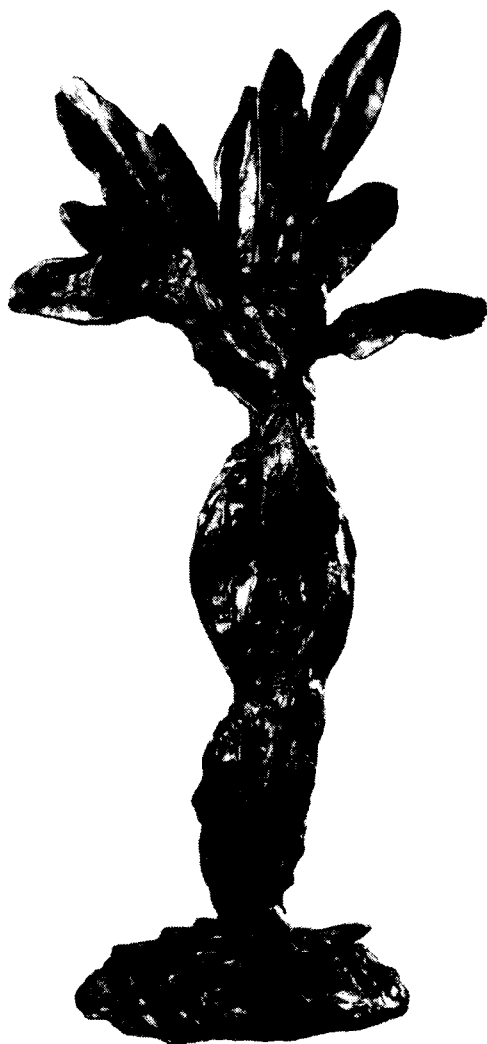


UNESCO PRIZE

1984

FOR PEACE
EDUCATION



The Unesco Prize for Peace Education, awarded in 1984 for the fourth time was presented by Mr Jean KNAPP, Deputy Director-General representing the Director-General of Unesco to the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), the prize-winning organization proposed by the International Commission for Peace in the Minds of Men. The ceremony was held at Unesco Headquarters on 30 October 1984 in the presence of Mr Luis ECHEVERRÍA ÁLVAREZ, representing the President of the International Commission for Peace in the Minds of Men, Professor Bernard LOWN (Boston) and Academician Evgeny TCHAZOV (Moscow), Co-Presidents of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, and of permanent delegates of Member States and representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations invited to the ceremony.

This publication contains the addresses delivered during the prize-giving ceremony, a brief outline of the activities of IPPNW and list of affiliated national physicians groups.

The cover design represents the statuette specially created by the sculptor FENOSA for the Unesco Prize for Peace Education.

UNESCO PRIZE
1984
FOR PEACE
EDUCATION

UNESCO

The ideas and opinions expressed
by the recipient of the Unesco Prize
for Peace Education 1984
do not necessarily reflect
the views of Unesco.

Published in 1985 by
the United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris

© Unesco 1985

Printed in France

THE nations are wrestling with grave political and economic problems, and are seeking by their solution to achieve peace and international security. We are all agreed, however, that it would be a grievous error on our part to overlook the educational, scientific and cultural aspects of peace. If these aspects are neglected, every political compromise, every attempt at eliminating the threats to peace in this or that trouble spot will be just stopgap action, makeshift patching of a world that will never remain united; for the basic material we must work with is men. The citizen of to-morrow can make or break any plan into which have gone all our wisdom and our faith. And the citizen of to-morrow is growing up to-day.

Unesco must strive so that the generation to which we shall bequeath the international organization has, first, a social background, where co-operation among men is the rule instead of the exception; second, an education upholding peace and international friendship among its main tenets; third, a cultural pattern richly diversified, yet basically unified; fourth, a thorough scientific grounding, which will mean not only man's mastery of his natural environment, but also man's acceptance of the dispassionate methodology of science as his basic intellectual equipment, thus eliminating those ignorant prejudices and emotionalized reasonings which are the ready tools of those who would create tension and war.

Unesco, if it remains faithful to the ideals set forth in its Constitution, will become the indispensable factor and the builder of peace. It will be the spearhead directing the movement for internationalism

and co-operation in the world. It will be the clearing house, the central agency for all educational, scientific and cultural information, which it will be its privilege to make available equally to all races of the earth. These are great and difficult tasks, but with the enthusiastic support of all nations Unesco can succeed.

Extracts from the speech
by Mr Emilio ABELLO,
Delegate of the Philippines
at the second session
of the General Conference
Mexico City, 1947

TO strive to construct a universal an permanent peace might seem, on the face of it, to be a foolhardy enterprise. For a long time, and in many areas of the world, men have tried to settle their disputes by going to war. And peace has often seemed to be the exception. Several philosophers thus came to the conclusion that wars were inevitable, and some ideologies have suggested that war is one of the dimensions of greatness.

But if we dare to think that war is neither inevitable nor necessary, this is not only because it is an insult to both reason and moral sense, but alos because, given the sophistication of today's armaments, it poses an ever-greater threat to the future of the entire human species, and because in the face of this threat it is now possible to mobilize growing forces for peace.

A conscious effort must be made in order to reorganize the relations between, and within, States according to new principles according to which the logic of domination will give way to that of reciprocity, relations of power be replaced by solidarity and co-operation, and above all differences will cease to justify inequality and equality to be equated with uniformity. This means laying the foundations of a world order which fully recognize the individual place of each nation, that is, its absolute right to live and develop fully in freedom and progress.

...we must devote ourselves to building this order because it will bring the history of mankind over a decisive threshold—a threshold beyond which each individual will hava a role to play in his national

or cultural community, and each people will see itself as an integral part of the human species, with its original contribution being seen by all the others as irreplaceable. The unity of the world will then be based on the acceptance of the diversity of nations and individuals.

Excertps from the book
'Le temps des peuples'
by Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow
Director-General of Unesco

CONTENTS

Address by
Mr Luis Echeverría Álvarez
representing the President
of the International Commission
for Peace in the Minds of Men
13

Address by
Mr Jean Knapp
Deputy Director-General representing
the Director-General of Unesco
21

Speeches by
Professor Bernard Lown, and
Academician Evgeny Tchazov
Co-Presidents of
International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War(IPPNW)
Laureate of the Unesco Prize 1984 for Peace Education
27 and 37

Brief outline of the work of IPPNW and list of
affiliated national physicians groups
41

APPENDICES
General Rules governing the Unesco Prize
for Peace Education
55

List of the members of the International Commission
for Peace in the Minds of Men
59

ADDRESS BY
MR LUIS ECHEVERRÍA ÁLVAREZ

*Representing
the President
of the International Commission
for Peace in the Minds of Men*

Mr Director-General of Unesco,
Distinguished Permanent Delegates,
Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

ON behalf of the President of the International Commission for Peace in the Minds of Men, Professor Elise Boulding of the United States of America, I have the honour to extend greetings to you from the Jury of the Unesco Prize for Peace Education. Owing to a previous engagement Mrs Boulding is unfortunately unable to be with us here today, but we have the vivid memory of her deep commitment to the work of the Commission and to the cause of peace, which is indeed synonymous with the cause of Unesco.

The vital role which it is Unesco's duty to play in the cause of peace, especially in crucial times such as those experienced today by the international community, not only confers on the ceremony for the award of the Unesco Prize for Peace Education special importance and significance, but also gives it a symbolic value as a sign of hope.

Special importance and significance are no vain words. As we anxiously consider the grave dangers which threaten peace with gathering storms of tension both at regional levels and throughout the world, ceremonies such as the one which has brought us here together at Unesco Headquarters—the seat of intelligence and peace—remind us that in all parts of the world, and much more widespread and deep-rooted than we might sometimes think, there is an immense desire for peace; a desire which draws its strength from a sense of justice, respect for the rights of others and the dignity of peoples and individuals, and which holds sway in the deepest recesses of man's

consciousness. This ceremony also has a symbolic value, because it reminds us that there are millions of men and women who think and feel like us and who, in their humble way and unrecorded by history, play their part, to quote the Constitution of Unesco, in constructing the defences of peace in the minds of men notwithstanding the dark trail of havoc left behind by the inferno of armed conflicts in different parts of the world. Above all, ceremonies of this kind remind us that, fortunately for the human race, institutions such as that to which we are today about to give a much-deserved reward, and organizations such as Unesco, do indeed exist.

This is a suitable occasion to consider the role devolving, owing to their very nature, on the United Nations system as a whole and on Unesco in particular. At the Second Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, the Director-General of Unesco, Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, recalled what was said by President Truman of the United States on 25 April 1945, at the adoption in San Francisco of the Charter of the United Nations: 'If we do not wish to die together in war, we must learn to live together in peace.' Here the single word 'learn' epitomizes all the fields of Unesco's action; and the sentiment so clearly expressed repeats something that has been said time and time again within these walls, namely that in emphasizing the problem of peace Unesco is not venturing into unfamiliar waters but is, on the contrary, abiding absolutely by what has always been its mission.

This is an irrefutable truth which goes back to the very origin of Unesco, and which is self-evident both in the letter and the spirit of its Constitution.

It goes back to the origin, because it was on the still smoking ruins left by the Second World War that men whose feelings and wisdom had been made more acute by suffering and the spectacle of death, recommended that the foundations be laid for a vast edifice which would welcome and serve as a sounding-board for the voices of reason, tolerance, mutual respect and brotherly co-operation; voices destined to silence once and for all the echoes of fanaticism, intolerance, racial, cultural or political arrogance, the desire for domination and the fratricidal strife which made the holocaust of wars possible.

It is self-evident in the Constitution of Unesco. Starting with the Preamble and Article I, war and peace are the two opposed paradigms which clearly spell out Unesco's real 'raison d'être': through education, science and culture, to eradicate from the minds of men the evil

seeds of war and sow in their stead the seeds of peace. This is Unesco's fundamental mission, and one which, I repeat, there is no gainsaying.

It is therefore strange, regrettable and dangerous that the resurgence of age-old intolerance, and a manichaeian belief that the world is divided between 'good' and 'evil' forces, should abruptly coincide with a vast propaganda campaign—totally unrelated to information or journalism in the loftiest sense of these concepts—which reveals a pernicious desire to ignore precisely this vital function of Unesco, a deliberate determination to spread confusion and discord as regards the fulfilment of its various tasks, an almost insanely stubborn persistence in undermining the Organization's prestige, speaking ill of its officials, disparaging its activities, running down its role in the world, defaming those in positions of authority and even contesting the very authority of the representatives of Member States, whatever their geographical or political position, when they speak out against abandoning the universal, diverse and therefore living concert of nations that is Unesco.

It is strange, because those who do so seem to have forgotten that something very similar occurred with the League of Nations; and that this was in fact the prelude to the Second World War. It is regrettable, because those who should be transmitting a message of wisdom and common sense in support of sound worthwhile intellectual co-operation which will facilitate dialogue and mutual understanding are embarking instead on a campaign of wilful deception that is creating an atmosphere of asphyxiation within the Organization and distrust outside it, forcing the educators, scientists and intellectuals employed by the Organization to waste their energy, drive and creativity most deplorably in the sterile task of combating slander and untruths.

Lastly, the fact that the re-emergence of age-old bugbears of 'good' and 'evil' forces coincides with cunning anti-Unesco propaganda is extremely dangerous, because the spurious alternative of either setting Unesco and the United Nations system on another course, or else simply demolishing them, recreates a situation like that of the blind rage of Samson, in which today's nuclear threat may culminate in a catastrophe that destroys both Samson and the Philistines alike.

Precisely because we are faced with this terrible fascination of destruction and war, which can be engendered by either extreme power or extreme poverty, it is worth retracing the calm progress of

action by Unesco. The ceremony for the award of the Unesco Prize for Peace Education this year coincides with two anniversaries: that of the Peace Forum held at Unesco Headquarters in 1979, at which the idea of this prize was suggested, a suggestion which was adopted by the Executive Board; and that of the adoption by the General Conference at its eighteenth session of a document of crucial importance in strengthening the efforts made to promote international education: I refer to the Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, adopted exactly ten years ago.

The purpose of the Unesco Prize for Peace Education that the representative of the Director-General will present this evening for the fourth-time is, as we all know, to promote action that contributes to the task of constructing, in the precise sense of the word, the defences of peace in the minds of men. In rewarding a particularly outstanding activity it is designed to alert public opinion and mobilize awareness in the cause of peace. This time these objectives assume special importance, since they are set against the background of the International Year of Peace to be celebrated in 1986 under the auspices of the United Nations.

Nevertheless, despite the efforts made by the entire United Nations family to work towards peace by promoting justice and solidarity throughout the world, prejudices and mistrust continue to obstruct international relations and to give rise to tensions and conflicts.

We also know that one million dollars is spent on arms every minute, that a growing number of scientists are occupied in military research throughout the world, while millions of people, especially children, go hungry or suffer from nutritional deficiencies, and never attend school; they are thus deprived of their rights to education, health and even life itself.

Worst of all is that this deadly interlocking sequence of events is moving faster, making the rich still richer and the poor still poorer, thus exacerbating the differences between North and South, and as a result increasing the risks of conflict and war.

Fortunately for mankind, the growing recognition of the dangers of a nuclear war, which, according to reports by the World Health Organization, would eliminate half the earth's population in a matter of minutes and cause the other half to die a slow death in a 'nuclear

winter', combined with an awareness of the disastrous effects of the great gap between the rich and the poor countries, has mobilized young people, scientists, artists and—as is the case of today's prize-winners—doctors the world over.

But it should be emphasized that this time the choice of the Jury and the Director-General takes on a special many-sided symbolism. The International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, established four years ago by the vigorous action of a small group of American and Soviet doctors, rapidly became a vast movement supported by doctors from all over the world carrying out important activities whose basic purpose is to protect human life through the prevention of nuclear war and to promote a spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding between peoples. Thus, by belonging to this association, those whose lofty vocation it is to protect health and life have placed themselves in the vanguard of the struggle for the survival of the species and mankind's spiritual and moral health.

It is to be hoped that this generous and enthusiastic spirit will serve as an example, and that it will spread and contribute to better understanding between States, peoples and individuals. More than a hope, it deserves to be an act of faith in education for peace, of the faith needed to dispel the dark threats looming over the world; a lucid and realistic faith, which will recognize the magnitude of the task of education for peace and the time that it will take, since it involves to a great extent educating people so as to change their mental attitudes and forms of behaviour.

The objectives we have set ourselves cannot be attained without long and patient effort. Let us take our inspiration from Unesco's own history, which will soon have spanned forty years; a span of time that all men and women in the world should see that it is in their vital interest to prolong, in the same way as they desire to prolong their own existence, since it is now more than ever necessary to overcome the dangers threatening us and to establish the foundations of a world which will be a more pleasant place to live in.

ADDRESS BY

MR JEAN KNAPP

*Deputy Director-General
representing
the Director-General
of the
United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization*

Mr President,
Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

FIRST of all, I should like to tell you how sorry the Director-General is that he is unable to be here this evening for the fourth ceremony to award the Unesco Prize for Peace Education. He has been held up abroad by unforeseen commitments and has asked me to represent him.

It is therefore on his behalf that I have the honour and pleasure of welcoming you to Unesco House. I am particularly pleased to see on this platform Mr Luis Echeverría, former President of Mexico. Mr Echeverría is kindly standing in for the President of the Jury, Professor Elise Boulding of the United States of America, who sends her apologies for being unable to be with us today.

Mr President, I should like you to convey to the members of the Jury my warmest thanks for the work they have carried out during the past year, both as the Jury for the Prize and as the International Commission for Peace in the Minds of Men.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Unesco Prize for Peace Education, which was founded in 1980 and awarded for the first time in 1981, aims to promote all forms of action designed to 'construct the defences of peace in the minds of men'. With this in view, every year it rewards a particularly outstanding example of activity that has significantly stirred public opinion and mobilized the conscience of mankind in the cause of peace in

accordance with the spirit of the Constitution of Unesco and the Charter of the United Nations.

Unesco's Constitution points out 'that a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of governments would not be a peace which could secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the peoples or the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind.

Unesco's function has therefore been to promote co-operation among nations, in all fields of intellectual life, among governments and people alike.

Its activities are indissociable from the effort of creation, invention, discovery and research made by intellectual communities the world over. It is up to Unesco, in fact, to create more occasions for communities to make contact and exchange views, more grounds for convergence and more opportunities for them to come together, so as to facilitate mutual understanding between peoples, mutual respect for their cultural heritages and mutual receptivity to everything the others have contributed to mankind's store of wisdom and art.

As Jacques Maritain, that eminent French philosopher and humanist, pointed out at the first plenary meeting of the second session of Unesco's General Conference, of which he was President, '...every people must devote itself to understanding the psychology of others, the way in which their traditions develop, their material and moral needs, their very dignity and their historical vocation; because every people must keep its sight not only on what is best for it but on the commonwealth of the family of nations'.

In consequence, one of Unesco's essential tasks since its very inception has been to make the nations of the world clearly aware of the need for greater solidarity among them and the benefits it would bring. This task is just as relevant today. But the psychological context in which it is being pursued has undergone profound changes. After all, in the aftermath of the last world war it was quite unnecessary to dwell on the horrors that a new world conflict would bring in its train. The memory of the ordeals mankind had just experienced was still very much alive in everyone's minds—and made even more vivid by the two atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Since then, the world has experienced, and is still experiencing, many local and regional conflicts, all of which together have already

caused more casualties than the Second World War and which are dimming the future prospects of many Third World nations. But because they are dispersed and do not consist in a direct confrontation between the great powers, world opinion takes only sporadic interest and does not feel deeply involved in them.

People are therefore insufficiently aware of the tremendous dangers inherent in the arms race now taking place throughout the world, of which local conflicts waged with conventional weapons are only one manifestation and which could at any moment unleash a world war waged with nuclear and thermonuclear weapons. It is only by gauging the full extent of the threats that have been hanging over mankind ever since we began stockpiling weapons capable of annihilating life on earth that public opinion will be able to make the formidable effort necessary to avert those threats by establishing the foundations of a stable peace based on universal freedom, justice, solidarity and prosperity.

Today the Unesco Prize for Peace Education goes to the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), one of the organizations that are doing the most outstanding work in this field and, with noteworthy conviction, imagination and dynamism, have mobilized the conscience of hundreds of thousands of people the world over in the cause of peace and against a thermonuclear holocaust.

This association, which was founded in 1980 by two cardiologists of world repute—one from the United States and the other from the Soviet Union—who had been united by a close bond of friendship since 1960, was born of their conviction that it is the professional duty of doctors to do all in their power to avert the most serious threat to human life and of their common will to strengthen understanding among peoples.

These two men, Professor Bernard Lown, an eminent cardiologist from the Harvard School of Public Health in Boston, and Professor Evgeny Tchazov Director-General of the National Cardiological Research Centre in Moscow, are today Co-Presidents of IPPNW. I am particularly happy to welcome them here this evening and to present them with the Unesco Prize for Peace Education.

The International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War founded by them now has over 105,000 members from the medical profession representing thirty-four national organizations in countries in the East, the West and the Third World. Their purpose is to

use their profession's moral and scientific influence to alert world opinion to the dangers of nuclear weapons.

It is true that many organizations are striving to alert the peoples of the world to these dangers. But, of these, IPPNW has the particular distinction of being an association to which groups of doctors in the Member States of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, as well as other countries, are affiliated; it is also a highly prestigious professional organization that includes among its members a number of top physicians of world renown, and its authority is therefore undisputed.

The members of IPPNW carry out educational activities, transcending divisions that spring from political or ideological differences, because for them the dissemination of medical and scientific information on nuclear war is as much a doctor's responsibility as warning a patient about a bad diet or a heart ailment. The aim is to ensure that doctors, students, political leaders and the general public acquire a better understanding of the consequences that a nuclear disaster would have for any people against which atomic weapons might be used. Since doctors have no medical cure for the consequences of a nuclear war, IPPNW considers that prevention is the only valid policy.

The media have recognized the importance of an association of this kind and help to disseminate IPPNW's message. As an example, I would mention the television programme, prepared by teams of American and Soviet doctors belonging to IPPNW, which was broadcast on Soviet television on 26 June 1982 and later shown by many stations in the United States of America. During that broadcast, American and Soviet doctors and scientists spoke freely to each other and discussed the disastrous consequences of a nuclear war and their own particular responsibility for averting the threat to our own and our children's generation.

In the same year, the association published a book entitled: 'Last Aid: The Medical Dimensions of Nuclear War', which won universal acclaim in the medical and political press.

More recently, the association, in conjunction with the Harvard University Nuclear Psychology Centre, sponsored a pioneer study on American and Soviet children's reactions to the nuclear threat.

Another of its projects is to organize a series of symposia in the United States of America and the USSR, to begin in February 1985, during which Soviet and American doctors will visit the main cities of

both countries to discuss the longterm consequences of a nuclear conflict.

The work carried out by the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War allows us to hope that one day, through the efforts of men and women in all countries and of all cultures spurred on by the example of the members of IPPNW, the threat of nuclear war will finally be lifted from mankind.

Mr President,
Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I now have to honour to present Professor Lown and Professor Tchazov, Co-Presidents of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, with this statuette by the Spanish sculptor Fenosa, a symbol of peace, together with a cheque for \$60,000, being the Unesco Prize for Peace Education.

SPEECH BY

PROFESSOR BERNARD LOWN, M.D.

*Co-President of
International Physicians for the Prevention
of Nuclear War (IPPNW)
Laureate of the Unesco Prize 1984
for Peace Education*

Excellencies
Ladies and Gentlemen,

IT is a signal honour for Academician Tchazov and myself to accept this distinguished award on behalf of our medical colleagues, now numbering more than 100,000, who constitute the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW). We are particularly gratified that we have been selected by a most eminent jury of the International Commission for Peace in the Minds of Men.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization embodies the most noble and yet elusive aspiration of humankind. The aching longing for peace has been intoned prayerfully by people since the very dawn of human existence. Yet in five and a half thousand years of recorded history, less than three centuries have been free of war. No disease, no pestilence, nor plague has claimed as many lives. The advent of the nuclear age poses an entirely unprecedented question, not whether war will exact still more killing, destruction or suffering but whether human beings have a future.

The Nuclear Threat

Physicians first confronted the nuclear age in Hiroshima, where a small uranium bomb of merely 13 kilotons instantly killed more than 100,000 people and injured nearly as many. This low yield bomb was but a primitive precursor of current stockpiles. The two superpowers have now amassed more than 50,000 nuclear weapons of about

15,000 megatons. All the munitions used in World War II, which claimed 50 million lives, were equivalent to only three megatons. The human mind is dazed with incomprehension.

The Medical Consequences

Critical analysis by physicians has consistently indicated that modern medicine has nothing to offer, not even a token benefit in case of nuclear war. Terms like 'disaster' or 'catastrophe' or any other descriptors show the limitation of language in providing a frame of reference for understanding. A recent detailed study by the World Health Organization concluded that in a nuclear war 1.1 billion people would be killed outright. An additional 1.1 billion people would suffer serious injuries and radiation sickness for which medical help would be both unavailable and of no avail.

The real situation may be much worse. Astonishingly, 40 years into the nuclear age scientists have first discovered an extraordinary global atmospheric impact. A so-called 'nuclear winter' would engulf large parts of the globe. Survivors would face extremes of cold, water shortages, lack of food and fuel, raging epidemics, unprecedented psychologic stress—all to be endured in a pall of pervading darkness.

Imminence of the Threat

While no national interest could justify nuclear war, sober appraisal suggests that, if the present course of multiplying megatonnage continues, it will be short of miraculous if we reach the end of the century, a mere 16 years away, without a nuclear catastrophe.

We have now entered a critical period when much of our world is but an instant away from extinction. In fact, the age of nuclear deterrence is drawing to a close, as we enter a period of great instability and uncertainty—the era of the nuclear first strike.

The Price we are already paying

Even if war is prevented, the arms race is exacting enormous economic, psychologic and moral costs. This year world expenditures on

armaments will approach one thousand billion dollars or nearly two million dollars every minute around the clock. This far exceeds global costs of health care. We are bereft of resources to combat hunger, at a time when 40,000 children die daily from starvation. Yet when compared to military expenditures, solution of vital world health problems require but picayune investments. The total cost of eradicating smallpox from this earth, a major public health achievement, equalled what is spent during 150 minutes of the arms race. Providing access to sanitary water, the lack of which accounts for 80 per cent of all sickness, would require but five months of military expenditures. President Eisenhower summarized this tragic impasse poignantly:

‘Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired, signifies in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed. This world in arms is not spending money alone. It is spending the sweat of its labourers, the genius of its scientists, the hopes of its children...’

The Physicians’ Movement

However, all is not bleak and hopeless. A measure of optimism is to be gained from the physicians’ movement. The IPPNW was born a mere four years ago. In this brief time we have persuaded millions of people for the first time to confront the unthinkable reality of nuclear war. We have exposed to public view the litany of horrors resulting from blast, fire, and radiation. We have persuaded many that there can be no useful medical response, that most fatally-injured will never see a health worker, even for the relief of pain before they die. We have demonstrated the sheer deception implicit in civil defense preparations, be they oriented to sheltering or evacuating communities. We have provided persuasive data that nuclear war would constitute the ultimate human and ecologic catastrophe.

While as yet not a single major nuclear weapons system has been dismantled, we have nonetheless had a profound effect on the political process. No longer does one hear about the possibility of keeping nuclear war limited. Nor is there discourse about winning such a confrontation. The subject of civil defence has become a butt for social satire. A major opinion poll in the USA just released provides

extraordinary insight into the public state of mind*:

- 89% believe that there can be no winners in a nuclear conflict, since both adversaries would be completely destroyed;
- 83% are uncertain whether life on earth could continue;
- 84% reject the concept that nuclear weapons need to be built as ‘bargaining chips’;
- 83% believe that limited nuclear war is nonsense, and that any exchange would inevitably turn to be total;
- A most interesting departure from traditional values is that 68% reject the idea that nuclear war is too complex and important an issue and must be left only to the President and the experts.

East-West Physician Co-operation

A unique aspect of the doctors’ movement is the free-flowing dialogue that has been fostered between colleagues in the two contending power blocks. This has been a key objective of IPPNW. Our success stems largely from an insistent avoidance of linkage with problems which have embittered relations between the superpowers. We have refused to be bogged down in debating political differences. We have resisted being sidetracked to other issues no matter how persuasive or morally lofty. Combatting the nuclear threat has been our total and exclusive preoccupation. The enemy is neither capitalism nor communism but these genocidal nuclear weapons. We have aimed to promote a medical and scientific dialogue that rises above the partisanship of nationhood and hews to the commonality of our shared and fragile humanity. For the physician whose role is to affirm life, optimism is a medical tenet. In these perilous times it has become a historic imperative.

* Voter Options On Nuclear Arms Policy. A Briefing Book for the 1984 Elections. The Public Agenda Foundation in collaboration with the Center for Foreign Policy Development, Brown University.

Final Comments

Ours is a tiny planet in a small galaxy at the edge of an incomprehensibly boundless universe. The extinction of our young species will not create the slightest ripple in the massive space-time continuum. Yet, conscience compels another message. We are but transient passengers on this planet earth. It does not belong to us. We are not free to doom generations yet unborn. We are not at liberty to erase humanity's past nor its future. Social systems do not endure for an eternity. Only life can lay claim to uninterrupted continuity. This continuity is sacred. We physicians who shepherd human life from birth to death are aware of the resiliency, creativeness, and courage that human beings possess. We have an abiding faith in the concept that humanity can control what humanity creates. This perception provides optimistic purpose in reversing the direction of humankind's potential tragic destiny.

We are honoured by the award conferred tonight. We pledge our unswerving energies to vindicate your trust.

SPEECH BY
ACADEMICIAN E.I. TCHAZOV

*Co-President of
International Physicians for the Prevention
of Nuclear War (IPPNW)
Laureate of the Unesco Prize 1984
for Peace Education*

Mr Director-General
Ladies and Gentlemen,

IT is with great pleasure that Professor Lown and I accept the 1984 Unesco Prize for Peace Education on behalf of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

The decision to award this Prize to our Association made a great impression on the Soviet doctors who are in favour of the prevention of nuclear war.

This decision is very significant, showing that the prevention of a global catastrophe is high on the agenda of the main international organizations, including Unesco.

I interpret the awarding of this Prize as recognition of the unique role played by our Association 'International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War' in the world of today.

I should like to remind you of its unusual history. Four years ago, six scientists—doctors of medicine from the Soviet Union and the United States—met in Geneva. They came to the unanimous conclusion that they had no right to keep silent at a time when the threat of nuclear war was hanging over hundreds of millions of men and women.

From time immemorial doctors have had a special responsibility for the life and health of human beings. No one who has solemnly taken the Hippocratic oath can forget Hippocrates' words describing what a doctor should be 'Let him be fine and decent of character, worthy and philanthropic.'

The idea of uniting in a single movement people who, by reason of their professional knowledge, are perhaps best aware of the possible

medical and biological consequences of nuclear war soon received the wide support of doctors around the world. The fourth congress of our movement, which was held this summer in Helsinki, was attended by doctors from 54 countries, as against only 11 countries at the first congress. Today over 100,000 people actively participate in our movement! They are divided neither by their political opinions nor by their convictions nor by the colour of their skin. They share a common hatred of nuclear war.

The Constitution of our Association states that its goal is to ensure 'the development and dissemination of knowledge and the undertaking of appropriate activities relevant to the prevention of nuclear war'. That laconic statement gives little idea of the enormous work being done by doctors to inform public opinion about nuclear war and to show up the great many false ideas on the consequences of nuclear war that are unconsciously acquired or consciously cultivated. And we are making our voices heard.

International Physicians tells the peoples the grim truth about the threat posed by the nuclear arms race. The false ideas that are often spread are likely to increase the threat of holocaust, a threat that is poisoning the idea our children have of the future. Furthermore, because of these ideas the resources needed for the fight against poverty, hunger and disease are being diverted. Four hundred and fifty million people suffer regularly from malnutrition in the developing countries. Every minute thirty children die in the world for want of food and inexpensive vaccines. One hundred and twenty million children do not go to school. And this at a time when nearly 800 billion dollars is being sunk annually into the arms race!

No-one, surely, can be more aware than we doctors that nuclear war would be 'the final epidemic', the last catastrophe in the history of the earth. In other words, it would be the end of our civilization and, indeed, the extinction of man as a biological species. The hope that being far from nuclear explosions would mean survival is completely illusory. We have stated frankly that the medical profession will be unable to render the least assistance to the hundreds and hundreds of millions of injured and sick.

The international movement that Unesco has honoured with its Prize is an alloy of national doctors' organizations of equal legal standing. Our Soviet Committee, 'Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War', is carrying out valuable work in research and in alerting the general public by encouraging Soviet doctors engaged in

anti-militaristic activities to pool their efforts. We have collected over a thousand signatures in our country supporting the appeal by doctors against the nuclear arms race that was adopted by the Third International Congress held in Amsterdam.

Soviet doctors actively support all the decisions made by the international movement. Its programme—its ‘prescription for treatment’—provides for measures whereby the nuclear threat would be immediately removed and international tension defused by pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the freezing of nuclear weapons stocks followed by their reduction and elimination, and, lastly, the complete cessation of all nuclear weapons testing.

Four centuries ago the English poet John Donne wrote:

‘Any man’s death diminishes me,
Because I am involved in Mankind,
And therefore never send to know
For whom the bell tolls:
It tolls for thee’.

We doctors belong to the human race, and we must not allow the bell to toll for a single death on our planet, for a single people fallen victim to nuclear weapons.

We believe in human reason!

Thank you for your attention.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE WORK OF IPPNW AND LIST OF AFFILIATED PHYSICIANS GROUPS

INTERNATIONAL PHYSICIANS
FOR THE PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR, INC.

225 Longwood Avenue
Boston MA. 02115
USA
Telephone: (617) 738-9404
telex: 4430017

Introduction: Nuclear Threat, Medical Response

International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War is a federation of 34 national medical organizations dedicated to mobilizing the influence of the profession against the threat of nuclear weapons. That threat is greater today than ever, for many reasons. Among them:

- The destructive power of the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union now exceeds 10,000 megatons. A one-megaton blast over a major city would kill almost a million people outright; a full nuclear exchange would endanger all human existence.
- Because of the transition from manned bombers to intercontinental missiles to short-range missiles, the time available to react to a perceived attack has been reduced from hours to half-hours to minutes. This shrinkage of response-time increases the risks of miscalculation and mechanical failure.
- Modern weapons are so numerous, accurate, and destructive that an attacker can eliminate most of the communication network of his enemy. By the 'logic' of deterrence, these capabilities compel each side to rely more on automated and decentralized response systems. The opportunity for the exercise of human judgment and prudence is thereby reduced.

- The development of small, mobile, easily-concealed attack missiles makes verification of an enemy's arsenal extremely troublesome. Without reliable verification systems, agreements to limit and reduce strategic weaponry will be difficult to achieve.

- Between the government of the United States and the government of the Soviet Union there is an atmosphere of suspicion and hostility which worsens the dangers posed by all the technological trends.

In light of these developments, scores of organizations have dedicated themselves to reducing the risk of nuclear war. IPPNW, while sharing some common objectives and characteristics, is distinct in a number of ways.

- It is an international organization, with participation from affiliates in NATO, Warsaw Pact, and neutral countries.

- It is a professional organization, and speaks with authority and influence on the medical dimensions of nuclear weapons. Its participants include some of the world's most distinguished physicians.

- It is an organization unusually successful in the degree to which Soviets and Americans cooperate and communicate with each other.

What follows is a summary of the history of IPPNW and of the programmes which it conducts.

Early History

In 1960, two cardiologists— Bernard Lown of the Harvard School of Public Health and Evgeny Tchazov of the USSR Cardiological Institute— met for the first time. They shared a professional research interest in the causes of cardiac sudden death and a more general interest in Soviet-American communications. Soon they developed a friendship and became frequent correspondents, often sharing their anxieties about the potential for nuclear war.

After discussions with two other Harvard professors, Drs James Muller and Herbert Abrams, Lown wrote to Tchazov in 1979 with a proposal to create an international physicians movement against the nuclear arms race. The proposal reasoned that, regardless of nationality, doctors owe a professional duty to address the greatest threat to human life, and that a global movement of physicians would be particularly effective in alerting the public and persuading world leaders. Dr Tchazov's reply was encouraging, and in December 1980,

in Geneva, American physicians (Lown, Muller and Dr Eric Chivian) met with Soviet physicians (Tchazov, Dr Leonid Ilyin, and Dr Mikhail Kuzin¹) to lay the foundation for what is now IPPNW. They agreed on five principles to guide the organization: *first*, that IPPNW would restrict its focus to nuclear war; *second*, that through IPPNW, physicians would work to prevent nuclear war as a consequence of their professional commitments to protect life and preserve health; *third*, that IPPNW would involve physicians from both East and West; *fourth*, that the same information about nuclear war would be circulated widely to the public and leaders of both sides; *fifth*, that although IPPNW might advocate certain steps to prevent nuclear war, it would not directly support or attack the positions of either East or West.

Soon after, a small group of US physicians began the work of transforming the concept of IPPNW into an organizational reality. Besides Lown, Muller, Abrams, and Chivian, Dr David Greer, Dean of Brown University Medical School, and Dr John Pastore, professor at Tufts University, played important roles.

Their initial assignment was organizing the First International Congress of IPPNW. The Congress, which was held near Washington in March 1981, attracted some seventy doctors from twelve countries. Public lectures on the medical aspects of nuclear war were followed by working group sessions which developed new materials on topics such as the role of physicians in the post-attack period and the social, economic, and psychological costs of the nuclear arms race.

In the eyes of the assembled world press, the dramatic news from the First Congress was the presence of the Soviet delegation. When Soviet doctors joined their American and European colleagues in calling upon Presidents Reagan and Brezhnev to preclude the use of nuclear weapons 'in any form or on any scale', the Congress achieved a major goal of the IPPNW founders—demonstrating to the world that American and Soviet physicians could cooperate on the gravest public health question of the time. This fact was underscored by the

1. Dr Ilyin is Chairman of the USSR Committee on Radiation Protection; Dr Kuzin is Director of the Institute of Surgery of the Soviet Academy; Dr Chivian is a psychiatrist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Harvard Medical School.

widespread, apolitical coverage given the Congress by Soviet press and television, answering the lingering question of whether the Soviet government would ever tolerate a broadbased dissemination of information about nuclear war.

Soon after the First Congress, the American Medical Association, after reviewing material submitted by IPPNW and its US affiliate, Physicians for Social Responsibility, passed a resolution which recognized the professional obligation of doctors to educate their patients on the medical effects of nuclear war. The basic premise of IPPNW's founders had entered the mainstream.

Growth and Development

IPPNW grew rapidly. The Second International Congress (United Kingdom, 1982) brought together more than twice the number of delegates as the First Congress. And the Third Congress (Netherlands, 1983) was larger still, involving more than 300 physicians from 43 countries. The numbers were matched by an expanding influence: by the time of the Third Congress, IPPNW was attracting messages of greeting and support from the Secretary General of the United Nations, from Pope John Paul II, and from numerous heads of state, including Presidents Reagan and Andropov.

But perhaps the most important event of the Third Congress was the first meeting of IPPNW's new governing body, the International Council. Previously, a Board of Directors of American physicians had set policy, with the consensus support of Congress delegates. The rapid growth of affiliate membership called for an explicitly international form of governance. A constitution was written and ratified, and a new structure established: councillors representing the 30 national affiliates convened in the Netherlands as the ultimate authorities of IPPNW. The Council elected co-presidents from the US and the USSR (Drs Lown and Tchazov); vice-presidents from Norway, Japan, Hungary and Finland; and a secretary and treasurer.

By the time of the Fourth Congress (Helsinki, June 1984) IPPNW had grown to a federation representing more than 105,000 physicians. Formal affiliation had been established in 34 nations. Groups were forming in 20 others.

IPPNW has encouraged its affiliates to develop policies and programmes that may be exclusively national in focus. As a global

federation however, IPPNW itself has taken only broad positions with worldwide applications. Thus, IPPNW has called for: a mutual, verifiable freeze on the development and deployment of all nuclear weapons systems; an explicit declaration of no-first-use by the nuclear powers; independent initiatives to spur nuclear disarmament; and a recognition by governments of the 'illusory nature' of civil defense plans for nuclear war.

Educational Activities

Physicians are educators both by training and inclination, and the dissemination of medical and scientific information about nuclear war is as much a doctor's responsibility as warning a patient about improper diet or impending heart disease. IPPNW seeks to educate an international constituency which includes medical professionals, government and military leaders, diplomats, journalists, and the general public. IPPNW educational programs reflect the organization's medical focus and multinational identity, often serving a dual purpose by advancing understanding of nuclear war and demonstrating the benefits of East-West co-operation.

In June 1982, for example, IPPNW officers suggested to the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Anatoly Dobrynin, that three American physicians and three Russian physicians take part in a televised roundtable discussion on the medical aspects of nuclear war. A one-hour show was produced in the Moscow studios of Soviet National Television, and then broadcast throughout the USSR, unedited, on two separate occasions. More than 100 million Soviet citizens viewed the program, which included a frank discussion of medical treatment following a nuclear war, of civil defense, and of accidental nuclear war. A US broadcast followed in October, when the Public Broadcasting Service aired a translated version. The programme—not to mention the press coverage it generated—was a signal event in Soviet-American relations.

Later that year, IPPNW released *Last Aid: The Medical Dimensions of Nuclear War* (W.H. Freeman, New York). Based on the working papers of the First Congress, the book brought together essays by American, Soviet, British, and Japanese medical experts. *Last Aid* has reached a wide audience, and has been selected as a course text in many universities and medical schools. Critical re-

views, in both the medical and general press, have been almost entirely positive¹.

More recently, IPPNW and the Center for Nuclear Psychology at Harvard University have been co-sponsoring a pioneering study of American and Soviet children's responses to the threat of nuclear war. The initial results of the study, including videotaped interviews with Soviet children, received extensive US and international press coverage. Studies of the effects of the nuclear threat upon the youth of many nations around the world are currently being conducted by several IPPNW physicians.

Educational materials are important for the support of the national affiliates. IPPNW supplies them with the summary proceedings of the four congresses, a variety of medical papers, and a semi-annual newsletter, the *IPPNW Report*. Recently IPPNW has published original research papers on the biospheric consequences of nuclear war (nuclear winter), the risks of an unintended nuclear war begun by computer malfunction, and an investigation of expenditures on the arms race and public health.

In its meeting in June 1984 the International Council established a special research fund for a multidisciplinary, multinational investigation of the medical dimensions of nuclear weapons.

The best educational devices at IPPNW's command may be the physicians themselves. IPPNW doctors speak at medical symposia and public meetings throughout the world, and have served as expert advisors to governments and international agencies seeking information on nuclear weapons. They have testified before national legislatures, the United Nations, and various professional bodies, and were instrumental in the publication of a study of the medical effects of nuclear war by the World Health Organization.

Perhaps the most promising activity on IPPNW's schedule will be a series of symposia in the United States and the Soviet Union, beginning in February 1985. A panel consisting of equal numbers of American and Soviet physicians will tour major cities in both countries discussing the direct and long-term consequences of nuclear conflict.

1. From the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine* (UK): 'This is a book that should be read by every member of the profession to ensure that they are acquainted with the hard facts of nuclear life, and it should be made compulsory reading for leaders of governments.'

Staffing and Finances

Although IPPNW has quadrupled the numbers of affiliated physicians and national groups in the three years of its existence, it maintains a relatively small staff. Seven full-time employees at IPPNW's central office in Boston support programmes in administration and planning, education, international organizing, East-West exchanges, and fundraising and donor relations. A European liaison office operates from London. Staff members report to an Executive Director, who in turn reports to an Executive Committee elected by the International Council.

Funding for IPPNW has come from foundation grants (40%), direct-mail solicitations (25%), affiliate dues (20%), and contributions from individuals (15%)¹.

This year's fundraising plans call for an expansion of direct-mail, especially in Europe, and for the development of a corps of individual donors interested in maintaining an active relationship with the organization and its cause.

Current Emphases

While IPPNW's agenda continues to include broad commitments to international outreach, the stimulation of public action on behalf of nuclear disarmament, and the sponsorship of medical research on nuclear war, several areas of emphasis have been defined. These include:

The Second US/USSR Telecast. Hodding Carter, of PBS' 'Inside Story', has reached basic agreement with Soviet officials for a one-hour programme, taped simultaneously in Washington and Moscow, that will feature Russian and American doctors discussing nuclear war and responding to questions of studio audiences. The entire programme would then be broadcast in both countries.

Affiliate Development. Staff members and volunteer physicians will be lending time and expertise to strengthen national groups in

1. A common misperception is that IPPNW is supported by the dues of individual physician members. In fact, IPPNW's only members are organizations, not people. Affiliates render modest annual contributions, adjusted to the size and resources of the particular group.

Europe and in regions where nuclear weapons might be developed for the first time (Middle East, India, Pakistan, South America).

Children's Study. IPPNW psychiatrists will continue their unique examination of the influence of the nuclear threat on the assumptions and attitudes of youth in the Soviet Union, the United States, and Europe.

The Fifth Congress. The next international congress of IPPNW will be in Budapest in June 1985.

The Future. IPPNW's development reflects growing awareness throughout the world of the risk of nuclear war and the increasing sensitivity of physicians to their responsibilities as healers and caretakers. But within IPPNW there is clear recognition that not a single nuclear weapon has yet been dismantled for peaceful purposes, and that the world is in greater peril now than ever before. For this reason, we remain committed to motivating all men and women of good sense to seek the eradication of nuclear arms. With the continued help of sympathetic individuals and organizations, and with the continued participation of tens of thousands of physicians throughout the world, IPPNW can fulfill the promise of its name.

Affiliated National Physicians Groups

- Argentina* *Argentine Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War*
(*Movimiento Medico Argentino por la Prevención de la Guerra Nuclear*)
- Australia* *Medical Association for the Prevention of War, Australian Branch*
- Austria* *Austrian Physicians Against Nuclear War*
(*Österreichische Ärzte gegen den Atomkrieg*)
- Belgium* *Medical Association for the Prevention of Nuclear War*
(*Association Medicale pour la Prevention de la Guerre Nucleaire*)

Medical Workshop against Nuclear Weapons
(*Medische Werkgroep tegen Atoomwapens*)
- Bulgaria* *National Committee of Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War*
- Canada* *Physicians for Social Responsibility, Canada*
- Chile* *Chilean Society of Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War*
(*Sociedad Chilena de Medicos para la Prevención de la Guerra Nuclear*)
- Cuba* *Cuban Committee of Physicians Against Nuclear War*
(*Comite Cubano de Medicos Contra la Guerra Nuclear*)
- Czechoslovakia* *Czechoslovakian Committee of IPPNW*
(*Ceskoslovensky Vybor Hnuti Lekarů Za Odvraceni Jaderne Valky*)
- Denmark* *Danish Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War*
(*Danske Laeger mod Kernevapen*)
- Federal Republic of Germany* *Federal Republic of Germany Section of IPPNW*
(*Sektion Bundesrepublik Deutschland der IPPNW*)

<i>Finland</i>	<i>Physicians for Social Responsibility, Finland (Laakarit Sosiaalinen Vastuu Ry) Finnish Committee, Physicians against Nuclear War (Laakarit Ydinsotaa Vastaan - Toimikunta)</i>
<i>German Democratic Republic</i>	<i>German Democratic Republic Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (Komitee 'Ärzte der DDR zur Verhütung eines Nuklearkrieges')</i>
<i>Greece</i>	<i>Greek Medical Association Against Nuclear and Biochemical Weapons</i>
<i>Hungary</i>	<i>Hungarian Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War</i>
<i>Iceland</i>	<i>Icelandic Physicians Against Nuclear War (Samtök Laekna Gegn Kjarnorkuva)</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Irish Medical Campaign for the Prevention of Nuclear War</i>
<i>Israel</i>	<i>Israel Association of Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (Igud Rofim Le Meniat Milchamah Garinit)</i>
<i>Italy</i>	<i>Italian Medical Association for the Prevention of Nuclear War (Associazione Italiana Medicina per la Prevenzione della Guerra Nucleare)</i>
<i>Japan</i>	<i>Japanese Physicians Against Nuclear War</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Medical Resistance to Nuclear Arms (Resistance Medicale aux Armes Nucléaires)</i>
<i>Mexico</i>	<i>Mexican Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (Medicos Mexicanos para la Prevención de la Guerra Nuclear)</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>Dutch Medical Association for Peace Research (Nederlandse Vereniging Voor Medische Polemologie)</i>
<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>IPPNW, New Zealand Branch</i>

<i>Norway</i>	<i>Norwegian Physicians against Nuclear War (Norske Leger mot Atomkrig)</i>
<i>Philippines</i>	<i>Medical Action Group, Inc.</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Association of Portuguese Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (Associação dos Medicos Portugueses para Prevenção da Guerra Nuclear)</i>
<i>Romania</i>	<i>IPPNW, Romania</i>
<i>Spain</i>	<i>International Association of Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (Sección Española de la Asociación Internacional de Medicos para la Prevención de la Guerra Nuclear)</i>
<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Swedish Physicians against Nuclear Weapons (Svenska Lakara mot Karnvapen)</i>
<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>Physicians for Social Responsibility, Switzerland (Ärzte für Soziale Verantwortung, Schweiz)</i>
<i>USSR</i>	<i>Soviet Committee of Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War</i>
<i>UK</i>	<i>Medical Association for the Prevention of War Medical Campaign Against Nuclear Weapons</i>
<i>USA</i>	<i>Physicians for Social Responsibility, USA</i>

Nations with Affiliates in Formation

<i>Bangladesh</i>	<i>Kenya</i>
<i>Brazil</i>	<i>Malaysia</i>
<i>Colombia</i>	<i>Mauritius</i>
<i>Costa Rica</i>	<i>Nigeria</i>
<i>Egypt</i>	<i>Pakistan</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Panama</i>
<i>Hongkong</i>	<i>Poland</i>
<i>India</i>	<i>Venezuela</i>
<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Yugoslavia</i>
<i>Jamaica</i>	<i>Zambia</i>

APPENDICES

General Rules Governing the Unesco Prize for Peace Education¹

Article 1 - Aim

The aim of the Unesco Prize for Peace Education is to promote all forms of action designed to 'construct the defences of peace in the minds of men' by rewarding a particularly outstanding example of activity designed to alert public opinion and mobilize the conscience of mankind in the cause of peace, in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Charter.

Article 2 - Prize

- (a) The Prize, which shall not be divided save in exceptional circumstances, shall be awarded to an individual, a group of individuals or an organization.
- (b) The Prize shall be awarded annually.
- (c) The Prize shall be worth approximately \$60,000, the exact amount to be decided each year on the basis of the interest accruing from the fund.
- (d) A Prize not awarded in any given year may be awarded the following year to a second laureate.
- (e) The Prize shall be awarded for an indeterminate duration. Should Unesco decide to cease awarding the Prize, the balance of the fund shall be returned to the Foundation.

Article 3 - Fund

The sum of US \$1 million donated by the Japan Shipbuilding Industry Foundation has been placed in a Unesco special account and only the annual interest shall be used to finance the Prize and the activities of the Jury responsible for awarding it.

1. Adopted by the Executive Board of Unesco at its 110th session (September-October 1980).

Article 4 - Designation of laureates

The laureates shall be designated by the Director-General of Unesco on the basis of proposals submitted by an international jury.

Article 5 - Jury

The Jury shall consist of nine personalities from different regions of the world chosen from the participants or guests at the Peace Forum held in 1979, or other meetings or events devoted to peace organized by Unesco, or from representatives of the major information networks and specialists in peace education.

The members of the Jury, who shall be appointed by the Director-General for a period of three years, shall serve as the International Commission for Peace in the Minds of Men; the Commission may undertake any other form of activity in the way of study, research and the promotion of public awareness within the field of peace education as defined in Article 1 of the present rules.

Article 6 - Criteria for the awarding of the Prize

- (a) The laureate shall not be subject to any kind of discrimination on the grounds of nationality, religion, race, sex or age. He shall have distinguished himself through outstanding and internationally recognized action extending over several years in the fields of:
 - the mobilization of consciences in the cause of peace;
 - the implementation, at international or regional level, of programmes of activity designed to strengthen peace education by enlisting the support of public opinion;
 - the launching of important activities contributing to the strengthening of peace;
 - educational action to promote human rights and international understanding;
 - the promotion of public awareness of the problems of peace through the media and other effective channels;
 - any other activity recognized as essential to the construction of the defences of peace in the minds of men.
- (b) The laureate shall be chosen for activities carried out in accordance with the spirit of Unesco and the United Nations Charter.

Article 7 - Nomination of candidates

- (a) Member States of Unesco, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations granted consultative status with Unesco and persons whom the Director-General deems qualified in the field of peace may nominate an individual, a group of individuals, or an organization considered to merit the distinction of this Prize by virtue of their activities.
- (b) The closing date for the submission of nominations shall be fixed by the Director-General each year.

Article 8 - Selection of the laureate and date for the awarding of the Prize

The Jury shall meet during the three months following the closing date for the submission of nominations to make its recommendations to the Director-General concerning the selection of the laureate for that year. The date for the awarding of the Prize shall be fixed by the Director-General in consultation with the laureate during the year in question.

Article 9 - Official ceremony

A prize-giving ceremony shall be organized. The address delivered by the laureate on that occasion shall be published by Unesco.

LIST OF MEMBERS
of the
International Commission for
Peace in the Minds of Men

Mrs Estefania Aldaba-Lim (Philippines)
Former Minister of Social Affairs
Former Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations for
the International Year of the Child
Former member of the Executive Board of Unesco

Mrs Badria Al-Awadi (Kuwait)
Rapporteur of the Commission
Professor
Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of Kuwait

Mrs Elise-Marie Boulding (United States of America)
President of the Commission
Sociologist and educator
Chairman of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Mr Luis Echeverría Álvarez (Mexico)
President of the Centre for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World
Former Permanent Delegate of Mexico to Unesco and member of the
Executive Board of Unesco
Former President of the United States of Mexico

Mrs Sida Marjanovic (Yugoslavia)
Professor and journalist
Former Chairman of the Co-ordination Council for Science and
Technology of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Former member of the Executive Board of Unesco

Mr Olusegun Obasanjo (Nigeria)
Former Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-
Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

Mr Joaquín Ruiz Giménez (Spain)
Barrister and professor
Former Minister of National Education
Former Ambassador of Spain to the Holy See
Mediator

Mr Yoshikazu Sakamoto (Japan)
Professor of Law
University of Tokyo

Mr Léopold Sédar Senghor (Senegal)
Vice-President of the Commission
Professor, poet and journalist
Former President of the Republic of Senegal
Member of the Académie Française