WILPF: 100 YEARS

A BRIEF LOOK AT A LONG HISTORY

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE & FREEDOM



This pamphlet takes you through the 100-year journey of analysis, activism and advocacy that has kept WILPF on the forefront of the peace movement for a century. Take a moment to browse through our history and find out what 100 years of peacemaking looks like.

Our history starts in 1915, when 1,136 women from a diversity of cultures and languages came together in The Hague during the First World War to study, make known and eliminate the root causes of war. They had originally thought to gather for universal suffrage in Berlin, but found the war to hinder their plans. In this reality lay their core analysis which has been fundamental to WILPF ever since; the recognition of the innate correlation between the realisation of women's human rights and the realisation of sustainable peace for all. Armed with these ideas set out in resolutions, they sent delegates from both sides of the conflict to countries on the opposite sides and created our organisation: The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Ever since, 'WILPFers' around the world have worked tirelessly together to progress their values.

One example of that was Jane Addams, WILPF's first international president, who was personally received by US President Woodrow Wilson after the Congress. He hailed the ideas she brought from The Hague and adopted nine of them as part of his famous Fourteen Points that served as the basis of the WWI peace negotiations.



Unfortunately her calls for a less punitive Versailles agreement forced on Germany were not heard, laying the foundation for renewed conflict. Addams went on to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for her work in peace.

Another is that of Emily Greene Balch, WILPF's first international secretary. Balch protested the US war effort despite it costing her career, while she continued her progressive work on poverty, child labor and immigration. The Nobel Committee recognized her work in 1946, when she became the second WILPF member to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

The women of WILPF have proudly followed in their footsteps ever since, organising dialogues between women from all over the world, sending delegations of women to North and South Vietnam in opposition of the Vietnam War and protesting amongst thousands in New York and Brussels for disarmament, from nuclear weapons to missiles, mines and small arms. They organised to get peace on the women's agenda in Beijing, and to get women on the peace agenda when pushing the UN Security Council resolution 1325.

In 2014, WILPF received the Peace in Progress award by the International Catalan Institute for Peace, "for its century-long involvement in the work of women for peace, its commitment to disarmament, the defence of human rights and the persistence to obtain the recognition of the role of women in the building of peace," proving the legacy of 1915 lives on today, as we celebrate Women's Power to Stop War!

In April 1915, 1,136 women come together in The Hague, the Netherlands, to protest World War I and to seek ways to prevent war for generations to come.

From this, 13 sections of WILPF are formed.

Four years later, WILPF denounces the Treaty of Versailles at the Zurich Conference, as creating the conditions for future conflict.



The platform at the 1915 International Women's Congress.

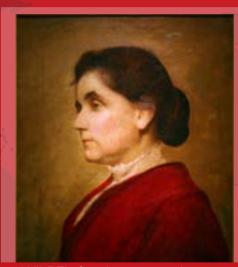
JOINED

Australia Canada Denmark France Germany India Italy Nepal Norway Sweden Switzerland UK USA

In 1931, Jane Addams, WILPF's International President, is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.



Jane Addams at The Hague conference in 1915.



WILPF's first International President, Jane Addams.

In 1922, at a space conference for a new peace in The Hague, WILPF calls for the convening of a world congress to draw up a new agreement.



WILPF has been calling for universal disarmament for the past 100 years.

WILPF takes a worldwide petition of six million signatures to the disarmament conference in Geneva.

JOINED

Finland
Haiti
Japan
Mexico
Tunisia

In 1945, WILPF attends the first UN Conference in San Francisco as one of the founding NGOs, promoting world security that is based on freedom and justice, not military power and strength.

Although WILPF was not able to put a stop to Nazi persecution in World War II, it continued to aid refugees from the regime. Throughout the war it worked tirelessly, with the help of a new outpost in New York.

In 1946, Emily Greene Balch, WILPF's first International Secretary, receives the Nobel Peace Prize.



Brazi



WILPF's first International Secretary, Emily Greene Balch.



Group photo of WILPF Mexico in the 1930s.

In 1965, Dr Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr is the keynote speaker for the 50th anniversary celebration of WILPF at the triennial Congress in The Hague, the Netherlands.



Martin Luther King. Source: Library of Congress.

In 1970, WILPF hosts the Inter-American Women's Conference in Bogota, Colombia.

1961 sees the first WILPF conference of Soviet and American women to help break down Cold War barriers.

JOINED

Colombia Chile Israel Lebanon Nigeria

In 1963, WILPF takes part in the global peace campaign to urge the US to end the war in Vietnam.

WILPF members in 1965.





"Talks not bombs on Vietnam" demonstration.

In 1975, WILPF convenes the Women's Disarmament Conference in New York.



In 1978, WILPF co-sponsors a two day conference on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in Washington, D.C. Over 200 women leaders come together to learn about the relationship between women's issues and the arms race.

The 1974 mission to Northern Ireland to monitor the conditions of the conflict signals just one of WILPF's many outreach missions in the decade.









In 1978, WILPF plays an active role during the International Conference for the Liberation of Southern Africa and Against Apartheid in New Dheli, India.

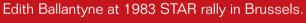
In 1982, WILPF launches a major signature campaign to stop the arms race (STAR). In 1990, the worldwide Women vs. Violence campaign is launched. On 8 March 1983, a mass rally in Brussels demands that NATO reverse the decision to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in western Europe.



The Women's Treaty of the Americas is signed at the WILPF International Congress in Bolivia.



Bolivia Bosnia Costa Rica Croatia Palestine Peru





In 1985, WILPF participates in the Third World Women's Conference in Nairobi, Kenya.

In 1996, WILPF begins a campaign to democratise the UN Security Council.

In 1992, WILPF leads a campaign for the International Court of Justice to declare rape a wartime crime in response to the violence of the wars in Haiti and Bosnia.

In 1994, WILPF sends a mission to observe the elections in South Africa. It also launches the Practice Anti-Racism campaign to redress local racist incidents.

WILPF at 1995 in Beijing, China.



At the 1995 Helsinki Congress.

<u>JOINED</u>

Albania

Argentina

Burundi

French Polynesia

Korea

Philippines

Portugal

Sierra Leone

In 1995, WILPF organises a peace train travelling from Helsinki, Finland, to Beijing, China, arriving at the UN's Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, where WILPF hosts the peace tent along with other peace groups.

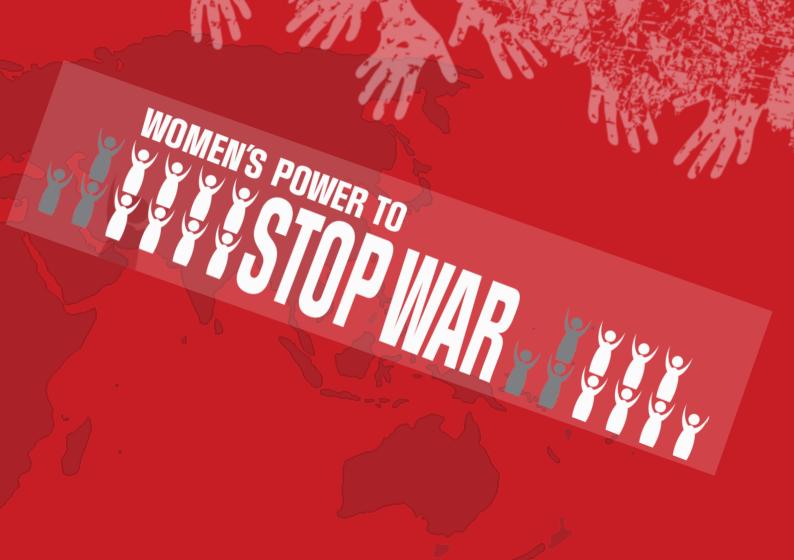
In 2015, The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is celebrating our 100th Anniversary!

In light of this monumental event, WILPF gave name to the movement it has been advocating for the past 100 years, Women's Power to Stop War.

By joining the movement, you are part of an international community of courageous activists who are bringing back the ideas that the First International Women's Congress established back in 1915.

We believe conflicts and wars cannot be stopped without the participation of women – and that it is time women focus on and use their power to stop war.

Together, we are connecting, strengthening and celebrating the work of women peacemakers all over the world, culminating in our major events in April 2015, our Centennial Congress and the International Conference on Peacebuilding of the century, where we will forge a new peace agenda for the 21st century.



Join Us!

There are many different ways to explore the history of women's peacemaking:

- Check out the Anniversary Atlas on our website, where you can add your own women's peacemaking events of the past and present.
- We want to thank the following archives for their efforts in letting us explore our own history, and we encourage you to pay them a visit:

University of Colorado Boulder

Swarthmore College

Atria Kennis Instituut

Become a member of WILPF and connect to our vibrant past together with like-minded women looking to explore our history!



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PEACE & FREEDOM www.wilpf.org