1. **Alternatives to Violence in Political Settlements**

At this fourteenth Triennial Congress at Stockholm, 27-31 July 1959, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which since its inception has urged upon nations the non-violent settlement of political disputes, wishes to remind the 82 nations which comprise the United Nations that the Charter of the United Nations explicitly binds them not to resort to force in setting differences.

Recognizing that all international disputes, not promptly and peacefully settled, may threaten the world's security and survival, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom urges all nations to accept their obligations to negotiate their differences in a spirit of reconciliation and with the sincere desire to find solutions which are mutually advantageous to all parties.

When direct negotiations fail we urge that new negotiations be conducted within the framework of the United Nations, since international disputes which threaten the world's peace must be considered the world's business.

Disputes which are legal in nature should be submitted to the International Court of Justice without reservations. Non-legal political disputes should be submitted to the appropriate organs of the UN. All nations should agree to abide by the decisions of the United Nations.

The WILPF urges that the United Nations present machinery for political settlement be used to the full, and that it be strengthened wherever necessary to make it a universally acceptable and reliable alternative to the use of violence.

2. **Disarmament**

Recent developments in this field of nuclear, bacteriological and chemical warfare confirm the conviction held by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom ever since its inception in 1915 that only total and universal disarmament can free the world from war.

While appreciating that such progress as is being made toward the banning of nuclear weapons is a significant step towards easing existing tensions, it will not eliminate the threat of war.
The Fourteenth Triennial Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in its session at Stockholm, 27-31 July 1959, therefore urges the next General Assembly of the United Nations to consider disarmament as its most pressing task. Now is the time for governments to prove that at the moment when man is engaged in exploring outer space, they must put their best efforts and energy into organizing a civilized society on their own planet.


And, for that purpose, requests that this subject be put on the Agenda of the UN General Assembly in September 1959,

And that full time be allowed for its thorough discussion.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which has been advocating this step ever since 1950, it convinced that at a time when new and constructive negotiations for Disarmament within the United Nations has become imperative, further exclusion of the People's Republic of China from cooperation with the United Nations might be disastrous.

Only if the People's Republic of China participates in such negotiations on the basis of full equality can a just and stable world peace be built.

4. Internationalization of Antarctica

Observing that during the period of the International Geophysical Year, twelve nations have had teams of scientific workers stationed in various areas of Antarctica and being assured that these have lived and worked in friendship and that there has been cooperation and collaboration between them in their fields of research and a free interchange of knowledge gained during their investigations;

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom meeting in the Fourteenth Triennial Congress at Stockholm in July 1959, would stress that these circumstances create a favorable climate for discussion on the future of Antarctica;

And urges that the question of the internationalization of Antarctica should be the subject of an enquiry of the internationalization of Antarctica should be the subject of an enquiry by UNO, as already proposed by the New Zealand Government, and as an initial step towards this end a conference of those countries having bases in Antarctica and/or claiming territorial rights in these regions should be called by UNO.
5. **Statelessness**

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom meeting at its Fourteenth Triennial Congress at Stockholm in July 1959, asks all Sections to press upon their Governments the need to support the Secretary General of the United Nations in reconvening at an early date the Conference of Plenipotentiaries to draw up a Convention on the Reduction of Future Statelessness.

6. **Germany**

The Executive Committee of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom meeting in Stockholm, August 1-3, 1959 believes that in order to obtain a stable settlement in Europe it is imperative that a broad neutral zone be established through the Continent, guaranteed by the great powers, and the United Nations.

As a first step we recommend a de-nuclearised zone, followed by a gradual elimination of all military forces. When a wide demilitarized zone has been established the reunion of Germany could and should be accomplished by negotiations between East and West Germany under United Nations auspices.

We consider it essential that this development should be accomplished in as short a time as possible and that it be regarded as a step towards total and universal disarmament. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom hopes that the Summit Conference will deal with the question in this sense.

7. **Scholarship Fund for Work at International HQ**

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, meeting in Congress at Stockholm, July 1959, resolves that a Scholarship Fund for university students wishing to take part in international work (e.g., at WILPF Headquarters in Geneva) be established.