DECLARATION OF THE 1980s AS THE SECOND DISARMAMENT DECADE

Note by the Secretary-General

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, adopted on the initiative of Nigeria resolution 34/75, by which it decided to declare the decade of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade and directed the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session of 1980 to prepare elements of a draft resolution entitled, "Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade" to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for consideration and adoption.

2. In pursuance of paragraph 4 of that resolution, the Secretary-General sought the views and suggestions of Member States and of relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency on possible elements in the declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade. These views are being circulated in documents A/CN.10/10 and addenda.

3. The General Assembly, in paragraph 5, also called upon the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Disarmament Commission in implementing the resolution, including the preparation of a working paper. In pursuance of this request, the present working paper, containing references to United Nations resolutions and activities which may be deemed relevant to the preparation of elements of a draft resolution on the Second Disarmament Decade, is submitted for the attention of the Disarmament Commission.

II. THE FIRST DISARMAMENT DECADE

4. The idea of proclaiming a disarmament decade was from the very beginning associated with the elaboration of an over-all framework of plans and programmes for general and complete disarmament. It was in this context that Romania suggested, in 1969, to the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (ENDC) that consideration be given to the proclamation of a "United Nations Disarmament Decade - 1970-1980".

5. Subsequently, the Secretary-General, in the introduction to his annual report on the work of the Organization in 1969, proposed to dedicate the decade of the
1970s which had already been designated as the second United Nations Development Decade, as a Disarmament Decade also.

6. The General Assembly, in a resolution concerning the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations (resolution 2499 (XXIV)), endorsed this concept. In its resolution 2602 (XXIV), it declared the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade; called upon Governments to intensify without delay their concerted and concentrated efforts for effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament and the elimination of other weapons of mass destruction, and for a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control; requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD), while continuing intensive negotiations with a view to reaching the widest possible agreement on collateral measures to work out at the same time a comprehensive programme dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control, which would provide the Conference with a guideline to chart the course of its further work and its negotiations, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session; recommended that consideration be given to channelling a substantial part of the resources freed by measures in the field of disarmament to promote the economic development of developing countries and, in particular, their scientific and technological progress; and requested the Secretary-General and Governments to publicize the Disarmament Decade by all appropriate means at their disposal in order to acquaint public opinion with its purposes and objectives and with the negotiations and developments related thereto.

7. In 1974, five years after the proclamation of the Disarmament Decade, the General Assembly, on the initiative of Nigeria, adopted resolution 3261 A (XXIX) in which, inter alia, it requested the Secretary-General and Governments to report to the Assembly at its next session on the action and steps they had taken to publicize the Disarmament Decade as well as on the measures and policies Member States had adopted up to that time to achieve its purposes and objectives. The General Assembly also decided to include in the agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled, "Mid-term review of the Disarmament Decade".

8. At that session, the General Assembly, on the initiative of Nigeria and twelve other non-aligned countries, adopted by consensus resolution 3470 (XXX), in which it called upon Member States and the Secretary-General to intensify their efforts in support of the link between disarmament and development, and invited the CCD to review the work done in implementation of the purposes of the Disarmament Decade and, in that light, to reappraise its tasks and duties, as necessary in order to accelerate the pace of its efforts to negotiate truly effective disarmament and arms control agreements. The Assembly also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its next session an item entitled, "Effective measures to implement the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade".

9. This item figured on the agenda of the General Assembly and was considered by it, up to 1978, when the General Assembly by resolution 33/62, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled, "Consideration of the declaration of the 1980s as a Disarmament Decade".
10. During the first Disarmament Decade several disarmament-related agreements were concluded or entered into force. The following multilateral agreements could be mentioned:

- the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

- the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-bed, the Ocean-floor and the Sub-soil Thereof

- the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction

- the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques.

11. The Decade also registered, inter alia, agreements between the United States and the USSR on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems; the limitation of strategic arms (SALT I and SALT II); on the limitation of underground nuclear-weapon tests; underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes; as well as agreements between the United States and the USSR, France and the USSR, and the United Kingdom and the USSR on the prevention of nuclear war. There was also the Conference on Security and co-operation in Europe pertaining, inter alia, to confidence-building measures and certain aspects of security and disarmament.

12. Towards the end of the Decade, in May-June 1978, the General Assembly held a special session devoted to disarmament which was the largest gathering ever convened to discuss disarmament in all its aspects. The special session adopted a Final Document which laid the foundations of an international disarmament strategy. 1/

13. In pursuance of paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the special session, the Disarmament Commission elaborated and submitted to the General Assembly in 1979, the "elements of a comprehensive programme of disarmament" (A/34/42) which the General Assembly transmitted to the Committee on Disarmament (resolution 34/83 H).

14. In the Final Document of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the Assembly made the following assessment of the results of the first Disarmament Decade:

"4. The Disarmament Decade solemnly declared in 1969 by the United Nations is coming to an end. Unfortunately, the objectives established on that occasion by the General Assembly appear to be as far away today as they were then, or even further because the arms race is not diminishing but increasing and outstrips by far the efforts to curb it. While it is true that some limited agreements have been reached, 'effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear

1/ Resolution S-10/2.
disarmament' continue to elude man's grasp. Yet the implementation of such measures is urgently required. There has not been any real progress either that might lead to the conclusion of a treaty on general and complete disarmament under effective international control. Furthermore, it has not been possible to free any amount, however modest, of the enormous resources, both material and human, which are wasted on the unproductive and spiralling arms race and which should be made available for the purpose of economic and social development, especially since such a race 'places a great burden on both the developing and the developed countries'."

15. At its thirty-fourth session, in preambular paragraph 3 of resolution 34/75, the General Assembly expressed disappointment that the purposes and the objectives of the first Disarmament Decade had not been realized.

16. At the end of the first Disarmament Decade, the international community is in possession of a general framework for a disarmament strategy 2/ as well as of the elements of a comprehensive programme for disarmament. 3/

III. THE SECOND DISARMAMENT DECADE

17. Various actions taken within the framework of the United Nations are referred to below. These references are not intended to be exhaustive but are presented so as to give an indication of actions taken by the General Assembly on matters which may be considered relevant in the preparation of a draft resolution entitled, "Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade".

18. They are grouped under the following headings:

(a) The comprehensive programme for disarmament and implementation  
(b) Disarmament and development  
(c) Disarmament and international security  
(d) Mobilization of public opinion.

A. The comprehensive programme for disarmament and its implementation

19. The General Assembly, as already mentioned, considered that the Final Document of the special session of the General Assembly laid "the foundation of an international disarmament strategy which, through co-ordinated and persevering efforts in which the United Nations should play a more effective role, aims at general and complete disarmament under effective international control".

2/ The Final Document of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

3/ See paras. 22 and 23 below.
20. In this connexion, the Final Document states:

"43. Progress towards the goal of general and complete disarmament can be achieved through the implementation of a programme of action on disarmament, in accordance with the goals and principles established in the Declaration on disarmament. The present Programme of Action contains priorities and measures in the field of disarmament that States should undertake as a matter of urgency with a view to halting and reversing the arms race and to giving the necessary impetus to efforts designed to achieve genuine disarmament leading to general and complete disarmament under effective international control."

21. Further, the Final Document states:

"109. Implementation of these priorities should lead to general and complete disarmament under effective international control, which remains the ultimate goal of all efforts exerted in the field of disarmament. Negotiations on general and complete disarmament shall be conducted concurrently with negotiations on partial measures of disarmament. With this purpose in mind, the Committee on Disarmament will undertake the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of disarmament encompassing all measures thought to be advisable in order to ensure that the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control becomes a reality in a world in which international peace and security prevail and in which the new international economic order is strengthened and consolidated. The comprehensive programme should contain appropriate procedures for ensuring that the General Assembly is kept fully informed of the progress of the negotiations including an appraisal of the situation when appropriate and, in particular, a continuing review of the implementation of the programme."

22. In pursuance of paragraph 118 (a) of the Final Document, the Disarmament Commission elaborated the elements of a comprehensive programme for disarmament which it submitted as recommendations to the General Assembly, and through it, to the Committee on Disarmament (A/34/42 and resolution 34/83 H).

23. The following is the structure of the recommendations submitted by the Commission to the General Assembly:

I. Introduction

II. Objectives, principles and priorities

III. Measures

A. Disarmament Measures

1. Nuclear weapons
2. Other weapons of mass destruction
3. Conventional weapons and armed forces
4. Military expenditures
5. Verification
6. Related measures

/...
B. Other measures

C. Disarmament and development

D. Disarmament and international security

IV. Machinery and procedures
   A. Role of the United Nations
   B. Form of negotiations
   C. World Disarmament Conference
   D. Review and verification of agreed measures

V. General

24. The Disarmament Commission recommended, inter alia:

"10. The elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament should take place as urgently as possible and parallel with the negotiations on concrete disarmament measures, particularly those agreed in the Programme of Action adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly. The comprehensive programme of disarmament should contain a phased programme covering measures in the different fields in which the implementation of the first stage should effectively contribute to the halting of the arms race and to the opening of the process of genuine disarmament.

"11. During the first stage of the implementation of the comprehensive programme of disarmament, special attention should be given to the immediate cessation of the nuclear arms race and the removal of the threat of a nuclear war."

25. The statement contained in paragraph 44 of the Final Document may be considered as indicative of the intentions of the General Assembly concerning the tasks to be achieved during the Second Disarmament Decade:

"44. The present Programme of Action enumerates the specific measures of disarmament which should be implemented over the next few years, as well as other measures and studies to prepare the way for future negotiations and for progress towards general and complete disarmament."

26. In this context, it may also be recalled that the Final Document contains a solemn undertaking by Governments:

"126. In adopting this Final Document, the States Members of the United Nations solemnly reaffirm their determination to work for general and complete disarmament and to make further collective efforts aimed at strengthening peace and international security; eliminating the threat of war, particularly nuclear war; implementing practical measures aimed at halting and reversing..."
the arms race; strengthening the procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes; and reducing military expenditures and utilizing the resources thus released in a manner which will help to promote conditions of the developing countries."

27. At its first session in 1979, the Committee on Disarmament adopted the following 10 items for its agenda: 4/

I. Nuclear weapons in all aspects

II. Chemical weapons

III. Other weapons of mass destruction

IV. Conventional weapons

V. Reduction of military budgets

VI. Reduction of armed forces

VII. Disarmament and development

VIII. Disarmament and international security

IX. Collateral measures; confidence-building measures; effective verification methods in relation to appropriate disarmament measures, acceptable to all parties concerned

X. Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament leading to general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

28. The Final Document provides 5/ that a second special session devoted to disarmament should be held on a date to be decided by the Assembly at its thirty-third session. By resolution 33/71 H, section III, the General Assembly decided to convene a second special session in 1982 at United Nations Headquarters in New York. In this respect, reference could be made to the recommendations of the Disarmament Commission contained in paragraph 6 of the "Elements of a comprehensive programme of disarmament" which was endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 34/83 H:

"The Committee on Disarmament should commence work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme at the earliest possible date and all efforts should be exerted so as to submit it for the consideration and adoption not later than the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, scheduled to be held in 1982."

4/ See A/34/27.

5/ General Assembly resolution S-10/2, para. 119.
By resolution 34/83 B, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to initiate negotiations at its next session on the comprehensive programme of disarmament, with a view to completing its elaboration before the second special session of the General Assembly on disarmament and, in doing so, to take as a basis the recommendations adopted by the Disarmament Commission.

29. The General Assembly, in paragraph 122 of the Final Document decided that at the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation. The General Assembly, in resolution 34/81, noted with satisfaction that in its report to the General Assembly, the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference stated the following:

"Having regard for the important requirements of a world disarmament conference to be convened at the earliest appropriate time, with universal participation and with adequate preparation, the General Assembly may wish to decide that, after its second special session devoted to disarmament, a world disarmament conference would take place as soon as the necessary consensus on its convening has been reached."

B. Disarmament and development

30. The relationship between disarmament and development has been repeatedly emphasized by the United Nations. The Final Document contains, inter alia, the following statements:

"16. In a world of finite resources there is a close relationship between expenditure on armaments and economic and social development. Military expenditures are reaching ever higher levels, the highest percentage of which can be attributed to the nuclear-weapon States and most of their allies, with prospects of further expansion and the danger of further increases in the expenditures of other countries. The hundreds of billions of dollars spent annually on the manufacture or improvement of weapons are in sombre and dramatic contrast to the want and poverty in which two thirds of the world's population live. This colossal waste of resources is even more serious in that it diverts to military purposes not only material but also technical and human resources which are urgently needed for development in all countries, particularly in the developing countries. Thus, the economic and social consequences of the arms race are so detrimental that its continuation is obviously incompatible with the implementation of the new international economic order based on justice, equity and co-operation. Consequently, resources released as a result of the implementation of disarmament measures should be used in a manner which will help to promote the well-being of all peoples and to improve the economic conditions of the developing countries."

"89. Gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, for example, in absolute figures or in terms of percentage points, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would be a measure that would contribute to the curbing of the arms race and would increase the possibilities of reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for /...
the benefit of the developing countries. The basis for implementing this measure will have to be agreed by all participating States and will require ways and means of its implementation acceptable to all of them, taking account of the problems involved in assessing the relative significance of reductions as among different States and with due regard to the proposals of States on all the aspects of reduction of military budgets."

"90. The General Assembly should continue to consider what concrete steps should be taken to facilitate the reduction of military budgets, bearing in mind the relevant proposals and documents of the United Nations on this question."

"93c. The Secretary-General shall periodically submit reports to the General Assembly on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security."

"94. In view of the relationship between expenditure on armaments and economic and social development and the necessity to release real resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development in the world, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries, the Secretary-General should, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts appointed by him, initiate an expert study on the relationship between disarmament and development. The Secretary-General should submit an interim report on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session and submit the final results to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session for subsequent action."

The expert group established accordingly by the Secretary-General was convened in September 1978 and has since met five times. It has so far commissioned 45 research projects which are carried out in various research institutes.

31. General Assembly resolution 34/75 contains the following preambular paragraphs which are relevant in this context:

"The General Assembly,

"..."

"Deeply concerned that a substantial part of world resources, material as well as human, continues to be wasted on armaments with detrimental effect on international security and on efforts to achieve the new international economic order,

"Bearing in mind the preparations for the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade,

"Stressing again the close relationship between disarmament and development.

..."
32. The Second Disarmament Decade is also associated with the Third Development Decade, as mentioned in the above resolution as well as in other General Assembly resolutions. For instance General Assembly resolution 33/193 dealing with preparations for an international development strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, states in preambular paragraph 5, "noting that there is a relationship between development and peace, security and disarmament," and in preambular paragraph 6:

"Deeply concerned by the fact that inequities and imbalances in international economic relations have widened the gap between the developed and the developing countries, and that they constitute major obstacles to the development of the developing countries and adversely affect international relations and the promotion of world peace and security".

33. Account could be taken of the report of the Committee for Development Planning, which, inter alia, stated: 6/

"Progress in disarmament and the transfer to development purposes of part of the resources and talent now wasted on arms pursuits in developed and developing countries alike is a key question for the success of the third development decade. Particular importance attaches to a moderation of the central arms race among the major Powers as this could release vast resources, could slow down the rate of military technological innovation and could create the conditions under which developing countries would feel able to reduce their military programmes substantially.

"Concurrently with the vigorous pursuit of present disarmament negotiations, new ways must be found to link disarmament and development by such means that momentum is imparted to both, that there is actually a release and transfer of resources to the benefits of both developing and developed countries. A reduction of military expenditure could be obtained either by transfer to individual countries or to a world development fund. Another possibility is to apply indirect means, for example, international taxation of arms expenditures, to motivate Governments to reduce military expenditure. By diverting resources from military use to development purposes, a link would be established between the Second Disarmament Decade and the third development decade."

34. The General Assembly, in its resolution 32/174 decided, inter alia, to convene a special session of the General Assembly in 1980 which will, on the basis of an assessment of the progress made in the establishment of the new international economic order, take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation, including, inter alia, for the adoption for the new international development strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and for the launching of global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development.

C. Disarmament and international security

35. The relationship between disarmament and international security has been repeatedly emphasized by the General Assembly.

36. The Final Document of the special session devoted to disarmament begins with the following statements:

"1. The attainment of the objective of security, which is an inseparable element of peace, has always been one of the most profound aspirations of humanity. States have for a long time sought to maintain their security through the possession of arms. Admittedly, their survival has, in certain cases, effectively depended on whether they could count on appropriate means of defence. Yet the accumulation of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, today constitutes much more a threat than a protection for the future of mankind. The time has therefore come to put an end to this situation, to abandon the use of force in international relations and to seek security in disarmament, that is to say, through a gradual but effective process beginning with a reduction in the present level of armaments. The ending of the arms race and the achievement of real disarmament are tasks of primary importance and urgency. To meet this historic challenge is in the political and economic interests of all the nations and peoples of the world as well as in the interests of ensuring their genuine security and peaceful future.

"2. Unless its avenues are closed, the continued arms race means a growing threat to international peace and security and even to the very survival of mankind. The nuclear and conventional arms build-up threatens to stall the efforts aimed at reaching the goals of development, to become an obstacle on the road of achieving the new international economic order and to hinder the solution of other vital problems facing mankind.

37. The Final Document of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, having emphasized the organic interrelationship between disarmament and international security lists in its Programme of Action the necessary measures to be adopted.

38. The General Assembly, in its resolution 34/83 A considered that the halting of the arms race, particularly the nuclear race, should be the first step in the implementation of the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly; 7/ called upon all States to eliminate tensions and conflicts in their relations and proceed towards effective collective measures under the Charter of the United Nations for a system of international order, security and peace, concurrently with efforts at disarmament measures; called upon all States also to pursue policies to strengthen international peace and security and to build confidence among States; and requested the organs of the United Nations to initiate or accelerate work on developing and strengthening institutions for maintaining peace and security, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

7/ General Assembly resolution S-10/2.
39. Following General Assembly resolution 32/87 C of 12 December 1977, the
Secretary-General initiated a study on the interrelationship between disarmament
and international security. A progress report therson was submitted to the special
session which requested the Secretary-General to continue the study, with the
assistance of consultant experts. At its thirty-third session the General
Assembly, by resolution 33/91 I, requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, to
submit a progress report on the study to the thirty-fourth session, and the final
report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session. The expert group studying the
matter has so far held three meetings.

D. Mobilization of public opinion

40. By resolution 34/75, the General Assembly determined that the draft resolution
on the Second Disarmament Decade should embody, inter alia, ways and means of
mobilizing world public opinion for accomplishing the major objectives and goals of
disarmament.

41. One could recall that the Final Document of the special session contains the
following relevant paragraphs:

"15. It is essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of
the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation. In
order that an international conscience may develop and that world public
opinion may exercise a positive influence, the United Nations should increase
the dissemination of information on the armaments race and disarmament with
the full co-operation of Member States."

"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. Governmental 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.

"101. In particular, publicity should be given to the Final Document of
the tenth special session.

"102. The General Assembly proclaims the week starting 24 October, the day
of the foundation of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the
objectives of disarmament.

"103. To encourage study and research on disarmament, the United Nations
Centre for Disarmament should intensify its activities in the presentation of
information concerning the armaments race and disarmament. Also, the United
Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is urged to
intensify its activities aimed at facilitating research and publications on
disarmament, related to its field of competence, especially in developing
countries, and should disseminate the results of such research.
"104. Throughout this process of disseminating information about developments in the disarmament field of all countries, there should be increased participation by non-governmental organizations concerned with the matter, through closer liaison between them and the United Nations.

"105. Member States should be encouraged to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments, and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the armaments race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

"106. With a view to contributing to a greater understanding and awareness of the problems created by the armaments 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."

42. The attached paper gives an indication of some measures by which the task of mobilizing public opinion could be carried out.
Proposals for an information programme for the Second Disarmament Decade

1. The General Assembly in resolution 34/75 of 11 December 1979, directed the Disarmament Commission to prepare elements for a "Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade" for consideration by the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly. The Declaration should contain an indication of ways and means of mobilizing world opinion for disarmament.

2. The effort to mobilize public opinion must take account of the specific requirements and needs of the different regions of the world. To be effective, it must be able to reach its audience through those media which are most appropriate for the region in question. The message relayed must be presented in easily understandable language. The following programme is drawn up with these considerations in mind.

3. The Secretariat envisages a continuing information effort to be conducted in four main areas: (a) publications, (b) provision of audio-visual materials, (c) relations with news media and (d) co-operation with non-governmental organizations.

A. Publications

(i) The Disarmament Yearbook will continue to be issued each year.

(ii) Since 1978 a periodical "Disarmament - A periodic review by the United Nations" has been issued twice a year. It is expected that it will be possible to publish this periodical three to four times a year.

(iii) Periodic articles in the UN Monthly Chronicle and other publications will present short pieces on topical disarmament issues.

(iv) In 1979, 10 fact sheets on disarmament were prepared in the form of United Nations press releases. It is planned to continue this series of fact sheets and to bring the existing ones up to date, as required.

(v) A booklet entitled "The United Nations versus the arms race" will be published in the near future. This booklet, which will be appropriately updated after the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, can serve a wider public audience as a guide to United Nations disarmament activities.

(vi) As part of the continuing disarmament information activities for the Second Disarmament Decade, it is proposed to publish yearly graphic material on the arms race and disarmament.

(vii) Summaries of the findings of expert and study groups on disarmament will be presented in leaflet form on a case-by-case basis.

...
A leaflet describing the activities of the Centre for Disarmament, particularly in regard to the assistance it can offer to non-governmental organizations, could be prepared.

The disarmament chapter for the United Nations Yearbook will continue to be prepared.

Other publications will be considered in the course of the Decade.

B. Audio-visual materials

Regular radio programmes by the United Nations Radio Service will continue to be made available for special occasions as part of the regular information activities of the Department of Public Information.

An expanded series of television "spots" is suggested for the Second Disarmament Decade. Such features were prepared for use on previous occasions, such as the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

Photographic exhibitions could be presented at United Nations Headquarters and at other appropriate sites as part of the information activities during Disarmament Week. The material will be periodically updated.

The production of films by the United Nations could continue. Two films are currently under preparation: an animated film depicting the economic and social consequences of the arms race and a film entitled Horrors of War. Others may be expected to be produced in the course of the Decade, subject to the availability of funds.

C. Co-operation with NGOs

Liaison. As has been outlined in the Secretary-General's report on the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly (A/34/547), the Centre for Disarmament is expanding its liaison activities with non-governmental organizations and research institutes. Consultations are in progress about more effective means of co-operation, including the distribution of United Nations materials on disarmament and the planning of specific events, conferences, seminars and joint projects. As part of this intensified activity, the Centre is rationalizing the supply of reading and audio-visual materials to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and has expanded its system of delegating staff members from the Centre to contribute to NGO seminars, workshops, etc. Of particular relevance in the near future will be the forthcoming International Non-governmental Congress on Disarmament Education, organized by UNESCO, in which the Centre participates, and this year's annual NGO/DPI Conference, "The arms race and the human race", to which the Centre extends its co-operation...
and resources. During the decade, a number of other major NGO-related projects are expected to take place.

(ii) **Seminars.** The Centre for Disarmament could organize a series of regionally based seminars at the rate of one a year, to help increase the knowledge of NGOs in disarmament matters and further disseminate information about disarmament to concerned individuals and organizations.

(iii) **Disarmament Week.** Disarmament Week is a particularly suitable framework for non-governmental activities in the area of disarmament. Since Disarmament Week begins on United Nations Day (24 October), the various activities organized by the United Nations Associations and other groups can provide valuable opportunities to emphasize the need for disarmament. During that week, the Centre for Disarmament will arrange several lectures and forums to promote awareness and intensify the dissemination of information about disarmament issues. During Disarmament Week 1980, a world-wide poster competition is contemplated. This could be so timed that the winning poster or posters would be available for the second special session on disarmament.

(iv) **Visitors' Services (in New York, Geneva, Vienna and elsewhere).** Throughout the Decade, but particularly before and during the second special session on disarmament, endeavours will be made to provide briefings on disarmament for visiting groups, including possibly multi-media presentations.

D. **Relations with media**

(i) As part of a long-term strategy to increase media interest and awareness of disarmament issues, a series of regional media seminars could be organized by the Centre in co-operation with DPI. These would have the purpose of informing key media representatives in each region of the aims of disarmament. The series of seminars could begin in 1981 and continue each year in a different region, throughout the Disarmament Decade. Groups of journalists, editors, publishers and radio and television producers could be invited. It is hoped that these seminars will strengthen United Nations relations with public opinion makers and enhance their consciousness of the need for information about the arms race and disarmament.

(ii) A fellowship programme in the field of disarmament could be established for young journalists, mainly from developing countries.

(iii) Press briefings and press releases by DPI and occasional special briefings by the Centre will continue to provide an opportunity to inform the United Nations Press Corps and to relate ongoing events to media representatives.