Arms Sales

Considering that the sale of arms to foreign countries is a means to maintain, encourage or start wars, Congress calls upon all governments to stop the sales of arms to foreign countries.

Korean Peninsula

Alarmed that the situation in the north-east Asian area has become more ominous resultant upon an increase by the United States in South Korea of sophisticated armaments, including additional nuclear weapons, the expressed intent to deploy neutron bombs and Tomahawk Cruise missiles and the projected military cooperation of the United States, Japan and South Korea,

We resolve to urgently call upon the United States to honour Article 2 of the General Assembly Resolution, 3390 B (XXX), November 18, 1975 by an early withdrawal of troops, military personnel and nuclear weapons from South Korea and initiate negotiations with North Korea for the replacement of Korean Military armistice Agreement with a Peace Agreement.

We further resolve to appeal to all member states of the United Nations to use utmost influence and give positive support to the full implementation of the above resolution and the establishment of a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in North East Asia and surrounding waters.

South East Asia

I. Whereas the South East Asia region, owing to its strategic position, has become an area of increased military interest and activity,

Be it resolved that the South East Asia region be made a nuclear free zone in which no nuclear plants, nuclear processing plants, military base storing nuclear bombs or nuclear waste dumps be established. All sections are urged to ask their governments to have this resolutions placed on the agenda of the United Nations First Committee.

II. Whereas the common interest of all countries in the South East Asia is peace and stability in the region,
Whereas the earnest aspirations of all the peoples of South East Asia is peace so as to concentrate efforts on the development of the country,

The WILPF meeting at its 22nd Triennial Congress in Goteborg, Sweden, requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to use his good offices to initiate opportunities to promote and develop dialogue without precondition between the two groups of Indo-China and ASEAN countries so as to reinforce mutual understanding and solve by peaceful means the existing problems with a view to establishing a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in South East Asia.

**The Arms Race and Development**

Whereas development is a process of individual and social betterment of people by providing them with an improved quality of life in the fullest sense, whereas the right to development implies a respect of all human rights, economic, social, cultural, civil and political development process,

Whereas it is demonstrable that the arms race is a part of the larger issue of injustices in international economic relations, there being close links between disarmament and peace and the present crisis of development with a growing share of the world's resources going toward armaments rather than basic needs such as foods, shelter, clothing, health care, etc.

It is hereby resolved that WILPF encourages all its members to study seriously the links between the arms race and the present crisis of development and recognize the need to eliminate the conflicts of war and injustices and understand the urgency to take steps to switch to a new type of development based on appropriate products and technology and on the conservation of resources.

**NATO's & Cruise and Pershing Nuclear Weapons**

The deadline for the first deployment of NATO's new ground launched Cruise and Pershing II missiles is upon us. By the end of this year, the announced time of deployment, tensions will be running high. Violence and bloodshed may be inevitable if there is no agreement in Geneva talks on the limitation and the reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe.

There is no sign of an agreement or a breakthrough in the talks. There is growing resentment in Europe because the NATO agreement of 1979 allowed four years time in which negotiations would be carried out. But the United States delayed the start of the talks for many months. A postponement of the deployment would allow negotiators to make up for this lost time.

The secrecy of the talks encourages rumours and distortions of positions.
There is an undeniable logic to the idea of including in the balance the French and the British nuclear missiles targeted on the Soviet Union. The principle that the negotiating parties should suspend deployment of the weapons under discussion is a reasonable one.

A further problem is the separation of negotiations for the limitation and reduction of medium-range missiles from those of long-range missiles.

In light of the above, WILPF appeals to the two major nuclear powers and to the entire arms control and disarmament community to the following proposals:

WILPF, meeting at its twenty-second Triennial Congress, is agonizingly aware that a nuclear catastrophe is both possible and increasingly likely. Such a disaster is preventable — and we must see to it that it is prevented.

The introduction of first-strike nuclear systems anywhere in the world is a dangerous escalation of the arms race and a mockery of good faith negotiations on disarmament. As a first step to genuine and complete disarmament there must be cancellation of the NATO decision to deploy the dangerous new generation of ground-launched Pershing II and Cruise missiles and the carrying out of negotiations in good faith for the reduction in nuclear medium-range missiles of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty Organizations. We advance the following plan:

1. The United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic shall immediately suspend the production and deployment of the medium-range nuclear systems under negotiation in Geneva. The US will suspend the production and deployment of the Pershing II and Cruise missile systems and the Soviet Union will suspend further deployment of the SS-20 missiles. The Soviet Union will reduce its medium-range land based systems to the number of French and British warheads targeted on the Soviet Union.

2. Since the Pershing II missiles would assure a strategic potential once deployed in the FRG, the rationale for holding separate talks on medium range nuclear forces and strategic arms disappears. Therefore, the two sets of talks should be merged. There integration should be facilitated by the good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The United States and the Soviet Union shall periodically submit full reports to the Secretary General on the progress of the talks so developments may be monitored and publicized.

World Disarmament Campaign

The WILPF 22nd International Congress calls upon its sections to urge their governments to give generous financial support to the UN World Disarmament Campaign as one of the most positive and helpful step they can take towards creating a more peaceful world.

Rights of the Child
WILPF asks every section to urge its government to contribute in all ways for the conversion of the Declaration of Children's Rights to a Convention. For our children, especially for those in countries suffering from war, poverty, hunger and suppression, it is of utmost importance that the representatives of the UN Committee on Human Rights work with this issue to get an immediate result.

**East Timor**

The WILPF 22nd International Triennial Congress expresses its support for the resolution in favour of East Timorese self-determination passed by the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva in February, 1983, which reaffirms inter alia the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution (XV) and calls upon all parties concerned to facilitate the entry into the territory of international aid to alleviate the suffering of the people of East Timor.

Congress calls on those sections whose governments either voted against or abstained from voting on this issue to press their governments to reconsider their attitude and ask all sections to seek the support of their governments for UN Resolution 36/50 of 24th November, 1981, when presented to the UN General Assembly in November of this year. (See also UN resolution 37/50 of 23rd November, 1982.)

**Pacific and Indian Oceans**

Concerned about the increased military presence of outside powers in the Indian Ocean, WILPF again declares its support for the concept of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace embodied in the UN Declaration of 1971.

Concerned also about the increasing nuclearisation of the Pacific Ocean and islands, WILPF seeks from the UN a treaty establishing the Pacific as a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone similar to the Treaty of Tlatelolco establishing Latin America as a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone. Such a treaty to prohibit the use of the Pacific Ocean and Islands for the purposes such as: nuclear weapon tests; dumping of nuclear wastes; storage of nuclear weapons and establishing of nuclear bases; harbouring and passage of nuclear powered and/or nuclear-armed vessels and submarines.

The Congress requests all sections to urge their governments to:
(a) Ask the UN to expedite the holding of the postponed Indian Ocean Conference originally decided by resolution of December, 1971; and
(b) Ask the UN to promote a Treaty establishing the Pacific Ocean as a nuclear weapon free zone
(c) The Congress requests all sections to press for the dismantling of the nuclearized military and naval base of Diego Garcia and the withdrawal of the rapid deployment force stationed at this base.
Pacific Islands

Congress calls on the US and other countries acting as administrators of islands of islands in the Pacific, e.g. Belau and the Marshall Islands under UN Trusteeship or still retaining colonies in the Pacific to grant such islands their independence where requested and to assist with the re-establishment of dislocated communities where feasible. All sections are requested to urge their governments to support any such request.

West Irian

In view of the following:

The people of WPNG (West Irian) are Melanesian and are ethnically related to the peoples of Papua New Guinea,

These people have not enjoyed their full human and cultural freedom since 1660 when they were colonized by the Dutch and in 1963 this control was passed to the Sukarno Indonesian Government,

West Papuans(Iraniese) were denied their right to self determination in 1969 during a so-called Act of Free Choice - an exercise carried out by the Indonesian military in the presence of the United Nations observers,

Since 1965 the West Papuans have been cruelly repressed by the Indonesian military and their way of life threatened: (i) dissent is ruthlessly crushed; (ii) Papuan culture is being systematically destroyed by the forced colonization by the Indonesians and the use of Indonesian language in schools; (iii) West Papuan resources have been plundered by foreign interests with the assistance of the Indonesian administration, e.g. oil, copper, nickel, forests and seafood,

WILPF International initiates a campaign to bring to the notice of the world and particularly to the United Nations, the plight of the peoples of WPNG (West Irian). Such a campaign is to be comprised of educational and action aspects and the following demands:

a) A withdrawal of all Indonesian military personnel from West Irian.
b) A cessation of the Indonesian colonization program.
c) A new United Nations controlled and supervised plebiscite to determine the will of the people of WPNG (West Irian), free of interference from the Indonesian military regime.

Psychological Warfare

Weapons that kill are not only means used in war. Acts of terrorism, use of chemicals and poisons against which there is no protection and whose origins may be difficult if not impossible to determine can have long-lasting effects on the physical integrity
of the populations. Misleading information and rumours can create a condition of insecurity and fear and can lead to mass hysteria in the population.

All such means of warfare have as their aim the destruction of the physical, mental and psychological state of the individual and the whole society and can have long-lasting effects. They bring with them the breakdown of all moral values that a society may have built over generations and which are so important to peace and freedom.

WILPF considers it urgent to assemble and study information and facts about the use of such methods of warfare and in cooperation with involved specialists, make this knowledge available to appropriate organizations with a view to finding means to immediately halt the use of such methods of warfare.

**Afghanistan**

Considering that WILPF is firmly committed to the belief that all conflicts should be settled by non-violent means and that the United Nations should be strengthened, the 22nd Congress asks national sections to urge their governments to support the aims of the negotiations now going on under United Nations auspices to secure the right of the Afghan people to decide their own future.

**Central America**

I. The WILPF 22nd International Triennial Congress calls upon its sections urge their governments to support the request of the Contadora Group that the United States enter into negotiations with both sides in the Salvadoran conflict as soon as possible in order to achieve a peaceful resolution.

II. WILPF 22nd International Triennial Congress calls upon:
   a) The US section as a matter of urgency to give priority to a campaign to persuade the people of the US to oppose the interference of the US to oppose the interference of the US Government in Central America, and
   b) Other sections to ask their governments to put pressure on the US Government to end immediately its interference in Central America by withdrawing American ships which are serving to blockade supplies of food and medicine; by withdrawing American military advisors; and by ending the supply of arms in order to allow people in Central America to achieve self determination. Sections are also called upon to contact US Embassies in their countries in order to make known their views on this critical issue.

III. WILPF's 22nd International Triennial Congress calls upon its sections to urge their governments to put pressure upon the government of Guatemala to stop the genocide of the Guatemalan Indians.

IV. WILPF 22nd International Triennial Congress urges the Costa Rican section to implore its government to maintain a genuine neutrality in the face of the present
conflicts in Central America and not to allow itself to be used by the United States or any other power for their own purposes.

Falkland Islands/Malvinas

The WILPF 22nd Congress asks Sections to press their governments

(1) to put pressure on the United Kingdom and Argentina to resume negotiations as soon as possible under the auspices of the United Nations with a view to avoiding further violent conflict and ending the British colonial status of the Falkland Islands/Malvinas.
(2) To call for a UN conference on the demilitarization of the South Atlantic.

Kampuchea

(To all governmental delegations with a copy to the Secretary General of the UN.)

Whereas the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" regime of Pol Pot-leng Sary-Khieu Samphon, having pursued policies of genocide within Kampuchea and having violated the rights of the people in an almost unprecedented way, is no longer in control of either people or territory and

Whereas the presence of the delegates of this so-called democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations is unjustifiable both morally and legally and stands as an obstacle to the true representation of Kampuchea in the United Nations;

Be it therefore resolved that WILPF, meeting in its 22nd Triennial Congress call upon the Member States of the United Nations to unseat the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" represented now by a coalition of three parties, i.e. Sihanoak, Son Sann, Khieu Samphon (the Pol Pot regime) at the next UN General Assembly in September, 1983.

International Satellite Monitoring Agency

Considering the difficulties of verification in compliance with disarmament treaties and other military surveillance, and

Aware that information by present United States and Soviet Union satellites is provided at the discretion of the government concerned with consequent questions of validity and critical delay in bilateral and multilateral agreements, and

Realizing that an International Satellite Monitoring Agency (ISMA) studied by an international group if experts has been affirmed "both possible and feasible",

We resolve to urge member States of the United Nations to express support to the current study and the report to be submitted to the 38th General Assembly, September-December, 1983.
We further resolve to request members of the WILPF to appeal to their respective
governments to contribute financially to this vitally essential International Agency
which would facilitate concrete steps towards nuclear disarmament.

**Women's Decade Conference**

Exploitation of Third World Women and Peace.

Whereas in the quest for peace and social justice among the Third World nations and
the world as a whole, the First World had a crucial and vital role to play,

Whereas the social injustices suffered by the people of the Third world, particularly
women, can be attributed to certain activities and attitudes of the First World,
tending to reinforce colonial values such as are manifested in: sex tourism;
prostitution, pornography and sexist advertisement; the exploitation of Third World
women by the Transnational corporations as a cheap source of labour, exposing
them to hazardous working conditions and denying them their civil liberties; the
dumping of dangerous contraceptives which are banned in the country of origin; the
use of dangerous technologies in health care and the export of Third World women
to the First World as inter alia cheap domestic servants and para- medics,

Whereas this being the International Decade of Women,

It is hereby resolved that WILPF sections request the Committee on the Status of
Women and in preparation for the end of decade conference to encourage and
promote the understanding among all women of the problems and issues that
confront the Third World women through the dissemination of information and help
combat the violence perpetrated against women in the form of pornography, sexist
advertising, prostitution and sex tourism. Further, we condemn the exploitation of
Third World women by the TNCs both as a source of cheap labour and a market for
dangerous pharmaceuticals and technologies.