



S-0905-0003-06-00001

Expanded Number **S-0905-0003-06-00001**

*Title* **Items-in-Disarmament - chronological files - general**

*Date Created* **29/09/1981**

*Record Type* **Archival Item**

*Container* **S-0905-0003: Political matters - disarmament 1972-1981**

*Print Name of Person Submit Image*

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AKU/atk

cc: SG

File: Disarmament  
Centre

xRef:

bf: FAR/MKP/LCC/SMI/AF/

MJS=

Mr. Michael ...  
Mr. Jan Martenson  
Assistant Secretary-General  
Centre for Disarmament

16 December 1981

Mr. Viacheslav A. Ustinov  
Under-Secretary-General for  
Political and Security Council Affairs

Rafeuddin Ahmed  
Chef de Cabinet

1982 United Nations Programme of  
Fellowships on Disarmament

With reference to your memorandum of  
15 December 1981, please proceed as proposed.  
A revised penultimate paragraph for the note  
verbale is attached.

Rec'd 15 xii - 81  
16-12

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

AKU  
RA  
1981

TO: **The Secretary-General**  
A:

DATE: **15 December 1981**

THROUGH: **Mr. Viacheslav A. Ustinov**  
S/C DE: **Under-Secretary-General for**  
**Political and Security Council Affairs**

REFERENCE: \_\_\_\_\_

FROM: **Jan Mårtenson**  
DE: **Assistant Secretary-General**  
**Centre for Disarmament**

SUBJECT: **1982 United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament**  
OBJET: **1982 United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament**

- ..... 1. Please find attached a copy of General Assembly resolution 36/92A of 9 December 1981 on the above subject, in which the Assembly decided inter alia to continue the programme and commended you for the diligence with which you conducted the programme.
- ..... 2. Pursuant to the resolution, I attach for your approval a draft note verbale to be sent to all Member States, inviting Governments to nominate candidates for the 1982 disarmament fellowship programme.

The Secretary-General welcomes participation in the Programme and invites His Excellency's Government to nominate a candidate. The request to restrict the nomination to one candidate is made in view of the limited number of fellowships available each year. The deadline for the receipt of such nomination is 31 March 1982. The selection of candidates will be based on the criteria as outlined in paragraph 4 of the attached Annex.

.....

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

RECEIVED  
 DEK 8 1981  
 RA

The Secretary-General

8 December 1981

TO:  
 A:

DATE:

Mr. Viacheslav A. Ustinov  
 Under-Secretary-General for Political  
 and Security Council Affairs

REFERENCE:

THROUGH:  
 S/C DE:

Jan Mårtenson  
 Assistant Secretary-General  
 Centre for Disarmament

SUBJECT: General debate in the First Committee on disarmament items  
 OBJET:

1. The First Committee concluded on Friday its consideration of disarmament items. A record of 48 draft resolutions were adopted, of which 18 were by consensus. Since 1979, the number of drafts has steadily increased, while this year those adopted without a vote did not reach the figures achieved during previous sessions.
2. The process leading to the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament continued on the basis of the rule of consensus. Two draft resolutions were adopted under the relevant item. The first draft (L.5) endorsed the report of the Preparatory Committee, while the second draft (L.43/Rev.1) urged the nuclear-weapon States to transmit to the Secretary-General their views, proposals and practical suggestions for ensuring the prevention of nuclear war.
3. The Committee also considered a number of new initiatives tabled during the session. The Soviet draft declaration on the prevention of nuclear catastrophe was adopted by 67 in favour, 18 against (France, United Kingdom, United States and other Western countries) and 37 abstentions (mainly non-aligned and neutral). China did not participate in the vote. Two draft resolutions were submitted on outer space, one co-sponsored by Western countries (L.7) and the other by Socialist countries (L.8). Both were adopted by substantial majorities. They entrust the Committee on Disarmament (CD) with the task of negotiating an agreement which in the Socialist draft would prohibit the stationing of any weapon in outer space, while the Western draft would attach priority to a ban on anti-satellite systems. A proposal by Mexico on a World Disarmament Campaign (L.11/Rev.1) was adopted by 119 to none with 3 abstentions (United States, Japan and Israel). A draft resolution submitted by a group of Socialist countries entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon" (L.33), which requested the CD to start negotiations on that weapon, was adopted by 58 in favour, 13 against (France, United Kingdom, United States and other Western countries) and 40 abstentions (mainly non-aligned and neutral). China did not participate in the vote. The Egyptian initiative inviting the Secretary-General to appoint a personal representative to ascertain views on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East was not pressed to a vote in view of objections from some members of the Arab group. Instead, a procedural resolution (L.34/Rev.1) was adopted by consensus.

/...

4. In connexion with other questions which have been on the agenda of the First Committee since previous sessions, voting patterns have remained basically the same, with few exceptions. A draft resolution on a study on conventional disarmament (L.3/Rev.1), which requests the Secretary-General to set up the expert group for carrying out such a study, was adopted this time by 98 in favour to none and 21 abstentions (mainly Socialist and some non-aligned countries), after the sponsor accepted a Brazilian amendment dealing with the terms of reference of that group. For the first time in many years, the draft resolution on the continuation of negotiations in the CD on a chemical weapons ban (L.35) did not achieve consensus, with only the United States abstaining in view of the request made to the CD for a revision of the mandate of the working group entrusted with those negotiations. On the other hand, in spite of the uncertainties which have surrounded the continuation of the negotiating process on strategic arms during the last year, a draft resolution was adopted by consensus after long and difficult negotiations between the co-sponsors and the USA and USSR (L.42/Rev.1).

5. As regards studies requested from the Secretary-General by previous sessions of the General Assembly, it may be noted that draft resolutions on institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament (L.9), on the relationship between disarmament and development (L.21), and on Israeli nuclear armament (L.30), were adopted by consensus. The studies were generally well received and appreciation was expressed to the Secretary-General in those draft resolutions for the reports submitted, in spite of well-known differences among Member States in connexion with the matters dealt by them. The same considerations apply to draft resolution (L.23/Rev.2) on confidence-building measures. As regards the draft resolution on the extension of the mandate of the group of experts to investigate reports on the alleged use of chemical weapons (L.54), as expected, there was a serious divergence of views which ended with a vote of 74 in favour, 18 against (basically Socialist countries) and 30 abstentions (mainly non-aligned). No basic objections were raised, however, to the contents of the report of the group, which covered highly sensitive matters from the political point of view.

6. Deliberations in the Committee have been conducted in a climate of confrontation between the two major Powers. As I noted in paragraph 9 of my memorandum of 6 November 1981, there is increasing awareness among members of basic differences on priority questions on the disarmament agenda. It is also felt that, as long as confrontation remains a familiar pattern in the relations between those Powers, chances for bridging existing differences will remain dim. The present session did not open

/...

the way to progress on any of the items included in the annual agenda of the negotiating body: nuclear test ban, cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, negative security assurances for non-nuclear-weapon States, chemical weapons, new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons and the comprehensive programme of disarmament. This is of particular concern as the time for the second special session of the General Assembly is drawing closer. It remains to be seen if in the period before the special session, developments outside the United Nations framework may lead to an improvement of the existing climate which would contribute to progress in at least some of those important subjects.

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*Disarmament*

AKU/atk

cc: SG

File: Disarm.  
xRef/

Mr. Jan Martenson  
Assistant Secretary-General  
Centre for Disarmament

bfl:4 AP/ME/ICC/CS/AF/MJS

Mr. Viacheslav A. Ustinov  
Under-Secretary-General for Political and  
Security Council Affairs

Rafeeuddin Ahmed, Chef de Cabinet  
Office of the Secretary-General

Study on the Relationship between  
Disarmament and Development

I wish to refer to your memorandum of  
9 September 1981 addressed to the Secretary-  
General on the above subject.

Attached please find a revised foreword  
by the Secretary-General, which I would ask you  
to kindly substitute before issuing the report.

(Disarmament) 2-12 read 2/11/81

S.G.

cc AR/CHM/AKU

RA

3/12

W

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017  
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE:

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

2 December 1981

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

1. The work of the First Committee of the General Assembly this year in relation to disarmament items is over. Some 47 resolutions were adopted, 17 of them without a vote.

2. The Committee on Disarmament (CD) has been requested to continue its ongoing negotiations on the comprehensive programme of disarmament, nuclear security assurances for non-nuclear-weapon States, chemical weapons and radiological weapons, and also to submit a special report on its work to the second special session on disarmament to be held next year.

3. Some of the main controversial resolutions were:

(a) the USSR proposed declarations by nuclear-weapon States of non-first use of nuclear weapons; though the proposal was adopted by 67 votes in favour, 18 against and 37 abstentions (less than two-thirds), it will not be implemented since it was opposed by the USA, UK and France.

(b) The other proposals were not new; they were carried over from the CD, such as proposals for the setting up of working groups on nuclear disarmament, nuclear test ban, non-deployment of nuclear weapons in States where there are none at present, neutron bomb and new weapons of mass destruction. They were all adopted but they are also non-starters, because of the opposition of some nuclear-weapon States, notably USA and UK. Another proposal for a working group on a freeze in the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons suffered the same fate, because of the USSR's opposition.

4. Three new developments of interest to you were:

(a) the five nuclear-weapon Powers have been requested in a consensus resolution to submit to you by 30 April 1982 their respective views, proposals and practical suggestions for ensuring the prevention of nuclear war, so that the second special session may consider them. This initiative is timely and may yield useful practical results, if followed up seriously by the non-aligned.

/...

H.E. Dr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General of the United Nations

- (b) There was general agreement that the arms race should not be allowed to extend into outer space. The USSR would like the CD to negotiate a general treaty in this regard, while the West would like the CD to negotiate on a priority basis an effective and verifiable agreement prohibiting anti-satellite systems. I would expect the West to present to the CD a treaty outline, and a working group may then be established to consider both proposals.
- (c) In response to the USSR's statement of non-first use of nuclear weapons, the representative of the USA, Eugene Rostow, stated that the intention of the USA was only to maintain a second strike capability i.e. a retaliatory capability. If this means, as I think it does, that the USA will not also strike first, then the two statements appear to be two sides of the same coin. This point however went unnoticed, although I am told the USSR took note. It is likely to surface again at the second special session under (a) of this paragraph.

5. If the relations between the USA and USSR should stabilise on a positive level, the negotiating atmosphere in the CD would improve and some progress might be expected next year in regard to chemical weapons, nuclear test ban and the comprehensive programme of disarmament.

6. The CD suffers from certain structural disabilities imposed by its frozen membership, its limitations in creating subordinate bodies and its negotiating procedures. These matters will come up for review at the second special session, when hopefully the form of the CD will be given the importance deserved by the substance.

*Warm regards,*

Yours sincerely,

*Rikhi Jaipal.*  
(Rikhi Jaipal)

United Nations  

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Press Release

Department of Public Information  
Press Section  
United Nations, New York



SG/SM/3215  
1 December 1981

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SECRETARY-GENERAL HOPES FOR POSITIVE RESULTS  
FROM SOVIET-UNITED STATES ARMS TALKS

The following statement was made today by a United Nations spokesman:

The Secretary-General has noted with gratification the opening of the talks in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union on the reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe and the positive comments of both negotiators about their initial meeting.

Although these are bilateral talks, the subject under discussion is of the highest importance for the future of world peace. The Secretary-General therefore earnestly hopes that positive results will be achieved.

\* \* \* \* \*

AKU/atk .....

cc: ✓ SG

File: Disarmament  
xRef: Misc. Orgs.

bf: RA/AR/MKP/LCC/GMM/AF/MJE

24 November 1981

Dear Ms. Gunasekera,

On behalf of the Secretary-General I should like to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 27 October transmitting the text of the cable you sent on 24 October 1981.

You may be sure that your message of support for the goals of the United Nations and, in particular, for our efforts to promote disarmament, was appreciated. In his message on the occasion of Disarmament Week 1981, the Secretary-General underlined the importance and urgency of our endeavours in this field, as you will note from the enclosed copy of his statement.

Yours sincerely,

Angela Knippenberg-Uther  
Second Officer

Ms. Chandra Gunasekera  
Secretary  
Commission on Peace Education  
for Women and Youth  
Sri Lanka National Centre  
70, Pirivena Road  
Mount Lavinia (Sri Lanka)

ASIAN BUDDHIST CONFERENCE FOR PEACE  
**COMMISSION ON PEACE EDUCATION**  
**FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH**

60101  
RECEIVED  
NOV 20 1981

Cables: SRILAKBODU

Telephone: 071-5517

*AKK 10/19*  
Sri Lanka National Centre  
10, Pirivena Road  
Mount Lavinia  
Sri Lanka

27th October, 1981.

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary General,  
U. N. O.  
New York.

*prev. cable?*

Your Excellency ,

This is to confirm the following cable sent to you on  
24th October 1981.

The Commission on Peace Education for Women and Youth  
established in Sri Lanka through initiative of Asian Buddhist Conference  
for Peace convey our felicitations on this Day to your Excellency and  
all those in your organisation who are making a dedicated effort for  
Disarmament (stop) We feel the coming year as important and crucial  
to U.N.O. in their endeavor and wish greater and greater success  
overcoming all obstacles.

Ven. Dr. Mapalagama Wipulasara                      Chairman.

Chandra Gunasekera                                      Secretary.

Wish the highest regards.

Yours faithfully,

*Chandra Gunasekera*  
Chandra Gunasekera  
Secretary.

Disarmament

Recd 23/11/81  
S.G.

~~UNITED NATIONS~~

UNITED NATIONS  
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM



NATIONS UNIES  
MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

cc AR/AMM/AMC

RA  
23/11

TO: Mr. Rafaeuddin Ahmed  
A: Chef de Cabinet  
Executive Office of the Secretary-General

DATE: 20 November 1981

REFERENCE: \_\_\_\_\_

THROUGH:  
S/C DE:

FROM: Viacheslav Ustinov, Under-Secretary-General  
DE: Political and Security Council Affairs

*Ustinov*

SUBJECT: Soviet and American Proposals Concerning Arms Limitation  
OBJET:

.... You will find attached a chart which compares the positions taken by President Brezhnev and President Reagan in their recent statements on arms limitation and negotiations. This may be of use as background for the Secretary-General as discussions on this subject proceed and negotiations open in Geneva later this month on intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Selected Problems and Proposals Raised by  
Mr. L. I. Brezhnev and Mr. R. Reagan

L.I. Brezhnev  
Interview to "Der Spiegel"  
November 2, 1981

R. Reagan  
Address to National Press Club  
November 18, 1981

1. Relationship  
between USA and  
USSR

"We sincerely strive for normal relations with USA based on mutual respect and consideration for each other's rights and interests. Moreover, we would like to have good, friendly relations with the USA in the name of strengthening peace on earth."

"Is it possible that we have permitted ideology, political and economical philosophies and governmental policies to keep us from considering the very real, everyday problems of our people"... "Should we not be concerned with eliminating obstacles which prevent our people... from achieving their most cherished goals?"

2. Concepts of  
Security and  
Balance of  
Forces

"Soviet Union does not threaten anybody, is not planning to attack anyone. Our military doctrine is of a defensive character. It rules out preventive wars and the 'first strike' concept."... "International security is based on equal security of contracting parties."... "Principle of parity and equal security" should be translated "into the language of concrete commitments of the sides."... "The parity which already exists... is good basis for

"NATO's policy is based on restraint and balance."... "The Atlantic alliance has preserved the peace through unity, deterrence and dialogue."... Concept of deterrence: "to ensure that any aggressor would lose more from attack than he could possibly gain."... Elements of balance: "equal ceilings for similar types of force and adequate provisions for verification."... US new military programs will "restore the eroding balance

preserving peace"... "The United States and NATO alliance as a whole should measure our security and security of our allies by the same yardstick as their own."... "The United States is adopting ever new military programmes... under the pretext of liquidating the United States non-existent 'lagging behind' the USSR."

for which our security depends." "The momentum of continuing Soviet military build-up threatens both the conventional and the nuclear balance."

3. Balance of Nuclear Forces in Europe

"If among medium-range means are included the main missile and air-borne nuclear weapons of NATO countries which are capable of reaching targets on the Soviet Union territory... and the respective Soviet arms of similar range stationed in the European part of the USSR, there is presently a rough balance as regards such weapons between NATO and the USSR in Europe." NATO countries have 986 carriers, the Soviet Union has 975 units of similar weapons.

"The Soviets assert that a balance of intermediate-range nuclear forces already exists. That assertion is Wrong... The Soviet Union has an overwhelming advantage on the order of six to one." Soviet Union now have 1,100 warheads, the United States has no comparable missiles. "There is no equivalent deterrent to Soviet intermediate missiles."

4. Principle of Negotiations, Perspective of Continuing Talks

"Road to peace passes not through confrontation, but through the process of talks, through meetings and conferences..." "There is no such field of disarmament and no such type of weapons on which agreement could not be reached..." "We will conduct both talks fairly and constructively striving for a fair agreement... President Reagan has expressed the readiness of the USA to discuss with the Soviet Union also other problems which cause differences between the two countries. We welcome such readiness as we have always considered talks to be the most appropriate method of resolving international problems."

5. Proposals for Talks on Medium-Range Nuclear Means

"Rather peculiar preliminary conditions are being formulated:... the scope of the talks should be limited to Soviet medium-range missiles which should be dismantled in return for US missiles planned to be deployed in Europe... Not a single state that is concerned about the security of its people would agree to this in our place..." "Given the United States

One of the principles of NATO:

"engage the Soviets in a dialogue about mutual restraint and arms limitations hoping to reduce the risk of war and the burden of armament and to lower the barriers that divide East from West..." "I believe the time is right to move forward on arms control and the resolution of critical regional disputes at the conference table. Nothing will have a higher priority for me and for American people over the coming months and years..." "We intend to negotiate in good faith and go to Geneva willing to listen to and consider the proposals of our Soviet counterparts."

"The United States is prepared to cancel its deployment of Pershing II and ground launch cruise missiles if the Soviets will dismantle their SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles..."

"I have made an important offer to forgo entirely deployment of new American missiles in Europe if the Soviet Union is prepared to respond on an equal footing."

reasonable stand in case NATO's plans of the new missile armaments are dropped, we shall be prepared to reduce the aggregate number of Soviet missiles..."

"We shall be prepared to agree on rather substantial reductions from both sides." Nuclear potentials of US allies in NATO have to be considered.

"The Soviet Union is not pressing for the reduction of precisely those potentials. It is overall result, overall balance that is important to us."

There could be a moratorium on the further development in Europe of NATO and the USSR medium-range missiles until the conclusion of permanent treaty.

6. Proposals for Talks on Strategic Arms

"Soviet Union has not been doing anything in the sphere of strategic armaments that would lead to changing the rough parity which has been established..." "Soviet Union declares consistently for the continuation of SALT process..." "What is needed is to... preserve everything positive that has been achieved with drawing up of SALT II Treaty."

"United States proposes to open negotiations on strategic arms as soon as possible next year..." "We will seek to negotiate substantial reductions in nuclear arms which would result in levels that are equal and verifiable..." "We can hope to benefit from work done over past decade in strategic arms negotiations. Let us agree to do more than simply begin where these efforts previously left off. We can and should attempt major qualitative and quantitative progress."

7. Proposals for Battlefield Nuclear Weapons

None.

None.

8. Proposals for Conventional Arms

Not mentioned.

"To achieve equality at lower level in conventional forces in Europe... The Soviet Union could make no more convincing contribution to peace in Europe and in the world than by agreeing to reduce its conventional forces significantly and constrain the potential for sudden aggression."

9. Nuclear Weapons

- Production and Development

"We propose to reach agreement on ending not only all and every nuclear weapon tests, but also their further production... We propose that the development and creation of new types of mass destruction weapons be prohibited contractually."

Not mentioned.

- Potential Use

"Soviet Union will under no circumstances use the nuclear weapon against the states which have renounced its production and acquisition and do not have it on their territory"... "Our striving to prevent a nuclear holocaust has been convincingly expressed at the current session of the UN General Assembly

"No NATO weapons conventional or nuclear will ever be used in Europe except in response to attack."

where the USSR has put forward a new important constructive initiative. The main thing about it is to ensure that nobody should ever be the first to use the nuclear weapons."

10. Verification and Control

"We are confident that national means ensure due control"... "Possibilities of national means of control are growing"... "Some other forms of control might be worked out, given confidence. But under all conditions national means must have priority since they are better suited for the interests of security of a state."

"Our approach to verification will be to emphasize openness and creativity rather than secrecy and suspicion which have undermined confidence in the arms control in the past."

11. Madrid

"We in the Soviet Union would like to hope that...it will be possible to achieve agreement on convening a European conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe"... "Insular territories adjacent to Europe, respective sea and ocean areas and air space over them must also be included."

"We must reduce risks of surprise attacks and chance of war arising out of uncertainty or miscalculation. I am renewing our proposal for a conference to develop effective measures that would reduce these dangers. At the current Madrid meeting we are laying the foundation for a Western-proposed conference which would discuss new measures to enhance stability and security in Europe."

12. Helsinki

"The Final Act of the Helsinki Conference is evidence of the fact that European states realize the value of peace and danger of military threat."

"Material structure of peaceful cooperation in Europe continues strengthening and enriching."

13. Tensions outside Europe

"We have put forward proposals on specific weighted and fair measures for lessening tensions and eliminating seats of conflicts on vast expanses from Central Europe to the Far East, including the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean zone."

...Helsinki "accords have not yet been translated into living reality"... "wherever there is oppression, we must strive for the peace and security of individual as well as states."

"We must also help to bring peace and security to regions now torn by conflict, external intervention and war."

*Disarmament* 20-11

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

RECEIVED  
NOV 20 1981  
25/11

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: The Secretary-General  
A:

*[Handwritten signature]*

DATE: 20 November 1981

THROUGH: Mr. Viacheslav A. Ustinov  
S/C DE: Under Secretary-General for Political  
and Security Council Affairs

REFERENCE: *V. Ustinov*

FROM: Jan Mårtenson  
DE: Assistant Secretary-General  
Centre for Disarmament

*[Handwritten signature: Jan Mårtenson]*

SUBJECT: Group of Experts to Investigate Reports on the Alleged Use  
OBJET: of Chemical Weapons

1. The Group of Experts to Investigate Reports on the Alleged Use of Chemical Weapons, which was appointed in pursuance of resolution 35/144 C, concluded, this afternoon, its final session, which began on 20 October 1981, by adopting its report to be submitted to the Secretary-General.

2. The report consists of seven chapters, including one setting forth the conclusions of the Group. In its conclusions, the Group, inter alia, notes that the report is inconclusive and that any investigation designed to lead to definitive conclusions regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons would require timely access to the areas of alleged use of chemical warfare agents in order to establish the true facts. The report notes that such an exercise has so far not been possible.

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*picked up by  
Mrs. Khondis office  
25/11/81*

FOREWORD BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

By its resolution 35/144 C of 12 December 1980, the General Assembly decided to carry out an impartial investigation to ascertain the facts pertaining to the reports regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons and to assess the extent of the damage caused by the use of chemical weapons. The General Assembly, further, requested the Secretary-General to carry out such investigation, with the assistance of qualified medical and technical experts in order to: (a) seek relevant information from all concerned Governments, international organizations and other sources necessary; (b) collect and examine evidence, including on-site with the consent of the countries concerned, to the extent relevant to the purposes of the investigation.

In pursuance to the resolution, a group of qualified experts was appointed after consultations with Member States. The Group held three sessions between April and November 1981.

The experts, in their personal capacities, have submitted to the Secretary-General a report containing their considered views on the subject-matter and conclusions on their findings with regard to reports on the alleged use of chemical weapons as stipulated by resolution 35/144 C.

The Secretary-General wishes to thank the experts for their report which, in pursuance of paragraph 5 of resolution 35/144 C, he hereby submits to the General Assembly for its consideration. It should be noted that the observations and conclusions contained in the report are those of the experts. In this connexion, the Secretary-General would like to point out that in the complex field of disarmament matters, in many instances he is not in a position to pass judgement on all aspects of the work accomplished by experts.

*Disarmament*  
cc: Mr. J. Martenson

SG

AKU/atk

File: Disarmament

xRef:

bf: RA/AR/MKP/LCC/AF/MJS

17 November 1981

Dear Mr. Schweppe,

On behalf of the Secretary-General I should like to acknowledge your letter of 27 October 1981 and the enclosures concerning disarmament.

As I am sure you are aware, the Secretary-General has on many occasions stressed the need for arms control and disarmament. In this year's report on the work of the Organization, of which I enclose a copy, he calls for meaningful achievements in this area and expresses his concern over the escalating arms build-up. His message on the occasion of Disarmament Week 1981 underlines the urgency of the matter and appeals to governments to start a new and productive phase in disarmament negotiations. A copy of this message is attached for your information.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for your support of our efforts in this field. Your letter was also brought to the attention of the Assistant Secretary-General of the Centre for Disarmament.

Yours sincerely,

Georg Mautner-Markhof  
Special Assistant to the  
Secretary-General

Mr. Alfred J. Schweppe  
Schweppe, Doolittle, Krug, Tausend and Beezer  
1600 Peoples National Bank Building  
1415 Fifth Avenue  
Seattle, Washington 98171

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

3-11  
RECEIVED

NOV 1981

SCHWEPPE, DOOLITTLE, KRUG, TAUSEND & BEEZER

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OF COUNSEL

October 27, 1981

*COMM / AKU  
9/4  
RA  
3/11*

Hon. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary General, United Nations  
United Nations Bulding  
42nd Street & First Avenue  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Waldheim:

Enclosed are copies of correspondence with former Ambassador George F. Kennan, Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger, and the Rt. Reverend Raymond G. Hunthausen, Archbishop of Seattle, an advocate of unilateral nuclear disarmament by the United States.

Upon your reelection, and even before, you will be in a strong position to advocate, in support of Ambassador Kennan, step-by-step nuclear disarmament, with the ultimate goal of bringing about world peace through law, as advocated in my article appearing in the March, 1981 issue of the American Bar Association Journal, of which a copy is also enclosed.

Sincerely,



ALFRED J. SCHWEPPE

AJS:MBH

Enclosures

SCHWEPPE, DOOLITTLE, KRUG, TAUSEND & BEEZER

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

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LEE M. BURKEY, JR.  
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JAMES B. STREET

WARREN A. DOOLITTLE  
JOHN N. RUPP  
OF COUNSEL

October 27, 1981

Hon. Caspar Weinberger  
Secretary of Defense  
The Pentagon  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Secretary Weinberger:

Your colloquy with Der Spiegel as published in Sunday's Seattle Post Intelligencer has my full support. Your advocacy of "a margin of safety" not superiority, should lead to productive negotiations.

Enclosed are copies of my letters to former Ambassador George F. Kennan and to the Right Reverend Raymond G. Hunthausen, Catholic Archbishop of Seattle, who advocates unilateral elimination of nuclear arms by the United States.

Sincerely,



ALFRED J. SCHWEPPE

AJS:MBH

Enclosures

SCHWEPPE, DOOLITTLE, KRUG, TAUSEND & BEEZER

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

1600 PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK BUILDING  
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October 27, 1981

ROBERT R. BEEZER  
MARK M. HOUGH  
DAVID G. KNIBB  
MARY ELLEN KRUG  
DONALD H. MULLINS  
KENNETH E. REKOW  
JEROME L. RUBIN  
ALFRED J. SCHWEPPE  
REX B. STRATTON  
FREDRIC C. TAUSEND  
DEXTER A. WASHBURN

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WARREN A. DOOLITTLE  
JOHN N. RUPP  
OF COUNSEL

The Right Reverend Raymond C. Hunthauser  
The Chancery  
907 Terry Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104

My dear Archbishop:

Your attack on nuclear weapons is a powerful voice to be reckoned with by all thoughtful people. However, though I am strongly for world peace, as most people are, I cannot support unilateral nuclear disarmament by the United States. To have the Soviets, Lybia, India and others in sole possession of nuclear weapons, would bring the freedom-loving nations of the world into abject slavery.

I do support former Ambassador George F. Kennan's proposal, published in Sunday's Seattle Times, of step-by-step nuclear arms reduction until they are finally eliminated. Indeed, I favor such a program for all weaponry so that the world can some day not too far hence have peace through law, as set forth in my article (enclosed) published in the March, 1981, issue of the American Bar Association Journal.

I do not oppose the Reagan administration's buildup to bring about a deterrent position before the bilateral step-by-step reduction takes place. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger described this program in Sunday's P.I. as seeking to establish not superiority but "a margin of safety".

In my view, this is still a harsh, wicked world in which the forces of evil must realistically be countered while offering good will to bring about a change of heart.

Sincerely,

  
ALFRED J. SCHWEPPE

AJS:MBH  
Enclosure

The Right Reverend Raymond C. Hunthauser  
Page Two  
October 27, 1981

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P.S. Enclosed is a copy of my letter of October 27 to Ambassador Kennan, and a copy of my article from the March, 1981 issue of the American Bar Association Journal.

### Now is the time for world peace through law

WITH the news media and the new Reagan administration focusing on more and better arms vis-à-vis the Soviet Union, is not the time propitious for a mighty effort to substitute for the armament race the rule of law in international affairs? The format is at hand for so doing. It is contained in the late Eberhard Deutsch's brilliant book, *An International Rule of Law*, published by the University of Virginia Press in 1977.

Deutsch's proposal of a revised statute of the Court of International Justice outlines a completely workable plan for world peace through law, a plan that "contemplates no real surrender of sovereignty, while vesting in that tribunal unreserved, universal, and uniform compulsory jurisdiction over the justiciable controversies of all nations with each other, on what is sincerely believed to be a universally acceptable basis."

If all nations will renounce the use of force, reducing it solely to domestic needs, and accept unqualifiedly the compulsory jurisdiction of the reconstituted International Court of Justice over all international, as distinguished from domestic, disputes, the world for the first time in history will become a safe international community. Indeed, the very existence of an international tribunal with compulsory jurisdiction to decide disputes will itself tend to impel diplomatic adjustment of many, if not most, controversies among nations.

To bring this great good about, how is the International Court of Justice to be restructured? Deutsch proposes:

1. The 15 members of the court will be appointed for life or during good behavior.

2. Each member, as a condition precedent to his accession to office (or, if now a member, as a condition to continuing to hold office) shall renounce his or her allegiance to the state of which he or she is a national and shall be deemed to become, for life, together with the member's spouse, a citizen of the United Nations, with all of the prerequisites of that citizenship.

3. To overcome the one great obstacle

to compulsory jurisdiction — when the objection is made that a matter brought before the court for adjudication is essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the objecting state — the court shall not exercise jurisdiction over the proceeding unless at least ten of its judges concur in holding the matter to be within the jurisdiction of the court. When one bears in mind that the judges have all renounced national allegiance and that no more than one judge can originally come from any one state, this seems to be an astutely conceived solution of the highly controversial problem of what are "domestic" questions beyond the reach of the court. Witness, for example (there are others), the Connally reservation adopted by the United States Senate, reserving to the United States of America the exclusive right to determine whether a question is domestic.

4. Only public international organizations or states may be parties in cases before the court, not individuals.

5. To provide for flexibility, the court may form one or more chambers, to consist of three or more judges, to hear and determine, for the court, any controversy submitted, subject to review by the full court. The seat of the court is at the Hague, but the court, as well as any chamber, may sit elsewhere.

Enforcement of its judgments are not a function of the court. Its decisions are purely declaratory. Enforcement is covered in Article 94 of the United Nations Charter, which in case of non-compliance authorizes "recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment."

Regrettably, but unavoidably, this plan requires the ratification, without reservations, not only of two thirds of the members of the United Nations but of "all of the permanent members of the Security Council," just like an amendment to the United Nations Charter, which, for that reason, has not been amended since its adoption in 1945.

With this plan available and already approved by the American Bar Associa-

tion (1965), President Reagan or Secretary of State Haig or both could well say to the Soviet Union:

"You are for world peace. We are for world peace. So why don't we set about making permanent world peace a reality by substituting for vast armaments the rule of law in international affairs?"

"We are prepared to match, or even surpass you, weapon for weapon. But we would much prefer to join with you in a program of world peace through law.

"What we have in mind is revising the statute of the International Court of Justice, an organ of the United Nations, to which you and we belong, so that all nations will be ready and willing to accept its decisions. And we as major military powers, should make the start.

"To begin with, we know that you are concerned about the military might of the Peoples Republic of China. The United States is prepared to set in motion negotiations with China for an agreement that the United States and China will disarm on the condition that the agreement shall not be effective unless Soviet Russia and all other nations with a military potential will also disarm to the point of retaining only sufficient police for local law enforcement. This would be buttressed by an adequate United Nations police force, wholly independent and beholden only to the U.N., to put down any violations by force of international peace. The resulting savings would be untold billions that could then be devoted to the welfare of all peoples everywhere. This is a friendly and very serious proposal which we would like you to consider."

Is not the Deutsch plan one that merits the acclaim of all persons of good will everywhere? Is not this a good time to try? To stop trying for such a rational solution is unthinkable.

—ALFRED J. SCHWEPPE

(Alfred J. Schweppe is a Seattle practitioner who served for nine years as chairman of the A.B.A. Committee on Peace through Law and 22 years as a member of the Board of Editors of this Journal.)

AKU/atk

cc: SG

File: Centre f. Disarm.

xRef:

bf: AR/MKP/LCC/GMM/AF/MJS

Mr. Jan Martenson  
Assistant Secretary-General  
Centre for Disarmament

13 November 1981

Mr. Viacheslav A. Ustinov  
Under-Secretary-General for  
Political and Security Council Affairs

Rafeuddin Ahmed  
Chef de Cabinet

Please find attached a copy of a note addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Representative of the United States, Ambassador Kirkpatrick, dated 12 November 1981, which contains the request that it be provided to the United Nations group of experts investigating reports of chemical weapons. Kindly take the necessary action.

UNITED STATES MISSION  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

November 12, 1981

NOTE VERBALE

The Representative of the United States of America presents her compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him that the United States has further information to provide pertaining to the use of chemical weapons in the continuing conflicts in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Laos. In accordance with Resolution 35/144 C dated 12 December 1980, we request that this information be provided to the UN Group of Experts investigating chemical weapons use. Additionally, we again request that this submission be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons."

On 27 March 1981, the Government of the United States of America submitted a two-part, 157-page compendium of reports of chemical weapons use in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Laos. At that time, we stressed the importance that these reports not be ignored and urged the UN Group of Experts to take steps, as provided for in Resolution 35/144 C, to visit the regions concerned in order to obtain testimony firsthand and to gather any other available evidence.

in the United States' submission dated 14 September 1981 (A/36/509). Namely, the samples were subjected to a series of extractions followed by ferric gel separation, selected ion monitoring on a computerized gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer, and comparison of full mass spectral scans with standards.

Samples D, E and F were suspected chemical warfare samples.

Sample D consisted of 10 milliliters of water collected from the same chemical attack site in Kampuchea as the leaf and stem sample previously examined and reported. This sample was found to contain 66 ppm of deoxynivalenol (DON) and a trace amount of diacetoxyscirpenol (DAS), another mycotoxin of the trichothecene group. No nivalenol or T2 was detected in Sample D.

Sample E consisted of a yellowish-brown powder which had been scraped from the surface of rocks at the site of a chemical attack in Laos which occurred on 13 March 1981. The symptoms reported by victims of this "yellow rain" attack included severe nausea, vomiting, and bloody diarrhea. Sample E was found to contain 150 ppm of T2 toxin and a yet unquantified amount of diacetoxyscirpenol (DAS). Additionally, the petroleum ether fraction from this sample contained a yellow pigment which appears very similar to those previously identified in cultures of Fusarium roseum, suggesting that the yellow powder may have been a crude extract from a Fusarium culture. Further analysis of this sample is being conducted to quantify the precise amount of diacetoxyscirpenol (DAS) present in the

from a site close to, but outside the area of a chemical attack further demonstrate that the toxins found were not produced as a result of a natural fungal occurrence in the environment. These latest analytical results, together with the results submitted previously and the testimony provided by numerous eyewitnesses and survivors, wholly support the judgment that trichothecenes have been used as chemical warfare agents in Laos and Kampuchea.



AKU/atk

cc:SG

File: Centre for Disarm.  
xRef: Audience refused

cc: Mr. Jan Martenson

bf: RA/AR/MKP/LCC/GMM/AF/MJS

12 November 1981

Dear Mr. Menon,

On behalf of the Secretary-General I should like to acknowledge your letter of 26 October 1981.

We learned with interest of the planned exhibition on disarmament and in accordance with your request, I am pleased to enclose the message of the Secretary-General on the occasion of Disarmament Week 1981. Regarding your wish to meet with the Secretary-General during your stay in New York it appears, unfortunately, that in view of his many official commitments already scheduled for the time in question it will not be possible to arrange a meeting. Since your main concern are disarmament matters, I should like to suggest, however, that you meet with the Assistant Secretary-General of the Centre for Disarmament, Mr. Jan Martenson, to whom I have forwarded a copy of your letter.

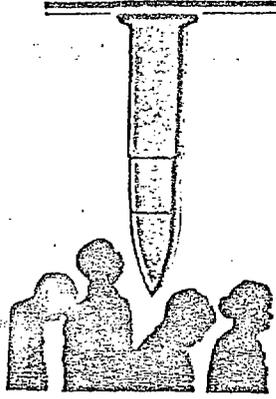
With best wishes for your exhibition,

Yours sincerely,

Angela Knippenberg-Uther  
Second Officer

Mr. E. P. Menon  
Convenor  
Forum for Disarmament  
c/o Vallabhniketan  
Kumarapark East  
Bangalore-560 001

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# Forum for Disarmament

REGISTRY SECTION
NOV 10 1981
ACTION TO:
1. MR. AHMED.....
2. ....
3. .... October 25, 1981
<input type="checkbox"/> DISPATCH AWAY
INITIALS.....
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ON... / ... / ...
DAY MONTH YR.
TO:.....

Mr. Kurt Waldheim,  
Secretary General,  
United Nations Organisations, New York.

Ruziz

Dear and Respected Secretary General,

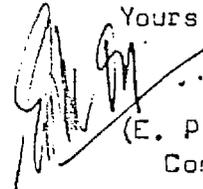
You will be glad to hear that a dedicated band of young men and women in this cosmopolitan city have come together with serious concern and commitment to work for the cause of DISARMAMENT and World Peace. As a first step we have decided to hold an elaborate exhibition of posters, pictures, charts and documents showing the horrors and futility of arms-race, nuclear bombs, neutron bombs, etc. for a period of one week beginning from November 19th to 25th. During the week we will have a number of seminars, symposia and film shows too pertaining to the topic. Needless to state that how important it is to make the common masses aware of the present world situation.

We humbly request you for an appropriate message from you on the occasion of the inauguration of this program on the 19th of November. Your blessing and message will not only give us insoiration to continue the work but also provide a great educative value from the point of view of the large masses of India for whom food and housing are more important than military and arms.

Secondly, I will be visiting New York during the third week of December for attending a conference on WORLD EDUCATION. During that time I would very much like to have a personal meeting with you so that I can explain all about our various activities and take guidance from you. I shall be very grateful if you could grant me an interview on any day and time between the 19th and 23rd of December. I do hope you will comply with my request.

The first time I visited the UN was in 1963 when I reached there after marching on foot from Delhi to Moscow, Paris, London and on to New York. At that time I met the then Secretary General, Mr. U. Thant. I was protesting the nuclear tests all over the world.

Hoping to hear from you soon and with the best of regards,

Yours sincerely,  
  
(E. P. MENON)  
Convenor.

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11-11

SHOULD BE SENT FBI - 13 NOV 81

Sir,

The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research will hold a conference of directors of research institutes on disarmament in Geneva next week.

You have been asked to send a message on this occasion. Mr. Cottafavi will open the conference and could deliver the message on your behalf.

A draft is attached for your consideration.

Angela Knippenberg-Uther  
11 November 1981

*Message as by the  
approved by the  
J.S. sent to  
Cottafavi.*

*J.S.*  
*RA*  
*11/11*  
Mr. Martenson has recommended the sending of the message and provided the draft which has been slightly revised by us.

*RA*  
*11/11*

cc: SG

bf: AR/IKP/LCC/GM/ARU/AF/MJS

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13.11.61 R.Ahmed/jb

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UNATIONS

GENEVA (SWITZERLAND)

IMMEDIATE

FOR COTTAFAVI. FOLLOWING IS SECCEN'S STATEMENT TO THE FIRST CONFERENCE  
OF DIRECTORS OF RESEARCH INSTITUTES ON DISARMAMENT TAKING PLACE 16-18  
NOVEMBER, WHICH HE WOULD LIKE YOU TO DELIVER ON HIS BEHALF.

(Cable Editor: Please insert attached text)

REGARDS, AHMED



MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO THE  
FIRST CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF RESEARCH INSTITUTES ON DISARMA-  
MENT, GENEVA, 16 to 18 NOVEMBER 1981

I welcome the timely initiative of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research in convening this Conference of Directors of Research Institutes on Disarmament.

The international environment is dominated by the armaments race, on a scale unknown at any time in the past. Regional and local conflicts have been continuously present since the Second World War. The fact that nuclear weapons have not been used so far does not rule out the possibility of nuclear war. Technological developments in nuclear weaponry, and the strategic doctrines that accompany them, have greatly enhanced the danger of a <sup>such</sup> final confrontation.

The inability to halt or limit the armaments race constitutes a serious failure of the international community. ~~It is a major obstacle to the establishment of a New International Economic Order.~~ We are running short of time in our effort to put an end to both nuclear and conventional armaments, to abandon the use of force in international relations and to seek security in disarmament. Research cannot, of course, be a substitute for the political action of States aimed at reducing the present level of armaments and at settling international disputes by peaceful means. But, as has been recognized by the General Assembly of the United Nations, negotiations on disarmament and the efforts to ensure greater security can be facilitated by objective research and the preparation of technical studies. It is against this background that the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research was established.

The second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament will be held in June-July 1982. I am confident that research institutes from all over the world will make a significant contribution to the success of that special session. With this in mind, I am pleased to extend to all participants in this first Conference of Research Institutes on Disarmament my greetings and best wishes for a fruitful outcome of your deliberations.

AKU/atk

cc: SG

File: Disarmament

Xref:

Mr. Jan Martenson  
Assistant Secretary-General  
Centre for Disarmament

bf: AR/MKP/LCC/GMM/DF/November 1981

Mr. Viacheslav A. Ustinov  
Under-Secretary-General for  
Political and Security Council Affairs

Rafeeuddāin Ahmed  
Chef de Cabinet

Study on the Relationship between Disarmament  
and International Security

With reference to your memoranda of 10 and 16 November on the above subject, please proceed as proposed. A revised foreword by the Secretary-General is attached.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

ACU  
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NOV 19 1981

TO: The Secretary-General  
A:

DATE: 16 November 1981

THROUGH: Mr. Viacheslav A. Ustinov  
S/C DE: Under-Secretary-General for Political  
and Security Council Affairs

REFERENCE: \_\_\_\_\_

FROM: Jan Mårtenson  
DE: Assistant Secretary-General  
Centre for Disarmament

SUBJECT: Study on the Relationship between Disarmament  
OBJET: and International Security

1. Further to my memorandum of 10 November, I wish to inform you that Ambassador Zenon Rossides has discussed his differences concerning the chapter on conclusions with the Chairman of the Study Group, General Carlos P. Romulo. The Chairman did not agree with Ambassador Rossides' request to have his separate conclusions attached to the study. He, however, proposes that the following sentence should be added in a footnote at the end of the chapter on conclusions:

"Reservations by Ambassador Zenon Rossides on the conclusions of the study, as not adequately reflecting the contents of the study, and his comments and statement in this connexion are contained in verbatim records of the First Committee of 23 November 1981".

2. In view of similar precedents, I consider this proposal acceptable since it enables us to resolve this problem.

3. After your approval, this sentence would be included in the study.

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10-19

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NOV 10 1981

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

*Alu*  
*AA*  
*29/11*

TO: The Secretary-General

DATE: 10 November 1981

A: Mr. Viacheslav A. Ustinov  
Under-Secretary-General for Political  
and Security Council Affairs

REFERENCE: *V. Martenson*

THROUGH:  
S/C DE:

FROM: Jan Mårtenson  
DE: Assistant Secretary-General  
Centre for Disarmament

SUBJECT: Study on the Relationship between Disarmament  
OBJET: and International Security

- ... 1. Attached please find for your consideration and approval the study entitled "The Relationship between Disarmament and International Security" prepared by a Group of Experts, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 33/91 I of 16 December 1978, together with a draft foreword by you.
- ... 2. After the adoption of the study by the Group, one Expert, Ambassador Zenon Rossides of Cyprus, has now indicated his intention to submit his own version of the chapter on conclusions with a request that it be attached as an annex to the study. The matter has been referred to the Chairman of the Group of Experts.
- 3. After your approval, the study will be submitted to the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

MEM

W

The Centre for Disarmament informed me last night that the Group of Experts on the relationship between disarmament and international security finalized their report.

The Chairman of the Group is General Romulo who has expressed the wish to present the Sec.Gen. with a copy of the report today. It is my understanding that the request will be made by the Philippine Mission.

Mr. Romulo would like the whole Group to be present on that occasion.

AKU/6 November 1981

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Background Release

DC/1255  
25 April 1980

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EXPERTS ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY  
TO HOLD THIRD SESSION 28 APRIL - 9 MAY

A 10-member expert group which is assisting the Secretary-General in preparing a study on the relationship between disarmament and international security holds its third session from 28 April to 9 May in New York.

The group is to examine draft chapters of the study prepared by its members on the basis of an outline drawn up at the group's first session last June, as well as on the basis of a preliminary review of the draft texts submitted to a second session, which was held last December at United Nations Headquarters.

Work on this question was initiated by the Secretary-General in response to General Assembly resolution 32/87 C of 12 December 1977, which requested him to submit a progress report to its 1978 special session devoted to disarmament.

The special session then asked the Secretary-General to continue work on the study, with the assistance of consultant experts appointed by him. The final report is to be presented to the Assembly's regular session that begins in September of this year.

Last year, the Assembly took note of an interim report by the Secretary-General on the study (document A/34/465 and Corr.1) 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 United Nations Charter (resolution 34/83 A).

It also called on States to eliminate tensions and conflicts in their relations and proceed towards effective, collective measures under the Charter for a system of international order, security and peace, concurrently with efforts at disarmament.

Secretary-General's Report to Special Session

In his report submitted to the 1978 special session (document A/S-10/7), the Secretary-General points out that "the complexity of the problems and the difficulties involved are obvious for no other question impinges so directly

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on the problem of harmonizing the most fundamental and sensitive national preoccupations with the most vital long-term interests of the international community. A study of the subject could promote the clarification and understanding of the issues at stake, identify areas of agreement and even help to extend the limits of consensus".

Continuing, the Secretary-General's report notes that "the crux of the problems of security and disarmament is the cessation of the arms race. In the context of the arms race, security comes to be so closely tied to armaments as to make disarmament and the strengthening of security particularly difficult".

In his view, the cessation of the arms race and progress towards disarmament in areas of military significance would greatly contribute towards the international order envisaged in the Charter and thus to the strengthening of security in all its aspects. It would create conditions conducive to international confidence and to the consolidation and expansion of co-operative relations among States, and would facilitate the adoption and implementation of the programmes needed for the solution of the pressing economic and social problems that the world faces today.

The Secretary-General's 1978 report goes on to stress the need not only to examine the deleterious consequences of the arms race but also to study more closely its causes and the forces and mechanisms which drive it along, and to seek some common understanding of the phenomenon itself and some unity of view of the central problems involved in a way that can inform and guide action.

An examination of the issues underlying the link between security and disarmament would be of value in connexion with a comprehensive programme of disarmament inasmuch as at an advanced stage in the disarmament process the adoption of further disarmament measures would become interwoven with the task of establishing and developing adequate machinery and procedures for keeping the peace and settling disputes by peaceful means.

"A closer study of the interrelationship between disarmament and international security", he concludes, "might therefore be of assistance to efforts to translate over-all principles and priorities into a coherent, effective and realistic strategy and might point to areas where the two-fold process of disarmament and strengthening international security could be accelerated."

#### Outline of Study

Annexed to the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly last year is the progress report of the Group at its first session. The report contains the following outline for the study, as agreed to by the Group:

1. Introduction.
2. The detrimental consequences for international security of the arms race in all its aspects.

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3. A general analysis of the interrelationship of disarmament and international security.
  4. The process of disarmament and international security.
  5. Detente, international security and disarmament.
  6. An exploration of the relationship between specific disarmament measures and international security.
  7. International co-operation as a means of strengthening international security and promoting disarmament.
  8. Disarmament, international security and the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of peace and in the implementation of the system of international legal order and security as provided for in the Charter of the United Nations.
  9. Conclusions and recommendations.

Members of Expert Group

Members of the expert group, whose full name is the Group of Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and International Security, are as follows:

Evgeni Alexandrov, Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria;

Leopoldo Benites, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador;

M'hamed Achache, head of Disarmament Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Algeria;

E.V. Bougrov, Institute of World Economy and International Relations, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow;

Betty Goetz Lall, Cornell University, New York;

Jorge Morelli, Ambassador of Peru to Argentina;

Janus A.W. Paludan, Ambassador of Denmark to Iceland;

Carlos P. Romulo, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines;

Zenon Rossides, Ambassador, Special Adviser, Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations; and

Winston Tubman, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations.

Mr. Romulo is Chairman of the group.

*Disarmament*

Group of Experts on the Relationship  
Between Disarmament and International  
Security

You could mention the following points:

- thank the Group of Experts for having completed its work after three years
- the vast area to be covered, as well as the complexity and sensitivity of the issues involved
- the importance of the subject which was discussed at the first special session devoted to disarmament
- study will be of great help in clarifying the issues of disarmament and international security
- express the hope that the study will be an inspiration to the General Assembly to take concrete measures in this field at the second special session.

The Group of Experts found it difficult to agree on the conclusions of the report (some Experts feel that security has to precede disarmament, others hold the opposite.) The Experts finally agreed that disarmament and international security should be considered in parallel.

AKU/6 November 1981

*U 6/11*

Background Release



DC/1255  
25 April 1980

EXPERTS ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY  
TO HOLD THIRD SESSION-28-APRIL - 9 MAY

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(more)

on the problem of harmonizing the most fundamental and sensitive national preoccupations with the most vital long-term interests of the international community. A study of the subject could promote the clarification and understanding of the issues at stake, identify areas of agreement and even help to extend the limits of consensus".

Continuing, the Secretary-General's report notes that "the crux of the problems of security and disarmament is the cessation of the arms race. In the context of the arms race, security comes to be so closely tied to armaments as to make disarmament and the strengthening of security particularly difficult".

In his view, the cessation of the arms race and progress towards disarmament in areas of military significance would greatly contribute towards the international order envisaged in the Charter and thus to the strengthening of security in all its aspects. It would create conditions conducive to international confidence and to the consolidation and expansion of co-operative relations among States, and would facilitate the adoption and implementation of the programmes needed for the solution of the pressing economic and social problems that the world faces today.

The Secretary-General's 1978 report goes on to stress the need not only to examine the deleterious consequences of the arms race but also to study more closely its causes and the forces and mechanisms which drive it along, and to seek some common understanding of the phenomenon itself and some unity of view of the central problems involved in a way that can inform and guide action.

An examination of the issues underlying the link between security and disarmament would be of value in connexion with a comprehensive programme of disarmament inasmuch as at an advanced stage in the disarmament process the adoption of further disarmament measures would become interwoven with the task of establishing and developing adequate machinery and procedures for keeping the peace and settling disputes by peaceful means.

"A closer study of the interrelationship between disarmament and international security", he concludes, "might therefore be of assistance to efforts to translate over-all principles and priorities into a coherent, effective and realistic strategy and might point to areas where the two-fold process of disarmament and strengthening international security could be accelerated."

#### Outline of Study

Annexed to the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly last year is the progress report of the Group at its first session. The report contains the following outline for the study, as agreed to by the Group:

1. Introduction.
2. The detrimental consequences for international security of the arms race in all its aspects.

(more)

3. A general analysis of the interrelationship of disarmament and international security.
4. The process of disarmament and international security.
5. Detente, international security and disarmament.
6. An exploration of the relationship between specific disarmament measures and international security.
7. International co-operation as a means of strengthening international security and promoting disarmament.
8. Disarmament, international security and the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of peace and in the implementation of the system of international legal order and security as provided for in the Charter of the United Nations.
9. Conclusions and recommendations.

Members of Expert Group

Members of the expert group, whose full name is the Group of Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and International Security, are as follows:

- Evgeni Alexandrov, Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria;
- Leopoldo Benites, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador;
- M'hamed Achache, head of Disarmament Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Algeria;
- E.V. Bougrov, Institute of World Economy and International Relations, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow;
- Betty Goetz Lall, Cornell University, New York;
- Jorge Morelli, Ambassador of Peru to Argentina;
- Janus A.W. Paludan, Ambassador of Denmark to Iceland;
- Carlos P. Romulo, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines;
- Zenon Rossides, Ambassador, Special Adviser, Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations; and
- Winston Tubman, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations.

Mr. Romulo is Chairman of the group.

Disarmament

recd 6 Nov 81 6-11

SG.  
cc. AR/GMM/ARU

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: The Secretary-General

DATE: 6 November 1981

THROUGH: Mr. V. Ustinov  
S/C DE: Under-Secretary-General for Political  
and Security Council Affairs

REFERENCE: V. Ustinov

FROM: Jan Martenson  
DE: Assistant Secretary-General  
Centre for Disarmament

SUBJECT: General Debate in the First Committee on disarmament items  
OBJET:

1. The First Committee concluded its general debate on disarmament. The discussion continued to be held in a climate of confrontation which was reflected in statements made by the Soviet Union and the United States. The repeated use of the right of reply by several delegations during the present session has been a salient feature of the general debate, going beyond any of the previous years since the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. The Soviet initiative on the prevention of nuclear catastrophe has found opposition in members of the Western Group, while some non-aligned countries have expressed reservations in view of their support for an undertaking banning any use of nuclear weapons and not only their first use.

2. Positions on a number of substantial questions, such as nuclear disarmament, conventional disarmament and verification remain unchanged. As noted in my memorandum of 26 October 1981, the United States indicated that international conditions were not propitious for immediate action on a nuclear test ban. All these questions will remain in the disarmament agenda, but no progress is foreseen in the immediate future.

3. Virtually all members of the First Committee referred to the importance of the forthcoming second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and many, particularly the non-aligned, stressed the need to achieve agreement on the comprehensive programme of disarmament being negotiated by the Committee on Disarmament.

4. The agreement reached by the USSR and the USA to start negotiations in Geneva on "theatre nuclear forces" has been generally welcomed and many members belonging to all political and regional groups expressed the hope that those talks would lead to the resumption of negotiations on strategic arms. In that connexion, the USSR has reiterated its willingness to conduct negotiations on measures of nuclear disarmament bilaterally or multilaterally, while the United States has noted that it expects to be ready to propose that talks on the reduction of strategic nuclear forces begin early in 1982.

/...

5. A revision of the mandate of the working group of the Committee on Disarmament dealing with chemical weapons has been urged by a significant number of speakers, and there seems to be a general feeling that, at least, work on a chemical weapons ban should be continued. Satisfaction has been voiced for the work of the Committee on Disarmament in this particular field and many members of all political groups expressed the hope that substantial progress will be achieved soon in Geneva.

6. European questions have been discussed in the First Committee by members belonging to various groups. The importance of the Review Meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe now being held in Madrid was emphasized, in particular the convening of a conference on disarmament in Europe. The need for progress in Vienna on mutual force reductions has also been stressed.

7. The Soviet proposal on the conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of the stationing of weapons of any kind in outer space was widely commented upon. While some reservations were expressed with respect to the proposed text, a clear trend is emerging in favour of considering arms limitation measures in outer space in the Committee on Disarmament and it is to be hoped that agreement would be reached at this stage to entrust the CD with the responsibility of negotiating a generally acceptable ban.

8. The various studies submitted by you on disarmament questions have been generally well received, in particular the report on Israeli Nuclear Armament which has been regarded as an objective presentation by the parties concerned, including States not belonging to the Middle East region. The Study on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development has been commended by many members in spite of some reservations. Its importance as an essential element of any disarmament strategy has been stressed and further consideration of that study is expected during the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

9. Those positive aspects described above, however, may not be the dominant factor in the forthcoming discussions on draft resolutions. The polemics and confrontations which characterized the general debate have led to a feeling of frustration and increasing awareness of differences on substantive questions which remain pending and are for many members matters of the highest priority: a nuclear test ban and nuclear disarmament.

AKU/atk

cc: SG

File: Disarm.Adv.Board

xRef:

bf:AR/MKP/LCC/GMM/AF/MJS

Mr. Jan Martenson  
Assistant Secretary-General  
Centre for Disarmament

4 November 1981

Mr. Viacheslav A. Ustinov  
Under-Secretary-General for  
Political and Security Council Affairs

Rafeeuddin Ahmed  
Chef de Cabinet

Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies

With reference to your memorandum of 30 October 1981,  
please proceed as proposed. Kindly substitute the first  
three paragraphs of the report with the revised version, *as*  
attached.

attached report (17 pages)  
in 3802 filing

Rec'd 30-x-81

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

AKU  
RA  
30/10

The Secretary-General

DATE: 30 October 1981

TO:  
A:

Mr. Viacheslav A. Ustinov  
Under-Secretary-General for Political  
and Security Council Affairs

REFERENCE: P. Ustinov

THROUGH:  
S/C DE:

FROM:  
DE:

Jan Mårtenson  
Assistant Secretary-General  
Centre for Disarmament

Jan Mårtenson

SUBJECT:  
OBJET:

Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies

- .....
1. With reference to my memorandum dated 13 October 1981, paragraph 9, I attach herewith for approval the report on the activities of the Advisory Board which I suggest be submitted to the General Assembly.
  2. This report consists in essence of the report the Advisory Board has made to the Secretary-General on its work in 1981. The parts on the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and the new philosophy on disarmament were considerably shortened; the report on the discussions on the mandate and functions of the Board (paragraphs 4 to 17) has been left virtually untouched.
  3. That part may be expected to receive the most attention. In view of the situation sketched in the above-mentioned memorandum, a "disclaimer" has been included in the cover note, conveying the thought, no doubt shared by a large majority of delegations, that a discussion on this subject could appropriately be held only at the second special session, in June/July of next year.

-----

Mr. J. Martenson  
Assistant Secretary-General  
Centre for Disarmament

4 November 1981

AKU/os

cc: / SG

Mr. V. Ustinov  
Under-Secretary-General for  
Political and Security  
Council Affairs

File:

XRef:

b/f : AR/MKP/LCC/GMM/AF/MJS

Rafeeuddin Ahmed  
Chef de Cabinet

Conference of Directors of Research Institutes  
On Disarmament - Geneva, 16-18 November 1981

---

The Secretary-General has received the  
attached request to send a message to the above  
Conference and would be grateful for your  
views.

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE  
FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH  
(UNITAR)



INSTITUT DES NATIONS UNIES  
POUR LA FORMATION ET LA RECHERCHE  
(UNITAR)

801 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, NEW YORK  
CABLE ADDRESS • UNINSTAR • ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

3 November 1981

The Secretary General

*With the compliments*

*Avec les compliments*

*of*

*du*

*the Executive Director*

*Directeur-général*

We would appreciate it if the Secretary-General would send a message to the UNIDIR conference of Research Institutes on Disarmament to be held in Geneva from 16 to 18 November 1981. (draft attached).



MEMORANDUM

A - TO: The Secretary-General

REF: LB/DR

DE - FROM: Liviu Bota, Director  
United Nations Institute for  
Disarmament Research

*Liviu Bota*

(GENÈVE, 17 August 1981)  
N.Y., 31 October 1981

OBJET - SUBJECT: Conference of Directors of Research Institutes on Disarmament  
Geneva, 16-18 November 1981

- 
1. The international community has recognized that negotiations on disarmament and the continuing effort to ensure greater security must be based on objective in-depth technical studies and that sustained research and study activities in the field of disarmament would promote informed participation by all States in the disarmament endeavours. Repeatedly, the need was stressed for the international community to be provided with more diversified and complete information on problems related to the armaments race and disarmament.
  2. Against this background, the UNIDIR considers that it would be useful for major national and international institutes carrying out research in the field of disarmament to get together for an exchange of views and information on their activities and programmes. Such a gathering might help to better use the resources available to individual institutes, to avoid unnecessary parallelism and duplication, to encourage co-operation among them and to strengthen the impact of disarmament research on governmental policies and on deliberations and negotiations in the disarmament field.
  3. A Conference of Directors of Research Institutes is being organized by UNIDIR for this purpose. It will take place at the Palais des Nations in Geneva from 16 to 18 November 1981. The list of invitees is attached.  
.....  
.....  
Also, attached please find the Draft Agenda for the Conference.
  4. The participants in the Conference will highly appreciate receiving a message from you. (draft attached).



Télégrammes : UNATIONS, GENÈVE  
Télex : 28 96 96  
Téléphone : 34 60 11 31 02 11

PALAIS DES NATIONS  
CH-1211 GENÈVE 10

RÉF. N°:  
(à rappeler dans la réponse)

RESEARCH ON DISARMAMENT

CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Geneva - Palais des Nations, 16-18 November 1981

DRAFT AGENDA

- 1) Review of current disarmament research activities and programmes. New projects.
- 2) Data, statistics and documentation on armaments race and disarmament and measures to facilitate the access to them.
- 3) Strengthening co-operation among disarmament research institutes.
- 4) Contribution of disarmament research to the preparation for the second Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.
- 5) Other business.

Note:

The UNIDIR will circulate to participants the following papers related to the draft agenda:

- a) Repertory of disarmament research.
- b) Proposal for the establishment of a "Disarmament Data Bank".

23 March 1981

INSTITUT DES NATIONS UNIES  
POUR LA RECHERCHE SUR LE DESARMEMENT  
(UNIDIR)



UNITAR

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE  
FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH  
(UNIDIR)

Télégrammes : UNATIONS, GENÈVE  
Télex : 28 96 96  
Téléphone : 34 60 11 31 02 11

RÉF. N°:  
(à rappeler dans la réponse)

24 AUG 1981  
PALAIS DES NATIONS  
CH-1211 GENÈVE 10

August 1981

CONFERENCE OF RESEARCH INSTITUTES ON DISARMAMENT

GENEVA, 16-18 NOVEMBER 1981

LIST OF INVITEES

UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Chairman Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament	New York	U.S.A.
United Nations Centre for Disarmament	New York	U.S.A.
UNESCO	Paris	France ✓
International Atomic Energy Agency	Vienna	Austria ✓
United Nations University	Tokyo	Japan ✓

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES

International Institute for Peace	Vienna	Austria ✓
International Institute for Strategic Studies	London	United Kingdom ✓
International Peace Research Association	Tokyo	Japan ✓
Organismo para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la América Latina	Mexico	Mexico ✓
Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs	Geneva	Switzerland ✓
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute	Stockholm	Sweden ✓

NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Country :	Institute/Organization	
ARGENTINA	Instituto de Estudios Estrategicos Universidad de Belgrano	Buenos Aires
AUSTRALIA	Department of International Relations of the Research School of Pacific Studies Australian National University	Canberra
AUSTRIA	Oesterreichisches Institut für International Politik	Lasenburg ✓
BELGIUM	Centre d'Etudes de Défense Institut Royal Supérieur de Défense	Brussels
BRAZIL	Universidade Candido Mendes  Instituto Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais	Rio de Janeiro  Rio de Janeiro
BULGARIA	Research Institute on International Relations	Sofia ✓

CAMEROON	International Relations Institute of <u>Cameroon</u>	<u>Sofia</u>
CANADA	Canadian Institute of International Affairs	Toronto ✓
CHINA	Institute of International Studies	Peking
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Institute of International Relations	Prague ✓
EGYPT	Centre for Strategic Studies	Cairo
FINLAND	Advisory Board for Disarmament	Helsinki ?
FRANCE	Centre d'Etudes de Défense et Sécurité Internationale	Grenoble ✓
	Centre d'Etudes et de REcherches sur le Désarmement	Paris ✓
	Institut Français des Relations Internationales	Paris ✓
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik	Bonn ✓
	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Friedens und Konflikt Forschung	Bonn ✓
	Forschungsinstitut für Internationale Politik und Sicherheit der Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik	Ebenhausen
	International Institute for Comparative Social Research Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin	Berlin ✓
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	Institute of International Politics and Economics of the GDR	Berlin ✓
HUNGARY	Magyar Kulugyi Intizet	Budapest ✓
INDIA	Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis	New Delhi ✓
ITALY	Instituto Affari Internazionali	Roma ✓
	Società Italiana per la Organizzazione Internazionale	Roma
JAPAN	Japan Institute of International Affairs	Tokyo
	Research Institute for Peace and Security	Tokyo
KENYA	Diplomacy Training Programme University of Nairobi	Nairobi
MOROCCO	Faculté de Droit	Casablanca
NETHERLANDS	Nederlands Instituut voor Vredesvraagstukken	's-Gravenhage ✓
	Polemologisch Instituut Rijksuniversiteit Groningen	Groningen

NIGERIA	Nigerian Institute of International Affairs	Lagos
NORWAY	Norwegian Institute of International Affairs	Oslo
PAKISTAN	Institute of Strategic Studies	Islamabad
PERU	Institute of International Relations	Lima
POLAND	Polish Institute of International Affairs	Warsaw
ROMANIA	Institute of Political Sciences and the Study of the National Question	Bucharest
SENEGAL	Institut des Droits de l'Homme et de la Paix en Afrique	Dakar
SWEDEN	Swedish Institute of International Affairs	Stockholm
SWITZERLAND	Forshungsstelle für Politische Wissenschaft	Zurich
	Programme for Strategic and International Security Studies The Graduate Institute of International Studies	Geneva
UNITED KINGDOM	Department of International Politics University College Wales	Aberystwyth, Wales ✓
	Royal Institute of International Affairs Chatham House	London ✓
U.S.A.	Arms Control and Disarmament Program Stanford University	Stanford, CA
	Arms Control Association	Washington, D.C.
	Brookings Institution	Washington, D.C.
	Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	Washington, D.C.
	Center for Defense Information	Washington, D.C.
	Center for International Studies Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Cambridge, MA
	Center for Science and International Affairs J.F. Kennedy School of Government Harvard University	Washington, D.C.
	Center for Strategic and International Studies Georgetown University	Washington, D.C.

U.S.A.	Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies	Brookline, MA
	Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc.	Cambridge, MA
	St. Joseph University	Philadelphia, Penn.
	Stanley Foundation	Muscatine, Iowa
U.S.S.R.	Institute of US and Canadian Studies	
	USSR Academy of Science	Moscow
	Institute of World Economics and International Relations	Moscow
YUGOSLAVIA	Institute of International Politics and Economics	Belgrade
<u>OBSERVERS</u>		
BELGIUM	International Association of Democratic Lawyers	Brussels
FINLAND	World Peace Council	Helsinki

DRAFT MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
TO THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF RESEARCH INSTITUTES ON DISARMAMENT  
(GENEVA, 16-18 NOVEMBER 1981)

I welcome the timely initiative of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research in convening this Conference of Directors of Research Institutes on Disarmament.

We have to admit that the international environment we are living in is heavily dominated by the armaments race, on a scale unknown at any time in the past. This is an environment in which military strategic considerations become salient in the policies of countries, tending to shape all types of inter-state relations. In such an environment, local conflicts tend to become linked to regional or global confrontations, and badly needed economic, social and political changes are often resisted if they seem to question existing alignments. ]

Wars in different forms and scales have been continuously present since the Second World War. The fact that nuclear weapons have not been used so far in such wars should not be wrongly interpreted, as the possibility of nuclear war is always present. It should be stressed that technological developments in nuclear weaponry, and the strategic doctrines that accompany them have greatly enhanced the danger of the armaments race.

Our inability to halt or limit the armaments race constitutes the most serious failure of the international community. It is a major obstacle to the establishment of a New International Economic Order. We are running short of time in our effort to put an end to both nuclear and conventional armaments, to abandon the use of force in international relations and to seek security in disarmament. Research cannot, of course, be a substitute

for the political action of States aimed at reducing the present level of armaments and at settling international disputes by peaceful means. But as has been recognized by the General Assembly of the United Nations, negotiations on disarmament and the efforts to ensure greater security must be based on objective research and the preparation of technical studies. This is why I consider research an important and indispensable component of the effort towards disarmament. It is against this background that the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research has been established and has already embarked on a significant research programme.

Since the aim of disarmament research is to facilitate the process of disarmament it is the duty of researchers in this field to suggest ways and means for ensuring military equilibrium at progressively lower levels of armaments. It is imperative under the present circumstances that research organizations all over the world develop co-operative relationships in their fields of activity so that the impact of their work on the political process may be substantially increased.

The second Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament will be held in June-July 1982. I am certain that research institutes from all over the world will make a significant contribution so that the Special Session will be a turning point in the efforts towards disarmament. With this in mind, I am pleased to extend to all participants in this first Conference of Research Institutes on Disarmament my cordial greetings and wishes for full success. I look forward to the results of your deliberations.

*Disarmament*

recd 3-11 3-11

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

*SG*  
*cc ARICAM/AMU*

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

The Secretary-General

DATE: 3 November 1981

TO:  
A:

Mr. Viacheslav A. Ustinov  
Under-Secretary-General for Political  
and Security Council Affairs

REFERENCE: \_\_\_\_\_

THROUGH:  
S/C DE:

FROM:  
DE:

Mr. Jan Mårtenson  
Assistant Secretary-General  
Centre for Disarmament

SUBJECT:  
OBJET:

Establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone  
in the Middle East

1. In a letter dated 20 April 1981 addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/220) and related to the above subject, Egypt suggested the undertaking of a study to explore the modalities for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. Israel, in a letter dated 9 June 1981, addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/315), welcomed the Egyptian proposal and offered its participation in such a study.

2. In a statement at the 13th meeting of the First Committee on 27 October, Egypt recalled resolution 35/147 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, which was unanimously adopted, and proposed the following:

(a) that the Assembly adopt a declaration on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East along the lines of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolution 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965);

(b) that the United Nations should play a major role in the search for and the exploration of such modalities, taking into account the Comprehensive Study on the Question of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in All Its Aspects (A/10027/Add. 1);

(c) In this connection, it is suggested that a Special Representative be dispatched by the Secretary-General to the countries concerned in the region in order to ascertain their views on the scope and modalities required for the establishment of the zone.

AKU/atk

cc: ✓ SG

File: Disarm.

xRef:

bf:RA/AR/MKP/LCC/AF/MJS

29 October 1981

Dear Mr. Lerner,

On behalf of the Secretary-General I wish to acknowledge your letter of 26 October concerning the third Peoples' Assembly to be held in commemoration of the United Nations Disarmament Week on 30 October 1981.

The Secretary-General appreciated your kind invitation to participate in this forum. Due to a previous official commitment on that day it will, unfortunately, not be possible for him to be present on this occasion.

May I take this opportunity to send you his best wishes for a successful Assembly.

Yours sincerely,

Georg Mautner-Markhof  
Special Assistant to the  
Secretary-General

Mr. Harry H. Lerner  
Convenor  
Peoples' Assembly for the U.N.  
51 East 90th Street,,  
New York, N.Y. 10029

# WORLD CITIZENS ASSEMBLY

## "TO BUILD A WORLD COMMUNITY"

REGISTRY SECTION	
OCT 27 1981	
ACTION TO:	
1. MR. AHMED.....	
2. ....	
3. ....	
<input type="checkbox"/> PUT AWAY INITIALS.....	
<input type="checkbox"/> BRING FORWARD ON...../...../.....	
DAY MONTH YR.	
TO:.....	

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- Dr. Lucile W. Green, U.S.A. (President)
- Rev. Toshio Miyake, Japan (Vice President, Finance)
- Helen Tucker, Canada (Secretary)
- Ruth Gage Colby, U.S.A.
- Reinhart Ruge, Mexico
- Guy Marchand, France
- Jacques Muhlethaler, Switzerland
- Gerhard Havel, W. Germany
- Puran Singh Azad, India
- Richard M. Spencer, India
- Bandula Sri Gunawardhana, Sri Lanka
- Dr. Kazuteru Hitaka, Japan
- Rose Chesney, Australia
- Samba Faal, The Gambia (Liaison)

*AKK*  
*Ms. disc.*  
*respon by*  
*9/29/81*  
*GMH*  
*110*  
*RAH*  
*10/10*

October 26, 1981

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim  
 United Nations - Room 3800  
 New York, New York 10017

*Roz H Sg*

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to invite you and your staff to the third Peoples Assembly commemorating U.N. Disarmament Week, on Friday, October 30th at 7 P.M.

This Forum for Survival, "Alternatives to Armageddon", to be held in the Dag Hammarskjold Auditorium, is sponsored by the U.N. Centre for Disarmament, and co-sponsored by the World Citizens Assembly and Promoting Enduring Peace (NGOs).

As the enclosed Program indicates, U.S. and Soviet experts will submit a number of constructive proposals for your consideration and discussion. We would deeply value your participation.

Respectfully yours,

*Harry H. Lerner*

Harry H. Lerner, Convenor  
 Peoples Assembly for the U.N.  
 51 East 90 St., N.Y., N.Y. 10028

*Discussed this invitation of Centre for Disarmament. They advised "extremely low profile" due to bad experience last year. Mr. Lerner, despite warning, indicates involvement of UN in organization and invitation for Peoples' Assembly.*

*h 29/10*

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE	CONTROL NO.
UNIT OF MEMBERS TO SECRETARY GENERAL	<i>12/23</i>

Disarmament

28 October 1981

~~Bastak~~  
~~pl. H. Jones~~

File

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Note for the Secretary-General

In the annual report, under the section on Disarmament, the possibility of the reactivation of the Scientific Advisory Committee was suggested, specifically in the context of the raid on the Iraqi nuclear installations by Israel.

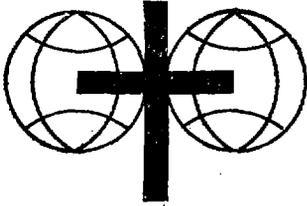
The Scientific Advisory Committee was originally set up to advise on the organisation of the first international Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in 1955. It was a body specifically composed of most distinguished scientists and rendered invaluable service in guiding the Secretary-General and the United Nations in a very complex scientific field. The Committee has not met, to my knowledge, since 1963 and a number of its original members, notably Sir John Cockroft and Dr. Homi Bhabha, are dead. It has never, however, formally been disbanded, although if it was to be reactivated a number of new individuals would have to be nominated to fill vacancies.

The usefulness of having such a Committee available would be to answer major questions of a scientific nature which are well beyond the capacity of non-scientists. In the case of the debate on the Israeli raid on the Iraqi reactor, there were a number of such questions which could not be adequately answered. It is possible also that a very high-level expert Advisory Committee of this kind would provide a most valuable input into such matters as nuclear non-proliferation, safeguards, etc.

Apart from its great scientific authority and expertise, one of the important advantages of the Scientific Advisory Committee was that the Soviet Union and the United States were both represented on it, as well as a number of other nuclear powers. After some initial difficulties, the Committee rose above political differences and worked as a team in a way that few United Nations Committees have ever been able to do.

Brian Urquhart

Brian Urquhart



*Invited to the 50th  
Bishop Dr. Karoly Toth - 4-XI-21*

CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE  
CHRISTLICHE FRIEDENSKONFERENZ  
ХРИСТИАНСКАЯ МИРНАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ  
CONFERENCIA CRISTIANA POR LA PAZ  
CONFERENCE CHRETIENNE POUR LA PAZ  
*AKK may in die  
July 9/11*

JUNGMANNOVA 9, P. O. BOX 192, 111 21 PRAHA 1, CSSR

PHONE: 24 88 66, 24 85 36, 26 78 88

CABLE: EKUMRADA PRAHA

*Disarmament*  
Noordwijkerhout,  
October 28, 1981

President:

Bishop Dr. Károly Tóth  
Hungary

Honorary Members of Presidium:

Bishop Dr. Tibor Bartha  
Hungary

Dr. Herbert Mochalski  
FRG

Dr. Heinrich Hellstern  
Switzerland

Dr. Abraham K. Thampy  
India

Chairman of the Continuation  
Committee:

Metropolitan Filaret  
USSR

Vice-Presidents:

Rev. Dr. Richard Andriamanjato  
Madagascar

Prof. Dr. Sergio Arce - Martinez  
Cuba

Prof. Dr. Gerhard Bassarak  
GDR

Rev. Dr. L. Charles Gray  
USA

Metropolitan Paulos Mar Gregorios  
India

General Bishop Dr. Ján Michalko  
CSSR

Metropolitan Nicolae Corneanu  
Romania

Bishop Pham Quang Phuoc  
Vietnam SR

Ms. Bernadeen Silva  
Sri Lanka

General Secretary:

Rev. Dr. Lubomír Mířejovský  
CSSR

Deputy General Secretaries:

Rev. Christie Rosa  
Sri Lanka

Archimandrit Sergij Fomin  
USSR

Dr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General, UNO  
UN Plaza  
New York, N.Y. USA

Dear Secretary General,

The Enlarged Presidential Board of the Christian Peace Conference, meeting at the Leeuwenhorst Congress Center in Noordwijkerhout, the Netherlands, salutes you and sends respectful greetings.

Considering the international situation in terms of the alarming recent developments, the Presidential Board wishes to convey to you, Mr. Secretary General, its deep appreciation for the untiring efforts of the United Nations Organization to maintain peace and security in the world and to assure you of the whole-hearted support of the CPC to the UN in all its activities for promoting peaceful and just international relations. For us in the CPC, the struggle for peace is a direct consequence of our faith in Jesus Christ who proclaimed "peace to those who are near and peace to those who are far".

The Christian Peace Conference is particularly grateful for the programme outlined in the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly on Disarmament. We are sure that you share with us our disillusionment about the meagre results so far in the implementation of this programme. We are shocked to find that the armaments race, instead of abating, has further accelerated both quantitatively and qualitatively. We

are grieved to observe that while immense resources continue to be wasted on a fruitless arms race, the minimal first steps towards a programme for alleviating the misery of two thirds of humanity cannot find the finances necessary. To quote the Final Document of the first SSD: 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.

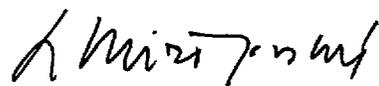
We pray for the success of the Second Special Session on Disarmament next year, which comes none too early, considering recent developments.

We express the fervent hope that the 36th UN General Assembly will accept the proposal before it: "To Prevent a Nuclear Catastrophe: Declaration of the UN General Assembly". This is a historic moment. The UN must give expression to the deepest moral convictions of humanity. We hope that the General Assembly will unhesitatingly declare that whoever takes the decision for a nuclear first strike will be committing the gravest possible crime against humanity - one that can be neither justified nor forgiven.

Assuring you of our highest consideration, we remain,

Yours for Peace

On behalf of the  
Christian Peace Conference:



Dr. Lubomír Miřejovský  
General Secretary



Bishop Dr. Károly Tóth  
President



Filaret  
Metropolitan of Kiev and  
Galicia  
Chairman of the Continuation Committee

Disarmament

recd 27/10/81 2210

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

cc. AR 19MM/1AKU

TO: The Secretary-General  
A:

DATE: 27 October 1981 RA

THROUGH: Mr. V. Ustinov  
S/C DE: Under-Secretary-General for Political  
and Security Council Affairs

REFERENCE  
✓ Ustinov

FROM: Jan Mårtenson  
DE: Assistant Secretary-General  
Centre for Disarmament

*Jan M. Mårtenson*

SUBJECT: General debate in the First Committee on disarmament items  
OBJET:

1. The First Committee started its general debate on all disarmament items on 19 October. At the end of the first week of deliberations, the Committee heard four statements by the five nuclear-weapon States, individually in the case of China, the Soviet Union and the United States or as members of the European Communities (France and the United Kingdom). Members of the two major military alliances also made statements, as well as a number of non-aligned countries.

2. Discussions in the Committee were marked by an early confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States, with reciprocal allegations of attempts at achieving military superiority and frequent interventions of the United States in the exercise of the right of reply. During their statements, both major powers addressed the substantive questions before the Committee. The Soviet Union reiterated its positions on items which have been inscribed on the disarmament agenda for some time and explained in detail its new initiatives on the conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of the stationing of weapons of any kind in outer space and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe. It also expressed readiness to negotiate on any disarmament question at the bilateral or multilateral levels. The United States, for its part, noted that its review of disarmament policies was proceeding "rapidly" at a high level and that it expected to be ready to propose that talks on the reduction of strategic nuclear forces begin early in 1982. While emphasizing the importance of verification, the United States announced its intention to offer substantial limitations which would be "strategically significant".

3. As regards the work of the Committee on Disarmament (CD), the Soviet Union recalled its willingness to negotiate a nuclear test ban with the participation of the five nuclear-weapon States and to engage in a process leading to nuclear disarmament. It also stressed the need for early agreement on the prohibition of new weapons of mass destruction as well as on radiological and chemical weapons. The idea of unilateral declarations by the permanent members of the Security Council renouncing the development of new weapons of mass destruction was advanced for the first time. The United States stated that it expected to propose a number of initiatives in the CD and, addressing some specific questions, noted that (a) international

conditions were not propitious for immediate action on a nuclear test ban, (b) it would participate in negotiations on a radiological weapons ban, (c) work on a chemical weapons ban should be continued, and (d) the CD might wish to discuss the question of arms limitation measures for outer space.

4. The statement made by the United Kingdom on behalf of the Ten supported the proposal for a disarmament conference in Europe, as well as confidence-building measures and reductions of conventional forces in that region. In addition, it welcomed the forthcoming negotiations on "theatre nuclear forces" and the prospect of a new dialogue on strategic arms limitation. China re-stated its views on disarmament questions, pointing to a deteriorating international situation and denouncing the two major powers as responsible for the arms race.

5. The non-aligned and neutral States have so far emphasized the urgent need for nuclear disarmament, their deep concern at the continuing arms race and the importance of concluding the comprehensive programme of disarmament in time for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. Disappointment has been voiced at the state of affairs in the field of disarmament, in particular in connexion with nuclear issues.

6. The debate will continue during the next two weeks. It is to be hoped, but remains to be seen, whether the confrontation of the first days will not continue, so that deliberations might lead to an exchange of views which, although not impressive in its results, could lay a basis for the second special session.

United Nations  
Press Release

Department of Public Information  
Press Section  
United Nations, New York



SG/SM/3203  
DC/1458  
26 October 1981

MESSAGE BY SECRETARY-GENERAL ON OCCASION OF DISARMAMENT WEEK

Following is a message by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in connection with the observance of Disarmament Week (24-30 October). It was read on his behalf by Jan Martenson, Assistant Secretary-General for Disarmament, at a special meeting this morning of the General Assembly's First Committee (Political and Security).

The United Nations Disarmament Week offers us, each year, a renewed opportunity to focus our attention on the urgency of stopping and reversing the arms race. It reminds us of the necessity to establish an international climate conducive to lasting and stable peace in the world.

This year again, the occasion is darkened by the shadow of deteriorating international relations. We witness ominous strains, crises and conflicts in various parts of the world, accompanied by a relentless arms race. These developments, with their inherent risks for the future of all mankind, have aroused the deep concern of the world community. But concern alone is not enough. The deadly momentum of the arms race must be halted. The vicious circle of suspicion and hostility leading to increased armaments which in turn cause greater insecurity, needs to be broken.

The quest for disarmament flows from the quest for a world order which would assure freedom from growing want and fear. It signifies the imperative need to release nations from the bondage of the illusion that security can be attained only through weapons of destruction. It also implies a correction of mankind's priorities. We cannot claim any rationality in the allocation of our collective resources when enormous sums are expended on armaments while hunger, disease and ignorance daily become more acute.

Measures to build confidence among States are the essential condition for progress towards peace. There are few elements more conducive to creating and increasing confidence among States than effective and verifiable disarmament measures. The dialogue through which such measures can be concretely achieved needs to be given fresh impetus.

The second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held next year, should provide us with the appropriate forum for a meaningful initiative towards this end. I therefore appeal to

(more)

For information media — not an official record

Governments to help make this special session the start of a new and productive phase in disarmament negotiations. Non-governmental organizations which reach wide segments of society can render significant assistance in advancing this goal. They therefore have an important role to play in informing the public and enlisting their support for policies to arrest the arms race.

The very first sentence of the United Nations Charter expresses the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war. Let us dedicate ourselves with renewed vigour to the fulfilment of this highest imperative of our age.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. Olof Palme would like to have an appointment with the SG, if possible in the afternoon of Monday, 26 October. (Mr. Palme will be in NY to deliver the keynote address for Disarmament Week on Tues. 27 Oct. in the morning. He arrives by Concorde in the morning of Mon. 26 Oct.)

*Afternoon of Mon. 26 Oct.*

*~~Mon. 26 Oct.~~*  
*~~lunch or \$500~~*  
*~~12:30 appt.~~*

*Tues. 27 Oct.*  
*\$1000*

From AKU

Mary Ellen

Thursday, 10 September

*disappointment*

Mr. Palme will only arrive now in the  
late afternoon of Monday, 26 October, and  
therefore requests an appointment with the  
SG on Tuesday morning, 27 October.

Luncheon

Mon. 26<sup>th</sup>  
/15

~~YCI  
900 ok~~  
Tues. 27 Oct.

~~Breakfast 38th Floor~~

~~w. Diego +  
Palme~~

From AKU

Mary Ellen

Wed. 30 Sept.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

SG  
CE-AR/AM/DP/24  
REC  
MEM  
SEP 10 1981  
11/9

TO: The Secretary-General  
A:

DATE: 10 September 1981

THROUGH: Mr. V. Ustinov  
S/C DE: Under-Secretary-General for  
Political and Security Council Affairs

REFERENCE: \_\_\_\_\_

FROM: Jan Mårtenson  
DE: Assistant Secretary-General  
Centre for Disarmament

SUBJECT:  
OBJET:

Disarmament Week - 1981

1. In accordance with your instructions, I have contacted informally Mr. Olaf Palme and have obtained his agreement to address a special meeting at United Nations Headquarters to be held on the occasion of Disarmament Week. The speaker at the previous event last year was Mr. S. Ramphal. The title of Mr. Palme's presentation will be "Disarmament: a world responsibility". Arrangements have been made for this meeting to take place on 27 October 1981 at 10 a.m. in Conference Room IV where the First Committee usually meets.

2. This date was chosen in co-ordination with the Department of Public Information and the Council for Namibia, so that this event would not overlap with the programme planned in connexion with the commencement of the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia which is scheduled to begin on 26 October 1981.

3. Arrangements are being made in co-operation with DPI for Mr. Palme to hold a press conference on the same day as his presentation.

CC: Mr. Y. Akashi, Under-Secretary-General  
for Public Information  
Mr. John F. Robson, Acting Secretary  
United Nations Council for Namibia  
Secretary of the First Committee

Tuesday, 27 October

9.00 ~ breakfast in UN with Grego  
and Palme (etc?)

→ ~~7.10<sup>00</sup>~~

? Olof Palme

7.10<sup>30</sup>

GA - Global News -

3<sup>00</sup>

Global News -

7.30

Appeal of Conscience Foundation Dinner (SG to speak)  
(Pierre Hotel) (Black Tie)

AKU/atk

cc: /SG

File: Disarm.Fellowships

xRef:

bf: AR/MKP/LCC/GMM/AF/MJS

23 October 1981

Mr. Jan Martenson  
Assistant Secretary-General  
Centre for Disarmament

Mr. Viacheslav A. Ustinov  
Under-Secretary-General for  
Political and Security Council Affairs

Rafeeuddin Ahmed, Chef de Cabinet

Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament

With regard to your memorandum of  
21 October 1981 to the Secretary-General on  
the above subject, please proceed as proposed.

Rec'd 21 7-81  
AKU  
RA  
2/10  
21-10

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: The Secretary-General  
A:

DATE: 21 October 1981

THROUGH: Mr. Viacheslav A. Ustinov  
S/C DE: Under-Secretary-General  
Political and Security Council Affairs

REFERENCE: \_\_\_\_\_

FROM: Jan Mårtenson  
DE: Assistant Secretary-General  
Centre for Disarmament

*J. M. Martenson*  
*V. Ustinov*

SUBJECT: Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament  
OBJET:

1. By resolution 35/152 A, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the thirty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the programme of fellowships on disarmament.

2. A draft report is submitted hereby for your approval. As noted in paragraph 9 of the draft, the 1981 programme has not yet been completed, but the report should now be submitted, so that the First Committee will have the possibility to consider it together with the other reports under item 51 of the agenda of the General Assembly.



General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/36/582  
23 October 1981  
ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: ARABIC/CHINESE/  
ENGLISH/FRENCH/  
SPANISH

Thirty-sixth session  
Agenda item 66

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION TO AVERT NEW FLOWS OF REFUGEES

Report of the Secretary-General

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MJS/ET cc: SG/Mr. Martenson  
b/f: RA/AR/MKP/LCC/AKU/AF  
File:  
Xref:

20 October 1981

Dear Mr. Motter,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I should like to acknowledge your letter of 17 September 1981, concerning the Conference on Disarmament which will be held in Rhode Island in the near future.

The Secretary-General was indeed informed of this initiative by representatives of the Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island. For your information, I enclose a copy of the letter which his Chef de Cabinet has sent in this connexion to the Reverend Roy Cole.

May I also take this opportunity to send you our best wishes for the success of the proposed conference.

Yours sincerely,

Georg Nautner-Markhof  
Special Assistant  
to the Secretary-General

The Reverend W. Eugene Motter  
Executive Minister  
American Baptist Churches  
of Rhode Island  
2 Stimson Avenue  
Providence, Rhode Island 02906



American Baptist Churches of Rhode Island

2 STIMSON AVENUE

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02906

401-861-2041

AR 1944

Handwritten initials and date: 3/7/9

September 1981

REV. W. EUGENE MOTTER, D. MIN.  
EXECUTIVE MINISTER

REGISTRY SECTION	
SEP 30 1981	
ACTION TO:	
1.	MR. AHMED
2.	.....
3.	.....
<input type="checkbox"/>	PUT AWAY
<input type="checkbox"/>	BRING FORWARD
INITIALS	.....
TO	.....
SOME TIME	MONTH YR.

His Excellency Kurt Walkheim  
Secretary General  
The United Nations Association of USA  
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Secretary General:

My purpose in writing you is to request that you be in Rhode Island for a Conference on Disarmament, probably in early January. from the Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island, through the offices of Senator Claiborne Pell, has already made contact with you concerning your availability.

RI 211 SG GEN

Your interest in world peace prompts me to urge your presence at this Conference where there is the possibility of tremendously important dialogue taking place between the USA and the USSR. We have urged The Honorable Alexander M. Haig and The Honorable Anatoly F. Dobrynin to be present at this Conference for important possibilities for peace.

Thank you Mr. Secretary General. I hope that your crowded calendar will permit you to accept the invitation to come to Rhode Island.

Cordially yours,

*Rev. W. Eugene Motter*

W. Eugene Motter  
Executive Minister

WEM:em

CC: President Ronald Reagan  
The Honorable Claiborne Pell  
The Honorable John H. Chafee  
The Rt. Rev. George Hunt

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE	CONTROL NO.
MUST BE RETURNED TO REGISTRY SECTION, SEP 30 1981	9/16

*Disarmament*

*recd 20 X 81*

*SA*

*cc. AR/GMH/AKU*

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: The Secretary-General

DATE: 20 October 1981

A: Mr. Viacheslav A. Ustinov

REFERENCE: *V. Ustinov* *RA*  
*2/10*

THROUGH: Under-Secretary-General for  
S/C DE: Political and Security Council Affairs

FROM: Jan Mårtenson, Assistant Secretary-General  
DE: Centre for Disarmament

SUBJECT: Third Session of the Preparatory Committee for the  
OBJET: second special session of the General Assembly  
devoted to disarmament

1. The Preparatory Committee concluded its third session on Friday, 16 October, by approving its report to the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, with certain amendments which were mainly of a procedural nature.

2. The Preparatory Committee agreed to recommend that the special session should be held at United Nations Headquarters between 7 June and 9 July 1982, preceded by one final session of the Preparatory Committee to be held from 26 April to 14 May 1982 to continue consideration of substantive issues related to the special session, including the implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted by the Assembly at its tenth special session, and any remaining organizational and procedural matters.

..... 3. The recommendations of the Preparatory Committee include a provisional agenda for the special session, a copy of which is attached. The formulation of an acceptable agenda proved to be the major difficulty in the Committee's work and agreement was not reached until the final meeting of the session.

Provisional agenda for the second special session  
of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

1. Opening of the session in accordance with rule 30 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.\*
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.
3. Credentials of representatives to the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.
  - (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee.
  - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly.
5. Organization of the session.
6. Report of the Preparatory Committee for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.
7. Adoption of the agenda.
8. General debate, including:
  - Review and appraisal of the present international situation in the light of the pressing need for specific generally agreed measures to eliminate the danger of war, in particular nuclear war, halt and reverse the arms race, and to achieve substantial progress in the field of disarmament, especially in its nuclear aspects, taking due account of the close inter-relationship between disarmament, international peace and security, as well as between disarmament and economic and social development, particularly of the developing countries.

---

\*Rule 30 of the Rules of Procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the Chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session.

9. Review of the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the first special session devoted to disarmament:
  - Status of negotiations on disarmament as contained in the Programme of Action and bearing in mind the priorities set out in the Programme.
  - Consideration of the report submitted by the Committee on Disarmament, in particular any draft instruments transmitted by the Committee.
  - Consideration of the report of the United Nations Disarmament Commission.
  - Consideration of the implementation of resolutions of the General Assembly on specific tasks, in particular studies, aimed at the realization of the Final Document and their follow-up.
10. Consideration and adoption of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament.
11. Implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade as well as consideration of initiatives and proposals of Member States.
12. Enhancing the effectiveness of machinery in the field of disarmament and strengthening of the role of the United Nations in this field, including the possible convening of a World Disarmament Conference.
13. Measures to mobilize world public opinion in favour of disarmament:
  - Disarmament education, seminars and training (Fellowship Programme).
  - World Disarmament Campaign.
  - Other public information activities.
14. Adoption, in an appropriate format, of the document(s) of the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

*Disarmament*  
Rec'd 21-10-81  
21-10

UNITED NATIONS  
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM



NATIONS UNIES  
MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

AKU  
RA  
21/10

DATE: 20 October 1981

TO: The Secretary-General

REFERENCE: \_\_\_\_\_

THROUGH:  
S/C DE:

FROM: Rikhi Jaipal  
DE: Secretary  
Committee on Disarmament

*Rikhi Jaipal*

SUBJECT: Committee on Disarmament - Situation Report No. 3  
OBJET:

1. I have the honour to forward herewith the detailed assessment, prepared by my deputy Mr. Vicente Berasategui and by the four other officers who assisted the four working groups, of the work of the Committee on Disarmament during the year 1981. Since I have already given you my personal assessment in my letters, I shall confine myself in this memorandum to a brief over-view.
2. Although nuclear disarmament questions have been given top priority, no "negotiations" have yet commenced in the CD. However, there have been "informal" discussions and exchanges of views on a wide range of nuclear issues. But the CD's role on nuclear questions has yet to be decided. Some feel that these issues are best left to negotiations between the two super powers. Others consider that all nations have a rightful interest in ensuring that their survival is not endangered by the nuclear arms race and the latent likelihood of a nuclear war.
3. No "negotiations" have yet begun on a comprehensive treaty on chemical weapons. The CD has been identifying the substantive issues to be dealt with eventually during negotiations on a treaty. Some important work has also been done in the technical field of toxicity determination. Areas of convergence and divergence of views have appeared but compromises will not crystallise until negotiations actually take place. The scope of prohibition and the means of verification have yet to be tackled in the necessary detail.
4. Negotiations to ban the radiological weapon have become bogged down in attempts to define this non-existent weapon. The exclusion of the nuclear weapon from the definition is being apprehended as legitimisation of the use of the nuclear weapon, which has already been "prohibited" by General Assembly resolutions. Another apprehension is that conventional attacks on nuclear reactors could release lethal radioactivity into the environment, and so some members would like the proposed treaty to prohibit such attacks.
5. The CD has before it five declarations made by the five nuclear-weapon States and they are in the nature of assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States against attacks by nuclear weapons. These assurances require the assured to comply with certain conditions, such as that there should be no nuclear weapons deployed on their territories, or that they should not be in relationships of military alliance or association with another nuclear-weapon State. Efforts to evolve a common formula for assuring neutral and non-aligned nations have not been successful. The conditional assurances really apply to non-nuclear members of NATO and Warsaw Pact.

6. Work on a comprehensive programme of disarmament is still in progress. While there is a large measure of agreement on principles, objectives and priorities, there are fundamental differences over measures, stages of implementation and time frames. Some look upon the programme as a set of binding legal commitments to implement disarmament measures in stages and within time frames. Others regard it as no more than a framework of objectives for negotiations with no commitments or time frames. The CD will continue its work on this programme during its next spring session and submit the result to the second special session.

7. The CD has not been able so far to distinguish itself in the role ordained for it, i.e. as a multilateral negotiating forum, mainly because of the unfavourable international security climate and the consequent absence of political will for undertaking disarmament measures. Until these two essential pre-conditions for negotiations are established, the CD is likely to keep afloat, if not go places.

*Richard J. Girard*

SH file

30-10

Disarmament

"Peace by International Law, Strength by unification of all armed forces of the world"

C. F. Lehmann

Cllr. H. N. HOPKINS, F.R.H.S.  
NUMISMATIST F.R.N.S.  
PHILATELIST F.R.P.S.  
PHILOMATHIC

64 Oxford Street,  
Whitstable,  
Kent  
Tel. Whitstable 274765

60/1/14/81

19th October 1981

Kurt Waldheim Esq.  
Secretary General  
United Nations  
United Nations Headquarters  
New York City  
United States of America

Dear Sir,

Survival

60/1/14/81

Referring to my letter of 24th September, to which unfortunately I have not received an acknowledgement, I enclose herewith a copy of my observations sent to the Press.

Yours faithfully,

*H. N. Hopkins*

H.N. Hopkins

Encs:

c.c. Sir Anthony Parsons, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., M.C.  
British Representative - United Nations

Letter was answered  
on 9 Oct., dispatched  
on 12 October, so that  
Mr. Hopkins will have  
received it in the mean-  
time.

6/30/10

Cllr. H. N. HOPKINS, F.R.H.S.  
NUMISMATIST F.R.N.S.  
PHILATELIST F.R.P.S.  
PHILOMATHIC

64 Oxford Street,  
Whitstable,  
Kent  
Tel. Whitstable 274765

19th October 1981

Dear Editor,

Collective security through the United Nations is  
the only way to halt the arms race and survive

I have dealt with the United Nations organisation for a number of years and compiled laws which would be binding to all its members.

What is wrong with the United Nations is that any country can become a member without solemnly declaring in writing to abide by its laws.

If the balance of power is held within the United Nations through its members, and having in mind its members are situated all over the worlds surface, no country can challenge its superiority.

I agree nuclear warfare is the problem now but as advanced science of destruction will unfortunately continue which is brought to our mind by space fiction it is necessary unfortunately to destroy the country immediately who should dare to destroy the world. This can only be achieved by the collective security of the United Nations members for whoever challenges United Nations members must be prepared to meet their destruction.

Until this time approaches there will be no reduction in arms limitation. Until this is achieved you will always find countries maintaining they are the saviours of humanity together with those pacifists who are dead scared - like we all are in our own hearts.

Yours sincerely,



---

H.N. Hopkins

AKU

Discussed with the SR. Please ascertain whether they expect a formal response.

(Disarmament)

~~RA~~

pl. document

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

19/10

RA  
20/10

~~RA~~  
RA  
16/10

Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies

The Advisory Board, which was appointed by you until the end of this year, has just completed its seventh session. Following are some excerpts of the Board's report to you:

Extensive discussions centred around the Board's mandate and functions. The Members feel generally that they could and should do more, such as advising you on the execution of projects which the Assembly requests you to carry out; elaborating a comprehensive programme of disarmament studies and in general take a much more active part in research and study work on disarmament.

A considerable number of Members feel that the Board should advise you on disarmament questions in general, while some consider that a general advisory role could impinge on your executive competence.

yes

The future of the Board will have to be considered. The Members might be appointed for a new term, but it would be preferable to postpone this decision until after mid-1982, since the second special session is expected to consider the question of the Advisory Board in the framework of the institutional arrangements relating to disarmament. The recently issued expert report on this question proposes a strengthened role of the Board.

AKU/JH *Colin* 16/10  
16 Oct. 1981

rec'd 14X 81 14-10

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

The Secretary-General

DATE: 13 October 1981

TO:  
A:

Mr. Viacheslav A. Ustinov  
Under-Secretary-General for Political  
and Security Council Affairs

REFERENCE: *J. Ustinov*

THROUGH:  
S/C DE:

Mr. Jan Mårtenson  
Assistant Secretary-General  
Centre for Disarmament

*Jan Mårtenson*

FROM:  
DE:

SUBJECT: Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies  
OBJET:

1. The Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies has just completed its seventh session. As the members of the Board were appointed until the end of 1981, this was the last meeting of the Board in its present composition.

..... 2. Attached is the Board's report to the Secretary-General on its work during 1981.

3. In view of the expectation that the second special session devoted to disarmament, which will be held in 1982, will deal with machinery for disarmament and, as part thereof, discuss the functions of the Advisory Board, the Board, during its two sessions of 1981, discussed its mandate and functions, covering both what it has done in the past and what it considers it might do in the future (see paragraphs 13 to 24 of the attached report).

4. The Board interprets paragraph 124 of the Final Document as implying that its existence is not limited in time, although the second special session may add to or otherwise change the Board's terms of reference. (The expert report on the institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament (A/36/392) has proposed a strengthened role of the Board.) Therefore, after 1 January 1982, the Secretary-General might appoint members of the Board for a new term. It is recognized, however, that preference may be given to the postponement of such appointment until after the second special session. While accepting that the composition of an advisory organ of the Secretary-General is the latter's prerogative, the members expressed the view that the past composition, including diplomats, scientists and politicians, has led to a most constructive exchange of views.

5. The Board feels generally that it could and should do more. A number of members are of the opinion that additional tasks could be accommodated under the mandate as it now stands. Some consider that reality would be better reflected by a change in the formal mandate, or at least in the title.

/...

6. There is consensus that in the area of studies the Board should advise the Secretary-General on the substance and mode of execution of projects the Assembly requests him to carry out; work out, as soon as there is a comprehensive programme of disarmament, a comprehensive programme of studies associated therewith; suggest priorities among proposed studies; coordinate study activities in the area of disarmament within the United Nations family, to avoid duplication and waste of resources; and generally take a much more active part in research and study work on disarmament, without, however, getting involved in administration.

7. As one result of the second special session, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) may cease to function in the framework of UNITAR. Many members are of the opinion, that if this will be the case, the Board should become the Institute's supervisory body, so as to ensure closer coordination between United Nations studies and UNIDIR's activities.

8. A considerable number of members of the Board feel that that body should have the function of advising the Secretary-General on disarmament questions in general. Other members, while recognizing that the Board has in the past been asked for advice on other subjects than studies (new philosophy on disarmament; establishment of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research), feel that giving to the Board a general advisory role in the area of disarmament could impinge on the executive competence of the Secretary-General and his staff. Members generally seem to agree, however, that the Board could render advice to the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly and to any Member State, through the Secretary-General, upon request on any study-related topic within the area of disarmament and arms limitation.

9. It would seem appropriate if the main substance of the attached report were submitted to the Assembly as the document expected under agenda item 51(c) "programme of research and studies on disarmament".

-----

AKU/atk

cc: SG ✓

File: Disarm.

xRef:

bf: AR/MKP/LCC/GMM/AF/MJS  
16 October 1981

Mr. Jan Mårtenson, Assistant Secretary-  
General, Centre for Disarmament

Mr. Viacheslav A. Ustinov  
Under-Secretary-General for  
Political and Security Council Affairs

Rafeeuddin Ahmed  
Chef de Cabinet

Observance of Disarmament Week

With reference to your memorandum of 13 October on  
the above subject, the Secretary-General has approved the  
attached message on the occasion of Disarmament Week 1981.

Concerning the special meeting of the First Committee  
to be held on 26 October in observance of Disarmament Week,  
the Secretary-General would be grateful if, as in previous  
years, you could read this message on that occasion.



MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE OCCASION OF  
DISARMAMENT WEEK 1981

The United Nations Disarmament Week offers us, each year, a renewed opportunity to focus our attention on the urgency of stopping and reversing the arms race. It reminds us of the necessity to establish an international climate conducive to lasting and stable peace in the world.

This year again, the occasion is darkened by the shadow of deteriorating international relations. We witness ominous strains, crises and conflicts in various parts of the world, accompanied by a relentless arms race. These developments, with their inherent risks for the future of all mankind, have aroused the deep concern of the world community. But concern alone is not enough. The deadly momentum of the arms race must be halted. The vicious circle of suspicion and hostility leading to increased armaments which in turn cause greater insecurity, needs to be broken.

The quest for disarmament flows from the quest for a world order which would assure freedom from growing want and fear. It signifies the imperative need to release nations from the bondage of the illusion that security

can be attained only through weapons of destruction. It also implies a correction of mankind's priorities. We cannot claim any rationality in the allocation of our collective resources when enormous sums are expended on armaments while hunger, disease and ignorance daily become more acute.

Measures to build confidence among States are the essential condition for progress towards peace. There are few elements more conducive to creating and increasing confidence among States than effective and verifiable disarmament measures. The dialogue through which such measures can be concretely achieved needs to be given fresh impetus.

The second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held next year, should provide us with the appropriate forum for a meaningful initiative towards this end. I, therefore, appeal to Governments to help make this special session the start of a new and productive phase in disarmament negotiations. Non-governmental organizations which reach wide segments of society can render significant assistance in advancing

this goal. They, therefore, have an important role to play in informing the public and enlisting their support for policies to arrest the arms race.

The very first sentence of the United Nations Charter expresses the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war. Let us dedicate ourselves with renewed vigour to the fulfilment of this highest imperative of our age.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

RAFEUDDIN AHMED

16 October 1981

S.G.

Disarmament Week will start on 24 October and a special observance will be held on 26 October in the First Committee.

Mr. Ustinov suggests that you might consider attending this meeting and delivering your message in person. We would, however, recommend following previous practice and asking Mr. Mårtensson to read it on your behalf.

A draft message is attached for your consideration. It was drafted in the Centre for Disarmament and revised by Mr. Buch and in this Office.

*RAH*  
16/10

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: The Secretary-General  
A: Mr. Viacheslav A. Ustinov  
THROUGH: Under-Secretary-General for Political  
S/C DE: and Security Council Affairs  
FROM: Jan Mårtenson  
DE: Assistant Secretary-General  
Centre for Disarmament  
SUBJECT: Observance of Disarmament Week  
OBJET:

DATE: 13 October 1981

REFERENCE

....

1. As usual since the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the First Committee will hold a special meeting on 26 October in observance of Disarmament Week. Messages were issued in previous years by you and the President of the General Assembly, which were read at the meeting by the Assistant Secretary-General, Centre for Disarmament and the Chairman of the First Committee, respectively. I am informing the President of the General Assembly that a message has regularly been issued by the presiding officer and it is suggested that you issue one as well. A draft is attached for your consideration and approval.

2. I am also suggesting to the Chairman of the First Committee to follow the same procedure as previous years, namely, to have the messages from the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly read and to hear statements from representatives of regional groups, the non-aligned countries and other delegations who wish to take the floor separately.

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*(Disarmament) CC Lehmann*

22-10 RECEIVED

*pls. file*

OCT 27 1981

# NCEC

The Northern California Ecumenical Council

John Pairman Brown  
Executive Director

October 16, 1981

*ALL*

*RA  
5/10*

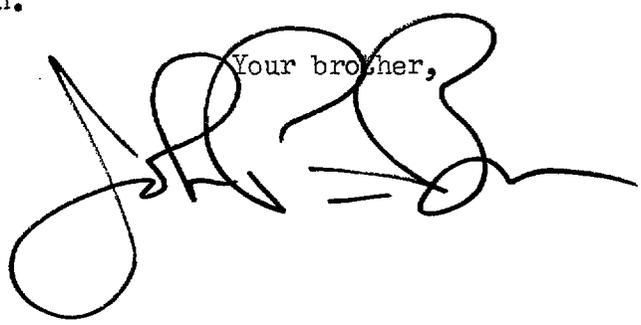
Mr Kurt Waldheim  
United Nations Secretariat  
United Nations, NY 10017

Dear Mr Waldheim:

I enclose a copy of a letter to Mr Jan Martenson, Assistant Secretary-General, Centre for Disarmament. You will note that I am renewing with him my original request to you to communicate the substance of our request to Messrs. Reagan and Brezhnev that they make a personal joint appearance at the Special Session to announce a freeze on nuclear weapons and other matters. I am still very much hoping that you will do that. We are committed to bringing world public opinion to bear on the two heads of state, and you are the person whom we see as most urgently necessary in that process.

Thank you for your consideration.

Your brother,



encl.: Letter to Mr Martenson

*2-11*

*RA=*

*RA  
2/11*

*pls. see attached  
answer by the  
Centre for Disarmament.*

*h2/11*

Session is being proposed as a scene for their appearance. I renew my observation that it would be very helpful for him to add any thoughts of his own or precedents that he might like to lay before the two gentlemen.

You people feel much frustration in dealing with the spiralling arms race and so do I. We have that in common. I have the additional frustration that I cannot reach--not merely the heads of state in person--but those who are presented as our leaders in this effort. I do not claim any special revelation. I raise the possibility that somebody coming in from the outside may see a missing piece of the puzzle.

I am therefore making a special personal appeal to you to bring this letter, and the original letters to Reagan and Brezhnev, to the personal attention of Mr Waldheim, and that you urge him to make a personal answer to me.

We are all much pressed and I am laying on you one additional task. I take as my model the persistent widow (Luke 18:1-8)--I am not assigning the role of the unjust judge! You can be assured that in the end we will press Messrs. Reagan and Brezhnev with far more persistence!

This comes with best wishes in your urgent and difficult task.

Very truly yours,

encl.: Copy of Sept. 5 letter to Mr Waldheim  
" " original letters to Messrs. Reagan and Brezhnev

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. 10017  
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE:

23 October 1981

Dear Mr. Brown,

Thank you very much for your letter of 16 October addressed to Mr. Jan Mårtenson which I would like to acknowledge in his absence. Your kind words about the work of the Centre for Disarmament have been very much appreciated.

Concerning your communication of 5 September which was addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, I would like to draw your attention to the enclosed document which is made available to all delegations. I would like to point out that it would not be appropriate for the Secretary-General to directly communicate positions of non-governmental bodies to representatives of Member States. You may note, however, that the enclosed United Nations document refers specifically to your communication which can be consulted by any delegation to the United Nations.

Hoping for your understanding of this situation,

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Ingrid Lehmann  
Political Affairs Officer  
Centre for Disarmament

Mr. John Fairman Brown  
Executive Director  
The Northern California Ecumenical Council  
944 Market Street  
Fourth Floor  
San Francisco, California 94102

.....  
Listing of  
Communications

AKU/atk

cc: /SG

File: Advis.Group  
on Disarmant.

cc: J. Martenson  
MEM

xRef: Finland

bf: RA/AR/MKP/LCC/GMM/AF/MJS

15 October 1981

Excellency,

I wish to thank you for your letter of 5 October 1981 by which you transmitted the Final Report of the Socialist International Study Group on Disarmament.

I was very interested to receive the study and have taken careful note of the recommendations contained therein. Your forthcoming visit to New York will give us a welcome opportunity to discuss these vital issues and I am pleased to meet with you and the members of the Advisory Council on Disarmament on Thursday, 5 November 1981, at 10 a.m.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kurt Waldheim

His Excellency  
Mr. Kalevi Sorsa  
H e l s i n k i

atk

15 October 1981

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

The Secretary-General would appreciate it very much if you could forward the enclosed letter to His Excellency Mr. Kalevi Sorsa, Vice-President of the Socialist International and Chairman of the Socialist International Advisory Council on Disarmament.

A copy of this letter is enclosed for your information.

Accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Rafaeuddin Ahmed  
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency  
Mr. Ilkka Pastinen  
Permanent Representative  
of Finland to the United Nations  
New York

Helsinki, October 5th, 1981

Your Excellency,

The Socialist International is deeply concerned at the acceleration of the arms race in the world. The continuing production of weapons of mass destruction and of conventional weapons is conducive to seriously increasing international tension and has also caused enormous waste of the material resources available to humanity.

Under the leadership of President Willy Brandt, the world democratic socialist movement has endeavoured to make its own contribution to promoting disarmament. In order to lend greater effectiveness to this work, the Socialist International founded an Advisory Council on Disarmament under my chairmanship in November 1980. The Council is continuing the work formerly done by the Study Group on Disarmament.

Encouraged by the positive experience of the most useful discussions the Study Group had the honour to have with you, Mr. Secretary General, and the United Nations experts on disarmament, in September 1978 I now hope that we will be able to continue these contacts. The Advisory Council would come to the United Nations under my leadership at a time appropriate to you to exchange views and to hear your evaluation on the international situation and the topical questions of disarmament. My proposal for this visit would be either the afternoon of November 4th or November the 5th.

Please, accept, Your Excellency, assurances of my highest consideration.

Kalevi Sorsa  
Vice-President of the Socialist International  
Chairman of the Socialist International  
Advisory Council on Disarmament

His Excellency  
Secretary General  
Dr. Kurt Waldheim  
United Nations  
New York

Thurs.  
Wed. 5 Nov.  
4:00  
10 2

Annex

(4bc)

AKU -

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON DISARMAMENT

Kalevi Sorsa, Chairman	Social Democratic Party Finland
Walter Hacker, Secretary	Socialist Party Austria
Bernt Carlsson	Socialist International
Frank Allaun	Labour Party Great Britain
Jose Miguel Bueno	Spanish Socialist Workers' Party Spain
Joseph Mathiam	Socialist Party Senegal
Tetsu Noda	Socialist Party of Japan Japan
Alfons Pawelczyk	Social Democratic Party of Germany Federal Republic of Germany
Jacques Soppelsa	Socialist Party France
Max van der Stoel	Dutch Labour Party Netherlands
Enrique Tejera Paris	Accion Democratica Venezuela
Roo Watanabe	Democratic Socialist Party Japan

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12 people

# United Nations

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## Press Release

Department of Public Information  
Press Section  
United Nations, New York

36 54-1000 600

Preparatory Committee for  
Special Assembly Session  
on Disarmament  
28th Meeting (PM)



DC/1456  
15 October 1981

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PREPARATORY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PROPOSALS ON DATES OF SECOND SPECIAL  
SESSION ON DISARMAMENT NEXT YEAR

The Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament discussed at length this afternoon proposals made by its officers concerning the dates of the 1982 special session as well as the dates for the third and final session of the Committee itself.

The Committee's officers have proposed a five-week special session extending from 7 May to 9 July; and a three-week session of the Preparatory Committee, from 26 April to 14 May. The Committee took no final decision on the matter at this afternoon's meeting.

The Committee accepted a proposal by its officers to establish a working group to elaborate a comprehensive programme for disarmament. Such a programme is expected to be a major focus of the special session.

Also discussed this afternoon was the question of participation in the special session by such groups as non-governmental organizations, religious leaders and parliamentarians. The representative of Nigeria said that invitations to world religious leaders by the General Assembly to attend a special session would be an unprecedented event, but because of the security difficulties involved, it might be preferable for the Preparatory Committee to suggest that the option be left open for them to attend if they so desired.

The representative of Japan said his delegation hoped that participation by non-governmental organizations would be at least to the extent of their participation at the Assembly's 1978 special session on disarmament. At that session, he recalled, two half-day meetings of the session's Committee of the Whole were set aside for statements by non-governmental organization representatives, including a limited number of national non-governmental organizations. Such participation had demonstrated a growing interest on the part of world public opinion in disarmament issues.

The Committee will meet again at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow, 16 October. Its two-week session is scheduled to conclude tomorrow.

\* \* \* \* \*

MJS/ET

cc: SC/Dr. Nicol  
Mr. Martenson

b/f: RA/AR/MKP/LCZ/GEM/ARU/AF

File: Disarmament

Xref:

15 October 1981

Dear Mr. Cole,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I wish to thank you for your letter of 8 October 1981 and for the copy you sent him earlier of Bishop Hunt's letter addressed to Secretary Haig and Ambassador Dobrynin.

The Secretary-General was most interested to learn of the proposal of the Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island to hold a conference on disarmament with the participation of Government representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union. He indeed welcomes all initiatives devoted to the promotion of disarmament and the strengthening of world peace and international security. With regard to your request for a meeting with the Secretary-General, I am sure you will understand that his schedule is extremely busy at present in view of the ongoing session of the United Nations General Assembly and the forthcoming economic summit in Cancún, Mexico, which he will attend. You might wish, however, to contact the head of the Centre for Disarmament at United Nations Headquarters, Mr. Jan Martenson, Assistant Secretary-General. He would be very pleased to discuss your proposal with you.

May I take this opportunity to send you our best wishes for the success of this worthwhile initiative.

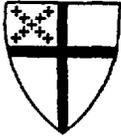
Yours sincerely,

Rafeuddin Ahmed  
Chef de Cabinet

The Reverend Roy W. Cole III  
Rector  
Immanuel Church  
Newport, Rhode Island 02840

# EMMANUEL CHURCH

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND 02840  
SPRING, DEARBORN, AND PERRY STREETS



THE REV. ROY W. COLE, III  
RECTOR

8 October 1981

His Excellency Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary General of the United Nations  
The United Nations  
New York, New York  
10017

Dear Sir:

I am writing to request a brief appointment to acquaint you with a Peace initiative emerging out of the Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island. It would be most helpful to obtain the support of the United Nations in whatever fashion you deem appropriate.

I assume that your office has on file a copy of the invitation which our group personally delivered to the State Department and the Embassy of the Soviet Union during the third week in September. As of this date, we have in hand written acceptance from the State Department and verbal assurance from the Russian Embassy that their government will participate. We have also obtained the support of the churches in Rhode Island. The Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church is also aware of our efforts.

It is our hope that this brief conference will set a precedent for other occasions of dialogue between Russians and Americans throughout the land at a "grass root" level. We seek to engage our people in a matter which bears on their survival, and which up to now, has been left too much in the hands of "experts".

Closing on a personal note, I do not claim any expertise on the issues of Disarmament with all the related technological variables. I am a parish priest who happens to know a little bit about making Peace for that is the ministry of Jesus Christ

I hope we will have the opportunity to see you, if ever so briefly, in order to obtain the blessing of the Nations on our small effort to extend our hands to both sides with a word of Peace.

Yours in Him

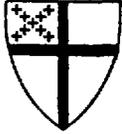
Roy W. Cole III  
Priest

copy sent to:

Dr. Davidson Nicol

# EMMANUEL CHURCH

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND 02840  
SPRING, DEARBORN, AND PERRY STREETS



THE REV. ROY W. COLE, III  
RECTOR

8 October 1981

Mr. Michael Stopford  
Executive Office of the Secretary General  
Room 3855  
The United Nations  
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Stopford:

Enclosed is the letter to the Secretary General. I am also enclosing a copy of our original invitation. I will call you next week in the hope that we can see his Excellency. Thank you so much for your efforts on our behalf.

Yours in Christ

A handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to read "Roy W. Cole III". The signature is fluid and includes a small flourish at the end.

Roy W. Cole III  
Priest

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE  
FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH  
(UNITAR)



INSTITUT DES NATIONS UNIES  
POUR LA FORMATION ET LA RECHERCHE  
(UNITAR)

801 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS • UNINSTAR • ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

M/S pls. dis. - 29/9  
GMM  
RM  
28<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1979

Dear Rafiq,

I have mentioned  
to Dennis Cole Fisher

With the compliments

Avec les compliments

of

du

the Executive Director

Directeur-général

that the S.G. is extremely  
busy. They wanted an  
appointment for Oct 12<sup>th</sup>.  
Perhaps Mr. Marlenson  
can see them for the S.G.  
D.V.



THE EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF RHODE ISLAND  
OFFICE OF THE BISHOP

September 10, 1981

The Honorable Anatoly F. Dobrynin  
Ambassador Extraordinary  
Office of the Embassy of the USSR  
1125 16th Street  
Washington, DC 20036

The Honorable Alexander M. Haig, Jr.  
Secretary of State  
State Department  
2201 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20520

Dear Mr. Ambassador:  
Dear Mr. Secretary:

The purpose of this letter is to invite you, or your designated representative to a conference on Disarmament to be held in Providence, Rhode Island, at a date and time which is mutually convenient to both of you. We would like to hold the conference on the Sunday afternoon and evening of either 1 November, 20 December, or 3 January. The Cathedral Church of the Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island is the currently proposed site.

The purpose of the conference is to stimulate public concern and interest in the gravest problem facing humankind in the hope that new lines of dialogue can be opened as we perceive the mutual dimension of the problem. Naturally, the specific design of the conference would require collective planning which we are prepared to initiate. However, we hope, that the following elements would be included: a visual presentation of the problem through films, a statement on the current position of our respective governments, a process by which we may clearly identify mutual interests as well as points of divergence, and a public question and answer period.

We are deeply aware of the extraordinary nature of this request. However, it only reflects the incredible magnitude of the challenge to the survival of the human race presented by nuclear weaponry. Our request also stems from our conviction that we echo the deepest hopes and fears of millions of Americans and Russians who do not deserve to die due to ideological differences.

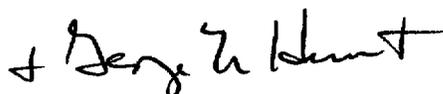


September 10, 1981  
Page 2

So, trusting only in the grace of God, we make this request - hoping beyond hope that you will hear us and speak with us about Peace which is founded upon trust and the pursuit of our mutual interests rather than the fear of Death.

Our proposed Conference is a tiny beginning towards that end.  
We hope to hear from you shortly.

Sincerely yours,



+ George N. Hunt  
Bishop of Rhode Island

The Rev. Roy W. Cole, III  
The Rev. Aaron F. Usher  
Conference Co-Chairmen

GNH:kcb

Copies sent to:

President Ronald Reagan  
President Leonid Bresnev  
The Honorable Claiborne Pell  
The Honorable John H. Chafee  
His Excellency Kurt Waldheim  
The Rt. Rev. John Allin  
Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church

12-60

AKU  
cc MEM

*With the Compliments  
of  
The Permanent Mission of Finland  
to the United Nations*

RA  
12/10

*Disarmament*  
cc: J. Martenson

~~MEK~~

15 October 1981

Excellency,

I wish to thank you for your letter of 5 October 1981 by which you transmitted the Final Report of the Socialist International Study Group on Disarmament.

I was very interested to receive the study and have taken careful note of the recommendations contained therein. Your forthcoming visit to New York will give us a welcome opportunity to discuss these vital issues and I am pleased to meet with you and the members of the Advisory Council on Disarmament on Thursday, 5 November 1981, at 10 a.m.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kurt Waldheim

His Excellency  
Mr. Kalevi Sorsa  
H e l s i n k i



SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON DISARMAMENT

Kalevi Sorsa, Chairman	Social Democratic Party Finland
Walter Hacker, Secretary	Socialist Party Austria
Bernt Carlsson	Socialist International
Frank Allaun	Labour Party Great Britain
✓ Jose Miguel Bueno	Spanish Socialist Workers' Party Spain
Joseph Mathiam	Socialist Party Senegal
Tetsu Noda Takahiro Yokomichi	Socialist Party of Japan Japan
Alfons Pawelczyk	Social Democratic Party of Germany Federal Republic of Germany
Jacques Soppelsa	Socialist Party France
Max van der Stoel	Dutch Labour Party Netherlands
Enrique Tejera Paris	Accion Democratica Venezuela
Roo Watanabe	Democratic Socialist Party Japan



DC/1453  
13 October 1981

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SECRETARY-GENERAL PRESENTS AWARDS IN DISARMAMENT POSTER COMPETITION

Poster from German Democratic Republic Chosen from 93 Entries

Awards for the best posters on the theme of international disarmament, chosen from among 93 entries in a United Nations international poster competition, were presented today by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim at a ceremony in his office at Headquarters.

The winning poster, by Gerhard Voigt of the German Democratic Republic, depicts an abstract human figure holding above its head the halves of a broken rifle. The figure, in black, is superimposed upon a circular grid of thick green longitude and latitude lines, representing the world. Above the image appear the words "United Nations General Assembly", and below it the words "Special Session on Disarmament 1982".

The Secretary-General said that Mr. Voigt's poster "showed clearly the purpose of the special session on disarmament in a simple but very convincing way".

A cheque for \$2,500, the first prize in the competition, as well as a letter from the Secretary-General, was presented by Mr. Waldheim to Peter Florin, Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations.

Four other designs won medals of honourable mention, but will not be used by the United Nations on this occasion. They were by Zelenak Crescencin of Hungary, Diksy Iskander of Indonesia, Octavio Santa Cruz of Peru and Ric Hartman of the United States. The medals were presented today to the representatives of the countries of the respective artists: Pal Racz (Hungary), Hasjim Djalala (Indonesia), Max de la Fuente (Peru) and Charles Lichtenstein (United States).

The poster competition, conducted by the United Nations Department of Information (DPI) in co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Disarmament, is part of a world-wide campaign to mobilize public support for the purposes and goals of the Declaration of the General Assembly's first special session devoted to disarmament, held in 1978. It is also intended to call attention to the second special session, to be held next year. The idea

(more)

for the competition was prompted by a resolution of the Assembly last year (35/46 of 3 December 1980) calling on United Nations information organs to "undertake further programmes of information relating to the danger of the armaments race as well as to disarmament efforts and negotiations and their results".

In the Declaration of its 1978 special session, the Assembly stated: "Mankind is confronted with a choice: we must halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament or face annihilation." Accordingly, it was decided that the poster design should project the dangers of the continued arms race, the need for increased efforts in the field of disarmament and the central role of the United Nations in this regard. If possible, the design may be adapted for use as an emblem throughout the 1980s, which was declared by the Assembly last year as the Second United Nations Disarmament Decade.

The panel of judges for the competition consisted of five representatives of countries serving on the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee for the second special session -- which is currently holding a two-week substantive session at Headquarters -- and the Assistant Secretary-General for Disarmament, Jan Martenson. The five judges from the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee were: H.D. Anderson (Australia), Farcoq Sobham (Bangladesh), Peter Florin (German Democratic Republic), Alfonso Garcia Robles (Mexico) and Isaac Ayewah (Nigeria). The judging was held privately at Headquarters on 17 September.

In remarks made at today's ceremony, Yasushi Akashi, Under-Secretary-General for Public Information, said the judges had been unanimous in their choice of Mr. Voigt's design as the first prize.

The posters submitted to the international panel were selected initially through national competitions held throughout the world in recent months. These were organized by Governments or by non-governmental organizations or other competent bodies, such as the United Nations associations. Entries for the international panel were submitted from a total of 67 countries.

During Disarmament Week, the last week of October, there will be an exhibition of national prize-winning posters at Headquarters.

AKU/atk

cc: SG

File:

xRef:

bf: RA/AR/MKP/LCC/GMM/AF/MJS

12 October 1981

Dear Mr. Voigt,

It gives me great pleasure to present to you the first prize in the international competition to select a poster for the Second Special Session on Disarmament of the United Nations General Assembly to be held in 1982.

Your design was chosen to be the symbol of the Special Session and I should like to extend to you my sincere congratulations on receiving this distinction.

With best wishes for your future artistic endeavours,

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

Mr. Gerhard Voigt  
H a l l e

Mozartstr. 9 DDR-4020

early next week

*[Handwritten mark]*

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

An international poster competition for the second special session devoted to disarmament was held and the winning entries were recently selected.

*[Handwritten mark]*

Mr. Akashi is asking whether you would agree to present the awards to each of the five Permanent Representatives whose nationals will receive a prize. The first prize will be awarded to a national of the GDR.

Also invited to the ceremony will be the panel members who judged the entries, as well as Messrs. Akashi, Buffum, Ustinov and the Chairman of the First Committee.

DPI hopes for extensive press coverage on this competition. A press release will be issued on the same day. The exhibition of all disarmament posters will be held in the Public Lobby during disarmament week.

The award ceremony will therefore have to take place before 24 October. Since you will be in Mexico during the days preceding that date, we would suggest to hold the ceremony on any day next week at your convenience.

*[Handwritten initials]*

Angela Knippenberg-Uther  
7 October 1981

*[Handwritten initials]*

Tues. 13 Oct  
12:00

*[Handwritten mark]*  
Jan appointment recommended.  
*[Handwritten mark]*  
photos inf'd.

RA  
7/10

## UNITED NATIONS



## NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: The Secretary-General

DATE: 29 September 1981THROUGH: Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed  
S/C DE: Chef de CabinetREFERENCE: 4-4-2-1FROM: Yasushi Akashi  
DE: Under-Secretary-General  
for Public Information

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Y. Akashi'.

SUBJECT: International competition for poster for UN General Assembly  
OBJET: Second Special Session on Disarmament

1. On the request of the Centre for Disarmament, the Department of Public Information had organized an international competition, primarily through its global network of information centres. Ninety-three entries were received.

2. The entries were judged on 24 September by a panel drawn mainly from the Bureau of the Special Committee on Disarmament, consisting of the following:

- Ambassador H. D. Anderson - Australia
- Ambassador P. Florin - GDR
- Ambassador O. Gonzalez-César - Mexico  
representing Ambassador A. Garcia Robles
- Ambassador F. Sobhan - Bangladesh
- Mr. I.E. Ayewah - Nigeria  
representing Ambassador O. Adeniji,  
Chairman of the Preparatory Committee
- Mr. Jan Martenson

and myself, as Chairman of the UN Exhibits Committee.

3. The panel scrutinized all the entries submitted and unanimously selected as the winning entry the design submitted from the German Democratic Republic. The poster will be printed and distributed in connection with the Second Special Session on Disarmament, and the designer will receive a cash award of US \$ 2,500.00.

...2/.

4. The panel also selected entries from individuals in the following four countries for honourable mention:

- United States of America
- Hungary
- Indonesia
- Peru

.....

5. All the entries, (of which photographs are attached for your perusal) will be put on exhibition in the Public Lobby of the General Assembly building during Disarmament Week from 24 to 31 October 1981. Subject to your approval, it is proposed that you present the award and the certificates of honourable mention on a day and time convenient to you during the preceding week. This would assist in giving wide publicity to Disarmament Week and in drawing attention to the Second Special Session on Disarmament.

cc: Mr. J. Martenson

Presentation of awards by the Secretary-General  
for the International Competition for the  
Disarmament Poster

(13 October 1981  
12 p.m.)

H.E. Mr. H. D. Anderson, O.B.E.	Australia
H.E. Mr. M. Sobhan	Bangladesh
H.E. Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
H.E. Mr. Alfonso Garcia Robles	Mexico
H.E. Mr. Charles Lichtenstein	United States
H.E. Mr. Pál Rácz	Hungary
H.E. Mr. Hasjim Djalal	Indonesia
Mr. Max de la Fuente	Peru

Mr. William Buffum  
Mr. Yasushi Akashi  
Mr. Viacheslav Ustinov  
Mr. Jan Martenson

International Competition for the  
Disarmament Poster

First Prize: German Democratic Republic

Mr. Gerhard Voigt  
4020 Halle  
Mozartstr. 9  
German Democratic Republic

Honourable Mention:

United States  
Mr. Ric Hartman  
3682 Waupun Road  
Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54901

Hungary  
Mr. Zelenak Crescencia  
c/o Mr. Ferenc Morber, Third Secretary  
Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United States

Indonesia  
Mr. Diksy Iskandar  
c/o UNDP Resident Representative  
in Jakarta

Peru  
Mr. Octavio Santa Cruz  
c/o United Nations Information Centre  
Lima, Peru

*Invitees*  
List of ~~Trustees~~ for  
presentation of awards by the Secretary-General  
for the International Competition for  
the Disarmament Poster

---

(.... October 1981, ....am/pm, Room 38....)

1. ✓ H.E. Mr. H.D. Anderson, O.B.E. Australia
2. ✓ H.E. Mr. K. ~~Kaiser~~ or  
H.E. Mr. M. Sobhan Bangladesh
3. ✓ H.E. Mr. Peter Florin German Democratic Republic
4. ✓ H.E. Mr. ~~O. Gonzalez-Cesar~~ or  
H.E. Mr. Alfonso Garcia Robles Mexico
5. H.E. Mr. O. Adeniji or  
Mr. I.E. Ayewah Nigeria
6. ✓ ~~H.E. Mrs. J. Kirkpatrick~~ or  
H.E. Lichtenstein USA
7. H.E. Mr. Pál Rác  
(or representative) Hungary
8. H.E. Mr. A. Kamil  
(or representative) Indonesia
9. H.E. Dr. J. Calle y Calle  
(or representative) Peru
10. ✓ Mr. J. Martenson
11. ✓ Mr. W. Buffum
12. ✓ Mr. V. Ustinov

Notes

1. Brief remarks by Mr. Akashi.
2. Brief remarks by the Secretary-General.
3. Secretary-General presents certificates of honourable mention and silver peace medals to representatives of Hungary, Indonesia, Peru and US.
4. Secretary-General presents first prize and letter to Ambassador Florin of GDR.
5. Brief remarks by Ambassador Florin.

*Disarmament*

AKU/ipb

bf: AR

File: GP "Y"

9 October 1981

Dear Mr. Yoo,

On behalf of the Secretary-General I wish to acknowledge your letter of 15 September concerning the recommendation for "A Day of Peace" by the International Association of University Presidents.

In this connexion I am pleased to inform you that, at the request of Costa Rica, the item entitled: "Declaration of a Peace Year, a Peace Month and a Peace Day" is on the agenda of the current session of the General Assembly. This proposal will be considered by the Member States and they will formulate a recommendation on this matter.

In view of your interest in the United Nations, and in particular in the field of disarmament, I am enclosing the latest report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.

Yours sincerely,

Georg Mautner-Markhof  
Special Assistant  
to the Secretary-General

Mr. Jong Youl Yoo, Ph.D.  
Hoover Institution on War,  
Revolution and Peace  
Stanford, CA 94305

*Disarmament SG*

12-10

cc: Ms. I. Lehmann

bf: RA/AR/

File: G.P. "H"  
XRef: Disarmament  
general

AKU/ipb

*RA*  
*10/10*

9 October 1981

Dear Mr. Hopkins,

On behalf of the Secretary-General I wish to acknowledge your letter of 24 September 1981 concerning your proposals on disarmament.

Since its inception, the United Nations had made constant efforts to halt the arms race. It has been a permanent forum for disarmament discussions and negotiations as well as an initiator of authoritative studies. For your information, I am enclosing a copy of a brochure which explains in more detail the efforts of the United Nations in the field of disarmament.

Concerning your proposals I should like to inform you that, in accordance with the rules of the Organization, only Member States can bring matters before the General Assembly. I have, however, drawn your letter to the attention of the competent officials of the United Nations Centre for Disarmament for their consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Georg Eautner-Markhof  
Special Assistant  
to the Secretary-General

Cllr. H. N. Hopkins, F.R.H.S.  
64 Oxford Street  
Whitstable  
Kent

Registered mail Rec'd 5-X-81 5-10

"Peace by International Law, Strength by unification of all armed forces of the world"

Cllr. H. N. HOPKINS, F.R.H.S.  
NUMISMATIST F.R.N.S.  
PHILATELIST F.R.P.S.  
PHILOMATHIC

GMM / AICU  
RA  
ST10

64 Oxford Street,  
Whitstable,  
Kent  
Tel. Whitstable 274765

Kurt Waldheim Esq.  
Secretary General  
United Nations  
United Nations Headquarters  
New York City  
United States of America

24th September 1981

Dear Sir,

Survival

I wish to congratulate you on your appointment as Secretary General of the United Nations and I would be highly honoured if you would put my proposals before the United Nations General Assembly. I place these proposals before you devoid of any political, national or racial feeling but one of survival.

The United Nations was set up for the purpose of assisting in the solving of the many problems which are bound to accrue between the various nations of the world.

Countries will no doubt in their wisdom adjust their ways of life by trial and error and also learn by the experience of other countries assisted by the United Nations and its Agencies.

The one thing which appears to be overlooked is survival which in these days of modern science is a reality and it is for this purpose I have the honour of placing my proposals to the United Nations who are the only organisation which could achieve this objective. It also has the advantage of its members being situated all over the worlds surface which makes my plan practical in approach.

The proposals I am putting forward has for its main purpose to reduce the arms race and place the would-be offending country at such a risk as it would mean complete disaster for its own people. Furthermore it would re-establish the authority of United Nations which was set up to maintain world peace and justice between all nations.

The principle is simple. No nation shall be permitted to use long range missiles or any method of nuclear warfare including advanced methods of scientific warfare against a United Nations member country without the express consent of the United Nations..

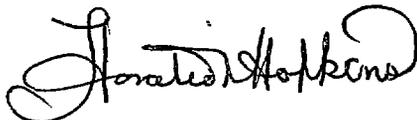
Kurt Waldheim Esq.  
United Nations

24th September 1981

Survival

Should an attacking country use such weapons as specified above they shall be expelled immediately from the United Nations and all member countries shall have the right to attack the offending country with whatever means they have at their disposal at land, sea or air, through the authority of the United Nations.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H.N. Hopkins".

H.N. Hopkins

c.c. Sir Anthony Parsons, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., M.C.  
British Representative - United Nations

AKU/ipb

bf: AR

File: GP "Y"

XRef: Disarmament:  
gle

9 October 1981

Dear Mr. Yoo,

On behalf of the Secretary-General I wish to acknowledge your letter of 15 September concerning the recommendation for "A Day of Peace" by the International Association of University Presidents.

In this connexion I am pleased to inform you that, at the request of Costa Rica, the item entitled: "Declaration of a Peace Year, a Peace Month and a Peace Day" is on the agenda of the current session of the General Assembly. This proposal will be considered by the Member States and they will formulate a recommendation on this matter.

In view of your interest in the United Nations, and in particular in the field of disarmament, I am enclosing the latest report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.

Yours sincerely,

Georg Mautner-Markhof  
Special Assistant  
to the Secretary-General

Mr. Jong Youl Yoo, Ph.D.  
Hoover Institution on War,  
Revolution and Peace  
Stanford, CA 94305

# HOOVER INSTITUTION

ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE

Stanford, California 94305 (415) 497-0965  
323-5355 (Home)



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September 15, 1981

H.E. Kurt Waldheim  
The Secretary-General  
The United Nations  
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

I am taking the liberty of writing to Your Excellency concerning the recommendation for "A Day of Peace" by the International Association of University Presidents (IAUP).

The IAUP resolution has been brought to my attention as a very timely move by a group of eminent intellectual leaders of the world. Indeed, the world needs such a fresh new input at this very critical moment when the survival of man is in danger. The gradual resumption of arms race, heated religious conflicts, racial hostilities, and ever growing ideological confrontation are adding more explosives on to the fire which has been burning between the two opposing ideological giants.

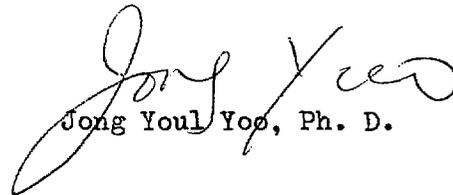
We are living on the finite earth. The earth has already been overly loaded with pollution, ecological deterioration, energy crises, depletion of natural resources, and even the shortage of fresh water. No more burden can be taken in by the world without explosion. No more military hostilities please. World peace, peace is the only means to save human beings.

Help us, the peoples of the world, to build world peace by planting the spirit of world peace in the hearts of all the people, blacks, whites, yellows, communists, and capitalists. Help us choose a "Day of World Peace" when every one of every walk can share warm brotherly and sisterly love with everybody else. On the Day of Peace, the blacks, whites, yellows, communists, capitalists, poor and the rich will all come out on the streets of the world and sing human prosperity in chorus with their shoulders alongside with others' under the flag of the United Nations.

The United Nations is our hope for a brighter human future.

I cordially extend my best wishes to you, and look forward to hearing about your distinguished leadership.

Very truly yours,

  
Jong Youl Yoo, Ph. D.

*Disarmament*

*File 59*

*2-10  
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ARIGYIAKU  
A JPA  
T 10  
2 October 1981*

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: The Secretary-General  
A:

DATE: 2 October 1981

THROUGH: Mr. Viacheslav A. Ustinov  
S/C DE: Under-Secretary-General for  
Political and Security Council Affairs

FROM: Jan Mårtenson, Assistant Secretary-General  
DE: Centre for Disarmament

*REFERENCE: Ustinov  
Jan Mårtenson*

SUBJECT: Third Session of the Preparatory Committee for the  
OBJET: second special session of the General Assembly devoted  
to disarmament

1. The Preparatory Committee begins its third session on Monday 5 October 1981. The Bureau will meet in the morning and the full Committee will meet in the afternoon.
2. The Chairman, Ambassador Adeniji, Nigeria, will not arrive in New York until 8 October and has designated Ambassador Venkateswaran of India (Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Geneva) to take the chair until his arrival.
- .... 3. The draft provisional agenda is attached. Discussions at the second session in May were of a general nature and no conclusions were reached concerning an agenda for the special session of the General Assembly. On this occasion the Preparatory Committee has to submit a report to the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Resolution 35/47 and, if the precedent of 1977 is followed, this report would contain a provisional agenda for the forthcoming special session. Agreement on this item will, therefore, be the major task before the Committee. Resolution 35/47 also called for other action by the Preparatory Committee as indicated in item 5 of the attached agenda.
4. Representatives from non-governmental organizations will make oral statements to the Committee in the afternoon of Friday 9 October.
5. The Preparatory Committee is scheduled to complete this session by Friday 16 October.

DRAFT

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL

ASSEMBLY

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/AC.206/17  
2 October 1981

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE  
SECOND SPECIAL SESSION OF  
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEVOTED  
TO DISARMAMENT  
Third session, 5-16 October 1981

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the session
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Organization of work
4. Preparation of a draft provisional agenda of the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament
5. Consideration of other relevant questions relating to the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and recommendations thereon, including those in respect of the implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted by the Assembly at its tenth special session
6. Future work of the Preparatory Committee
7. Report of the Preparatory Committee to the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly
8. Other matters

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Disarmament SA File

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UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES  
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: The Secretary-General  
A:

DATE: October 1981

THROUGH: Mr. Viacheslav A. Ustinov  
S/C DE: Under-Secretary-General for  
Political and Security Council Affairs

REFERENCE: V. Ustinov

FROM: Jan Mårtenson  
DE: Assistant Secretary-General  
Centre for Disarmament, PSCA

Jan Mårtenson

SUBJECT: Second United Nations Regional Seminar on Disarmament for  
OBJET: Non-Governmental Organizations, Nairobi, 15-18 September 1981

1. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution A/35/46 authorizing the United Nations to sponsor regional seminars on disarmament, the Centre for Disarmament in co-operation with DPI organized the second of these seminars from 15-18 September 1981 in Nairobi for the African region.

2. The seminar was attended by 54 participants from 15 countries on the continent which included representatives of trade unions, universities, youth, religious and women's organizations and media. Participants were selected on the basis of nominations received from United Nations Information Centres, UNDP offices and international non-governmental organizations.

3. On the opening day of the seminar a message of good wishes from the President of Kenya was delivered by the Assistant Foreign Minister, Mr. Ezekiel Mweu, who addressed the participants on behalf of the Government of Kenya. The presentations to the participants were made by me and two staff members of the Centre as well as the guest speakers: Ambassador Olu Adeniji of Nigeria and Mr. George Muhoho, Director of Information of the United Nations Environment Programme. The programme and list of participants is attached for your information.

.....

4. The seminar received considerable publicity in Kenya and other African countries, through interviews and background articles in newspapers and magazines, radio broadcasts and television coverage.

5. At the closing session of the seminar, the participants inter alia referred to the need to create a network for disarmament information in Africa, expressed the desire to continue the contacts established at the seminar on a personal and organizational level and expressed the determination to hold seminars of this kind on the regional and sub-regional level.

cc: Mr. Yasushi Akashi

UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DISARMAMENT  
FOR NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE AFRICAN REGION

15-18 September 1981  
Nairobi, Kenya

Tentative Programme

Tuesday, 15 September 1981

3:00 p.m.

Opening Statement by MR. JAN MARTENSON,  
Assistant Secretary-General  
United Nations

Address by a Representative of the Government  
of Kenya

Showing of United Nations films:  
"Nuclear Countdown" and "Boom"

Wednesday, 16 September 1981

10:00 a.m.

Presentation by MR. JAN MARTENSON:  
"The Role of the United Nations in the field of  
Disarmament"

Discussion

Presentation by MR. SAMMY BUO:  
"Multilateral arms control and disarmament  
treaties and current state of negotiations"

Discussion

1-3:00 p.m.

Lunch

3:00 p.m.

Panel Discussion:  
"Regional Security and Disarmament in Africa"  
Moderator: Mr. Sammy Buo

Discussion

Thursday, 17 September 1981

10:00 a.m.

Presentation by MR. JAN MARTENSON  
"Disarmament and Development"

Discussion

Presentation by MR. GEORGE MUHCHO  
Chief, Information Division, UN Environment Programme  
Nairobi

"Relationship Between Arms and the Environment"

Discussion

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Mr. Sebby ACHOKA  
Voice of Kenya  
Box 30456  
Nairobi, Kenya

Mr. Shiranda ACHWOKA  
Producer Current Affairs  
Voice of Kenya T.V.  
Box 30456  
Nairobi, Kenya

Mr. Denis AKUMU  
Secretary-General  
Organization of African Trade Union Unity  
Accra, Ghana

Ms. Fatima ALAOUI  
Directrice "Ere Nouvelle"  
2 rue Zahla  
B.P. 403  
Rabat, Morocco

Mr. Isaac ANDOH  
Ghana News Agency  
Nairobi, Kenya

Ms. Damaris AYODO  
Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization  
P.O. Box 44412  
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Ms. Marie Therese DELBOULBES  
Agence France Presse  
Nairobi, Kenya

Mr. V. DROJJINE  
Tass News Agency  
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Mr. Oscar EDE  
Nigerian Institute of International Affairs  
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Lagos, Nigeria

Mr. Makkawi Awad EL MAKKAWI  
Secretary General  
The Sudan UN Association  
P.O. Box 1940  
Khartoum, The Sudan

Ms. Emma FARAJI  
Daily News  
P.O. Box 9033  
Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania

Ms. Janine FERRETTI  
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Nairobi, Kenya

Mr. Gary GALLON  
Environmental Liaison Centre  
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Nairobi, Kenya

Mr. Calestous JUMA  
Environmental Liaison Centre  
P.O. Box 72461  
Nairobi, Kenya

Mr. Vitalish JUMA  
Accra, Ghana

Mrs A. Wangechi KAHARA  
Kenya News Agency  
Nairobi, Kenya

Ms. Jane KIANO  
EBS, Chairperson  
Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization  
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Nairobi, Kenya

Ms. Betty KIPSAITA  
Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization  
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Mr. Henry KOWERU  
Director COTU Workers Education Institute  
P.O. Box 13000  
Nairobi, Kenya

Mr. Jean Bosco LEABY  
Vice-President  
Assemblée Nationale Populaire  
Antananarivo, Madagascar

Ms. Edith M. LEDERER  
Associated Press  
Nairobi, Kenya

Mr. Paul MAINA  
Kenya News Agency  
Nairobi, Kenya

Mr. Ochola MAKANYENGO  
General Secretary  
Kenya Railways and Harbours Union  
Nairobi, Kenya

Professor D. MASOLO  
Department of Philosophy  
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Ms. Annette MBAYE D'ERNEVILLE  
ASAFED  
B.P. 50-61  
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Dakar, Senegal

Mr. Samuel MAKINDA  
Tutorial Fellow  
Department of Government  
University of Nairobi  
P.O. Box 30197  
Nairobi, Kenya

Mr. Hugh MUIR  
Voice of America  
Nairobi, Kenya

Mr. Edmund MUPONDWA  
Pax Romana - IMCS/ICMICA  
P.O. Box 80423  
Kabwe, Zambia

Mrs Margaret MWANGOLA  
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P.O. Box 44412  
Nairobi, Kenya

Mr. Mamadou NDOYE  
Secretaire general  
Syndicat Unique Democratique du Senegal des Enseignants  
Inspection Regionale  
Rue des Dardanelles  
Dakar, Senegal

Miss Salome NOLEGA  
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Nairobi, Kenya

Rev. NYANSAKO-NI-NKU  
Communications Secretary  
Presbyterian Church in Cameroon  
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Mr. Walter NYAWANDA  
Kenya News Agency  
Nairobi, Kenya

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Voice of Kenya  
Box 30456  
Nairobi, Kenya

Mr. Joseph ODIYO  
Daily Nation  
Box 49010  
Nairobi, Kenya

Mr. Frank OJIAMBO  
The Standard  
P.O. Box 49602  
Nairobi, Kenya

Mr. Joseph OLEWE  
Kenya News Agency  
Nairobi, Kenya

Mr. T. OMOLO  
Trade Union Unity  
Accra, Ghana

Mr. Ben OMORO  
Foreign Editor  
Weekly Review  
P.O. Box 60028  
Nairobi, Kenya

Mrs. W. ONSANDO  
Executive Officer  
Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization  
Nairobi, Kenya

Msgr. Joseph O-A. OSEI  
Secam  
P.O. Box 9156 Airport  
Accra, Ghana

Mr. Constantine OWUOR  
Nation Newspapers  
Nairobi, Kenya

Mr. Jared OYOMBERA  
The Standard  
P.O. Box 49602  
Nairobi, Kenya

Mr. Sylvester J.K. PARKER-ALLOTEY  
Pax Romana - IMCS/ICMICA  
Regional Headquarters  
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Nairobi, Kenya

Mr. Wehia REPUA  
National Youth Organization  
Maputo, Mozambique

Miss Alicen RONO  
Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization  
P.O. Box 44412  
Nairobi, Kenya

Ms. Liliane SEBATIGITA  
B.P. 1900 Voix de la Revolution  
Bujumbura, Burundi

Mr. Tibebu SHIFERAW  
Secretary-General  
Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee  
Box 5125  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Mr. SINADA  
Sudan News Agency  
Nairobi, Kenya

Mrs. Teresa SHITAKHA  
Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization  
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Nairobi, Kenya

Professor Augustine SMITH  
Professor Nuclear Physics  
Njala University College  
Private Mail Bag  
Freetown, Sierra Leone

Mr. S.A. WAKO  
Law Society of Kenya  
Queensway House  
Nairobi, Kenya

Professor Odera ORUKA  
Chairman, Department of Philosophy  
University of Nairobi  
P.O. Box 30197  
Nairobi, Kenya

File: Centre for Disarmament  
xRef:

(SG informed with separate note)

Note to GMM

Secretary-General's Report on Nuclear Weapons

Publications of United Nations documents are encouraged by DPI's External Publications Division. In this particular case, the publisher approached the United Nations with a request to bring out the book commercially and he closely collaborated with the Centre for Disarmament on the format and the presentation. Except for the quote on the title, the Centre for Disarmament is in agreement with the presentation.

From the legal point of view, UN documents can be freely reproduced unless they are specially copyrighted. The publisher was therefore under no obligation to collaborate so closely with the UN

A Press Conference was held in Boston last week to officially launch the book. Ben Sanders from the Centre was present. Also, several NGO's participated, including the Physicians Against Nuclear War, Inc.

I have discussed the request of the publishers to officially present the SG with a copy with the Centre for Disarmament. They feel that there is no need for a personal presentation.

AKU/29.9.81

*AKU*