

## News

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## Final Report

### of the Proceedings of the Meeting of Scientists

#### “Science between War and Peace”,

which took place on June 24 and 25, 1983  
in the framework of the World Assembly  
for Peace and Life against Nuclear War

The meeting of the scientists came to the following conclusions:

1. The participating scientists from the most varied branches of science of 49 countries and partisans of different political opinions and religious beliefs declare that it is the most important task of scientists all over the world to joint forces and prevent the use of weapons of mass destruction — the final catastrophe of the whole human civilization — and to participate in the peace campaign for nuclear freeze and UN world disarmament campaign.

2. A new extreme danger of outbreak of a nuclear war could be created by the planned installation of a new generation of American medium range missiles, extremely through a possible failure of electronic systems.

3. It has been proved by the most varied branches of science that nuclear war would mean, in its unavoidable consequences, the end of humanity, the end of nature, the end of all life on this planet. — Therefore, the scientists consider the militarist idea, that one of the parties could emerge victorious from a nuclear war, entirely erroneous. They consider it equally erroneous and absurd to believe in the possibility of a limited nuclear war. — Therefore, they appeal to the Governments of the countries owning nuclear weapons to respect scientific conclusions about the threat to mankind by nuclear war and to do everything to ensure that nuclear energy be used only for peaceful purpose, for the welfare of humanity. They declare that the real role of science and scientists is to construct and not to destroy.

4. They recommend the Governments of states to increase the role of International Law and accede to the resolution of the UNO

General Assembly declaring that the state which would be the first to use nuclear weapons in “preventive”, or “defensive” actions would commit the gravest crime against humanity, which could not be justified by any means. They recommended all the governments to accede to the international treaties prohibiting chemical and bacteriological weapons and to reduce the enormous mortal stocks of military chemicals.

5. They point out that the new phase of development in armaments with its growth of the military industrial complex and the role of militarism in the national and foreign policies increases the mistrust among nations, particularly between the states with different social systems, and threatens international stability. They appeal to the highest representatives, Governments and Parliaments of the states owning nuclear weapons to reduce the danger of the origin of a nuclear conflict by international negotiations for the limitation of nuclear armaments and gradual disarmament on the basis of the principle of equal security. In particular, the plans for new strategic nuclear weapons as well as the preparations for the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Western Europe are creating such universal danger as has not existed ever before.

6. They consider the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence of the states with different social systems to be the most urgent global problem of mankind. The arms race drains away enormous economic values and human efforts, thus postponing definitely the possibility for a solution of these problems arising for mankind and having utmost urgency on the behalf of the Third World. Only in peace is it possible to solve other urgent global problems, such as mass poverty, illiteracy, and disease, preservation of healthy environment for mutually interrelated forms of life on Earth, ensuring food and the necessary resources for mankind and the solution of problems connected with the cultural, economic, scientific and technological development of society. The struggle for peace is

closely connected with the struggle for democracy and human right. In this respect the right of the individual, nations and states to live in peace must be considered the most outstanding fundamental human right.

The struggle for peace is also closely connected with the struggle for social progress, economic and social requirements of the working people of the whole world, and the struggle for the right of development and the new international economic order, as well as the struggle for national liberation.

7. Therefore, they recommend that the partisans of the most varied concepts and theories of peace concentrate fully their attention on what connects the partisans of peace the world over — the endeavour to avert the danger of nuclear war and as a priority measure immediately freeze all nuclear armaments as a step to achievement of general disarmament.

8. They propose the organization of a World Congress of Scientists against War and Armament.

9. They propose the creation of national Committees of Scientists for Peace, which will fight together with natural and social scientists against war.

10. They appeal to the moral responsibility of all scientists of the world to engage in the

struggle for peace and against the danger of nuclear war, the responsibility arising from the relation of the scientist to life and mankind, and request them to guide and educate also the coming young generation of scientists to this responsibility. Scientists can make valuable contributions to making people understand better the hazards and the potential consequences of the arms race, particularly its nuclear part.

11. They consider it of vital importance to develop wide international cooperation in investigations necessary to secure peace and prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war. They recommend that UNESCO and all international scientific associations of the most varied branches of science put on the agenda of their world congresses, symposia and conferences — if they have not yet done so — the research of the problem, by the solution of which science could contribute to the development of peaceful coexistence.

12. They address their urgent appeal to the scientists all over the world to work actively in their countries and on international level in favour of the détente, peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, against the threat of nuclear war and for the protection of life wherever and whenever it may be threatened.