1. Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom,

Aware that the ENDC negotiations have stalled not because of lack of progress in technical studies but because the political determination to make agreements has been lacking;

convinced that to reduce the devastating capabilities of modern weapons must be intensified; and

Considering that the peoples of the world are waiting anxiously for such initiatives from the Nuclear Powers as could bring fruitful negotiations;

Appeal to you to renew your efforts to reach agreement on a comprehensive test ban, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and other related issue; and

Realizing that disarmament negotiations cannot be fully effective without participation of all nuclear powers suggest that further efforts be made to persuade France to take its seat at the conference table and that representatives of the People's Republic of China be invited to attend.

2. World Disarmament Conference

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom,

Having declared for 50 years that war is a ruinous course for humanity:

Recognizing the qualitative change in the conception of war posed by the nuclear weapons, and its potential for mass destruction;

Alarmed by the geometric progression of this threat in a multi-nuclear world;

Aware that the method and pace of disarmament negotiations up to now do not correspond to new realities;

Convinced that no ideological difference should be allowed to serve as a pretext for excluding certain states from participating in the crucial decisions of mankind;
Support the recommendation of the UN Disarmament Commission to the 20th General Assembly that it convene a world conference on disarmament open to all states without exception, and urge that such a conference assess all initiatives thus far offered particularly those dealing with the prohibition of weapons of mass-destruction, establish clear guidelines, formulate concrete proposals, and approve in the most solemn terms, an agreement leading to general and complete disarmament.

3. Chemical, Biological and Radiological Weapons

The Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom,

(a) Welcomes and supports suggestions of the Pugwash Conference of April, 1965 "...that pilot activities be instituted in several European countries aimed at minimizing secrecy in biological research, building mutual trust and confidence and (at) the conclusion of an agreement not to do research and development of biological weapons ..." and

(b) Resolves that the WILPF works for a United Nations convention, to be signed by all States, members and non-members of the United nations, which would
(i) Prohibit all preparation for biological, chemical and radiological warfare; and
(ii) Eliminate existing stocks.

4. Proposed Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Preamble

Governments possessing nuclear weapons (presently including the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of France and the People's Republic of China), hereinafter called the Nuclear Parties, and governments not possessing nuclear weapons, hereinafter called the Non Nuclear Parties.

Proclaiming as their principled aim the attainment of an agreement on general and complete disarmament, under international control, in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations;

Determined to engage in continuous negotiation until that goal is achieved;

Convinced that an increase in the number of States possessing nuclear weapons constitutes a grave risk to the world and threatens to extend and intensify the problem of achieving peace;

Persuaded that collateral measures can materially improve international security, offer a working basis for new and constructive decisions, and give substantial impetus to further progress in disarmament;
Have agreed as follows:-

**Article 1**

The Nuclear Parties to the Treaty undertake to refrain from transferring nuclear weapons, openly or covertly, on a bilateral or multilateral basis, from relinquishing ownership or control over such weapons, from providing scientific and technological assistance and/or fissile materials necessary for the manufacture of such weapons, to States or groups of States, not now possession them.

**Article II**

The Non-Nuclear Parties to the Treaty undertake to refrain from manufacturing or otherwise obtaining ownership or control of nuclear weapons and to bar admission of nuclear weapons of any other State or groups of States to their territory.

**Article III**

The Nuclear Parties to the Treaty agree to extend to the Non-Nuclear Parties to the Treaty, in consideration of their renunciatory action in foregoing nuclear weapons, a guarantee not to use nuclear armaments against Non-Nuclear Parties.

**Article IV**

The Nuclear Parties to the Treaty agree to freeze their nuclear arsenals and delivery systems at present levels.

**Article V**

The Nuclear Parties to the Treaty also agree to affirm their intention to reduce and eventually eliminate their stock of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery.

**Article VI**

The Parties to the Treaty, both Nuclear and Non-Nuclear, agree to submit to safeguards and inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency, to ensure that weapons grade material is not transferred or developed.

**Article VII**

The Non-Nuclear Parties to the Treaty agree to prohibit ships carrying nuclear weapons from entering their ports, and aircraft carrying such weapons from landing on their airfields.

5. **Regional Military Alliances**

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom,
believing international policy based on opposition to the political system of any state to be against the principles of self-determination and international cooperation which should be the basis of international relations;

begs the Governments of all nations to discourage the maintenance or formation of regional alliances for military purposes and to do everything in their power to strengthen and extend the influence and effectiveness of the United nations and to make membership thereof universal.

6. Vietnam

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, concerned with the grave dangers to the peace of the world implicit in the escalation which as occurred in the Vietnam war, and deeply moved by the sufferings of the Vietnamese people, calls upon the parties and governments involved to bring to an end this unnecessary and brutal war.

As a first step toward eventual settlement, the League believes that the bombings of North Vietnam must stop. This should be followed by an immediate cease-fire, and by declarations of all parties and governments of their willingness to accept as a basis for settlement of the present conflict, the principles of respect for the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam, he withdrawal of all foreign troops, and the right of the Vietnamese people to determine their own political, economic and social conditions, in accordance with their needs, potentialities and circumstance. Acceptance of these principles should make possible the convening of a conference, of the type held in Geneva in 1954, at which the parties could agree upon a political settlement and upon appropriate international guarantees for its implementation. Such a conference must include the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front as well as the North Vietnamese government in Hanoi and the South Vietnam government in Saigon.

The League, believing that the danger of global conflict arising from the Vietnamese situation is great, and that the hour for avoiding catastrophe is late, urges immediate acceptance of the above proposals for resolving the present crisis.

7. Central Europe

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom which, since its inception in 1915, has worked to make known and to abolish the causes of war: political, social and economic, and psychological; disturbed by increasing tension in Central Europe,

urges the Government to establish under the auspices of the United nations, a demilitarized, disarmed and nuclear-free zone in Central Europe, to include East and West Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Such a measure would considerably reduce the tension between the German Federal Republic and the German
Democratic Republic and would be regarded as an important first step towards total and universal disarmament.

8 Middle East

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom,

Directs attention to the recommendations made in 1958 by the WILPF International Executive designed to broaden the knowledge of the problems of the Middle East through increasing contacts by members with the peoples of the State of Israel and of the Arab countries, and through cooperation by members in projects involving both Israelis and Arabs;

Notes the action of the 1959 Congress agreeing to the establishment of a WILPF Middle East Fund, which would make it possible for the League to undertake missions of fact-finding and reconciliation by a group of WILPF members;

Believing that the League has a responsibility for obtaining unbiased, objective information as to the causes of tension in the Middle East, and for furnishing such information to its members as the basis for expanding the Leagues activities in this area, particularly in connection with the refugee problem;

Recommends to the International Executive that every possible effort be made to implement the action of the 1959 Congress in establishing the Middle East Fund.

9 Dominican Republic

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, considering

1. That the Organization of American States created 20 years ago incorporated in the Charter the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of the American Republics (Articles 15, 17, 20, 102)

2. That the United States intervention in the internal affairs of other American republics has been a great obstacle to inter American harmony,

3. That the non-intervention clauses of the OAS Charter were violated by the United States of America on the 28th April, 1965 when US marines landed in the Dominican Republic; requests the United States Government to withdraw their remaining troops so that the people of the Dominican Republic may freely elect a Government without external pressure.

10 International Law

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom,

Considering that from all times men have striven to establish systems of justice to govern human relations;
That in recent times they are attempting to set up a system of justice to govern relations between nations;

Observes that the development of the conception of justice is greatly retarded where nations are concerned;

That the same acts, which hare properly condemned at the individual level, are applauded at the level of the state; thus for example, the punishable crime of homicide becomes praiseworthy military duty;

Notes with satisfaction that the International Law Commission of the UN has now successfully taken up this problem thus starting a veritable revolution in international thought and conception as well as in the teaching of international law;

Resolves that the time has come to make every effort to intensify a system of justice between nations, corresponding morally and practically to that in force between individuals.