

RES. 5/1/GC 2/2495 (1952)

**ESTABLISHMENT OF WORLD PEACE ON THE BASIS OF
BUDDHIST PRINCIPLES**

The Great Sage Sakyamuni became Buddha in attaining Nibbana through the practice of the Middle Way and by grasping the truth of universe and of life, and propagated this as Saddhamma. The Buddha emancipated

(1) See also Res. 48, 50, 99, 133, 182 & 202

taught us, abiding in non-ego and without attachment even to his freedom, that the reality of human life can be understood only by cooperation with one another, and that the phenomena of universe originate from the principle of interdependence of causes and conditions. The non-duality of self and other, and the oneness of all phenomena have for their ultimate foundation Nibbana. The quietude of Nibbana realized by the Buddha constitutes the basis of the Buddhist peace.

The efforts towards freedom and freedom itself are involved into Nibbana-peace and have for their aim Nibbana-peace. Real freedom exists only when freedom is achieved in peace. Peace and social harmony are to be realized by the cultural efforts of free individuals.

The enlightenment of the Buddha is boundless freedom; the Tathagata is truth embodied, and is All-Compassionate. Harmony realized in the realm of freedom by way of compassion and prajna-intuition constitutes the real peace as advocated by the Buddha. We Buddhists strive to lead a life of thanks for grace in taking refuge in the Supreme-Enlightened One who revealed to us the Great way of universal enlightenment and in having and holding faith in the salvation power of the Tathagata who made his appearance for the sake of world peace and the welfare of humanity.

We deeply regret that the world is actually filled with rivalry and antagonism. We held our Conference first in Ceylon and now here in Japan in order to scrutinize our own mind and also to give warning to the world about the present serious situation. We earnestly vow to establish an eternal peace by realizing universal brotherhood, giving due respect to the freedom and independence of all nations and in promoting mutual help among men. We are desirous of giving all men and women their right places in

life. Based on the doctrine of the oneness of mind and material, we must rectify the evils resulting from scientific civilization, and emphasize the importance of spiritual culture. Basing our life on the equality of human beings, we should abolish prejudice and discriminating treatment because of race, nation, class, sex or age.

Men, by becoming a slave to ignorance, greed and ego-centricity, commit grave sins. Self-superiority constitutes the nucleus of all discriminations and also of the exclusion of others, and, consequently leads to antagonism, violence and war. On the contrary, the principle of the Middle Way based on Nibbana works in favor of the abandonment of prejudice and antagonism, leads men to justice, and creates the spirit of equality of friend and foe, so as to allow peace to permeate deep into the souls of men.

Extended to north and south and propagated to east and west, Buddhism has had its proper development in accordance with environment, and has survived until today surmounting all obstacles, in order to show to mankind its true merits as a world religion.

We Buddhists have assembled here, without hindrance of sects or of nationality, in an earnest desire to establish peace for eternity and for the universe by taking refuge in the Three Ratna, and have resolved to strive to realize the Buddha's peaceful realm without resorting to warfare, but by propagating the wisdom and compassion of the Lord Buddha.

RES. 6/2/GC 2/2495 (1952)

DESIGNATION OF VOW TO ESTABLISH PEACE DAY

Concerning the designation of a Peace Prayer Day, it is agreed to amend the denomination and to adopt the name "Vow to Establish Peace Day". As for the deciding

of the actual day, the Chairman shall appoint a sub-committee specially for that purpose.

RES. 7/3/GC 2/2495 (1952)

**MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN SOUTHERN AND
NORTHERN BUDDHISM**

Every effort shall be made to deepen the mutual understanding between Southern and Northern Buddhism.

RES. 8/4/GC 2/2495 (1952)

AMITY AMONG HINDUISTS, THEOSOPHISTS AND BUDDHISTS

Concerning the amity between Hinduism and Theosophy on the one hand and Buddhism on the other, the Conference is in favor of promoting it, but demands that Hinduists and Theosophists should appreciate the value of Buddhism as a world religion.

RES. 9/5/GC 2/2495 (1952)⁽¹⁾

POPULARIZATION OF THE BUDDHIST ERA

A Conference of experts from various countries shall be formed to study the question of a Buddhist Era, so that the result may be reported to the next Conference.

RES. 10/6/GC 2/2495 (1952)

ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORLD BUDDHIST INSTITUTE

The Second World Buddhist Conference empowers the President of the World Fellowship of Buddhists and the Director-General of the Executive Board thereof to form a committee, consisting of such a number as the said officials deem appropriate, having the task to study ways and means to implement the proposal concerning the establishment of a World Buddhist Institute, and to report on the results of the study to the Third World Buddhist Conference to be held in 1954.

(1) See also Res. 52 (H)

RES. 11/7/GC 2/2495 (1952)

ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE BUDDHIST SCHOOLS

The Second World Buddhist Conference urges all delegates from various countries to exert themselves to the utmost to promote Buddhist education through such means as may accelerate the establishment of more Buddhist schools, of more Buddhist courses in universities, and of Buddhist translation bureaus, and to compile Buddhist textbooks for Sunday Schools and home life, etc.

RES. 12/8/GC 2/2495 (1952)

COMPILATION OF HOLY SCRIPTURES

The Second World Buddhist Conference entrusts the Headquarters of the World Fellowship of Buddhists with the task of studying the proposal concerning the compilation of Holy Scriptures to be chanted uniformly by Buddhists of all countries, and of submitting appropriate proposals to the Third World Buddhist Conference.

RES. 13/9/GC 2/2495 (1952)

**COMPILATION OF A UNIVERSALLY COMMON BOOK OF
BUDDHIST SACRED SONGS**

The Second World Buddhist Conference requests the Headquarters of the World Fellowship of Buddhists to compile a universally common Book of Buddhist Sacred Songs as one of the enterprises to be undertaken in commemoration of the 2,500th anniversary of Maha Parinirvana of the Buddha Sakyamuni.

RES. 14/10 GC 2/2495 (1952)

**PROMPT CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES IN KOREA AND RELIEF
OF WAR SUFFERERS IN THE SAME REGION**

We request the Governments of the various countries concerned to cease warfare in Korea quickly and recommend

that the Buddhist Associations of each country do their best to help the sufferers of warfare in both northern and southern Korea.

RES. 15/11/GC 2/2495 (1952)

STRENGTHENING OF WFB CENTRES

we deem it necessary that the WFB Centres in various regions be strengthened, and that a special committee of the WFB Headquarters carefully study the ways and means thereof.

RES. 16/12/GC 2/2495 (1952)

COOPERATION AMONG BUDDHISTS

As we consider it very important that the Buddhists of all countries cooperate more closely, we suggest the following measures:—

We wish

1. To encourage enterprises by Buddhists or based on the Buddhist spirit in various countries, and to exchange information about their respective activities;
2. To facilitate the travelling of Buddhists by issuing letters of introduction from the WFB Centres in various regions;
3. To support the movement of the Maha Bodhi Society of India;
4. To promote the establishment of common rituals;
5. To exchange information on Buddhist activities;
6. To exchange and assist periodical publications;
7. To cooperate in Buddhist relief work;
8. To organize a universal league of Buddhist women and of Buddhist youths;
9. To form Buddhist pen-man organization in various regions;

10. To exchange scholars between Buddhist countries;
11. To promote cultural exchange; and
12. To make materials needed for the study of Buddhism more accessible to scholars.

RES. 17/13/GC 2/2495 (1952)

COMPILATION OF A POPULAR MAGAZINE

It is desirable that a popular magazine in the English language be published by the WFB Headquarters and circulated among Buddhists in the world, and further that the translation thereof be made, if necessary, by the WFB Regional Centres concerned.

RES. 18/14/GC 2/2495 (1952)

RELEASE OF WAR CONVICTS, ETC.

We request the governments of the various countries concerned that the following items be realized in the spirit of tolerance:—

1. Release of war convicts;
2. Clemency towards convicts under sentence of death;
3. Repatriation to Japan of the convicts serving their sentences abroad;
4. Care for ashes of the war dead;
5. Return to Japan of internees; and
6. Exchange of information on unrepatriated persons.

RES. 19/15/GC 2/2495 (1952)

PROTEST AGAINST PERSECUTION OF RELIGION

There should be no persecution and oppressions on account of any religious or ideological grounds; we protest against such persecution or oppression wherever it occurs.

RES. 20/16/GC 2/2495 (1952)

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

The love and mercy of Buddha extends to all living beings, and Buddhists must actively cooperate in the movement for preventing cruelty to animals.

RES. 21/17/GC 2/2495 (1952)

CONSUMMATION OF MEDICAL CARE FACILITIES

As we consider it necessary that the Buddhists should strive for the consummation of medical care facilities, from the benevolent spirit of Buddhism, we desire that immediate action would be taken for the establishment of an asthma hospital which has as yet been instituted nowhere in the world.

RES. 22/18/GC 2/2495 (1952)

**CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSAL BUDDHIST
YOUTH ORGANIZATION**

(The Constitution consists of 25 articles with a preamble. The provisions as to the purpose, functions and creeds are given here.)

PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Article 1. The purpose of the Organization is to bring freedom and peace among the people of the world by developing a unified Buddhist movement through mutual liaison and collaboration of the Buddhist Youths of Member States.

Article 2. To achieve this purpose the Organization shall maintain, strengthen and diffuse the Buddhist culture:

(1) by endeavoring to seek and achieve cooperation of various nations in the mutual exchange of persons

who are contributing or promising to contribute to the spread of Buddhism and in the exchange of publications, artistic works and other materials for information;

(2) by endeavoring to secure the preservation and protection of books, works of art, and monuments of history and archaeology, and to conclude necessary and effective agreements with the nations concerned; and

(3) by collaborating with Member States, when so requested in the development of Buddhist culture.

CREED

Article 3. The various Parāmitās (ethical precepts for the conduct of life) have been the gem that always formed the core of activities and made the vitality of Buddhism eternal. They consist of:

(1) Sacca: The Buddhist shall seek first the essence of truth.

(2) Dana: The Buddhist shall work in selfless service for the good of others.

(3) Sila: The Buddhist judges himself and holds himself responsible for his word and conduct.

(4) Nekkhamā: The Buddhist shall seek to attain a stage free from sinful desires.

(5) Khanti: The Buddhist shall persist in seeking the truth without bowing to any authority blindly.

(6) Viriya: The Buddhist shall continue to the last his efforts for the search of truth.

(7) Adhiṭṭhāna: The Buddhist shall remain unmoved under all circumstances and calmly look the truth in the face.

(8) Metta: The Buddhist shall endeavor to express compassion to all beings.

(9) Upekkhā: The Buddhist shall endeavor to free himself from attachment to worldly desires.

(10) Prajna: The Buddhist shall seek to attain unclouded wisdom.

The aim of these traditional virtues has always been the establishment of human freedom and peace.

We hereby resolve to advance for the cause of human freedom and peace with these ten virtues as our creed.

RES. 23/19/GC 2/2495 (1952)

**FORMATION OF A UNIVERSAL BUDDHIST
STUDENTS' ORGANIZATION**

Under Article 8, Paragraph 4 of the Universal Buddhist Youth Organization Constitution, the Japan Buddhist Students' Federation shall be entrusted with the task to prepare for the formation of a Universal Buddhist Students' Organization.

RES. 24/20/GC 2/2495 (1952)

**FORMATION OF A UNIVERSAL BUDDHIST
WOMEN'S FEDERATION**

For the purpose of rendering services to establish world peace and promote the welfare of mankind, a Universal Buddhist Women's Federation shall be formed with the first President thereof elected from among the Japanese Buddhist ladies.

RES. 25/21/GC 2/2495 (1952)⁽¹⁾

**PROHIBITION OF THE MAKING OF TOYS RESEMBLING
WAR WEAPONS**

For the purpose of bringing up children peace-loving, we desire that the making of toys resembling war weapons be prohibited in any part of the world.

(1) See also Res. 32.