1. Appeal to Electors in France and Germany in the Coming Elections

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, assembled at Washington for its Forth Biennial Congress, addresses an appeal to the electors of France and Germany to have in mind the grave responsibility laid upon them in the coming elections. The League is convinced that only by the triumph in both these countries of the sincerely democratic and progressive elements can their political and economic relations be harmonized and a European crisis averted. There is an urgent need of an international policy based on mutual understanding and cooperation.

II. Compulsory Jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice

This Congress recommends National Sections to work in their own countries to induce their respective Governments to sign the optional protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice, thereby undertaking to submit to judicial decision legal disputes with other nations signing the protocol.

III International Conference for the Outlawry of War

This Congress is of the opinion that as long as war is recognized as a legitimate method of settling international disputes it will be impossible to obtain a lasting peace. Therefore we call upon each National Section to urge its own Government to initiate, or to cooperate with other Governments in calling an International Conference for the purpose of declaring war illegal and setting up machinery to provide other methods of resolving international disputes.

VI. Conference for the Limitation of Armament to be called by the President of the United States

Believing that work towards disarmament in different countries should not wait until general disarmament can be realized, though general disarmament is our goal, we welcome with profound satisfaction the suggestion of the President of the United States in regard to the calling of an International Conference to deal with limitation of armaments and the codification of international law.
V  Chemical Warfare

Since the methods of warfare by armies and navies and aeroplanes are becoming obsolete, and their abolition would afford no real protection against the horrors of war unless new methods - chemical and electrical - are also abolished, and since our opposition to war includes opposition to all methods of waging war, we urge our Sections to appoint committees to investigate the development of chemical warfare and its special dangers and to organize opposition thereto, both for the sake of ending it and as a means of educating the masses as to the real character of war in general.

VI. International Good-Will Day

The Women's' International League endorses the proposal of the World Conference on Education which met in San Francisco in 1923 for the observation of an annual International Good-Will Day, and asks the various National Sections to consider how they can promote appropriate celebration of this day in the schools and elsewhere in their respective countries.

VII. Higher Education and Peace

We urge that the Universities, Colleges, and University Extension Courses of the world establish special Departments and Chairs for International Relations and World Peace, in addition to and apart from the existing courses in international law.

VIII. Enlargement and Amendment of the League of Nations

Resolved, That the Women's International League shall apply to Germany, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, and the United States of America as important States yet outside the League of Nations, urging them to earnestly to declare that they are ready to join the League on condition that the Covenant be so amended that the League may become a more satisfactory instrument of Good-will, Justice and Democracy.

IX. Draft Treaties of Mutual Assistance

This Congress is of opinion that the Draft Treaties of Mutual Assistance presented to the Assembly of the League of Nations, and referred by it to the respective Governments for consideration, would increase the difficulties which already stand in the way of American membership in the League, and should be rejected for the following reasons among others:

1. A general Treaty cannot provide any effective military protection and will in practice be broken up into Partial Treaties.

2. Partial Military Treaties are injurious to the solidarity of the League of Nations, and reintroduces the worst features of the Balance of Power.
3. It is most improbable that the Treaties would result in any substantial reduction of armaments, and they might actually in some cases increase armaments.

4. It is impossible to define "aggression" in any way that will be satisfactory in practice, still less to define what is "aggressive policy" or "menace of aggression."

5. Any Partial Treaties of the kind contemplated would concentrate the attention of the Council of the League of Nations on force - the organization of force and the danger of force - instead of upon conciliation and justice; they would deprive the judgments of the League even of the measure of impartiality they now possess.

X. The Churches and War

The Congress deplores the passive assistance that the Churches have given to war in the past, and recognizes with joy symptoms of a changing attitude. It expresses the hope that in the future the Churches will oppose all war.

XI. Protection of National Minorities

Resolved:

1. That the Fourth Biennial Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom asks the League of Nations to Organize a special Permanent Commission on National Minorities.

2. That the minority Treaties be amended in favor of the National Minorities, and that the Treaties so amended be enforced at least in all countries which are members of the League of Nations.