1. The People's Republic of China

Convinced that the seating of the People's Republic of China at the United Nations must be accomplished before an agreement on universal disarmament will be possible, and believing that the status of Taiwan must simultaneously be resolved, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at its Fifteenth Triennial Congress meeting in San Francisco (Asilomar, California) July 8-13, 1962, urges:

1) That Taiwan be neutralized under the United Nations, and military supports be withdrawn from the National Republic of China

2) That, at the same time, all individuals be allowed to choose whether they will remain on Taiwan, return to China or go elsewhere and

3) That appropriate United Nations action be taken to provide a means for the continuing neutralization of Taiwan and for self-determination for the Taiwanese people guaranteeing that their decision is implemented.

These measures would remove the present objections to accepting the credentials of the People's Republic of China, which should be immediately seated at the United Nations.

2 Vietnam

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom meeting in its Fifteenth Triennial Congress at San Francisco (Asilomar, California), July 8-13, 1962, views with concern the failure to reach a peaceful solution in Vietnam. The destructive warfare now going on, with the involvement of outside forces, may develop into global war.

To facilitate progress toward a peaceful settlement, we urge that the military assistance to both sides be withdrawn and that U Thant, Acting Secretary General of the United Nations, be requested to establish a United Nations presence in North and South Vietnam, to explore the basis for a cease-fire and for fruitful negotiation.

3. The Middle East

In view of the series of crises which have taken place in the Middle East, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at its Fifteenth Triennial Congress, meeting in San Francisco (Asilomar, California), July 8-13, 1962, urges the
vision of the United nation. The funds now being spent for arms could then be used for the urgently needed economic development of the region.

4. Algeria

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at its Fifteenth Triennial Congress, meeting in San Francisco (Asilomar, California), July 8-13, 1962, has received with relief news of the independence of Algeria, achieved at such heavy cost. We hope the proclamation establishing independence will put an end to the action of the Secret Army Organization. We deplore the renewal of violence which has already sacrificed so many human lives. We earnestly hope that the discipline and the wisdom shown by the Algerians since the Evian Agreement will enable them to achieve cooperation among all conflicting factions in the near future.

5. Consideration of Africa as a Denuclearized Zone

In support of the United Nations resolution A/res/1652 on this subject, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at its Fifteenth Triennial Congress, meeting in San Francisco (Asilomar, California), July 8-13, 1962 recommends to all Sections that they urge their Governments to support the nations of Africa in the effort to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons.

6. Cuba

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at its Fifteenth Triennial Congress, meeting in San Francisco (Asilomar, California), July 8-13, 1962, reaffirms its policy of self-determination for ALL peoples and its conviction that no State shall intervene directly or indirectly in the internal or external affairs of any other State.

The WILPF opposes any attempt to overthrow or support activities which might help to overthrow the Government of Cuba either by use of force or by economic or political sanctions.

The WILPF regrets that the Punta del Este Conference the Government of Cuba was excluded from the organization of American States in spite of the fact that there were no laws on which to base such exclusion and that for that reason six countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Mexico did not vote.

The WILPF urges that offers of mediation be examined, that refugees from Cuba should not receive military training or military assistance or be encouraged to engage in political activities.
7. **Prevention of the Use of Outer Space and the High Seas for Activities Endangering Mankind.**

Since neither outer space nor the high seas can be claimed as the property of individual nations, neither should be used by nations for activities which endanger mankind.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at its Fifteenth Triennial Congress, meeting in San Francisco (Asilomar, California), July 8-13, 1962, therefore recommends that exploration and utilization of outer space be coordinated by the United Nations, and also that steps be taken to prevent the use of the high seas for nuclear testing and other activities which menace or destroy life.

8. **Attempts Deliberately to Underestimate the Danger of Nuclear Testing.**

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at its Fifteenth Triennial Congress, meeting in San Francisco (Asilomar, California), July 8-13, 1962, views with alarm the attempts being made deliberately to underestimate the dangers of nuclear testing, and to prepare the people of the world for nuclear war, rather than strengthen the policies by which it can be avoided.

9. **The United Nations Development Decade**

The Fifteenth Triennial Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at its Fifteenth Triennial Congress, meeting in San Francisco (Asilomar, California), July 8-13, 1962, urges all Sections to press their governments to do everything in their power to implement without delay the UN Development Decade resolution which was passed unanimously by the UN General Assembly in December 1961. This Resolution designates the current decade as the UN Development Decade, and especially urges the Member States and their peoples to intensify their efforts to mobilize and to sustain support for the measures required on the part of both developed and developing countries to accelerate progress towards self-sustaining growth of the economy and social advancement.

To this end governments are asked to pursue policies designed to enable the less developed countries and those dependent on the export of a small range of primary commodities to sell more of their products at stable and remunerative prices in expanding markets; further, to pursue policies designed to ensure to the developing countries an equitable share of earnings from the extraction and marketing of their natural resources by foreign capital and to adopt measures which will stimulate the flow of private investment capital for the economic development of these countries.

A sustainable economic advance of the developing counties is the indispensable condition for a peaceful and economically healthy world.
10. United Nations Administration of Assistance Programs

Considering the emergence of many colonial countries to independence, and the urgent need of assistance of all developing countries; and

Recognizing that these areas often comprise economic battlegrounds of aid motivated by expediency and opportunism in a struggle for raw materials, and perpetuation of "cold war" policies; and

Realizing the natural suspicion and fear generated in the minds of the peoples concerned, and the pressing need to end exploitation and political domination by nations and groupings of nations;

Be it therefore resolved that the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at its Fifteenth Triennial Congress, meeting in San Francisco (Asilomar, California), July 8-13, 1962, recommend to its National Section and Headquarters Members that they urge their respective Governments to support the legitimate claims of citizens of developing and newly independent countries for genuine freedom and self-determination by working for agreement among donor nations and groupings of nations that all programs of assistance be channeled through or coordinated with appropriate Agencies of the United Nations.

11. Financing the Work of the United Nations

As the demands upon the United Nations increase, the problem of assuring adequate financial resources has become acute.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at its Fifteenth Triennial Congress, meeting in San Francisco (Asilomar, California), July 8-13, 1962, therefore urges the governments of all nations to support the current United Nations Bond Issue to the limit of their ability.

12. Conscientious Objection

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at its Fifteenth Triennial Congress, meeting in San Francisco (Asilomar, California), July 8-13, 1962, urges its Sections to investigate the way in which conscientious objectors to military service are treated in various countries. All materials should be submitted to the Executive Committee as soon as possible, together with proposals for any steps it may be considered necessary to take.

13. Peace Research

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom recognizing the urgency of mobilizing the intellectual as well as the moral and psychological forces of mankind on the making of peace, advocates international cooperation in Peace Research, preferably under the auspices of the United Nations.
It is important that the various institutes and organizations now working in this field in different countries should be in contact and keep informed about each others activities and findings.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at its Fifteenth Triennial Congress, meeting in San Francisco (Asilomar, California), July 8-13, 1962, urges UNESCO as soon as possible to call an international conference of scholars working in this field that scientists engaged in peace research may not only exchange ideas but also develop a new vision of their contribution to the building of world order.

14. Equal Educational Opportunities for Women in Developing Countries

In view of the urgent need for education and training in the developing countries, and in view of the great interest and willingness to contribute to this sector of Technical Assistance shown by the developed countries,

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at its Fifteenth Triennial Congress, meeting in San Francisco (Asilomar, California), July 8-13, 1962, stresses the importance of giving girls and women full equality with boys and men in access to educational and vocational training. Where centers of higher education are concerned, it may be foreseen that, even where formal equal opportunity exists, women may not be able to compete owing to a lower standard of general education.

We therefore urge that special care should be taken at all levels of education to secure for girls and women access, support and encouragement to go in for qualifying themselves for varied activities in the community.

15. Slavery

The Fifteenth Triennial Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, meeting in San Francisco (Asilomar, California), July 8-13, 1962, expresses its concern about the reports published in the Press, of the increase of slave trading and slave dealing in several countries, and asks every Section not only to persuade their Governments to take steps to implement the Conventions by requesting the Economic and Social Council to set up an Advisory Committee of Experts for this purpose.