirm more particularly the principle that at progressively lower levels of armaments, equal security will have to be guaranteed at all the stages of the disarmament process.

Where it is considered appropriate, the elements which are regarded by agreement as particularly important could be identified in the nuclear and conventional sectors; the fixing of precise time-limits for the conclusion of the various negotiations should be avoided. The declaration should not be a repetition of the programme of action contained in the final document of the tenth special session, or of the global programme whose main elements were approved by the Disarmament Commission itself and which the Committee on Disarmament is responsible for formulating and developing.

Furthermore, reference should be made to the need for the disarmament process to be preceded and accompanied by specific measures of military significance which are to be worked out on the basis of the different regional situations and designed to strengthen trust between the parties. Such measures are a very important factor among the parallel elements aimed at strengthening and consolidating the disarmament process.

Controls are closely linked to, and constitute an essential element of, disarmament agreements, an element which Italy has always stressed and on which it has made specific proposals. Then they fully play the role assigned to them, with full implementation of and respect for disarmament treaties, controls represent the most important and most effective of the measures for strengthening trust between States.
4. Lastly, the declaration should confirm that disarmament agreements, as was stressed in the final document of the tenth special session, should be universally applicable. The process of multilateral negotiation is such that treaties submitted to States for approval offer solutions which, even if they are the result of mediation and compromise, nevertheless represent a step forward in the sector in question. In the sphere of disarmament in particular, the universal application of agreements is an essential requirement for guaranteeing mutual security, strengthening confidence and providing an impetus to further negotiations for the reduction of armaments.

MOROCCO

[Original: French]
[6 May 1980]

First of all, Morocco wishes to express its hope and satisfaction at the proclamation by the United Nations of the decade beginning in 1980 as the Second Disarmament Decade.

It is worth recalling that the United Nations was born of the experience and the suffering of the Second World War and accordingly has made disarmament one of its noblest objectives.

It is also worth recalling that the movement of non-aligned countries, although arising out of the Bandung Conference, was also created in order to prevent a widespread armed conflagration between the power blocs of the East and the West, particularly after the establishment of the famous "Iron Curtain" by the Soviet Union.

It was the non-aligned countries, in 1961, that originated the idea of a world conference on disarmament and of a special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

Indeed, at all their conferences from Belgrade (September 1961) to Havana (September 1979), the non-aligned countries have consistently stressed that disarmament is linked to international security and to development and that it should therefore be a priority concern of the entire international community.

This is, in any case, Morocco's approach to the concept of general and complete disarmament, with regard to all weapons, whether nuclear, bacteriological or conventional, under the effective control of international or regional organizations.

The United Nations may be assured of Morocco's support for any proposal aimed at reducing as much as possible the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons, at achieving the total destruction of such weapons and at keeping them out of the territory of non-nuclear States.
Morocco also continues to favour reducing the stockpiles of conventional weapons to such levels as are strictly essential for national defence and for the maintenance of order within States.

The Second Disarmament Decade begins at the same time as the Third Development Decade, and it can readily be seen that the $20 billion devoted annually to development is very little in comparison with the more than $400 billion devoted to arms production and sales.

Thus, the arms race is an obstacle to development and a threat to international peace, détente and security.

Morocco, as a developing country, has programmed its activities and oriented its economy towards civilian objectives, such as the construction of dams for irrigation and electric power, hydrocarbons research, the development of the agricultural and food industries, the expansion and improvement of communications and telecommunications networks, civilian transport, the construction of new hospitals and universities, new seaports and airports, the establishment of new provinces to bring the public administration closer to the people under its jurisdiction and the opening of new embassies abroad.

This demonstrates that Morocco is not a militaristic country, as some people claim, but a peaceful country which is open to dialogue and agreement and which actively supports the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in all areas in which its competence is recognized.

On the question of disarmament, Morocco advocates the strict implementation, under United Nations control, of all treaties and conventions on the subject.

The address delivered by the Moroccan Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation at the tenth special session reflects the views of the Moroccan Government on the question of disarmament and is therefore a matter of continuing relevance today.

Lastly, it should be mentioned that the statements made at the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, as well as the debates which followed, introduced new elements which must be taken into account in any discussion of disarmament. The adoption by consensus of the final document of the tenth special session gave the disarmament process a new impetus which must be maintained and further developed.
II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

UNESCO

[Original: English]
[24 April 1980]

1. UNESCO welcomes the declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade and intends to co-operate fully, within its fields of competence, in the realization of its objectives.

2. As in the case of its contribution to the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, UNESCO seeks, through its contribution to the preparation of the Second Disarmament Decade, to encourage proper emphasis on education and information, within the broadest meaning of these two concepts. The purposes and objectives of the First Disarmament Decade, as defined in General Assembly resolution 2602 D (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, make no mention of either but rather seem to place all hopes for progress in the negotiating process. There can be no doubt that negotiated agreements on arms reduction are essential steps toward the ultimate objective of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. However, the experience of the first Disarmament Decade has demonstrated that it is not enough to rely on the negotiating process as the sole area in which the United Nations system could seek to achieve progress toward disarmament. In the Final Document of its tenth special session, the General Assembly recognized that the objectives established for the first Disarmament Decade appeared "to be as far away today as they were [in 1969] ..., or even further because the arms race is not diminishing but increasing and outstrips by far the efforts to curb it" (para. 4 of the Final Document).

3. It is therefore strongly recommended that the purposes and objectives of the Second Disarmament Decade go deeper into the obstacles to disarmament and define an approach through education and information to overcome them.

4. Considerable progress was made at the tenth special session, including recognition of the role of education and information, beyond the mere publicizing of the work of the United Nations in this area. The potential that formal and informal education and the mass media hold for making the public at large aware of the necessity of disarmament cannot be overestimated. In the Final Document of the tenth special session, the General Assembly listed a series of specific measures designed to increase the dissemination of information about the arms race and the efforts to halt and reverse it (paras. 99-105) and proposed steps aimed at the development of disarmament education at all levels, contributing to a greater understanding and awareness of the problems created by the arms race and of the need for disarmament (paras. 106-108).

5. Building upon these first commitments of the United Nations and its Members to disarmament education and information, the purposes and objectives of the Second
Disarmament Decade should define concrete targets and means for their achievement by the end of the 1980s. It is during the World Congress on Disarmament Education, to be held in Paris from 9–13 June 1980, that UNESCO will attempt to formulate such targets and means. The initiative of this Congress was welcomed by the General Assembly in the Final Document of the tenth special session (para. 107) and, as the Congress will take place during the opening year of the Second Disarmament Decade, UNESCO would like to suggest that the Disarmament Commission consider it as one of the undertakings of the United Nations system in launching the Decade. The Director-General of UNESCO has decided to distribute the text of General Assembly resolution 34/75 as an information document at the Congress.

6. While UNESCO would be in a position to suggest to the Commission specific targets in terms of teaching courses and research centres, radio and television programmes, documentation and information exchange systems and networks, etc., it would be unfortunate not to take full advantage of the expertise that will be marshalled during the Congress. UNESCO, therefore, wishes to suggest to the Commission that it invite the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, to draw on the results of the World Congress on Disarmament Education for those sections of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade which deal with education and information.

7. In any case, UNESCO intends to be represented at the session of the Disarmament Commission which will prepare the draft resolution in accordance with resolution 34/75 and its representative will be able to provide the latest information. In the meantime, the Secretariat background paper for the Congress is enclosed for the information of the Commission (document 109 EX-16, annex II).
EXECUTIVE BOARD

Hundred-and-ninth Session
(30 April-6 June 1980)

Item 5.1.7 of the provisional agenda

Measures taken to implement 20 C/Resolution 11.1 adopted by the General Conference on the "Role of UNESCO in generating a climate of public opinion conducive to the halting of the arms race and transition to disarmament".

(Report by the Director-General)

SUMMARY

The General Conference, at its twentieth session, adopted 20 C/Resolution 11.1 on the "Role of UNESCO in generating a climate of public opinion conducive to the halting of the arms race and transition to disarmament". In paragraph 5 (f) of that resolution the General Conference invited the Director-General "to report to the twenty-first session of the General Conference on progress in implementing this resolution". The Executive Board, at its 107th session, invited the Director-General, in 107 EX/Decision 7.3, to continue his efforts directed towards the fullest and most effective application of this resolution and to report thereon to the Executive Board at its 109th session. The present report is submitted to the Executive Board in accordance with 107 EX/Decision 7.3 and constitutes a preliminary draft report to the twenty-first session of the General Conference, in accordance with 20 C/Resolution 11.1, paragraph 5 (f).
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Table recapitulating the correlations between operative paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of 20 C/Resolution 11.1 and the corresponding paragraphs of 20 C/5 and Draft 21 C/5.

Annex I - Resolution 20 C/11.1.

Annex II - Circular letter from the Director-General and Secretariat background paper on the World Congress on Disarmament Education.

Annex III - Text of the message of the Director-General for Disarmament Week.

Annex IV - Final declaration of the peace forum.

/...
I. Introduction

1. On 22 November 1978 the General Conference, at its twentieth session, adopted, on the proposal of the Drafting and Negotiation Group, 20 C/Resolution 11.1 entitled "Role of UNESCO in generating a climate of public opinion conducive to the halting of the arms race and transition to disarmament". The text of this resolution is reproduced in annex I to this document.

2. In paragraph 5 (f) of that resolution, the General Conference invited the Director-General to report to its twenty-first session on progress in implementing the resolution.

3. After noting the information provided by the Director-General in document 107 EX/17 relating to the implementation of this resolution, the Executive Board, at its 107th session, invited the Director-General to report to its 109th session on the efforts made to give full effect to the resolution (107 EX/Decision 7.3). The Director-General submits to the Executive Board the present report pursuant to that decision and as a preliminary version of the report he will submit to the General Conference as requested in paragraph 5 (f) of the resolution.

4. The operative paragraphs of the resolution are addressed to persons active in education, science, culture and communication (para. 1), to Member States (para. 2) and to the Director-General (paras. 3, 4 and 5). The present report concerns the measures taken to implement operative paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the resolution.

Paragraph 3 contains four subparagraphs; paragraph 4 contains five subparagraphs, one of which is divided into six additional subparagraphs and paragraph 5 contains six subparagraphs. These twenty subparagraphs concern four major areas of UNESCO's efforts to generate a climate of public opinion conducive to the halting of the arms race and transition to disarmament, which correspond to the four parts of this report:

Research and publications (Part II)

Promotion of disarmament education (Part III)

Promotion of disarmament information (Part IV)

Co-operation with the United Nations, Member States and non-governmental organizations (Part V).

5. The correlations between the various activities set out in the Programme and Budget for 1979-1980 (20 C/5 Approved) and proposed for 1981-1983 will be recapitulated in a table at the end of the report. The reference to the various paragraphs of the Programme and Budget reflect only those measures taken to implement 20 C/Resolution 11.1 which have been specifically mentioned in those documents. The other measures are summarized in the four parts of this report which follow.
II. Research and publications (paras. 3 (a), 3 (b), 3 (c), 4 (a) (i), 4 (a) (ii), 4 (a) (iii), 4 (a) (v), 4 (a) (vi) and 4 (d) of 20 C/Resolution 11.1)

6. One of the major contributions of UNESCO to the creation of a climate of public opinion conducive to the halting of the arms race and transition to disarmament is through contributing to the development of a deeper understanding of the issues involved by means of various research projects, studies and publications. These activities fall within Objective 2.1 of the Medium-Term Plan ("Promotion of peace research, in particular on manifestations of violation of peace, causes preventing its realization, ways and means to eliminate them and proper measures to be taken in order to maintain and reinforce a just, lasting and constructive peace at the level of groups, societies and the world"). One of the principles of action of that objective is the following:

"(c) Increased emphasis should (...) be placed on studies which can be used to explain the origin of the tensions in the world and the factors determining the arms race, and which can be used to promote disarmament and eliminate the obstacles to it." 1/

7. These preoccupations were further reflected in Theme 3/2.1/02 of 20 C/5 ("Research studies and publications on peace and disarmament") and in 20 C/Resolution 3/2.1/1.

8. Pursuant to paragraph 3 (a) of 20 C/Resolution 11.1, the Director-General paid special attention to the implementation of the above-mentioned part of the programme for 1979-1980 and the Medium-Term Plan. In this regard preparations were made for the publication of a multidisciplinary study on the "obstacles to disarmament and ways of overcoming them", thus implementing paragraph 4 (d) of 20 C/Resolution 11.1. This publication covers, among others, the theme of the technological revolution and its implications for the prospects of disarmament, which was suggested by the General Conference in paragraph 4 (a) (ii) of 20 C/Resolution 11.1. Similarly, the theme suggested in paragraph 4 (a) (i), ("the relationship between socio-economic development and the solution of problems connected with efforts to halt and reverse the arms race, and the promotion of the transition to disarmament") is brought out in the publication mentioned above. Both these themes were also dealt with in the special issue of the Courier of April 1979 (see below, paras. 37-39). The theme of paragraph 4 (a) (i) was also reflected in the annotated bibliography and report of research trends on the social and economic consequences of the arms race and disarmament, which was published as No. 39 in the series "Reports and Papers in the Social Sciences".

9. With regard to the theme "of the damage occasioned by the increase in armaments and military action to the environment, to social progress and to cultural development" (para. 4 (a) (v)), certain aspects concerning the environment were dealt with in the publication on "The Threat of Modern Warfare to Man and His Environment" which appeared as No. 40 in the series "Reports and Papers in the Social Sciences". The other aspects of this theme will be included in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1981-1983, discussed below.

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1/ 19 C/4 Approved. para. 2125.
10. In accordance with paragraph 3 (c) of 20 C/Resolution 11.1, the Organization's activities aimed at facilitating research and publications on disarmament were intensified as requested by the General Assembly in paragraph 103 of the Final Document of its tenth special session, devoted to disarmament. During the biennium 1979-1980 two new multidisciplinary research projects were launched, one dealing with military research and development and its impact on the scientific community and on scientific and technological development (20 C/5, para. 3153), the other dealing with strategic doctrines and their effects on disarmament prospects (20 C/5, para. 3154). The former study also reflects the concern expressed in paragraph 4(a)(ii) and (iii) and is the theme of the issue of Impact for 1980. Both projects were mentioned in the Director-General's report to the Executive Board on the results of the special session (105/EX/29, Add.1) as well as the Board's decision thereon (105 EX/Decision 7.1.2) and their implementation therefore corresponds to the request made by the General Conference in paragraph 3(b) of 20 C/Resolution 11.1. Publication of both these studies is proposed in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1981-1983.

11. Paragraph 3 (c) of 20 C/Resolution 11.1 was further implemented by the activities carried out under Theme 3/2.1/01 ("Development of national and regional centres and other facilities for peace research") and in particular the publication of the Directory of Peace Research Institutions (Reports and Papers in the Social Sciences No. 43) and the first issue of the UNESCO Yearbook of Peace and Conflict Studies. The former contains a trend report on institutions dealing with peace and disarmament questions and detailed entries concerning each institution, including titles of research and publications on disarmament. The latter contains inter alia, an annotated bibliography on the relation between disarmament and development. Both these publications aim at encouraging studies and research on disarmament issues.

12. Paragraph 4 (c) (vi) of 20 C/Resolution 11.1 suggests the theme of "the development of aspects of disarmament related to international law". Accordingly, it was decided to devote the next volume of the series "New Challenges to International Law", produced within the framework of Objective 2.2, to "the international law of disarmament as a new branch of international law". This volume is being prepared in 1980 for publication in 1981.

13. The scientific studies and publications mentioned above have all been launched or completed during the biennium 1979-1980. Further implementation of many of these projects and several new projects have been proposed in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1981-1983, in accordance with paragraph 4 of 20 C/Resolution 11.1.

14. In addition to the publication of the studies on military research and development and on strategic doctrines mentioned above (para. 10), it is proposed to organize an international expert meeting on the role of scientists in the arms race and in contributing to disarmament. This project corresponds to the theme mentioned in paragraph 4 (a) (iii) of 20 C/Resolution 11.1.

15. Taking into account the importance the General Conference attached to the role of the media in 20 C/Resolution 11.1 as well as in the Declaration on Fundamental
Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Combating Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War, adopted by the General Conference on 22 November 1978, it is also proposed in the Draft 21 C/5 to organize a seminar on the ways armaments and disarmament questions are dealt with by the press.

16. Finally, considering paragraph 4 (a)(v) of 20 C/Resolution 11.1, the Draft 21 C/5 provides for the launching of a series of studies on culture and war, aiming at an analysis of the values (or so-called values) which are transmitted through various forms of cultural expression illustrating themes of war and peace.

III. Promotion of disarmament education (paras. 3 (a), 3 (b), 3 (d), 4 (b) and 4 (e) of 20 C/Resolution 11.1)

17. UNESCO's programme for the promotion of education concerning human rights, peace and international understanding, which contributes to Objectives 1.5 and 2.3 of the Medium-Term Plan for 1977-1982 and the Approved Programme and Budget for 1979-1980, covers disarmament education. The main element in this programme is the implementation of the Recommendation concerning education for international understanding, co-operation and peace and education relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms adopted by the General Conference at its eighteenth session in 1974. Other important elements are the publication of teachers' guides and teaching materials, the conducting of experimental projects and studies, the holding of multilateral consultations on secondary school history textbooks, the continuation of the Associated Schools Project, and the running of regional seminars on the role of social studies in education for peace and respect for human rights. These activities are being intensified in compliance with paragraph 4 (b) of 20 C/Resolution 11.1, in which the General Conference invited the Director-General to consider "increasing, ... under the Education Sector, activities aimed at halting and reversing the arms race and at popularizing the idea of disarmament".

(a) The implementation of the Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

18. This Recommendation, which was adopted by the General Conference at its eighteenth session in 1974, places particular emphasis, inter alia, on the role of education for the maintenance of peace and for disarmament, and its paragraph 16 is specifically related to this subject. For the implementation of the Recommendation, two regional seminars in Europe have been held during the past two years - one in Helsinki in 1978 and the other in Sofia in 1979. Two further regional seminars are foreseen - one in the Arab States in 1981 with particular reference to pre- and in-service training of teachers, and the other in Latin America with special reference to school curriculum and teaching materials. Moreover, taking into account the Declaration on the preparation of society to live in peace adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-third session as well as the UNESCO-convened Congresses on the Teaching of Human Rights (Vienna, 1978) and on Disarmament Education (Paris, 1980), an Inter-Governmental
Conference on Education for Peace, Security and Disarmament (Category II) is proposed for 1982 in the Draft 21 C/5. At this Conference, activities undertaken by UNESCO and its Member States in the implementation of the Recommendation since its adoption in 1974 will be reviewed. A Handbook for Classroom Teachers on Implementation of the Recommendation on Education for International Understanding, which is being prepared under a contract with an NGO, has a chapter devoted to the topic of International Peace, Security and Disarmament.

(b) Publication of teachers' guides and teaching materials

19. In paragraph 4 (e) of 20 C/Resolution 11.1, the General Conference invited the Director-General to consider, in the framework of the preparation of the World Congress on Disarmament Education, studying the possibility of fostering the production of manuals and teaching programmes on disarmament for different levels. Pursuant to this suggestion, a reader on armament, arms control and disarmament has been prepared as an aid to teaching disarmament questions at the university level; publication is planned for 1980. The preparation of a university textbook has been proposed in the Draft 21 C/5 and other projects are being considered for additional teaching materials with special emphasis on the situation in developing countries.

20. An important teachers' guide entitled "Disarmament: A teacher's guide", which is being prepared for use of the Associated Schools Project, will be published in several official languages. The original manuscript prepared by an outside specialist was referred to an international editorial committee meeting held in Aix-en-Provence in August 1979. The final manuscript incorporating comments and suggestions made by the editorial committee meeting contains five chapters (1. Past attempts; 2. Causes of the arms race; 3. Effects of the arms race; 4. The last chance?; 5. Teaching material). A handbook "World problems in the classroom: suggestions for teachers" (published in English, French and Spanish) intended for the Associated Schools lays particular stress on education for peace, security and disarmament, and its first three chapters are devoted to these three topics respectively.

(c) Experimental projects and studies

21. In implementation of the Recommendation referred to above (para. 18), contracts will be concluded with NGOs and National Commissions for the planning and execution of experimental projects on teaching about contemporary world problems with special reference to disarmament education. Similar projects will also be undertaken under a contract with a university and other institutions of higher education. During 1980, studies will be carried out on co-operation between school and other social institutions equipped to contribute to disarmament education and on the role of moral and civic education in the promotion of international understanding and disarmament education, under contracts to be made with NGOs.

(d) Project for multilateral consultations on secondary school history textbooks

22. This project is being undertaken under a contract with the Finnish National Commission for UNESCO in 1978 with the participation of six Member States (Italy,
Finland, German Democratic Republic, Norway, Poland and USSR). The criteria for critical examination of the content of history textbooks which have been formulated by a group of experts gives special attention to disarmament education.

(e) The Associated Schools Project in Education for International Co-operation and Peace

23. Greater emphasis is being given to disarmament education in special programmes and experimental projects being carried out in the educational institutions taking part in the project. For example, a newsletter sent out in September 1979 to some 1,300 primary and secondary schools and teacher training institutions participating in the project urged them to carry out appropriate activities on the occasion of "Disarmament Week" proclaimed by the United Nations in October 1979. The circular "International understanding at school", issued twice a year for the associated schools, includes an increasing number of articles and book reviews on disarmament education. For example, No. 37 of the circular carries a feature article "Education for peace", and No. 38 will review two annotated bibliographies entitled "Threat of modern warfare to man and his environment" and "Social and economic consequences of the arms race and of disarmament", which were published in the series Reports and papers in the Social Sciences (see paras. 8 and 9 above). During 1980, an international meeting of experts on the evaluation of the Associated Schools Project will be held in Paris. Of particular significance in the development of the project will be an International Conference on the Associated Schools Project (category IV), to be held in 1983 on the occasion of the project's 30th anniversary. Special reference will be made, inter alia, to disarmament education at this conference.

(f) Regional seminars on the role of social studies in education for peace and respect for human rights

24. During 1970, two regional seminars referred to above will be organized, one in the region of Asia and Oceania and the other in Latin America. These seminars will form part of a series of regional seminars on education for peace and respect for human rights initiated by the Secretariat in 1976 and will give particular attention to the theme of disarmament education.

(g) World Congress on Disarmament Education

25. Pursuant to a recommendation made by the expert meeting convened in April 1978 on the obstacles to disarmament and the ways of overcoming them, the idea of "disarmament education" as a distinct field was submitted by UNESCO to the tenth special session of the General Assembly and was incorporated into the Final Document of that session in paragraphs 106 and 107 which read as follows:

106. With a view to contributing to a greater understanding and awareness of the problems created by the arms race and of the need for disarmament, governments and governmental and non-governmental international organizations are urged to take steps to develop programmes of education for disarmament and peace studies at all levels.
107. The General Assembly welcomes the initiative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in planning to hold a world congress on disarmament education and, in this connexion, urges that organization to step up its programme aimed at the development of disarmament education as a distinct field of study through the preparation, inter alia, of teachers' guides, textbooks, readers and audio visual materials. Member States should take all possible measures to encourage the incorporation of such materials in the curricula of their educational institutes.

26. Consequently, one of the principal activities of UNESCO in promoting disarmament education has been the preparation of the World Congress on Disarmament Education. Numerous background papers have been prepared and meetings held at the initiative of Member States and non-governmental organizations. Several of these activities are mentioned in part V below in so far as they relate to the implementation of paragraph 5 of 20 C/Resolution 20 C/11.1. As regards the implementation of paragraph 3 (d) of that resolution, mention should be made here of the preparatory meeting which was organized in Prague (Czechoslovakia) from 4 to 8 June 1979, through the generous hospitality of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Sixteen experts and 18 observers as well as the Director of the Geneva Office of the United Nations Centre for Disarmament participated in this meeting and worked out detailed recommendations for the organization, conducting and follow-up of the Congress.

27. The work of the Prague meeting is reflected in the Secretariat background paper which is being distributed to all Member States along with a circular letter from the Director-General concerning this Congress. The text of that letter and of the Secretariat paper, containing complete information on the present plans concerning the Congress, are reproduced in annex II to this report. The results of the Congress, which will take place on 9-13 June 1980, will be presented in a report to the General Conference. This Congress may be considered as one of the main activities of UNESCO aimed at implementing 20 C/Resolution 11.1.

IV. Promotion of disarmament information (paras. 3 (a), 4 (a) (iv), 4 (c) of 20 C/Resolution 11.1)

28. By its very title resolution 20 C/11.1 implies a special role for UNESCO's activities in the field of information.

29. In paragraph 4 of 20 C/Resolution 11.1, the General Conference invited the Director-General to consider for the implementation of the 20 C/5 as well as for the preparation of the Draft 21 C/5 whether certain activities or studies could be initiated or encouraged, including interdisciplinary research or symposia on such themes as "(iv) The possibility of increasing the dissemination and publication of information about the arms race and the efforts to halt it and reverse it, in conformity with paragraphs 99 and 100 of the Final Document" of the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly. Paragraphs 99 and 100 of this Final Document read as follows:
99. In order to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament, the specific measures set forth below, designed to increase the dissemination of information about the armaments race and the efforts to halt and reverse it, should be adopted.

100. Government and non-governmental information organs and those of the United Nations and its specialized agencies should give priority to the preparation and distribution of printed and audio-visual material relating to the danger represented by the armaments race as well as to the disarmament efforts and negotiations on specific disarmament measures.

30. The Secretariat was guided by these two paragraphs of the Final Document as well as by paragraph 4 (c) of resolution 20 C/11.1 by which the General Conference invited the Director-General to consider "extending the use of UNESCO's information channels in order to mobilize world public opinion about the dangers of the arms race and the need for disarmament, for example by increasing the publication of UNESCO brochures and books on this subject holding art exhibitions and film festivals".

31. Not only did the Director-General include in the Draft 21 C/5 a symposium on the ways armaments and disarmament questions are dealt with by the press, but also considerable emphasis was placed on disarmament questions in the implementation of the programme of public information for 1979-1980.

32. The text of the address the Director-General delivered at the tenth special session of the General Assembly on 26 May 1978 was reproduced as a brochure under the title "The Will for Peace" and was widely disseminated in French and English during the biennium 1979-1980.

33. As a follow-up to the adoption of the "Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racialism, Apartheid and Incitement to War", the text was published in English, French and will be shortly published in Spanish, Russian and Arabic. The translations were collected by National Commissions in languages like Serbo-Croat, German, Hungarian, Vietnamese, Korean, Maltese, Greek, Danish, Dutch, etc. and other National Commissions were invited to translate in their languages.

34. Studies were undertaken on how the press in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Switzerland and the United Kingdom reflected and reported on the adoption of the Declaration.

35. A consultation was held on ways to promote the inclusion of the principles of the Declaration in the curricula of communication teaching and training institutions.

36. A study was undertaken on the "historical background of the Declaration and will be published in the series "Reports and Papers in Mass Communication" in 1980.
37. The UNESCO Courier devoted special attention to disarmament by preparing two related issues. The first appeared in April 1979 under the title "The Arms Race" and contained long extracts from a United Nations report on "The economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures" prepared by an international group of experts. This issue of the Courier was presented with the express purpose of alerting world opinion to the arms race as a problem of universal concern.

38. The usefulness of this issue was noted with appreciation by the United Nations who requested the co-operation of UNESCO in the dissemination of it through the United Nations information centres around the world on the occasion of Disarmament Week (24-30 October 1979). In response to this request, the Director-General approved a supplementary expenditure of $24,000 in order to provide the United Nations with 50,000 copies in English, 20,000 in French and in Spanish, 10,000 in Arabic and 5,000 in Russian, which were distributed in various parts of the world.

39. Following the issue on the arms race, which raised a major problem without suggesting directions towards its solution, the Courier prepared a related issue on disarmament education for publication in 1980. The aim of this issue is to sensitize public opinion to the role education and information can play in halting the arms race.

40. Disarmament Week proclaimed by the General Assembly in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session provided a special opportunity for information activities on disarmament. The Director-General issued a message on this occasion which was widely disseminated. The message was sent to the United Nations and to United Nations information centres; it was communicated to National Commissions, Associated Schools and national federations of UNESCO; a press release containing it was issued; the text was distributed individually to all permanent delegations and to all staff; it was also published in the UNESCO Chronicle (vol. XXV (1979), No. 5, p. 146). The text of this message is reproduced as annex III to this document.

41. Thirty UNESCO Clubs and National Federations of UNESCO Clubs, responding to a special invitation by telegram to include as part of the celebration of Disarmament Week the distribution of the April 1979 issue of the Courier and of the Director-General's message, were able to disseminate this information in the national and regional press and in their newsletters.

42. Among the other activities of Disarmament Week were the daily projection of the two United Nations films, "Boom" and "Nuclear Count-Down" and the exposition of UNESCO publications dealing with disarmament in special display cases set up in various places throughout the buildings at Headquarters. Special articles also appeared in UNESCO Features on disarmament.

43. Furthermore, radio broadcasts were sent to numerous stations in the Member States on UNESCO's participation in Disarmament Week, including a programme in English called "War is out of date" and one in Spanish called "La Semana del Desarme". The six-part special series of radio programmes devoted to disarmament, "The Angel of Nagasaki", was disseminated to the various radio services.
44. Finally, the attention of visitors to UNESCO during Disarmament Week was drawn to the films projected on that occasion and the Director-General's message was communicated to them.

45. A major public information activity organized during the biennium was the Peace Forum ("Assises pour la paix"), which took place at Headquarters on 12-16 November 1979. Fifty-six eminent persons from all parts of the world participated in their personal capacities in this meeting, which was widely covered by the media in numerous countries. Peace and conflict resolution, peace-building and peace in the minds of men were the three themes of the Forum. Issues relating to disarmament were major concerns under all three, as may be seen in the final declaration reproduced as annex IV to the present document. The proceedings of the Peace Forum will be published in 1980 by UNESCO and in a special issue of the Bulletin of Peace Proposals of the International Peace Research Institute of Oslo (Norway).

V. Co-operation with the United Nations, Member States and non-governmental organizations (paras. 3 (b), 5 (a), 5 (b), 5 (c), 5 (d) and 5 (e) of resolution 20 C/11.1)

46. The measures taken to implement subparagraphs (a) through (e) of paragraph 5 of resolution 20 C/11.1 may be grouped in three major areas:

(i) reinforcement of co-operation in the field of disarmament within the United Nations system and, in particular, between UNESCO and the United Nations Centre for Disarmament;

(ii) assistance to and co-operation with Member States, with the view to developing their activities on disarmament; and

(iii) co-operation with and encouragement of international non-governmental organizations in their activities aimed at promotion of the aims of resolution 20 C/11.1.

A. The United Nations (para. 5 (d) and (e) of resolution 20 C/11.1)

47. The question of co-operation and development of relations between UNESCO and the United Nations Centre for Disarmament was discussed on several occasions during the informal consultations between specialists in charge of disarmament programmes which were held at UNESCO Headquarters, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York and at the United Nations Office in Geneva.

48. Two annual reports on the activities of UNESCO concerning disarmament were prepared for publication in the United Nations Disarmament Yearbook. Moreover, the 1978 issue of this Yearbook (vol. 3), which came out at the end of 1979, contains the full text of resolution 20 C/11.1 (pp. 501-503).

49. The representative of the United Nations Centre for Disarmament participated actively in the Prague meeting mentioned above in paragraph 26 and, as a result of subsequent discussions, the Centre has agreed to prepare a background document...
for the World Congress on Disarmament Education. It was also agreed that the Centre would organize during this Congress a display of printed and audio-visual materials concerning disarmament prepared by the United Nations and would be represented at its highest level.

50. Extensive co-operation with the United Nations was established within the framework of Disarmament Week proclaimed by the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

51. The activities undertaken by UNESCO in this regard are summarized above in paragraphs 40-44.

52. Pursuant to paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, the United Nations established a Disarmament Fellowship programme and requested UNESCO to provide a lecturer on the subject of disarmament education. A UNESCO staff member went to Geneva and lectured to the 20 disarmament fellows on 17 August 1979 on this subject.

B. Member States (para. 5 (c) of resolution 20 C/11.1)

53. With the assistance of the Czechoslovak National Commission for UNESCO, a meeting of experts for the preparation of the World Congress on Disarmament Education was organized by UNESCO and was held in Prague from 4 to 8 June 1979 (see also para. 26 above). Financial assistance of $15,000 was provided to the Czechoslovak National Commission for this purpose.

54. Financial assistance of $10,000 was provided to the National Commission of Romania for UNESCO to organize, jointly with the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy and the Association for International Law and International Relations, a round table on "The role of UNESCO in generating a public opinion conducive to the halting of the arms race and transition to disarmament". This activity was also supported by the National Commissions of Egypt, Sweden and Yugoslavia. UNESCO was represented at this round table which brought together numerous eminent scholars from Romania and abroad. Following the round table, the participants were received by the Vice-President of the State Council who underlined the importance his Government attached to the work of UNESCO in this field.

55. Under the Participation Programme, a request of the Finnish National Commission for UNESCO, supported by Hungary, Norway, Sweden, USSR and Yugoslavia, was granted for the launching of the international research programme on the role of military research and its impact on the scientific communities mentioned above in paragraph 10. Through this grant, which amounted to $12,000, a meeting of the contributors to the project will be able to take place in Helsinki in 1980.

56. A contract for the amount of $500 was concluded with the United States National Commission for UNESCO to prepare a study on the relationship between disarmament education and human rights teaching, which will serve as a background paper for the World Congress on Disarmament Education.

57. Negotiations are proceeding with other National Commissions for the preparation of background documents and the organization of preparatory meetings to the World Congress on Disarmament Education.

/...
58. On the request of the Norwegian National Commission for UNESCO, supported by Denmark, Finland and Sweden, financial assistance of $6,000 was provided under the Participation Programme for the promotion of the Bulletin of Peace Proposals, which published numerous materials concerning disarmament issues. In particular, No. 1 (1979) was devoted to European Security and the Arms Race, No. 3 (1979) to Disarmament and Development, No. 4 (1979) to Peace Education. As mentioned above in paragraph 45, this journal will publish in 1980 the proceedings of the Peace Forum held in November 1979.

59. Financial assistance of $18,000 was provided to the International Peace Research Association (IPRA) at the request of the Finnish National Commission for its VIIth General Conference held in Königstein (Federal Republic of Germany) in August 1979. Particular attention was devoted to the questions of disarmament and militarism as well as disarmament education during this Conference. It will be recalled that IPRA enjoys category B relations with UNESCO and is affiliated to the International Social Science Council. The Peace Education Commission of this Association is preparing a study on the status of and prospects for disarmament education and another study on the relation between development education and disarmament education, which will be submitted to the World Congress on Disarmament Education.

C. International non-governmental organizations (para. 5 (a) and 5 (b) of resolution 20 C/11.1)

60. Paragraph 5 refers to two types of co-operation between UNESCO and international non-governmental organizations: initiating, stimulating and assisting activities to be implemented by such organizations, on the one hand (para. 5 (a)), and encouraging them to play a large part in UNESCO’s activities in this area, on the other hand (para. 5 (b)).

61. Concerning activities implemented by non-governmental organizations, UNESCO has assisted several relating to disarmament. As has already been mentioned (para. 59 above), UNESCO assisted the International Peace Research Association in its disarmament related activities. Full documentation from UNESCO on disarmament matters was made available to the participants at its VIIth General Conference of that organization and the initiative by the Peace Education Commission to prepare a manual for disarmament education was encouraged.

62. The Secretariat has been represented regularly at the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs and encourages that organization’s efforts to promote disarmament. In the spirit of paragraph 5 (a) of resolution 20 C/11.1, a new activity has been prepared in the Draft 21 C/5 on the role of scientists in promoting disarmament, which is to be organized in co-operation with Pugwash.

63. A financial contribution of $5,000 was given to the International Institute for Peace (Vienna, Austria) to organize, jointly with the Tampere Peace Research Institute (Tampere, Finland), an International Symposium on Research and Teaching on Disarmament in Various Disciplines of Higher Education, which was held in Vienna on 26-27 January 1980, with the participation of the UNESCO Secretariat. A report based on the work of this Symposium and containing appropriate recommendations will be submitted to the World Congress on Disarmament Education.
64. The World Peace Council, which has category A relations with UNESCO, has undertaken, with the encouragement of UNESCO, other numerous activities to promote disarmament and disarmament education. For example, it devoted a major part of the agenda of the meetings of its Presidential Committee to these themes, particularly in Panama (28-30 September 1979) and Addis Ababa (28 February-2 March 1980). In conjunction with the latter, it organized a seminar on disarmament education on 3-4 March 1980, to be followed by another seminar dealing with this subject in New Delhi on 20-22 March 1980. In addition, the Polish Peace Committee, in co-operation with the Polish National Commission, has planned an international symposium on "Education for Peace and Disarmament" to be held in Warsaw (Poland) on 14-16 May 1980.

65. The Consortium on Peace Research, Education and Development (COPRED) organized at Colgate University in Hamilton (New York) on 11-14 October 1979, with the support and participation of UNESCO, a conference on "Teaching disarmament and alternative international security systems". The conference, held on the occasion of the annual meeting of COPRED, adopted a motion commending UNESCO for organizing the Congress and urging COPRED members to participate.

66. Similarly other NGOs, such as the International Catholic Peace Movement (PAX CHRISTI), the World Council of Churches, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the World Veterans Federation, took initiatives in relation to the preparation of the Congress.

67. In addition to the above-mentioned initiatives by non-governmental organizations, such organizations have also been associated with UNESCO activities in the field of disarmament, in particular with those concerning the preparation of the World Congress on Disarmament Education. Fourteen such organizations participated in the Prague preparatory meeting (see para. 26 above) and numerous background documents for the Congress have been prepared by non-governmental organizations at the request of UNESCO.

68. While co-operating with other groupings of non-governmental organizations concerned with disarmament, in particular the NGO Committees on Disarmament in Geneva and New York, UNESCO has associated the NGO Standing Committee (UNESCO) closely with the preparation of the Congress. Pursuant to resolution 9 adopted at the 17th Conference of NGOs, a collective consultation on "Education for Disarmament and Peace" was organized at Headquarters on 14-16 January 1980. Representatives of four sectors of the Secretariat participated in this consultation. Drawing from the work of three preparatory subgroups which met in October and November 1979, the collective consultation drafted a document on education for disarmament and peace, which was subsequently submitted for final approval by the Standing Sub-Committee at its meeting in March 1980. This document will be one of the working papers of the World Congress on Disarmament Education. After an analysis of the situation, it sets out "principles of education for disarmament and peace" and proposes a series of recommendations for in-school education, out-of-school education and for mass media.
69. The preceding paragraphs are illustrative of the efforts made to stimulate NGO activities and to associate NGOs with UNESCO's disarmament programme and do not intend to enumerate those efforts exhaustively.

70. In order to be effective, UNESCO is convinced that its efforts to implement the provisions of resolution 20 C/11.1 depend to a large degree on the active commitment of Member States and non-governmental organizations to general and complete disarmament under effective international control.
Table recapitulating the correlations between operative paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of 20 C/Resolution 11.1 and the corresponding paragraphs of 20 C/5 and Draft 21 C.5

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Annex I

11 ROLE OF UNESCO IN GENERATING A CLIMATE OF PUBLIC OPINION CONducIVE TO THE HALTING OF THE ARMS RACE AND TRANSITION TO DISARMAMENT

11.1 The General Conference,

Considering that UNESCO is committed to offer its full contribution, in the fields of its competence, to the strengthening of peace, of confidence, of understanding and of solidarity among the nations, encouraging co-operation in the fields of education, science, culture and communication,

Noting resolution 13.1 which it adopted at its nineteenth session on the role of UNESCO in generating a climate of public opinion conducive to the halting of the arms race and the transition to disarmament, and the Director-General's report thereon,

Bearing in mind the dangers with which the accumulation of arms and the continuation of the arms race confront humanity, the serious negative consequences of the arms race for development in general, and especially for development efforts in developing countries, and therefore the significance of disarmament for peace, development, and the social and material progress of nations and peoples,

Noting with deep concern that the arms race has now attained truly world-wide dimensions and has come to represent in the history of mankind an unprecedented threat for all nations and peoples and for the future generations, and therefore calls for concerted and comprehensive action on the part of the world community as a whole,

Expressing the firm conviction that the key to the problem of the security of nations and peoples lies therefore not in an unchecked increase in armaments but in the consolidation and the strengthening of détente, and in the establishment of international relations based on peaceful co-operation, understanding and trust between all States, and on friendly relations among nations irrespective of their political, economic and social systems or the levels of their development,

Stressing that one of the most urgent tasks today is to halt the arms race and to promote disarmament, the final objective being general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Convinced that disarmament and arms limitation, particularly in the nuclear field, are essential for the prevention of the danger of nuclear war and the strengthening of international peace and security and for the economic and social advancement of all peoples, thus facilitating the establishment of the new international economic order,

1/ Resolution adopted on the proposal of the Drafting and Negotiation Group at the 33rd plenary meeting, on 23 November 1978.
Considering that qualitative and quantitative disarmament measures are both important for halting the arms race, and that effective measures should be taken to avoid the danger and prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements, so that scientific and technological achievements will ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes,

Bearing in mind the significance of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament which took place in New York from 23 May to 1 July 1978,

Emphasizing the importance of the Final Document adopted by the Special Session and referring especially to those sections which particularly stress UNESCO's field of action with a view to disarmament,

Expressing its approval for the work undertaken at the Special Session and its hope for the convening, at the earliest appropriate time, of a World Disarmament Conference with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

Paying particular attention to the fact that this Special Session stressed the importance of world public opinion in halting the arms race and in bringing about disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction that paragraph 102 of the Final Document proclaims the week starting 24 October, day of the foundation of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament,

Welcoming UNESCO's action in this domain until now as well as the contribution of the Director-General to the Special Session,

Convinced that UNESCO can and must make its own effective contribution to improving the international climate by mobilizing public opinion on behalf of disarmament,

Recognizing that UNESCO's programme deals with a wide range of issues of the highest importance to mankind, the full implementation of which depends on a halt to the arms race and the consequent transition to disarmament,

Considering that the development of a multidisciplinary programme is of particular importance and would give a new impetus to the Organization's activities in this area, as well as to the activities of the National Commissions for UNESCO,

Convinced that, by reason of its experience and its international standing, the Organization is assured of the understanding and support of the peoples of the world for its undertakings and its initiatives, and persuaded that the Organization could give proof in this respect of a lofty sense of its responsibilities towards the international community,
I

1. Calls upon persons active in education, science, culture and communication in all UNESCO's Member States to play a most active part in the Organization's activities designed to contain the arms race and promote the transition to disarmament;

II

2. Invites the Member States:

   (a) to encourage the development of the programme activities likely to attain those aims and objectives set out in the Final Document adopted by the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament which could be achieved through education, science, culture and communication, and to disseminate the results of such efforts,

   (b) to take steps for early follow-up on the results of the World Congress on Disarmament Education, at all levels of formal and non-formal education;

   (c) to encourage all public and private scientific institutions and scientific researchers in research and the application of the results of scientific development for the progress of humanity, in such areas as rational use of natural resources, research into and use of new energy sources, improvement of the quality of life and of the environment and the harmonious development of society, as well as in research showing the economically and socially negative consequences of the production and accumulation of arms for mass destruction - atomic, biological, chemical and others - as well as conventional weapons;

   (d) to endeavour to ensure that resources released as a result of the implementation of disarmament measures are devoted to the economic and social development of all nations and contribute to the bridging of the economic gap between developed and developing countries, with special emphasis on the development of education, science, culture and communication;

   (e) to pay particular attention to the role which information, including the mass media, can play in generating a climate of confidence and understanding between nations and countries, as well as in increasing public awareness of ideas, objectives and action in the field of disarmament, as proposed in the Final Document of the Special Session;

   (f) actively to respond to the call of the Special Session to observe a week to promote the objectives of disarmament and to take all necessary steps to ensure the success of this important measure;

3. Invites the Director-General:

   (a) to pay special attention to the implementation of those parts of the programme for 1979-1980 and the Medium-Term Plan for 1977-1982 which concern disarmament;
(b) to arrange for UNESCO's participation, within its fields of competence, in implementing the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament, bearing in mind the possible activities mentioned in the Director-General's report to the Executive Board on the results of the Special Session (105 EX/29 Add.1), as well as the Board's decision thereon (105 EX/Decision 7.1.2);

(c) in compliance with paragraph 103 of the Final Document, to intensify activities aimed at facilitating research and publications on disarmament related to UNESCO's fields of competence, especially in developing countries, and to disseminate the results of such research;

(d) to pay particular attention, in compliance with paragraph 107 of the Final Document, and in cooperation with Member States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to preparations for UNESCO's World Congress on Disarmament Education as well as to the development of a programme on such matters;

4. Also invites the Director-General to consider, within the framework of the Programme and Budget adopted for 1979-1980, as well as in the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1981-1983, whether certain activities or studies in the following areas may be initiated or encouraged by the Organization:

(a) international interdisciplinary research or symposia, in the most appropriate form, concerning disarmament problems and on such themes as:

(i) the relationship between socio-economic development and the solution of problems connected with efforts to halt and reverse the arms race, and the promotion of the transition to disarmament;

(ii) the technological revolution and its implications for the prospects of disarmament;

(iii) the interaction of the social and natural sciences in overcoming obstacles hampering disarmament;

(iv) the possibility of increasing the dissemination and publication of information about the arms race and the efforts to halt and reverse it, in conformity with paragraphs 99 and 100 of the Final Document;

(v) the damage occasioned by the increase in armaments and military action to the environment, to social progress and to cultural development;

(vi) the development of aspects of disarmament related to international law;

(b) increasing, under the education sector, activities aimed at halting and reversing the arms race, and at popularizing the idea of disarmament;
(c) extending the use of UNESCO's information channels in order to mobilize world public opinion about the dangers of the arms race and the need for disarmament, for example by increasing the publication of UNESCO brochures and books on this subject, holding art exhibitions and film festivals;

(d) on the basis of the results of case studies and expert meetings mentioned in document 20 C/16, studying the possibility of publishing a multidisciplinary study on disarmament problems;

(e) in the framework of the preparation of the World Congress on Disarmament Education, studying the possibility of fostering the production of manuals and teaching programmes on disarmament for different levels, including the possibility of offering such programmes, on an experimental basis, to Member States, on their request;

5. **Further invites** the Director-General:

(a) to initiate, stimulate and assist activities to be implemented by international non-governmental organizations oriented to the realization of disarmament objectives;

(b) to encourage international non-governmental organizations co-operating with UNESCO to play a larger part in UNESCO's activity in this area, as well as to initiate their own;

(c) to assist Member States, at their request, particularly under the Participation Programme, in working out and applying programmes on disarmament in the fields of activity of the Organization;

(d) in co-operation with other organizations, agencies and programmes of the United Nations, to offer UNESCO's contribution to the further development of appropriate activities foreseen in the Final Document;

(e) to plan the Organization's activities in association and co-ordination with the activities of other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system;

(f) to report to the twenty-first session of the General Conference on progress in implementing this resolution.
Annex II

SECRETARIAT BACKGROUND PAPER

THE WORLD CONGRESS ON DISARMAMENT EDUCATION

A. Introduction

1. In 1978 UNESCO convened a meeting of experts on "the obstacles to disarmament and the ways of overcoming them". The meeting, which took place in Paris from 3 to 7 April 1978, recommended that UNESCO should organize a World Congress on Disarmament Education to be held in 1980 (see final report of the meeting of experts SS-78/CONF.613/17). This recommendation received the support of the UNESCO Executive Board in its decision 104 EX/7.1.5, adopted at its 104th session. In his subsequent address to the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, devoted to disarmament, the Director-General of UNESCO informed the General Assembly of the proposal to organize a world congress on disarmament education. The General Assembly welcomed this initiative and asked UNESCO "to step up its programme aimed at the development of disarmament education as a distinct field of study".

2. The Director-General submitted the proposal for the organization of a world congress to the Executive Board at its 105th session and to the General Conference at its twentieth session. The proposal was approved by both bodies in decision 105 EX/7.1.2 and in resolution 20 C/11.1 respectively. The General Conference also adopted resolution 20 C/3/2.1/1 relating to UNESCO's programme in social sciences concerning peace research. The corresponding work plan of the Approved Programme and Budget for 1979-1980 (para. 3152) indicated that a World Congress on Disarmament Education would be organized in 1980, in consultation with the Education Sector, with a view to identifying practical measures whereby disarmament education may be developed in Member States, in accordance with the Final Document of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament (1978).

3. At the invitation of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic an expert meeting for the preparation of the World Congress was held in Prague from 4 to 8 June 1979.

4. The information provided in this document is based on the work of that preparatory meeting and on subsequent planning by the Secretariat of UNESCO.

B. Nature and aims of the Congress

5. Under the Regulations for the general classification of the various categories of meetings convened by UNESCO, a "Congress" belongs to the category of meetings whose participants act in a private capacity and not as representatives of States. The participants are either designated individually by the Director-General or admitted by him on the suggestion of Member States or of the organization of learned
society of which they are members. Non-governmental organizations may be invited
to send observers to the Congress. In accordance with the usual practice for
meetings in this category, travel expenses and subsistence allowances of
participants are not normally borne by UNESCO.

6. The Congress aims at achieving disarmament education rather than disarmament
itself. This should be done by taking concrete steps to inform and mobilize forces
capable of contributing effectively to the halting of the arms race and the
transition to disarmament. The ultimate objective of the Congress is thus to
increase the place given to disarmament issues in the educational process and to
encourage a critical and inquiring attitude among pupils and students so that
they will be better prepared to resist propaganda for war and militarism and to
apply their own judgement to the problems involved.

7. The preparatory meeting stressed in this regard that the exchange of
experience, materials and methods originating in different regions or countries
should occupy an important place on the agenda of the Congress; so too should the
dissemination of principles, ideas, values, knowledge and data relating to
disarmament in the context of the preservation and consolidation of international
peace and security. That is why the participants felt it was not enough to think
in terms of disarmament as opposed to the arms race; it was also and above all
necessary to think about non-military alternatives capable of ensuring security
and bringing about an atmosphere of mutual trust. One of the aims of the Congress
is to establish a network for the exchange of information and experiences with a
view to the effective development of disarmament education. The preparatory
meeting also considered that the Congress would present different perspectives
on disarmament and could include an element of debate with experts who are
critical of the concept of general and complete disarmament as commonly conceived.
Open discussion was to be welcomed, as oversimplified perspectives of the problems
of disarmament would be self-defeating.

C. Structure and functioning of the Congress

1. Commissions to be created

8. Following the recommendations of the preparatory meeting, UNESCO proposes that
at least two commissions should be created which, if need be, could be organized
into working groups, thus ensuring better participation in the discussions. The
mandate of these two commissions will be as follows:

Commission I: Education - formal and non-formal education at different
levels; the training of teaching personnel; the working out of appropriate
teaching material; the revision of existing textbooks, particularly history
and geography, etc.

Commission II: Information - the training of professional workers in the field
of information, information ethics relating to questions of armament and
disarmament, methods of informing the general public, scientific circles,
military personnel, etc.
9. It is understood that research questions should be examined in both Commissions, in relation both to education and to disarmament information.

D. Preliminary draft programme

1. Opening of the Congress (Plenary).

2. The situation of disarmament education at all levels of formal and non-formal education (to be examined in Plenary).
   (a) The present status of disarmament education at primary and secondary levels.
   (b) The present status of disarmament education at university level.
   (c) The present status of disarmament education in teacher training.
   (d) The present status of disarmament education in adult education and non-formal education.
   (e) The present situation concerning disarmament education through the mass media.

3. Problems of and prospects for the development of disarmament education within the school system (to be examined by Commission I).
   (a) Curriculum and materials.
   (b) Teaching methods.
   (c) Teacher training.
   (d) Teaching of military personnel.

4. Problems of and prospects for the development of disarmament education outside of the school system (to be examined by Commission I).
   (a) Informal educational approaches.
   (b) Non-formal education.
   (c) Education within the family.
   (d) Education within trade unions.

5. Problems and prospects for the development of disarmament education through the mass media (to be examined by Commission II).
   (a) Formation of public opinion on disarmament questions through the media.

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(b) Approaches to problems of professional ethics in relation to disarmament education through the media.

(c) Improvement of media coverage of disarmament problems.

(d) Development of audio-visual materials.

6. Promotion and development of research on disarmament (to be examined by both Commissions as indicated).

(a) Research as part of education (Commission I).

(b) Research as part of information (Commission II).

(c) Co-operation among research bodies (both Commissions).

(d) Problems of documentation (both Commissions).

7. Structural questions (to be examined in Plenary).

(a) Co-ordination of efforts among educators, education officials and the scientific community to develop disarmament education.

(b) The role of UNESCO and its National Commissions.

(c) Co-operation and co-ordination with other United Nations bodies.

(d) The role of non-governmental organizations.

8. Adoption of the Final Document (Plenary).


E. Results of the Congress

2. Documents to be adopted by the Congress

10. Taking the example of the Final Document of the Congress of Vienna on the Teaching of Human Rights, it is proposed that a similar document be adopted by the Congress, giving high priority to the programme and practical aspects of the subject. Such a document might consist of two parts and one annex:

(i) the principles and guidelines which should govern disarmament education;

(ii) a limited number of major recommendations aiming at developing such education;

(iii) an annex containing different proposals, recommendations and suggestions made during the Congress.

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11. The different measures proposed could be addressed both to UNESCO and its Member States and to governmental organizations and, above all, to the United Nations, as well as to non-governmental organizations, religious bodies, scientific associations and all those who would like to unite their efforts in the struggle for this cause.

F. Follow-up of the Congress

12. The ultimate aim of the Congress being to give a decisive impetus to the development of disarmament education, the Congress should:

- elaborate several major recommendations that could be included in UNESCO’s Programme and Budget for 1981-1982;
- elaborate proposals which could be brought before the General Assembly of the United Nations;
- suggest measures to be taken within Member States and especially by their educational institutions, information media and other appropriate bodies;
- identify possible concrete activities which could be put into effect by different governmental and non-governmental organizations.

G. Concluding remarks

13. At the beginning of the Second Disarmament Decade, UNESCO intends to devote considerable efforts to develop disarmament education in co-operation with Member States, governmental and non-governmental organizations and scientific circles concerned with disarmament education and disarmament research. The active participation of all such interested parties in the World Congress on Disarmament Education and in the follow-up is crucial to the success of these efforts.
Annex III

MESSAGE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL FOR DISARMAMENT WEEK 1979

The date of 24 October 1979, anniversary of the founding of the United Nations Organization, also marks the beginning of Disarmament Week for which the Director-General issued the following message.

The effort to build a world of justice, peace and progress for all peoples is hindered by the proliferation of ever more sophisticated means of mass destruction. The consequences of this situation are alarming for two reasons. First, the threat of an unprecedented holocaust hangs over the entire world and, as atomic radiation knows no frontiers, there is not a single country or people today that is secure from the effects of a major nuclear conflict.

Secondly, the vast human and material resources allocated to arms industries and military research and development are thereby denied to those who are engaged in the world struggle against the poverty which afflicts so many peoples. The talents and energies of 500,000 engineers and research workers are being used to perfect the technology of death and 60 thousand million dollars are invested every year for that purpose. A mere fraction of these intellectual, financial and technological means would suffice to reverse the present trends and make it possible to start reducing the gap between industrialized nations and developing nations, as well as between privileged groups and underprivileged groups within each nation.

The choice before us is therefore crystal clear. Either we carry on the arms race with all its attendant injustices, and this perpetuates egoistic attitudes and contributes, in its turn, to increasing the causes of conflict and the risk of conflagration. Or the nations of the world unite, placing their awareness of a shared future above their short-term ambitions and individual interests. The tremendous scientific and technological potential of the world could then be used more often to serve peaceful ends and help to forge relations based on justice and a sense of solidarity.

UNESCO is doing all in its power to help to prepare the way for disarmament and bring about a gradual change in mental attitudes. But it is urgently necessary that Governments, and first and foremost those of the great Powers, should take steps to put an end to the vicious circle of distrust - resolutely putting their faith in the like-minded wisdom and mutual understanding of nations.
Annex IV

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

The Peace Forum, organized by UNESCO and the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, gathered together and heard the voices of individuals from many different countries of divergent political systems and viewpoints, and a pressing concern with the preservation of peace and respect for human rights was unanimously expressed, as was a condemnation of torture in all its forms.

For once, in a debate, every participant was on the same side. There were no apologists for armaments and all recognized that the general search for security had led to a world by now perilously insecure. The causes are not only arms but prejudice, irresponsibility and misinformation.

It was generally agreed that the situation is being aggravated by the enormous expenditure on arms, which is equal to the gross national product of 75 countries of the world. Concerns were voiced not merely about the absurd harvest of armaments, now representing 3 tons of TNT for every inhabitant of the globe, including babies, but also about the economic ruin threatened by the astronomic cost of this unnecessary luxury. The rate of inflation was linked directly to the cost of weapons, which stands at the moment at around $1 million a minute.

There was unanimous agreement that, however eloquent they may be, words alone cannot prevent the deterioration of the present situation. Actions are necessary. An implementation of a new world order is one of such actions, correcting a dangerous imbalance in which 30 per cent of the world's countries use 80 per cent of the world's resources, a situation in which the imbalance in trade, combined with the effects of inflation, hinders the development of the third world. Another grave concern voiced, especially by participants from developing countries, is the indiscriminate trade in arms in the third world and the divergent priorities in the interpretation of human rights. Respect for human rights was generally regarded as a condition for peace, while racism, colonialism and external intervention as violations of human rights, are necessarily flagrant causes of conflict.

There have been many isolated initiatives from Governments to control and reduce armaments, but no concerted initiative has yet been possible to co-ordinate all these isolated efforts. A comprehensive test-ban treaty is long overdue, as is a ban on the testing of new nuclear delivery systems. Initiatives have been taken, but never implemented on a high political level, for the reduction of military budgets with an initial goal of 10 per cent, a substantial percentage of this saving to be placed in funds for additional financial assistance to developing countries. The great concern of the Forum was how to translate its various ideas into practical terms, both by recommendations to Governments and an appeal to the peoples of the world to participate in their own survival, this being a human right without which other rights have no relevance.

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Inherent in the respect for human dignity is the respect for the inalienable rights of women to an equal participation and responsibility at all levels of decision-making.

The rights of children must equally be respected and the Year of the Child extended indefinitely. The influence of the young in initiatives for peace was sought by many participants. Education for peace and disarmament was generally felt to be a high priority. The role and responsibility of the mass media in this context was regarded as crucial.

A working group will be formed to extend the work of the Forum and all the many recommendations of this first meeting will be published and circulated. In this sense, the Forum has not ended but only just begun.
RESOLUTION WHA.32.24 OF 24 MAY 1979 ENTITLED "COLLABORATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM - GENERAL MATTERS"

Co-ordination of activities with other United Nations agencies and attainment of health for all by the year 2000

The Thirty-second World Health Assembly,

Recalling resolution WHA30.43, in which it is proclaimed that the attainment by all the peoples of the world by the year 2000 of a level of health that will permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life is the main social target of Governments and of WHO,

Reaffirming the statement in the Declaration of Alma-Ata to the effect that an acceptable level of health for all the peoples of the world by the year 2000 can be attained through fuller and better use of the world's resources, a considerable part of which is now spent on armaments and military conflicts, and that a genuine policy of independence, peace, détente and disarmament could and should release additional resources that could well be devoted to peaceful aims and in particular to the acceleration of social and economic development, of which primary health care is an essential part,

Noting resolutions 33/72 A, 33/91 E, 33/71 H and 33/66 B and other resolutions adopted in recent years by the United Nations General Assembly on maintenance and strengthening of peace, extension of détente, averting the threat of nuclear war, prohibition of the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction, banning of aggressive military conflicts, and attainment of the objectives of true disarmament,

Recalling also the contribution that WHO has already made to the strengthening of peace and co-operation between nations, notably resolution WHA15.51 on the role of the physician in the preservation and promotion of peace, resolution WHA20.54 on weapons of mass destruction, and resolutions WHA22.56 and WHA23.53 on prohibition of the production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons,

1. Calls upon Member States to redouble their efforts towards the establishing, maintaining and strengthening of peace throughout the world, the consolidation of international détente and the attainment of disarmament, with a view to creating the conditions for a large-scale release of resources which could be used for the development of public health in the world;
2. Requests the Director-General to:

(1) prepare a report on the further steps which WHO, as a United Nations specialized agency, would be able to take in the interests of international socio-economic development, and also in the spirit of assisting in the implementation of the United Nations resolutions on strengthening of peace, détente and disarmament;

(2) conduct a study for consideration by the Executive Board on the subject of strengthening the co-operation of the World Health Organization with other organizations within the United Nations system in order to achieve the objective of health for all by the year 2000.

Thirteenth plenary meeting, 24 May 1979
A/32/VR/13