



2-0601



PROPOSALS FOR ACTION:

1. REPARATIONS.

The National Sections of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy propose to take immediate common action in putting pressure upon their respective Governments to bring about a reasonable settlement of the demands made by the Allies upon Germany for REPARATIONS. Further, to unite in making representations to any International organisation or meeting which has the question of Reparations under consideration. Further, to appoint for the purpose of joint action a Correspondent in each of these countries for inter-communication. Further, to prepare and exchange literature and a list of suitable speakers. They will invite other members of the Entente countries to co-operate.

2. ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.

The National Sections of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in Great Britain, France, Belgium and the United States propose to take immediate action in putting pressure upon their respective Governments TO WITHDRAW THE ARMIES OF OCCUPATION from the Rhineland, and to unite in making representations to any International organisation or meeting which has the question of the Armies of Occupation under consideration.

3. RESOLUTION FOR PRESENTATION TO THE I.F.T.U. CONGRESS AT THE HAGUE, DECEMBER 10th TO 15th, 1922.

This Conference composed of 111 International and National Organisations from 20 different countries, representing more than 20 million members, and organised by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, welcomes most warmly the declaration made by the Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions held in Rome in 1922 that "the fight against Militarism and War and for World Peace, based upon the fraternisation of the peoples, is one of the principal tasks of the Trade Union Movement"; that "it is above all the duty of the International Trade Movement to combat the concluding or maintaining of alliances or agreements which might lead to concerted military actions", and to take united and international measures to "counteract all wars which may threaten to break out in the future". The organisations represented at this Conference desire to stand side by side with the workers in this effort, and welcome the initiative taken by the I.F.T.U. in calling an International Congress at the Hague with the object of organising co-operative international action for the attainment of these ends.

This Conference notes with satisfaction that the I.F.T.U. gives its support to international efforts that are being made to secure "control and restriction of the manufacture of munitions and war material of every kind". We ourselves go further, standing for total universal Disarmament, national and international; and we appeal to the workers of the world to co-operate with us in this demand, and in the campaign we are initiating at this Conference to secure the abolition of the present disastrous Peace Treaties, and the calling of a World Congress to achieve a new Peace based on international justice, democracy and goodwill.

4. INTER-ALLIED DEBTS AND INDEMNITIES.

This Conference urges upon the REPARATIONS CONFERENCE which is shortly to be held in Brussels that the best way of settling the problem of INTERNATIONAL INDEBTEDNESS due to the war would be to abandon at once both indemnities and inter-Allied war debts, and make the restoration of all the devastated areas a matter for international agreement.

It heartily welcomes the suggestion advanced at the Assembly of the League of Nations (1922: Report of the 3rd Commission) that the whole question of Reparations should be considered from an international standpoint, and urges the Reparations Conference to recommend to the Entente Powers that they should secure the good offices of the League of Nations in bringing together all parties for the settlement of the whole question.

5. PROPOSALS FOR METHODS OF ACTION TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

- (a) That mass demonstrations should be held, in co-operation as far as possible with all other friendly organisations and individuals, such as Religious bodies, workers by hand and brain, Youth Movements and the International Association of Former Soldiers.
- (b) That this should be accompanied by an intensive press campaign.
- (c) That the question of A New Peace should be a prominent feature of all political and election work.
- (d) That Deputations should be sent to Members of Parliament, to Governments, and to the leaders of all Political Parties and Organisations which have power to put pressure on Governments.
- (e) That newspapers might be induced to conduct a Questionnaire on the question of making completely new international agreements, such as was carried out by the French paper "Le Matin".

A NEW PEACE.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE ORGANISED BY THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM.

CONFÉRENCE POUR UNE PAIX NOUVELLE.

ORGANISÉE PAR LA LIGUE INTERNATIONALE DE FEMMES POUR LA PAIX ET LA LIBERTÉ.

DEN HAAG 7-9 DECEMBER 1922, HÔTEL „WITTEBRUG“.

EIN NEUER FRIEDE.

FRAUEN-WELTKONFERENZ, EINBERUFEN VON DER INTERNATIONALEN FRAUENLIGA FÜR FRIEDEN UND FREIHEIT.

CONFERENCE RESOLUTION:

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT:
6 RUE DU VIEUX COLLÈGE,
GENÈVE (SWITZERLAND.)

National Sections in:

Australia.
Austria.
Bulgaria.
Canada.
Denmark.
France.
Germany.
Great Britain.
Greece.
Hungary.
Ireland.
Italy.
Netherlands.
New Zealand.
Norway.
Poland.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Ukraine.
United States America.

Corresponding groups in:

Argentina.
Belgium.
Czechoslovakia.
Finland.
Japan.
Jugo-Slavia.
Latvia.
Mexico.
Peru.
Philippine Islands.
Roumania.
Russia.
Spain.
Sweden.
Uruguay.

This Conference, composed of 111 International and National Organisations from 20 different countries, representing more than 20 million members, and organised by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, declares that the present terrible state of Europe and its reactions on the rest of the world are the result not only of the World War, but also in very large measure of the existing Peace Treaties.

These Treaties are contrary to the Armistice Terms (e.g. President Wilson's 14 points). They are inconsistent with the spirit of the League of Nations as expressed in the Preamble of the Covenant, and do in fact "endanger the peace of the World." (Article 19 of the Covenant). They have proved disastrous alike from the political, economic, military and psychical aspects.

They have:

- Prevented economic reconstruction on a basis of international co-operation and the satisfaction of international interests by treating this matter as one to be settled by those nations alone which achieved military predominance in the World War.
- Recognised and created animosities and suspicions which make disarmament by land, sea, and air increasingly difficult, and the abolition of chemical and bacteriological warfare practically impossible.
- Retarded the establishment of a League of Nations universal, democratic and fully effective.

T H E R E F O R E

This Conference demands A NEW PEACE based on New International Agreements, and its members resolve to work unremittingly by every means in their power to bring about the convening of A WORLD CONGRESS through the instrumentality of the League of Nations, of a single Nation, or of a group of Nations, in order to achieve

A NEW PEACE.

Carried nem. con.
(a few abstentions)

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U R G E N C Y R E S O L U T I O N S

1. REPARATIONS. This Conference called by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and representing more than 20 million men and women, meeting at the Hague, December 7 - 10, 1922, urges the Allied Prime Ministers meeting in London on December 9th to come to such an agreement on the question of Reparations as shall, by restoring confidence, lead to the stabilisation of the Exchanges, the recovery of International Trade, and the revival of International Co-operation.

Carried unanimously.

2. DISARMAMENT. This Conference, composed of 111 International and National organisations from 20 different countries, representing more than 20 million members, and organised by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, recognises that every regional agreement for the reduction of Armaments helps on Universal Disarmament, and congratulates the Nations - Russia, Rumania, Poland, Esthonia, Lithuania, Latvia and Finland, - which called the Moscow Conference to initiate a movement for progressive Disarmament.

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WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

THE HAGUE 1915 類
ZURICH 1919
VIENNA 1921

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JANE ADDAMS, PRÉSIDENT, HULL HOUSE, CHICAGO, U.S.A.
EMILY G. BALCH, SECRETARY-TREASURER, U.S.A.; GERTRUD BER, GERMANY; THORA HANSEN, DENMARK; LUCIE DEJARDIN, BELGIUM; GABRIELLE DUCHÈNE, FRANCE; YELLA HERTZKA, AUSTRIA; LIDA GUSTAVA HEYMANN, VICE-PRÉSIDENT, GERMANY; CATHERINE MARSHALL, VICE-PRÉSIDENT, GREAT BRITAIN; C. RAMONDT-HIRSCHMANN, ASSISTANT-SECRETARY, HOLLAND.

National Sections
Australia
Austria
Bulgaria
Canada
Denmark
France
Germany
Great Britain
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
Sweden
Switzerland
Ukraine
United States

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE, GENEVA
6, rue du Vieux-Colège Tél.: Stand 56-57
Telegr. Address WILLIF - Chèques postaux: 1-1865

January 1923.

Dear Sirs,

We beg to enclose the text of the resolutions carried by our Conference for a New Peace which was held at the Hague, 7 - 9th December 1922. The resolutions were based upon the facts put before the Conference by specialists in the present political, economic, military and psychological conditions of Europe.

The Conference having been attended by the delegates of 111 organisations, representing more than 20 million men and women of 20 countries, you will certainly be interested in our convictions concerning the present state of the world and the means to improve it.

Believe us

yours sincerely

(signed): JANE ADDAMS (U.S.A.), president.
CATHERINE C. MARSHALL (Great Britain),
LIDA GUSTAVA HEYMANN (Germany),
vice-presidents.
EMILY G. BALCH (U.S.A.),
secretary-treasurer.

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