Australian Aborigines
(from Resolution on The Right of All Indigenous Peoples to Own and Control Both their Land(s) and their Lives.

The Twenty-Third International Congress of WILPF, meeting at Zeist, the Netherlands 23-29 July 1986,

Recognizing the Australian Aborigines as the original inhabitants of Australia,

Believing with them that adequate national land rights legislation is a precondition for urgently needed improvements to health, housing education and employment,

Deploring the Australian Government's recently announced abandonment of its 1983 commitment to National Land Rights legislation (reaffirmed in August 1984 before the United Nations Commission on Human Rights), and its stated intention to amend the present legislation to effectively remove Aboriginal control of their land and land use, particularly in relation to mining, including the mining of uranium.

Hoping with the Aborigines that international pressure may help to persuade the Australian Government to take up its reiterated commitment to National Land Right legislation,

Requests WILPF International Executive Committee and WILPF sections to express their concern to the Australian Government, either directly to Canberra (Parliament House) or to its overseas embassies, that Aboriginal National Land Rights legislation be enacted, both to honour their repeated commitments to this policy and as a matter of simple justice to a dispossessed minority.

'Donkey Project'

The Twenty-Third International Congress of WILPF, meeting at Zeist, the Netherlands, 23-29 July 1986,

Realizing the time spent in carrying loads by women in developing countries, recommends the project for "Donkey Transport" in Africa.

It calls on all sections to publicize and support this project, possibly by approaching aid organizations in their countries.
Solidarity with the Filipino People

The Twenty-Third International Congress of WILPF, meeting at Zeist, the Netherlands, 23-29 July 1986,

Expresses its solidarity with the Filipino people who are now in the process of establishing democracy in their land. It calls for the dismantling of United States military bases in the Philippines and supports the move of the Filipino people to declare their country a nuclear-free territory.

A Global Women’s Network for Disarmament and Development

Since the arms race is not only the worst threat to all children of the world, but is also disastrous to all development,

WILPF urges all women to join forces in a global women’s network to stop the destructive arms race and use the dwindling resources of the planet for development and creative and life-giving purposes instead of inventing more and more sophisticated killing methods.

Then and only then, might we have a chance to encourage development and put an end to the famines of this world.

New International Economic Order

The Twenty-Third International Congress of WILPF reaffirms its commitment to working for a new international economic order based on meeting the needs of the people and not on profit and privilege.

Events of recent years have brought into sharp focus the dangerous consequences for peace and justice of the unbridled quest for profit. This quest has led, among other things, to:

a. the misuse of official development assistance to create markets, dependency and to generate income for the donor country at the expense of the peoples in the recipient country;

b. concentration of power and means in the hands of a few transnational and national corporations as well as individuals and groups motivated by selfish interests severely affecting the conditions of the small farmer and urban poor in all parts of the world;

c. the debt crisis which has resulted in a growing net flow of capital from the developing world to large banks and governments in the industrialized creditor countries;

d. high military budgets and profits for the military-industrial complex leaving less and less capital for civilian investment and creation of employment.

These developments are indicative of a global trend in which the division between rich and poor within and between countries is getting larger.
WILPF therefore commits itself to working for the implementation of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, adopted by consensus at the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1974, which seeks to establish economic relations among States on a more just and equitable basis.

WILPF further commits itself to pressure governments to live up to their commitments — as stated in the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies — to identify and support "organizational and other means of enabling women to bring their interests and preference into the evaluation and choice of alternative development strategies..." which would meet the needs of the people in each country equally.

Environment and Nuclear Energy

Following accidents at nuclear power stations, WILPF is aware that the production of nuclear power, whether for civil or military use, is a global concern, and that the human race has neither sufficient knowledge about nuclear energy nor sufficient wisdom to use it responsibly.

The lasting effects of atomic bombings and tests are destructive of the environment and of human life and peace of mind, while the production, use and disposal problems related to nuclear energy threaten life and future generations and cannot be eliminated by legislation and safety measures.

The production of nuclear energy is related to arms manufacture since the plutonium required for nuclear weapons is a by-product of the industrial cycle.

The Twenty-Third International Congress of WILPF, meeting at Zeist, the Netherlands, 23-29 July 1986,

A. Calls upon all WILPF sections to press their governments
1. to cancel plans for building further nuclear power stations and to start phasing out existing ones;
2. to implement existing agreements on the protection of the environment;
3. to strengthen regulations on pollution control, especially pollution by radiation;
4. to allow on-site inspection of nuclear installations by independent scientists and the publication of full reports on radio-active and other pollution;
5. to strengthen the provision of emergency services;
6. to insist on international agreement on the siting of potentially dangerous non-nuclear installations;
7. to divert investment towards the development of safe, renewable and non-polluting energy sources, for which sufficient knowledge now exists.

B. Further calls upon all governments and the international community
1. to review the mandate of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and request that the IAEA halt all activities related to the promotion of nuclear power;
2. that as long as nuclear power reactors exist, the IAEA continue to monitor compliance with Article III of the NPT;
3. that furthermore the mandate of the IAEA include the promotion of international programs and standards for the phasing out of nuclear activities;
4. that the IAEA be authorized to pass data on radio-active fall-out to NGOs;
5. that NGOs be invited to attend conferences called by the IAEA on safety measures in the nuclear industry.

C. Calls on the United Nations and all governments

1. to cancel the UN Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation on the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (PUNE) scheduled to be held at Geneva in 1987, and instead to find ways and means to follow up on the Nairobi Conference on New and Renewable Energy Sources;
2. to take measures to halt the illegal mining of uranium in Namibia.

**Action for Production Stop in Protest Against Nuclear Weapons**

The Twenty-Third International Congress of WILPF, meeting at Zeist, the Netherlands, 23-29 July 1986,

Decides that WILPF take an active part in working for joint international trade union action against nuclear weapons in the form of a short production stop in as many countries as possible; contact the heads of appropriate international trade union organizations to discuss the possibilities for such cooperation with the trade union movement; and that WILPF sections contact trade union organizations in their countries to discuss how support for such action can be strengthened nationally and internationally.

**Nuclear-Free Pacific Region**

The Twenty-Third International Congress of WILPF, meeting at Zeist, the Netherlands, 23-20 July 1986

Commending the initiative of the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty adopted at the South Pacific Forum Meeting in August 1985 and containing protocols to be signed by the five nuclear powers,

Calls for its extension to the whole of the Pacific Ocean, and the prohibition of all parts of the nuclear fuel cycle including mining, testing, transport of nuclear material, nuclear-powered and/or armed ships, and nuclear material dumping,

Supports those Pacific Island nations wishing to extend the ambit of the Treaty, and asks WILPF sections to encourage their own and other governments to work for the establishment of nuclear-free zones in other parts of the globe.
**East Timor**  
(from Resolution on Right of all Indigenous Peoples to own and control both their land(s) and their lives, adopted at 23rd Congress, 1986)

The Twenty-Third International Congress of WILPF, meeting at Zeist, the Netherlands, 23-29 July 1986,

Recognizing the right of the East Timor people to independence, as affirmed at the 1983 Congress (and 1984 and 1985 meetings of the International Executive Committee), and their right to be included in the present discussions between the United Nations Secretary-General and the Portuguese and Indonesian Governments,

Believing that the United Nations is the only and the appropriate body to reverse non-violently the military invasion and take-over of East Timor by Indonesia in 1975, and

Knowing the efforts of Indonesia of having the issues of East Timor dropped from the United Nations General Assembly agenda, as the issue of their violation of human rights in East Timor was dropped from the agenda of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights,

Urges WILPF International Executive Committee to persuade all United Nations Member States, and WILPF sections to request their own governments, to vote to retain the issue of East Timor on the United Nations General Assembly agenda in 1986 — particularly as 1986 is UN International Year of Peace; and to

Urge that genuine representatives of the East Timorese are included in the present discussions of the United Nations Secretary-General as above.

**Belau**  
(from Res. on Right of all Indigenous Peoples, etc., adopted at 23rd Congress, 1986)

The Twenty-Third International Congress of WILPF, meeting at Zeist, the Netherlands, 23-29 July 1986,

Recognizing that the Belauan people have resisted some six referenda directed to restricting the nuclear-free provisions of the constitution,

Recognizing that the Kwajelein Atoll traditional landowners have non-violently occupied the US Kwajelein Missile Testing Base for five months after its lease to the USA expired in November 1985 in an attempt to regain their own lands and improve the overcrowded slum conditions the evicted population exists in on the Ebeye Island, entirely dependent on the USA for water, food, health facilities and employment,

Recognizing that the Rongelap Atoll landowners, who left homes in 1985 fearing radioactive contamination from US testing, have not received adequate
compensation for the loss of their homes and the rebuilding of their food crops etc., and economy,

Recalling that the United Nations Strategic Trusteeships over Belau (Palau), Marshall Islands and Micronesia, granted to the USA after World War II, committed the administering body (USA) to promote the economic advancement and self-sufficiency of the inhabitants (Article 76 (b) of the United Nations Charter and Article 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement),

Believing that the Compacts of Free Association with the USA with which the Security Council of the United Nations is asked to replace the Trusteeships should not replace the Trusteeships until the Security Council is satisfied, on the independent evidence collected by a special visiting United Nations mission, that the Administering Authority has fully discharged its obligations to the United Nations in its treatment of the inhabitants of these Trust territories,

Urges WILPF International Executive Committee and WILPF sections to advise the President of the Security Council that the Trusteeships should not be terminated until the United Nations Security Council has satisfied itself independently as to the treatment of the inhabitants and landowners by the Administering Authority; and that the Administering Authority presents all three parts of these Trust territories for termination including Belau, simultaneously, as there is no precedent for only parts of a Trusteeship to be terminated.

**West Papua**
(from Res. on Right of all Indigenous Peoples, adopted as 23rd Congress, zeist, Netherlands. 1986)

The Twenty-Third International Congress of WILPF, meeting at Zeist, the Netherlands, 23-29 July 1986,

Recognizing the deprivation of land holding and cultural heritage suffered by the West Papuans (Irian Jaya) following its incorporation into Indonesia in 1969, and the continuing transmigration policy of the Indonesian Government, funded by the World Bank, which facilitates this alienation of the indigenous inhabitants,

Urges WILPF International Executive Committee and WILPF sections to request the United Nations Secretary-General to review the Act of Free Choice by which West Papua became incorporated into Indonesia, and to take appropriate steps in the light of the recommendations of the report of the United Nations observer of that Act of Free Choice.

**Western Sahara**
(from Res. on the Right of all Indigenous Peoples, 23rd Congress, 1986)

The 23rd International Congress of WILPF, meeting at Zeist, the Netherlands, 23-29 July 1986,
Supporting the right of the Western Saharan people to self-determination and independence,

Calls on the Government of Morocco and Polisario to undertake direct negotiations to resolve the conflict of Western Sahara peacefully, in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolution 40/50.

**Women’s Rights in Developing Countries**

In the area of human rights, following the Forward-Looking Strategies, especially paragraphs 178, 179, 182, the WILPF should concentrate on the implementation of women's rights in the developing countries.

WILPF should bring to the United Nations Law Commission its concern that women in every country should have the right to credit, and to the ownership, control and cultivation of their own land.