

The Constitution for the Federation of Earth

As amended at the fourth session of the World Constituent Assembly,
Troia, Portugal, May 1991, with style & numeric format edition

World Constitution Drafting Committee of 25 members
Drafting Committee Chair: Sir Dr. Reinhart Ruge
Primary authors: H. Philip Isely, Terence P. Amerasinghe,
Syed Md. Husain, D. M. Spencer, and Max Habicht

Foreword on the numeric edition (2009)

The *Constitution for the Federation of Earth* is a document that was worked out by successive world constituent assemblies meeting in countries around the world over the course of about 23 years, from 1958 to 1991. The *Earth Constitution* was elaborated with input from people from numerous countries and all continents, including eminent international lawyers. People have translated it into 20 major world languages. It is the most important and strongest of all the non-military world constitutions for parliamentary Earth Federation.

Nevertheless, the *Earth Constitution* has had quite an uphill climb. To date, thousands of individual citizens have ratified the *Earth Constitution*. However, the response from nations has been weak. After a half dozen occasions where national heads have agreed to the *Earth Constitution*, in each case there has been an early retraction, abandonment or change in head of state.

H. P. Isely and Dr. T.P. Amerasinghe suggested superpower influence. Others have suggested that perhaps some internal characteristic of the *Earth Constitution* itself has not reflected the necessities for obtaining large-scale ratification by many nations.

Any disability of nations to ratify the *Earth Constitution* is not the sum of the errors of the Earth Constitution, but is rather the product of the errors, or perhaps even the product of the squares of the errors. Therefore, it behooves anyone who moves with serious intent to get *Earth Constitution* ratification to be supportive and promote the polishing of the *Earth Constitution*.

Spelling, grammar, letter capitalization and other form & style errors are not the within the jurisdiction of any World Constituent Assembly, unless that Assembly has absolutely authoritative grammarians with final say. (The World Constituent Assemblies did not.) Form & style corrections do not change the essence of a constitution. Therefore, correction of these type errors without the re-convening of any World Constituent Assembly is completely logical and legally necessary. The editors have corrected spelling, grammar, letter capitalization and other form & style errors for this edition. The editors have converted passive constructions to active

construction where feasible. No alteration of substance has been intended or made. As far as the editors can determine, this edition of the *Earth Constitution* faithfully and fully reflects the intent of the framers of the World Constituent Assembly of Troia, 1991.

As much as possible, the editors have used the form and style guidelines of *The Arizona Bill Drafting Manual, 2007*, the official manual of the State of Arizona Legislative Council, to ensure professional quality editing. *The Arizona Bill Drafting Manual* is one of the few drafting manuals that have long been published on the Internet. The manual is therefore available nearly worldwide to the public for standardization and professionalization of legal documents.

Form & style correction removed redundancies, unnecessary legalese and other fluff. We think the document is more understandable and more attractive for reading in this plainer language form.

Form & style redaction is a fine literary technical process and art. The editors wish to apologize in advance for any further form & style errors that might yet remain in this 2007 edition of the *Earth Constitution*, and for any perceived effect on substance, which if it exists, is unintended.

The editors believe that this *Constitution for the Federation of Earth*, adopted by the Members of the 4th World Constituent Assembly, convened in Troia, Portugal, in 1991, is a good and adequate founded world constitution for the successful Federation of Earth. We hope that the reader will study the document with care to see its intrinsic value.

The editors have placed the *Earth Constitution* into full numeric codification. This is intended to simplify the codification, since not all readers are familiar with roman numerals. It also standardized the codification. Eventually, the *Earth Constitution* needs translation into all active written human languages. Since by their very nature, alphabets do not have one-to-one correspondence between languages, full numeric codification makes accurate and standard translation possible. The editors inserted corresponding numbers where lists have five or more parts. This aids in making references, and also reduces the likelihood of confusion caused by grammar complexity of long lists.

Additional Editors' Note: Examples of how to read numeric codification "1.2.03." is read "Article One, Section Two Point Zero Three" "4.05.12.10" is read "Article Four, Section Five Point Twelve Point Ten". "Point" need not be called out for the section heading, that is, second set of digits from left, nor after the final digit.

Reading out the zero is perhaps optional, but it should be in written form if there are 10 or more sections in an Article or in any subsection. This cues the reader that there are at least 10 items at that level. The zero also allows orderly columnar stacking of section headings for analytical tasks and government documents. The zero thereby eases reading and reduces likelihood of errors.

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PREAMBLE

Realizing that Humanity today has come to a turning point in history and that we are on the threshold of an just, humane order that promises to usher in an era of peace, prosperity, justice and harmony;

Aware of the interdependence of people, nations and all life;

Aware that man's abuse of science and technology has brought Humanity to the brink of disaster through the production of horrendous weaponry of mass destruction and to the brink of ecological and social catastrophe;

Aware that the traditional concept of security through military defense is a total illusion both for the present and for the future;

Aware of the misery and conflicts caused by ever increasing disparity between rich and poor;

Conscious of our obligation to posterity to save Humanity from imminent and total annihilation;

Conscious that Humanity is One despite the existence of diverse nations, races, creeds, ideologies and cultures and that the principle of unity in diversity is the basis for a new age when war shall be outlawed and peace prevail; when the Earth's total resources shall be equitably used for human welfare; and when basic human rights and responsibilities shall be shared by all without discrimination;

Conscious of the inescapable reality that the greatest hope for the survival of life on Earth is the establishment of a democratic world federation;

We, citizens of the world, hereby resolve to establish a world federation to be governed in accordance with this *Constitution for the Federation of Earth*.

A CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION OF EARTH

Article 1 - Broad Functions of the Earth Federation

The broad functions of the Federation of Earth are the following:

- 1.1. To prevent war, secure disarmament, and resolve territorial and other disputes that endanger peace and human rights.
- 1.2. To protect universal human rights, including life, liberty, security, democracy, and equal opportunities in life.
- 1.3. To obtain for all people on Earth the conditions required for equitable economic and social development and for diminishing social differences.
- 1.4. To regulate international processes, such as the following: 1.4.1. world trade, 1.4.2. communications, 1.4.3. transportation, 1.4.4. currency, 1.4.5. standards, 1.4.6. use of world resources, and 1.4.7. other global and international processes.
- 1.5. To protect the environment and the ecological fabric of life from all sources of damage, and to control technological innovations whose effects transcend national boundaries, for the purpose of keeping Earth a safe, healthy and happy home for humanity.
- 1.6. To devise and implement solutions to all problems that are beyond the capacity of national governments, or that are now or may become of global or international concern or consequence.

Article 2 - Basic Structure of Earth Federation

2.1. The Earth Federation organizes as a universal federation, to include all nations and all people, and to encompass all oceans, seas and lands of Earth, inclusive of non-self governing territories, together with the surrounding atmosphere.

2.2. The Earth Federation is non-military and is democratic in its own structure, with ultimate sovereignty residing in all the people who live on Earth.

2.3. The authority and powers granted to the Earth Federation limit to those defined in this Constitution for the Federation of Earth, applicable to problems and affairs that transcend national boundaries, leaving to national governments jurisdiction over the internal affairs of the respective nations but consistent with the authority of the Earth Federation to protect universal human rights as defined in this World Constitution.

2.4. The basic direct electoral and administrative units of the Earth Federation are World Electoral and Administrative Districts. World Parliament shall define a total of not more than 1000 World Electoral and Administrative Districts, to be nearly equal in population, within the limits of plus or minus ten percent.

2.5. Contiguous World Electoral and Administrative Districts combine as may be appropriate to compose a total of twenty World Electoral and Administrative Regions for the following purposes, but not limited thereto: 2.5.1. for the election or appointment of certain Earth Federation officials; 2.5.2. for administrative purposes; 2.5.3. for composing various organs of the world government as enumerated in Article 3; 2.5.4. for the functioning of the Judiciary, the Enforcement System, and the Ombudsmus, as well as, 2.5.5. for the functioning of any other organ or agency of the Earth Federation.

2.6. The People by World Parliament shall compose the World Electoral and Administrative Regions of a variable number of World Electoral and Administrative Districts, taking into consideration geographic, cultural, ecological and other factors as well as population.

2.7. The People by World Parliament shall compose contiguous World Electoral and Administrative Regions to group together in pairs to compose Magna-Regions.

2.8. The boundaries for World Electoral and Administrative Regions must not cross the boundaries of the World Electoral and Administrative Districts, and are common insofar as feasible for the various administrative departments and for the several organs and agencies of the Earth Federation. Boundaries for the World Electoral and Administrative Districts as well as for the Regions need not conform to existing national boundaries, but shall conform as far as practicable.

2.9. The People by World Parliament shall group the World Electoral and Administrative Regions to compose at least five Continental Divisions of the Earth, for the election or appointment of certain Earth Federation officials, and for certain aspects of the composition and functioning of the several organs and agencies of the Earth Federation as specified hereinafter. The boundaries of Continental Divisions must not cross existing national boundaries as far as practicable. The People by World Parliament shall compose Continental Divisions of a variable number of World Electoral and Administrative Regions.

Article 3 - Organs of the Earth Federation

The organs of the Earth Federation are the following:

- 3.1. The World Parliament.
- 3.2. The World Executive.
- 3.3. The World Administration.
- 3.4. The Integrative Complex.
- 3.5. The World Judiciary.
- 3.6. The Enforcement System.
- 3.7. The World Ombudsmus.

Article 4 - Grant of Specific Powers to the Earth Federation

The powers of the Earth Federation to be exercised through its several organs and agencies comprise the following:

4.01. Prevent wars and armed conflicts among the nations, regions, districts, parts and peoples of Earth.

4.02. Supervise disarmament and prevent re-armament;

4.02.1. Prohibit and eliminate weapons of mass destruction in all aspects: 4.02.1.1. the design, 4.02.1.2. test, 4.02.1.3. manufacture, 4.02.1.4. sale, 4.02.1.5. purchase, 4.02.1.6. possession, 4.02.1.7. detonation, 4.02.1.8. or other use.

4.02.2. Prohibit or regulate all lethal weapons that the World Parliament may decide.

4.03. Prohibit incitement to war, and discrimination against or defamation of conscientious objectors.

4.04. Provide the means for peaceful and just solutions of disputes and conflicts among or between nations, peoples, and/or other components within the Earth Federation.

4.05. Supervise boundary settlements and conduct plebiscites as needed.

4.06. Define the boundaries for the districts, regions and divisions that are established for electoral, administrative, judicial and other purposes of the Earth Federation.

4.07. Define and regulate procedures for the nomination and election of the members of each House of the World Parliament, and for the nomination, election, appointment and employment of all Earth Federation officials and personnel.

4.08. Codify world laws, including the body of international law developed prior to adoption of the world constitution, but not inconsistent therewith, and that is approved by the World Parliament.

4.09. Establish universal standards for weights, measurements, accounting and records.

4.10. Provide assistance in the event of large-scale calamities, including the following: 4.10.1. drought, 4.10.2. famine, 4.10.3. pestilence, 4.10.4. flood, 4.10.5. earthquake, 4.10.6. hurricane, 4.10.7. ecological disruptions, and 4.10.8. other disasters.

4.11. Guarantee and enforce protection of the civil liberties and the basic human rights that are

defined in the Bill of Rights for the Citizens of Earth that is made a part of this World Constitution under Article 12.

4.12. Define standards and promote the worldwide improvement in social conditions:

4.12.1. working conditions, 4.12.2. nutrition, 4.12.3. health, 4.12.4. housing, 4.12.5. human settlements, 4.12.6. environmental conditions, 4.12.7. education, 4.12.8. economic security, and 4.12.9. other conditions defined under Article 13 of this World Constitution.

4.13. Regulate and supervise international transportation, communications, postal services, and migrations of people.

4.14. Regulate and supervise supra-national commercial functions: 4.14.01. trade, 4.14.02. industry, 4.14.03. corporations, 4.14.04. businesses, 4.14.05. cartels, 4.14.06. professional services, 4.14.07. labor supply, 4.14.08. finances, 4.14.09. investments and 4.14.10. insurance.

4.15. Secure and supervise the elimination of tariffs and other trade barriers among nations, but with provisions to prevent or minimize hardship for those previously protected by tariffs.

4.16. By direct or indirect means, raise the revenues and funds that are necessary for the purposes and activities of the Earth Federation.

4.17. Establish and operate world financial, banking, credit and insurance institutions designed to serve human needs; establish, issue and regulate world currency, credit and exchange.

4.18. Plan for and regulate the development, use, conservation and re-cycling of the natural resources of Earth as the common heritage of Humanity; protect the environment in every way for the benefit of both present and future generations.

4.19. Create and operate a World Economic Development Organization to serve equitably the needs of all nations and people included within the Earth Federation.

4.20. Develop and implement solutions to transnational problems of food supply: 4.20.1. agricultural production, 4.20.2. soil fertility, 4.20.3. soil conservation, 4.20.4. pest control, 4.20.5. diet and nutrition, 4.20.6. drugs 4.20.7. poisons, and 4.20.8. the disposal of toxic wastes.

4.21. Develop and implement means to control population growth in relation to the life-support capacities of Earth, and solve problems of population distribution.

4.22. Develop, protect, regulate and conserve the water supplies of Earth; develop, operate or coordinate transnational irrigation and other water supply and control projects; assure equitable allocation of trans-national water supplies, and protect against adverse trans-national effects of water or moisture diversion or weather control projects within national boundaries.

4.23. Own, administer and supervise the development and conservation of the oceans and seabeds of Earth and all resources thereof, and protect from damage.

4.24. Protect from damage, and control and supervise the uses of the atmosphere of Earth.

4.25. Conduct inter-planetary and cosmic explorations and research; have exclusive jurisdiction over the Moon and over all satellites launched from Earth.

4.26. Establish, operate or coordinate international transportation systems: 4.26.1. Global air lines; 4.26.2. Ocean transport systems; 4.26.3. International railways and highways; 4.26.4. Global communication systems; 4.26.5. Means for interplanetary travel and communications; and 4.26.6. Control and administer vital waterways.

4.27. Develop, operate and/or coordinate transnational power systems, or networks of small units, integrating into the systems or networks power derived from sources of safe, ecologically sound and continuing energy supply: 4.27.1. Sun; 4.27.2. Wind; 4.27.3. Water; 4.27.4. Tides; 4.27.5. Heat differentials; 4.27.6. Magnetic forces; and 4.27.7. Any other safe source.

4.28. Control the mining, production, transportation and use of fossil sources of energy to the extent necessary to reduce and prevent damages to the environment and the ecology, as well as to prevent conflicts and conserve supplies for sustained use by succeeding generations.

4.29. Exercise exclusive jurisdiction and control over nuclear energy research and testing and nuclear power production, including the power to prohibit any form of testing or production considered hazardous.

4.30. Place under world controls essential natural resources that might be limited or unevenly distributed about the Earth. Find and implement ways to reduce wastes and find ways to minimize disparities when development or

production is insufficient to supply everybody with all that may be needed.

4.31. Provide for the examination and assessment of technological innovations that are or may be of supranational consequence, to determine possible hazards or perils to humanity or the environment; institute controls and regulations of technology necessary to prevent or correct widespread hazards or perils to human health and welfare.

4.32. Carry out intensive programs to develop safe alternatives to any technology or technological processes that may be hazardous to the environment, the ecological system, or human health and welfare.

4.33. Resolve supra-national problems caused by gross disparities: 4.33.1. In technological development or capability; 4.33.2. Capital formation; 4.33.3. Availability of natural resources; 4.33.4. Educational opportunity; 4.33.5. Economic opportunity; and 4.33.6. Wage and price differentials. Assist the processes of technology transfer under conditions that safeguard human welfare and the environment and contribute to minimizing disparities.

4.34. In cases of either intra-state violence or intra-state problems that seriously affect world peace or universal human rights, intervene under procedures the World Parliament defines.

4.35. Develop a world university system. Obtain the correction of prejudicial communicative materials that cause misunderstandings or conflicts due to the following differences: 4.35.1. Race; 4.35.2. Religion; 4.35.3. Sex; 4.35.4. National origin; or 4.35.5. Affiliation.

4.36. Organize, coordinate or administer a voluntary, non-military World Service Corps, to carry out a wide variety of projects designed to serve human welfare.

4.37. Designate as may be found desirable an official world language or official world languages.

4.38. Establish and operate a system of world parks, wild life preserves, natural places, and wilderness areas.

4.39. Define and establish procedures for initiative and referendum by the Citizens of Earth on matters of supra-national legislation not prohibited by this World Constitution.

4.40. To carry out all of the functions and powers of the Earth Federation, establish as necessary the following: 4.40.1. Departments; 4.40.2. Bureaus; 4.40.3. Commissions; 4.40.4.

Institutes; 4.40.5. Corporations; 4.40.6. Administrations; or 4.40.7. Agencies.

4.41. Serve the needs of humanity in all ways that are now, or might prove in the future to be, beyond the capacity of national and local governments.

Article 5 - The World Parliament

5.1. - Functions and Powers of the World Parliament

The functions and powers of the World Parliament are the following:

5.1.01. To prepare and enact detailed legislation in all areas of authority and jurisdiction granted to the Earth Federation under Article 4 of this World Constitution.

5.1.02. To amend or repeal world laws as necessary or desirable.

5.1.03. To approve, amend or reject the international laws developed prior to the advent of Earth Federation, and to codify and integrate the system of world law and world legislation under the Earth Federation.

5.1.04. To establish such regulations and directions as necessary, consistent with this World Constitution, for the proper functioning of all parts of the Earth Federation:

5.1.04.1. Organs; 5.1.04.2. Branches; 5.1.04.3. Departments; 5.1.04.4. Bureaus; 5.1.04.5. Commissions; 5.1.04.6. Institutes; or 5.1.04.7. Agencies.

5.1.05. To review, amend and give final approval to each budget for the Earth Federation, as submitted by the World Executive; to devise the specific means for directly raising funds needed to fulfill the budget, including taxes, licenses, fees, globally accounted social and public costs that must be added into the prices for goods and services, loans and credit advances, and any other appropriate means; and to appropriate and allocate funds for all operations and functions of the Earth Federation in accordance with approved budgets, but subject to the power of the Parliament to revise any appropriation not yet spent or contractually committed.

5.1.06. As necessary for the best functioning of the several organs of the Earth Federation, subject to the specific provisions of this World Constitution, to create, alter, abolish or consolidate the parts of the Earth Federation: 5.1.06.1. Departments; 5.1.06.2. Bureaus;

5.1.06.3. Commissions; 5.1.06.4. Institutes; 5.1.06.5. Agencies; or 5.1.06.6. Other parts.

5.1.07. To approve the appointments of the heads of all major departments, commissions, offices, and agencies of the several organs of the Earth Federation, except those chosen by electoral or civil service procedures.

5.1.08. Subject to the specific provisions in this World Constitution concerning specific offices, to remove from office for cause any member of the World Executive, and any elective or appointive head of part of the Earth Federation: 5.1.08.1. Organ; 5.1.08.2. Department; 5.1.08.3. Office; 5.1.08.4. Agency; or 5.1.08.5. Other part.

5.1.09. To define and revise the boundaries of the World Electoral and Administrative Districts, the World Electoral and Administrative Regions and Magna Regions, and the Continental Divisions.

5.1.10. As defined in Articles 17 and 19 of this World Constitution, to schedule the implementation of those provisions of the World Constitution that require implementation by stages during the several stages of Earth Federation: Provisional Earth Federation, First Operative Stage of Earth Federation, Second Operative Stage of Earth Federation, and Full Operative Stage of Earth Federation,

5.1.11. To plan and schedule the implementation of those provisions of the World Constitution that might require a period of years for accomplishment.

5.2. Composition of the World Parliament

5.2.1. The World Parliament is of three houses, designated as follows:

The House of Peoples, to represent the people of Earth directly and equally;

The House of Nations, to represent the nations that are joined together in the Earth Federation; and

The House of Counsellors with particular functions to represent the highest good and best interests of humanity as a whole.

5.2.2. All members of the World Parliament, regardless of House, shall be designated as Members of the World Parliament.

5.3. - The House of Peoples

5.3.1. The peoples delegates, directly elected in proportion to population from the World Electoral

and Administrative Districts as defined in Article 2.4, compose the House of Peoples.

5.3.2. Under conditions of universal adult suffrage open to all natural persons of age 18 and above, the People shall elect Peoples delegates.

5.3.3. From each World Electoral and Administrative District, the people shall elect one peoples delegate to serve a five-year term in the House of Peoples. People may elect Peoples delegates to serve successive terms without limit. Each peoples delegate has one vote.

5.3.4. A candidate for election to serve as a peoples delegate must be at least 21 years of age, a resident for at least one year of the electoral district from which the candidate is seeking election, and shall take a pledge of service to humanity.

5.4. - The House of Nations

5.4.1. Each national government determines respective national procedures to elect or appoint respective National Delegates to compose the House of Nations on the following basis:

5.4.1.1. One national delegate from each nation of at least 100,000 in population, but less than 10,000,000 in population.

5.4.1.3. Two national delegates from each nation of at least 10,000,000 in population, but less than 100,000,000 in population.

5.4.1.4. Three national delegates from each nation of 100,000,000 in population or more.

5.4.2. Nations of less than 100,000 in population may join in groups with other nations for purposes of representation in the House of Nations.

5.4.3. People of Nations shall elect or governments of nations shall appoint or elect National delegates for the respective nation to serve for terms of five years. Source may elect or appoint National delegates to serve successive terms without limit. Each national delegate has one vote.

5.4.4. Requirements to serve as a national delegate are citizenship for at least two years of the nation to be represented, age of at least 21 years, and a pledge of service to humanity.

5.5. - The House of Counsellors

5.5.1. 200 Counsellors chosen in equal numbers from nominations submitted from the twenty World Electoral and Administrative

Regions, as defined in Article 2.5. and 2.6., ten from each Region, compose the House of Counsellors.

5.5.2. Teachers and students of universities and colleges and of scientific academies and institutes within each world electoral and administrative region shall nominate members to the House of Counsellors. Nominees may be persons who are off campus in any walk of life as well as on campus.

5.5.3. Nominees to the House of Counsellors from each World Electoral and Administrative Region shall, by vote taken among themselves, reduce the number of nominees to no less than two times and no more than three times the number to be elected.

5.5.4. The Members of the other two houses of the World Parliament from the particular region shall elect from the remaining nominees the members of the House of Counsellors for the respective region.

5.5.5. Requirements to serve as a member of the House of Counsellors is age of least 25 years, and a pledge of service to humanity. There is no residence requirement. A nominee need not be a resident of the region from which nominated or elected.

5.5.6. Counsellors serve terms of ten years. Respective Members of the House of Peoples and of the House of Nations shall elect one-half of the members of the House of Counsellors every five years. Counsellors may serve successive terms without limit. Each Counsellor has one vote.

5.6. - Procedures of the World Parliament

5.6.01. Each house of the World Parliament during its first session after general elections shall elect a panel of five chairpersons from among its own members, one from each of five Continental Divisions. The chairpersons shall rotate annually so that each will serve for one year as chief presiding officer, while the other four serve as vice-chairpersons.

5.6.02. The panels of Chairpersons from each House shall meet together, as needed, for the purpose of coordinating the work of the Houses of the World Parliament, both severally and jointly.

5.6.03. Either the House of Peoples or the House of Nations or both concurrently may initiate any legislative measure or action.

Legislation becomes effective when the House of Peoples and of the House of Nations pass the legislation by a simple majority vote of both, except in cases where this World Constitution specifies an absolute majority vote or other voting majority.

5.6.04. In case of deadlock on a measure initiated in either the House of Peoples or House of Nations, the measure shall then automatically go to the House of Counsellors for decision by simple majority vote of the House of Counsellors, except in cases where this World Constitution requires other majority vote. Any measure may be referred for decision to the House of Counsellors by a concurrent vote of the other two houses.

5.6.05. The House of Counsellors may initiate any legislative measure. The House of Counsellors shall submit initiated measures to the other two houses. House of Counsellors initiated measures are subject to simple majority vote of both the House of Peoples and House of Nations to become effective, unless other voting majority is required by some provision of this World Constitution.

5.6.06. The House of Counsellors may introduce an opinion or resolution on any measure pending before either of the other two houses; either of the other houses may request the opinion of the House of Counsellors before acting upon a measure.

5.6.07. Each house of the World Parliament shall adopt its own detailed rules of procedure, consistent with the procedures set forth in this World Constitution. Each house shall design its own rules to facilitate coordinated functioning of the three houses.

5.6.08. Approval of appointments by the World Parliament or any house thereof requires simple majority vote, while removal for cause requires absolute majority vote.

5.6.09. After World Parliament declares the full operative stage of Earth Federation, the World Boundaries and Elections Administration shall conduct general elections for members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples every five years. World Boundaries and Elections Administration shall conduct first general elections within the first two years following the declaration of the full operative stage of Earth Federation.

5.6.10. Until the World Parliament declares full operative stage of Earth Federation, the people together with the World Boundaries and

Elections Administration may conduct elections for members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples whenever feasible in relation to the campaign for ratification of this World Constitution.

5.6.11. Regular sessions of the House of Peoples and House of Nations of the World Parliament shall convene on the second Monday of January of each year.

5.6.12. Each nation, according to its own procedures, shall appoint or elect members of the World Parliament to the House of Nations at least thirty days prior to the date for convening the World Parliament in January.

5.6.13. The House of Peoples together with the House of Nations shall elect the members of the World Parliament to the House of Counsellors during the month of January after the general elections. For House of Counsellors' first session after general elections, the Counsellors shall convene on the second Monday of March, and thereafter concurrently with the other two houses.

5.6.14. Bi-elections to fill vacancies shall be held within three months from occurrence of the vacancy or vacancies.

5.6.15. The World Parliament shall remain in session for a minimum of nine months of each year. World Parliament may take one or two breaks during each year. Simple majority vote of the House of Peoples and House of Nations sitting jointly may decide times and durations of the breaks.

5.6.16. Annual salaries for members of the World Parliament of all three houses are the same, except Members of the Presidium and of the Executive Cabinet may receive additional compensation commensurate with the additional duties.

5.6.17. The World Parliament shall determine salary schedules for members of the World Parliament and for members of the Presidium and of the Executive Cabinet.

Article 6 - The World Executive

6.1. Functions and Powers of the World Executive are the following:

6.1.1. To implement the basic system of world law as defined in the World Constitution and in the codified system of world law after approval by the World Parliament.

6.1.2. To implement legislation the World Parliament enacts.

6.1.3. To propose and recommend legislation for enactment by the World Parliament.

6.1.4. To convene the World Parliament in special sessions when necessary.

6.1.5. To supervise the World Administration and the Integrative Complex and all of the departments, bureaus, offices, institutes and agencies thereof.

6.1.6. To nominate, select and remove the heads of various organs, branches, departments, bureaus, offices, commissions, institutes, agencies and other parts of the Earth Federation, in accordance with the provisions of this World Constitution and as the World Parliament specifies.

6.1.7. To prepare and submit annually to the World Parliament a comprehensive budget for the operations of the Earth Federation, and to prepare and submit periodically budget projections over periods of several years.

6.1.8. To define and propose priorities for world legislation and budgetary allocations.

6.1.9. To be held accountable to the World Parliament for the expenditures of appropriations the World Parliament makes in accordance with approved and longer term budgets, subject to revisions the World Parliament approves.

6.2. Composition of the World Executive

The World Executive consists of a Presidium of five members, and of an Executive Cabinet of from twenty to thirty members, all of whom are current members of the World Parliament.

6.3. The Presidium

6.3.1. Five members compose the Presidium. One member is President and four are Vice Presidents. Each member of the Presidium is from a different Continental Division.

6.3.2. The Presidency of the Presidium shall rotate each year, with each member in turn to

serve as President, while the other four serve as Vice Presidents. The Presidium decides the order of rotation.

6.3.3. The Presidium takes decisions collectively, on the basis of majority vote.

6.3.4. Members of the Presidium are Members of the World Parliament, either elected to the House of Peoples or to the House of Counsellors, or appointed or elected to the House of Nations.

6.3.5. The House of Counsellors shall make nominations for the Presidium, with number of nominees to be from two to three times the number to be elected. No more than one-third of the nominees must come from the House of Counsellors or from the House of Nations. The House of Counsellors shall include nominees from all Continental Divisions.

6.3.6. From among the nominees submitted by the House of Counsellors, the combined membership of all three houses of the World Parliament in joint session shall elect the Presidium. The election of each member to the Presidium is subject to a plurality vote equal to at least 40 percent of the total membership of the World Parliament, with successive elimination votes taken as necessary until the required plurality is achieved.

6.3.7. An absolute majority vote of the combined membership of the three houses of the World Parliament in joint session may remove for cause Members of the Presidium, either individually or collectively.

6.3.8. The term of office for the Presidium is five years and runs concurrently with the terms of office for the members as Members of the World Parliament, except that at the end of each five-year period, the Presidium members in office shall continue to serve until the World Parliament elects the new Presidium for the succeeding term. Term limits for Membership in the Presidium are two consecutive terms.

6.4. The Executive Cabinet

6.4.1. From twenty to thirty members, with at least one member from each of the ten World Electoral and Administrative Magna Regions of the world, compose the Executive Cabinet.

6.4.2. World Parliament, from among its own Members, elects the members of the Executive Cabinet.

6.4.3. No more than two members of the Executive Cabinet originate from any single

nation of the Earth Federation. There may be only one member of the Executive Cabinet from a nation from which a Member of the World Parliament is serving as a member of the Presidium.

6.4.4. Each member of the Executive Cabinet shall serve as the head of a department or agency of the World Administration or Integrative Complex. Presidium shall designate a Minister for each department or agency.

6.4.5. The Presidium shall make nominations for members of the Executive Cabinet, taking into consideration the various functions that Executive Cabinets members are to perform. The Presidium shall nominate no more than two times the number to be elected.

6.4.6. Simple majority vote of the combined membership of all three houses of the World Parliament in joint session elects the Executive Cabinet.

6.4.7. An absolute majority vote of the combined membership of all three houses of the World Parliament sitting in joint session may remove for cause Members of the Executive Cabinet, either individually or collectively.

6.4.8. The term of office in the Executive Cabinet is five years. Executive Cabinet terms run concurrently with the terms of office for the members as Members of the World Parliament, except that at the end of each five year period, the Cabinet members in office shall continue to serve until the World Parliament elects the new Executive Cabinet for the succeeding term. Term limits for membership in the Executive Cabinet are three consecutive terms, regardless of change in ministerial position.

6.5. Procedures of the World Executive

6.5.1. The Presidium shall assign the ministerial positions among the Cabinet members to head the several administrative departments and major agencies of the Administration and of the Integrative Complex. Each Vice President may also serve as a Minister to head an administrative department, but not the President. At the discretion of the Presidium, the Presidium may change Ministerial positions. A Cabinet member or Vice President may hold more than one ministerial post, but no more than three, providing that no Cabinet Member is without a Ministerial post.

6.5.2. The Presidium, in consultation with the Executive Cabinet, shall prepare and present to the World Parliament near the beginning of each year a proposed program of world legislation. The Presidium may propose other legislation during the year.

6.5.3. The Presidium, in consultation with the Executive Cabinet, and in consultation with the World Financial Administration, (see Article 8.7.1.9.) is responsible for preparing and submitting to the World Parliament the proposed annual budget, and budgetary projections over periods of years.

6.5.4. Each Cabinet Member and Vice President as Minister of a particular department or agency shall prepare an annual report for the particular department or agency, submitting to both the Presidium and to the World Parliament.

6.5.5. The members of the Presidium and of the Executive Cabinet at all times are responsible both individually and collectively to the World Parliament.

6.5.6. Within sixty days, World Parliament shall fill vacancies occurring at any time in the World Executive by nomination and election in the same manner as specified for filling the offices originally.

6.6. Limitations on the World Executive

6.6.1. The World Executive must not at any time alter, suspend, abridge, infringe or otherwise violate any provision of this World Constitution or any legislation or world law enacted or approved by the World Parliament in accordance with the provisions of this World Constitution.

6.6.2. The World Executive does not have veto power over any legislation passed by the World Parliament.

6.6.3. The World Executive must not attempt to and cannot dissolve the World Parliament or any House of the World Parliament.

6.6.4. The World Executive must not act contrary to decisions of the World Courts.

6.6.5. The World Executive is bound to faithfully execute all legislation passed by the World Parliament in accordance with the provisions of this World Constitution. The World Executive must not impound or refuse to spend funds appropriated by the World Parliament, nor spend more funds than are appropriated by the World Parliament.

6.6.6. The World Executive must not attempt to transcend or contradict the decisions or controls of the World Parliament, the World Judiciary or the Provisions of this World Constitution by any device of executive order or executive privilege or emergency declaration or decree.

Article 7 - The World Administration

7.1. - Functions of the World Administration

7.1.1. The World Administration organizes to carry out the detailed and continuous administration and implementation of world legislation and world law.

7.1.2. The World Administration is under the direction of the World Executive, and is at all times responsible to the World Executive.

7.1.3. The World Administration organizes to give professional continuity to the work of administration and implementation.

7.2. - Structure and Procedures of the World Administration

7.2.01. Professionally organized departments and other agencies in all areas of activity requiring continuity of administration and implementation by the Earth

Federation compose the World Administration.

7.2.02. A Minister who is either a member of the Executive Cabinet or a Vice President of the Presidium heads each Department or major agency of the World Administration.

7.2.03. Each Department or major agency of the World Administration has as chief of staff a Senior Administrator, who shall assist the Minister and supervise the detailed work of the Department or agency.

7.2.04. From among persons in the senior lists of the World Civil Service Administration, as soon as the World Civil Service Administration establishes senior lists, the Minister of each particular Department or agency shall nominate a respective Senior Administrator, subject to confirmation by the Presidium. Ministers shall make temporary qualified appointments, subject to confirmation by the Presidium, pending establishment of the senior lists.

7.2.05. The Presidium shall nominate a Secretary General of the World Administration, subject to confirmation by absolute majority vote of the entire Executive Cabinet.

7.2.06. The functions and responsibilities of the Secretary General of the World Administration are to assist in coordinating the work of the Senior Administrators of the several Departments and agencies of the World Administration. The Secretary General is at all times be subject to the direction of the Presidium, and is directly responsible to the Presidium.

7.2.07. Absolute majority vote of both the Executive Cabinet and Presidium combined, but not contrary to civil service rules that protect tenure on grounds of competence, may terminate for cause the employment of any Senior Administrator and of the Secretary General.

7.2.08. Each Minister of a Department or agency of the World Administration, being also a Member of the World Parliament, shall provide continuous liaison between the particular Department or agency and the World Parliament, shall respond at any time to any questions or requests for information from the Parliament, including committees of any House of the World Parliament.

7.2.09. The Presidium, in cooperation with the particular Ministers in each case, is responsible for the original organization of each of the Departments and major agencies of the World Administration.

7.2.10. In consultation with the Executive Cabinet and Secretary General, the Presidium shall assign legislative measures, constitutional provisions and areas of world law to particular respective Departments and agencies for administration and implementation, unless World Parliament provides otherwise for specific assignments.

7.2.11. The Presidium, in consultation with the Executive Cabinet, may propose the creation of other departments and agencies to have ministerial status; and may propose the alteration, combination or termination of existing Departments and agencies of ministerial status. Any creation, alteration, combination or termination of departments or agencies is subject to a simple majority vote of approval of the three houses of the World Parliament in joint session.

7.2.12. The World Parliament by absolute majority vote of the three houses in joint session may specify the creation of new departments or agencies of ministerial status in the World Administration, or may direct the World

Executive to alter, combine, or terminate existing departments or agencies of ministerial status.

7.2.13. The Presidium and the World Executive must not create, establish or maintain any administrative or executive department or agency for the purpose of circumventing World Parliament control.

7.3. - Departments of the World Administration

Among the Departments and agencies of the World Administration of ministerial status, but not limited thereto and subject to combinations and to changes in descriptive terminology, are those listed under this Section. A Cabinet Minister and a Senior Administrator, a Vice President and a Senior Administrator shall head each major area of administration:

7.3.01. Disarmament and War Prevention.

7.3.02. Population.

7.3.03. Food and Agriculture.

7.3.04. Water Supplies and Waterways.

7.3.05. Health and Nutrition.

7.3.06. Education.

7.3.07. Cultural Diversity and the Arts.

7.3.08. Habitat and Settlements.

7.3.09. Environment and Ecology.

7.3.10. World Resources.

7.3.11. Oceans and Seabeds.

7.3.12. Atmosphere and Space.

7.3.13. Energy.

7.3.14. Science and Technology.

7.3.15. Genetic Research and Engineering.

7.3.16. Labor and Income.

7.3.17. Economic and Social Development.

7.3.18. Commerce and Industry.

7.3.19. Transportation and Travel.

7.3.20. Multi-National Corporations.

7.3.21. Communications and Information.

7.3.22. Human Rights.

7.3.23. Distributive Justice.

7.3.24. World Service Corps.

7.3.25. World Territories, Capitals and Parks.

7.3.26. Exterior Relations.

7.3.27. Democratic Procedures.

7.3.28. Revenue.

Article 8 - The Integrative Complex

8.1. - Definition

8.1.1. The Integrative Complex comprises certain administrative, research, planning and facilitative agencies of the Earth Federation that are particularly essential for the satisfactory functioning of all or most aspects of the Earth Federation. The Integrative Complex includes the agencies listed under this Section, with the proviso that the Presidium may recommend to the World Parliament to add other agencies. Addition of agencies is subject to decision of the World Parliament.

8.1.1.1. The World Civil Service Administration.

8.1.1.2. The World Boundaries and Elections Administration.

8.1.1.3. The Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems.

8.1.1.4. The Agency for Research and Planning.

8.1.1.5. The Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment.

8.1.1.6. The World Financial Administration.

8.1.1.7. Commission for Legislative Review.

8.1.2. Together with a Commission as provided hereunder, a Cabinet Minister and a Senior Administrator, or a Vice President and a Senior Administrator, shall head each agency of the Integrative Complex. Majority decision of the Commission members together with the Administrator and the Minister or Vice President shall decide the rules of procedure for each agency.

8.1.3. The World Parliament may at any time define further the responsibilities, functioning and organization of the several agencies of the Integrative Complex, consistent with the provisions of Article 8 and other provisions of the World Constitution.

8.1.4. Each agency of the Integrative Complex shall make an annual report to the World Parliament and to the Presidium.

8.2. - The World Civil Service Administration

8.2.1. The functions of the World Civil Service Administration include the following:

8.2.1.1. To formulate and define for the personnel of the Earth Federation the following: standards, qualifications, tests, examinations and salary scales. World Civil Service Administration decisions apply to all of the Earth Federation: organs, departments, bureaus,

offices, commissions and agencies. World Civil Service Administration decisions shall conform with all provisions of this World Constitution. World Civil Service Administration decisions are subject to approval by the Presidium and Executive Cabinet, and subject to review and approval by the World Parliament.

8.2.1.2. To establish rosters or lists of competent personnel for all categories of personnel to be appointed or employed in the service of the Earth Federation.

8.2.1.3. To select and employ competent personnel for those positions that are made elective or appointive under provisions of the World Constitution or by specific legislation of the World Parliament. World Civil Service Administration shall select and employ personnel upon Earth Federation request, including request by the any of the following: organ, department, bureau, office, institute, commission, agency or authorized official of the Earth Federation.

8.2.2. A ten-member commission in addition to the Cabinet Minister or Vice President and Senior Administrator shall head the World Civil Service Administration. One commissioner from each of ten World Electoral and Administrative Magna-Regions shall compose the Commission. The House of Counsellors shall nominate the persons to serve as Commissioners. From the nominations, the Presidium shall appoint Commissioners for five year terms. Commissioners may serve consecutive terms.

8.3. - The World Boundaries and Elections Administration

8.3.1. The functions of the World Boundaries and Elections Administration include the following:

8.3.1.1. To define the boundaries for the basic World Electoral and Administrative Districts, the World Electoral and Administrative Regions and Magna-Regions, and the Continental Divisions, for submission to the World Parliament for approval by legislative action.

8.3.1.2. To make periodic adjustments every ten or five years, as needed, of the boundaries for the World Electoral and Administrative Districts, the World Electoral and Administrative Regions and Magna-Regions, and of the Continental Divisions, subject to approval by the World Parliament.

8.3.1.3. To define the detailed procedures for the nomination and election of Members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples and to the House of Counsellors, subject to approval by the World Parliament.

8.3.1.4. To conduct the elections for Members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples and to the House of Counsellors.

8.3.1.5. Before each World Parliamentary Election, to prepare Voters' Information Booklets that do the following: 8.3.1.5.1. Summarize major current public issues; 8.3.1.5.2. List each candidate for elective office together with standard information about each candidate; 8.3.1.5.3. Give space for each candidate to state his or her views on the defined major issues as well as on any other major issue of choice; 8.3.1.5.4. Include information on any initiatives or referendums that are to be voted upon.

World Boundaries and Elections Administration shall distribute the Voter's Information Booklets for each World Electoral District, or suitable group of Districts. For preparing the booklets, the Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems, the Agency for Research and Planning, and the Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment shall provide advice to the World Boundaries and Elections Administration.

8.3.1.6. To define the rules for world political parties, subject to approval by the World Parliament, and subject to review and recommendations of the World Ombudsmus.

8.3.1.7. To define the detailed procedures for legislative initiative and referendum by the Citizens of Earth, and to conduct voting on supra-national or global initiatives and referendums in conjunction with world parliamentary elections.

8.3.1.8. To conduct plebiscites at request of other organs of the Earth Federation; and to make recommendations for the settlement of boundary disputes.

8.3.1.9. To conduct a global census every five years, and to prepare and maintain complete demographic analyses for Earth.

8.3.2. A ten-member Commission in addition to the Senior Administrator and the Cabinet Minister or Vice President head the World Boundaries and Elections Administration. One commissioner each from ten World Electoral and Administrative Magna-Regions compose the Commission. The House of Counsellors shall nominate the persons to serve as

commissioners. From among the nominations, the World Presidium shall appoint Commissioners for five-year terms. Commissioners may serve consecutive terms.

8.4. - Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems

8.4.1. The functions of the Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems include the following:

8.4.1.1. To prepare and conduct courses of information, education and training for all personnel in the service of the Earth Federation, including Members of the World Parliament and of all other elective, appointive and civil service personnel, so that every person in the service of the Earth Federation will have a better understanding of the functions, structure, procedures and inter-relationships of the various parts of the Earth Federation: organs, departments, bureaus, offices, institutes, commissions, agencies and other parts.

8.4.1.2. To prepare and conduct courses and seminars in all areas of world problems, for the following: information, education, discussion, update and new ideas. Courses and seminars are particularly for Members of the World Parliament and of the World Executive, and for the chief personnel of all organs, departments and agencies of the Earth Federation, but open to all in the service of the Earth Federation.

8.4.1.3. To contract with persons the Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems qualifies to lecture and to be resource persons for the courses and seminars the Institute organizes. The Institute may contract persons from the following sources: private and public universities, colleges and research and action organizations of many countries, as well as other qualified persons.

8.4.1.4. To contract with private or public universities and colleges or other agencies to conduct courses and seminars for the Institute.

8.4.1.5. A ten member commission in addition to the Senior Administrator and Cabinet Minister or Vice President supervises the Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems. The following parts of the Earth Federation shall each name one Member to the Commission: the House of Peoples, the House of Nations, the House of Counsellors, the Presidium, the Collegium of World Judges, the World Ombudsmus, the World Attorneys General

Office, the Agency for Research and Planning, the Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment, and the World Financial Administration. Commissioners serve five-year terms, and may serve consecutive terms.

8.5. - The Agency for Research and Planning

8.5.1. The functions of the Agency for Research and Planning include the following:

8.5.1.01. In any matter requiring research and planning within the competence of the agency, to serve the parts of the Earth Federation: the World Parliament, the World Executive, the World Administration, other organs, departments and agencies of the Earth Federation.

8.5.1.02. To prepare and maintain a comprehensive inventory of world resources.

8.5.1.03. To prepare comprehensive long-range plans for the development, conservation, recycling and equitable sharing of the resources of Earth for the benefit of all people on Earth, subject to legislative action by the World Parliament.

8.5.1.04. To prepare and maintain a comprehensive list and description of all world problems, including their inter-relationships, impact time projections and proposed solutions, together with bibliographies.

8.5.1.05. To do research and help prepare legislative measures at the request of any Member of the World Parliament or of any committee of any House of the World Parliament.

8.5.1.06. To do research and help prepare proposed legislation or proposed legislative programs and schedules at the request of the Presidium or Executive Cabinet or of any Cabinet Minister.

8.5.1.07. To do research and prepare reports at the request of any other organ, department or agency of the Earth Federation.

8.5.1.08. To enlist help for various research and planning projects from associations and organizations including public and private universities, colleges, and research agencies.

8.5.1.09. To contract with public and private universities, colleges, research agencies and other organizations for the preparation of specific reports, studies and proposals.

8.5.1.10. To maintain a comprehensive World Library for the use of all Members of the World Parliament, and for the use of all other officials

and persons in the service of the Earth Federation, as well as for public information.

8.5.2. A ten member commission in addition to the Senior Administrator and Cabinet Minister or Vice President shall head the Agency for Research and Planning. To compose the commission, the following parts of Earth Federation shall each name one commissioner: the House of Peoples, the House of Nations, the House of Counsellors, the Presidium, the Collegium of World Judges, the Office of World Attorneys General, World Ombudsmus, the Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment, the Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems, and the World Financial Administration. Commissioners serve five-year terms, and may serve consecutive terms.

8.6. - The Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment

8.6.1. The functions of the agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment include the following:

8.6.1.1. To establish and maintain a registration and description of all significant technological innovations, together with impact projections.

8.6.1.2. To examine, analyze and assess the impacts and consequences of technological innovations that might have either significant beneficial or significant harmful or dangerous consequences for human life or for the ecology of life on Earth, or that might require particular regulations or prohibitions to prevent or eliminate dangers or to assure benefits.

8.6.1.3. To examine, analyze and assess environmental and ecological problems, in particular the environmental and ecological problems that might result from any intrusions or changes of the environment or ecological relationships that might be caused by technological innovations, processes of resource development, patterns of human settlements, the production of energy, patterns of economic and industrial development, or other man-made intrusions and changes of the environment, or that might result from natural causes.

8.6.1.4. To maintain a global monitoring network to measure possible harmful effects of technological innovations and environmental disturbances so that people can design corrective measures.

8.6.1.5. To prepare recommendations based on technological and environmental analyses and assessments, that can serve as guides to the World Parliament, the World Executive, the World Administration, the Agency for Research and Planning, and to the other organs, departments and agencies of the Earth Federation, as well as to individuals in the service of the Earth Federation and to national and local governments and legislative bodies.

8.6.1.6. To enlist the voluntary or contractual aid and participation of private and public universities, colleges, research institutions and other associations and organizations in the work of technological and environmental assessment.

8.6.1.7. To enlist the voluntary or contractual aid and participation of private and public universities and colleges, research institutions and other organizations in devising and developing alternatives to harmful or dangerous technologies and environmentally disruptive activities, and in devising controls to assure beneficial results from technological innovations or to prevent harmful results from either technological innovations or environmental changes, all subject to legislation for implementation by the World Parliament.

8.6.2. A ten member commission in addition to the Senior Administrator and Cabinet Minister or Vice President shall supervise the Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment. One commissioner from each of ten World Electoral and Administrative Magna-Regions composes of the Commission. The House of Counsellors shall nominate persons to serve as commissioners. From the nominations, the World Presidium shall appoint Commissioners for five-year terms. Commissioners may serve consecutive terms.

8.7. - The World Financial Administration

8.7.1. The functions of the World Financial Administration include the following:

8.7.1.1. To establish and operate the procedures for the collection of revenues for the Earth Federation, pursuant to legislation by the World Parliament, inclusive of the following: taxes, globally accounted social and public costs, licenses, fees, revenue sharing arrangements, income derived from supra-national public enterprises or projects or resource developments, and all other sources.

8.7.1.2. To operate a Planetary Accounting Office to make cost/benefit studies and reports of the functioning and activities of the Earth Federation and its parts: several organs, departments, branches, bureaus, offices, commissions, institutes, agencies and other parts or projects. In making studies and reports, World Financial Administration shall account not only for direct financial costs and benefits, but also other costs and benefits including the following: human, social, environmental, indirect, long-term, and actual or possible hazards and damages. World Financial Administration shall design studies and reports to uncover the following: any wastes, inefficiencies, misapplications, corruptions, diversions, unnecessary costs, and other possible irregularities.

8.7.1.3. To make cost/benefit studies and reports at the request of any House or committee of the World Parliament, and of the Presidium, the Executive Cabinet, the World Ombudsmus, the Office of World Attorneys General, the World Supreme Court, or of any administrative department or any agency of the Integrative Complex, as well as upon its own initiative.

8.7.1.4. To operate a Planetary Comptrollers Office to supervise the disbursement of the funds of the Earth Federation for all purposes, projects and activities duly authorized by this World Constitution, the World Parliament, the World Executive, and other organs, departments and agencies of the Earth Federation.

8.7.1.5. To establish and operate a Planetary Banking System, making the transition to a common global currency, under the terms of specific legislation the World Parliament adopts.

8.7.1.6. Pursuant to specific legislation the World Parliament enacts, and in conjunction with the Planetary Banking System, to establish and implement the procedures of a Planetary Monetary and Credit System based upon useful productive capacity and performance, both in goods and services. The Earth Federation shall design the monetary and credit system for use within the Planetary Banking System for the financing of the activities and projects of the Earth Federation, and for all other financial purposes approved by the World Parliament, without requiring the payment of interest on bonds, investments or other claims of financial ownership or debt.

8.7.1.6. To establish criteria for the extension of financial credit based upon considerations such as the following: people available to work, usefulness, cost/benefit accounting, human and social values, environmental health and esthetics, minimizing disparities, integrity, competent management, appropriate technology, potential production and performance.

8.7.1.7. To establish and operate a Planetary Insurance System in areas of world need that transcend national boundaries and in accordance with legislation the World Parliament adopts.

8.7.1.8. Upon request, to assist the Presidium in the technical preparation of budgets for the operation of the Earth Federation.

8.7.2. A commission of ten members, together with a Senior Administrator and a Cabinet Minister or Vice President head the World Financial Administration. To compose the Commission, the following parts of Earth Federation shall each name one Commissioner: the House of Peoples, the House of Nations, the House of Counsellors, the Presidium, the Collegium of World Judges, the Office of Attorneys General, the World Ombudsmus, the Agency for Research and Planning, the Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment, and the Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems. Commissioners serve five-year terms, and may serve consecutive terms.

8.8. - Commission for Legislative Review

8.8.1. The functions of the Commission for Legislative Review are to examine World Legislation and World Laws that the World Parliament enacts or adopts from the previous body of international law for the purpose of analyzing whether any particular legislation or law has become obsolete or obstructive or defective in serving the purposes intended; and to make recommendations to the World Parliament accordingly for repeal or amendment or replacement.

8.8.2. Twelve members head the Commission for Legislative Review. To compose the Commission for Legislative Review, the following parts of Earth Federation shall each elect two commissioners: the House of Peoples, the House of Nations, the House of Counsellors,

the Collegium of World Judges, the World Ombudsmus and the Presidium. Members of the Commission serve ten-year terms, and may serve consecutive terms. After the Commission is first formed, sources shall elect one half of the Commission members every five years, with the first terms for one half of the members to be only five years.

Article 9 - The World Judiciary

9.1. - Jurisdiction of the World Supreme Court

9.1.1. A World Supreme Court performs the world judicial function, together with Regional and District World Courts as World Parliament or the Court decides necessary. The World Supreme Court comprises a number of benches.

9.1.2. Under the provisions of this World Constitution, world legislation, and the body of world law approved by the World Parliament, the World Supreme Court, together with Regional and District World Courts, have mandatory jurisdiction in all the following world circumstances: cases, actions, disputes, conflicts, violations of law, civil suits, guarantees of civil and human rights, constitutional interpretations, and other litigations.

9.1.3. Decisions of the World Supreme Court are binding on all parties involved in all cases, actions and litigations brought before any bench of the World Supreme Court for settlement. Each bench of the World Supreme Court constitutes a court of highest appeal, except when a World Supreme Court bench assigns or transfers cases regarding matters of extraordinary public importance to the Superior Tribunal of the World Supreme Court, as provided in Article 9.5 of this World Constitution.

9.2. - Benches of the World Supreme Court

The benches of the World Supreme Court and their respective jurisdictions are as follows:

9.2.01. Bench for Human Rights: To deal with issues of human rights arising under the guarantee of civil and human rights provided by Article 12 of this World Constitution, and arising in pursuance of the provisions of Article 13 of this World Constitution, and arising otherwise under world legislation and the body of world law approved by the World Parliament.

9.2.02. Bench for Criminal Cases: To deal with issues arising from the violation of world laws and world legislation by individuals, corporations, groups and associations, but not issues primarily concerned with human rights.

9.2.03. Bench for Civil Cases: To deal with issues involving civil law suits and disputes between individuals, corporations, groups and associations arising under world legislation and world law and the administration thereof.

9.2.04. Bench for Constitutional Cases: To deal with the interpretation of the World Constitution and with issues and actions arising in connection with the interpretation of the World Constitution.

9.2.05. Bench for International Conflicts: To deal with disputes, conflicts and legal contest arising between or among the nations which have joined in the Earth Federation.

9.2.06. Bench for Public Cases: To deal with issues not under the jurisdiction of another bench arising from conflicts, disputes, civil suits or other legal contests between the World Government and corporations, groups or individuals, or between national governments and corporations, groups or individuals in cases involving world legislation and world law.

9.2.07. Appellate Bench: To deal with issues involving world legislation and world law which may be appealed from national courts; and to decide which bench to assign a case or action or litigation when a question or disagreement arises over the proper jurisdiction.

9.2.08. Advisory Bench: To give opinions upon request on any legal question arising under world law or world legislation, exclusive of contests or actions involving interpretation of the World Constitution. Parts of the Earth Federation may request advisory opinions: Any House or committee of the World Parliament, the Presidium, any Administrative Department, the Office of World Attorneys General, the World Ombudsmus, or by any agency of the Integrative Complex.

9.2.09. Upon recommendation of the Collegium of World Judges, World Parliament may establish, combine or terminate other benches; but must not combine or terminate benches number one through nine except by amendment of this World Constitution.

9.3. - Seats of the World Supreme Court

9.3.1. The primary seat of the World Supreme Court and all benches is the same as for the location of the Primary World Capital and for the location of the World Parliament and the World Executive.

9.3.2. Continental seats of the World Supreme Court establish in the four secondary capitals of the Earth Federation located in four different Continental Divisions of Earth, as provided in Article 15.

9.3.3. The following permanent benches of the World Supreme Court establish both at the primary seat and at each of the continental seats: Human Rights, Criminal Cases, Civil Cases, and Public Cases.

9.3.4. The following permanent benches of the World Supreme Court locate only at the primary seat of the World Supreme Court: Constitutional Cases, International Conflicts, Appellate Bench, and Advisory Bench.

9.3.5. Benches that are permanently located only at the primary seat of the World Supreme Court may hold special sessions at the other continental seats of the World Supreme Court, or may establish continental circuits.

9.3.6. Benches of the World Supreme Court that have permanent continental locations may hold special sessions at other locations, or may establish regional circuits.

9.4. - The Collegium of World Judges

9.4.01. The World Parliament shall establish a Collegium of World Judges. The Collegium consists of a minimum of twenty member judges. The World Parliament may expand the Collegium of World Judges, but not to exceed sixty members.

9.4.02. The House of Counsellors shall nominate the World Judges to compose the Collegium of World Judges. From among the nominations, plurality vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session shall elect Judges of the Collegium. The House of Counsellors shall nominate between two and three times the number of world judges to be elected at any one time. World Parliament shall elect an equal number of World Judges from each of ten World Electoral and Administrative Magna-Regions, if not immediately then by rotation.

9.4.03. The term of office for a World Judge is ten years. World Judges may serve successive terms without limit.

9.4.04. The Collegium of World Judges shall elect a Presiding Council of World Judges, consisting of a Chief Justice and four Associate Chief Justices. The Collegium shall elect one member of the Presiding Council of World Judges from each of five Continental Divisions of Earth. Members of the Presiding Council of World Judges serve five-year terms on the Presiding Council. World Judges may serve two successive terms, but not two successive terms as Chief Justice.

9.4.05. The Presiding Council of World Judges shall assign all World Judges, including themselves, to the several benches of the World Supreme Court. Each bench for a sitting at each location shall have a minimum of three World Judges, except that benches on Constitutional Cases, International Conflicts, and the Appellate Bench, shall have no less than five.

9.4.06. The member judges of each bench at each location shall elect annually a Presiding Judge, who may serve two successive terms.

9.4.07. The Presiding Council of World Judges may reconstitute the members of the several benches. Upon any World Judge request to reconstitute a bench, the Chief Justice shall refer the question to a vote of the entire Collegium of World Judges.

9.4.08. An absolute two-thirds majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session may remove from office for cause any World Judge.

9.4.09. Qualifications for Judges of the World Supreme Court are at least ten years of legal or juristic experience, minimum age of thirty years, and evident competence in world law and the humanities.

9.4.10. The World Parliament shall determine salaries, expenses, remunerations and prerogatives of the World Judges. Every five years, the World Parliament shall review salaries, expenses, remunerations and prerogatives, but shall not make changes to the disadvantage of any World Judge during a term of office. All members of the Collegium of World Judges shall receive the same salaries, except that World Parliament may give additional compensation to the Presiding Council of World Judges.

9.4.11. Upon recommendation by the Collegium of World Judges, the World Parliament has the

authority to establish regional and district world courts below the World Supreme Court, and to establish the jurisdictions thereof, and the procedures for appeal to the World Supreme Court or to the several benches thereof.

9.4.12. Absolute majority vote of the Collegium of World Judges shall decide and amend the detailed rules of procedure for the functioning of the World Supreme Court, the Collegium of World Judges, and for each bench of the World Supreme Court.

9.5. - The Superior Tribunal of the World Supreme Court

9.5.1. A Superior Tribunal of the World Supreme Court takes cases that World Benches judge to be of extra-ordinary public importance. To compose the Superior Tribunal, each Presiding Judge of each bench of the World Court sitting at the primary seat of the World Supreme Court shall name one World Judge. The named Judges together with the Presiding Council compose the Superior Tribunal for any calendar year.

Decision of the Presiding Council of World Judges may continue the composition of the Superior Tribunal unchanged for a second year.

9.5.2. Any party to any dispute, issue, case or litigation coming under the jurisdiction of the World Supreme Court, may apply to any particular bench of the World Supreme Court or to the Presiding Council of World Judges for the assignment or transfer of the case to the Superior Tribunal on the grounds of extra-ordinary public importance. If the application is granted, the Superior Tribunal shall hear and dispose the case. Also, any bench with assignment of any particular case, if satisfied that the case is of extra-ordinary public importance, may transfer the case to the Superior Tribunal.

Article 10 - The Enforcement System

10.1. - Basic Principles

The enforcement of world law and world legislation applies directly to individuals. Individuals are accountable for compliance with world law and world legislation regardless of whether the individuals are acting in their own capacity or as agents or officials of governments at any level or of the institutions of governments, or as agents or officials of corporations, organizations, associations or groups of any kind.

10.1.2. When world law or world legislation or decisions of the world courts are violated, the Enforcement System shall operate to identify and apprehend the violating individuals.

10.1.3. Any enforcement action must not violate the civil and human rights guaranteed under this World Constitution.

10.1.4. In the context of a non-military world federation wherein all member nations shall disarm from weapons of mass destruction as a condition for joining and benefiting from the world federation, subject to Article 17.3.8 and 17.4.6 of this World Constitution, the Enforcement System shall enforce world law and world legislation. The Earth Federation must neither keep nor use weapons of mass destruction.

10.1.5. The Enforcement System shall equip Enforcement System agents only with instruments of defense appropriate for the apprehension of the individuals violating the world law.

10.1.6. The Enforcement System shall conceive and develop the enforcement of world law and world legislation under this World Constitution primarily as the processes of effective design and administration of world law and world legislation to serve the welfare of all people on Earth, with equity and justice for all, in which the resources of Earth and the funds and the credits of the Earth Federation are used only to serve peaceful human needs, and none used for weapons of mass destruction or for war making capabilities.

10.2. - The Structure for Enforcement: World Attorneys General

10.2.01. An Office of World Attorneys General and a Commission of Regional World Attorneys head the Enforcement System.

10.2.02. Five members compose the. One member of the Office of World Attorneys General is the World Attorney General. The other four are each Associate World Attorney General.

10.2.03. Twenty Regional World Attorneys compose the Commission of Regional World Attorneys.

10.2.04. The House of Counsellors nominates members to compose the Office of World Attorneys General, with three nominees from each Continental Division of Earth. From among the nominations, plurality vote of the three houses of the World Parliament in joint session shall elect one member of the Office from each of the five Continental Divisions.

10.2.05. Members of the Office of World Attorneys General serve ten-year terms. A member may serve two consecutive terms. The position of World Attorney General shall rotate every two years among the five members of the Office. The five members of the Office shall decide the order of rotation.

10.2.06. The Office of World Attorneys General shall nominate members for the Commission of twenty Regional World Attorneys from the twenty World Electoral and Administrative Regions, with between two and three nominees submitted for each Region. From these nominations, the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session shall elect one Regional World Attorney from each of the twenty Regions. Regional World Attorneys shall serve five-year terms, and may serve three consecutive terms.

10.2.07. Each Regional World Attorney shall organize and head an Office of Regional World Attorney. Each Associate World Attorney General shall supervise five Offices of Regional World Attorneys.

10.2.08. From civil service lists, the Office of World Attorneys General and the twenty Regional World Attorneys shall select the staff to carry out the work of enforcement. Enforcement System shall organize for the following functions:

- 10.2.08.1. Investigation.
- 10.2.08.2. Apprehension and arrest.
- 10.2.08.3. Prosecution.
- 10.2.08.4. Remedies and correction.
- 10.2.08.5. Conflict resolution.

10.2.09. Qualifications for a member of the Office of World Attorneys General and for the Regional World Attorneys are to be at least thirty years of age, to have at least seven years legal experience, and education in law and the humanities.

10.2.10 The World Attorney General, the Associate World Attorneys General, and the Regional World Attorneys are at all times responsible to the World Parliament. A simple majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session may remove from office for cause any member of the Office of World Attorneys General and any Regional World Attorney.

10.3. - The World Police

10.3.1. That section of the staff of the Office of World Attorneys General and of the Offices of Regional World Attorneys responsible for the apprehension and arrest of violators of world law and world legislation is the World Police.

10.3.2. The Regional World Attorney shall appoint a Regional World Police Captain to head each regional staff of the World Police.

10.3.3. The Office of World Attorneys General shall appoint a World Police Supervisor, to be in charge of activities that transcend regional boundaries. The World Police Supervisor shall direct the Regional World Police Captains in any actions that require coordinated or joint action transcending regional boundaries, and shall direct any action that requires initiation or direction from the Office of World Attorneys General.

10.3.4. The Office of World Attorneys General and the Regional World Attorneys have authorization to issue search, arrest and warrants based on evidence of probable cause. World Police shall obtain issuance of warrant for making searches and arrests.

10.3.5. World Police shall arm only with instruments of defense appropriate for the apprehension of the individuals responsible for violation of world law.

10.3.6. Employment in the capacity of World Police Captain and World Police Supervisor limits to ten years.

10.3.7. Decision of the Office of World Attorneys General or absolute majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session may remove from office for cause the World Police Supervisor and any Regional World Police Captain.

10.4. - The Means of Enforcement

10.4.1. The World Parliament and the Office of World Attorneys General in consultation with the Commission of Regional World Attorneys, the Collegium of World Judges, the World Presidium, and the World Ombudsmus shall develop non-military means of enforcement of world law and world legislation. The actual means of enforcement shall require legislation by the World Parliament.

10.4.2. The Earth Federation may develop non-military means of enforcement including the following: 10.4.2.1. Denial of financial credit; 10.4.2.2. Denial of material resources and personnel;

10.4.2.3. Revocation of licenses, charters, or corporate rights; 10.4.2.4. Impounding of equipment; 10.4.2.5. Fines and damage payments; 10.4.2.6. Conditional performance of work to rectify damages; 10.4.2.7. imprisonment or isolation; and 10.4.2.8. Other means appropriate to the specific situations.

10.4.3. The World Parliament and by the Office of World Attorneys General in consultation with the Commission of Regional World Attorneys, the Collegium of World Judges, the Presidium and the World Ombudsmus shall develop particular strategies and methods to cope with situations of potential or actual riots, insurrection and resort to armed violence. Strategies and methods require enabling legislation by the World Parliament in addition to the specific provisions of this World Constitution.

10.4.4. A basic condition for preventing outbreaks of violence that the Enforcement System shall facilitate in every way possible, is to assure a fair hearing under non-violent circumstances for any person or group having a grievance, and likewise to assure a fair opportunity for a just settlement of any grievance with due regard for the rights and welfare of all concerned.

Article 11 - The World Ombudsmus

11.1. - Functions and Powers of the World Ombudsmus

The functions and powers of the World Ombudsmus, as public defender, include the following:

11.1.01. To protect the People of Earth and all individuals against violations or neglect of universal human and civil rights that are stipulated in Article 12 and other parts of this World Constitution.

11.1.02. To protect the People of Earth against violations of this World Constitution by any official or agency of the Earth Federation, including both elected and appointed officials or public employees regardless of organ, department, office, agency or rank.

11.1.03. To press for the implementation of the Directive Principles for the Earth Federation as defined in Article 13 of this World Constitution.

11.1.04. To promote the welfare of the people of Earth by seeking to assure that implementation and administration of world legislation and world law achieves conditions of social justice and of minimizing disparities.

11.1.05. To keep on the alert for perils to humanity arising from technological innovations, environmental disruptions and other diverse sources; To launch initiatives for correction or prevention of perils.

11.1.06. To ascertain that the administration of otherwise proper laws, ordinances and procedures of the Earth Federation do not result in unforeseen injustices or inequities, or become stultified in bureaucracy or the details of administration.

11.1.07. Concerning any matter that comes within the purview of the World Ombudsmus, to receive and hear complaints, grievances or requests for aid from any of the following: person, group, organization, association, body politic or agency.

11.1.08. To request to the Office of World Attorneys General or to any Regional World Attorney to initiate legal actions or court proceedings.

11.1.09. To directly initiate legal actions and court proceedings.

11.1.10. To review the functioning of the departments, bureaus, offices, commissions, institutes, organs and agencies of the Earth

Federation to ascertain whether the procedures of the Earth Federation are adequately fulfilling their purposes and serving the welfare of humanity in optimum fashion, and to make recommendations for improvements.

11.1.11. To present an annual report to the World Parliament and to the Presidium on the activities of the World Ombudsmus, together with any recommendations for legislative measures to improve the functioning of the Earth Federation to better serve the welfare of the People of Earth.

11.2. - Composition of the World Ombudsmus

11.2.01. A Council of World Ombudsen of five members head the World Ombudsmus. The Council of World Ombudsen shall designate one of the five members as Principal World Ombudsan, and designate the other four each as an Associate World Ombudsan.

11.2.02. The House of Counsellors shall nominate prospective members to compose the Council of World Ombudsen, with three nominees from each Continental Division of Earth. Universal plurality vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session shall elect one member of the Council from each of five Continental Divisions.

11.2.03. The term of office for a World Ombudsan is ten years. A World Ombudsan may serve two successive terms. The position of Principal World Ombudsan rotates every two years. The Council of World Ombudsen shall determine the order of rotation.

11.2.04. A Commission of World Advocates of twenty members shall assist the Council of World Ombudsen. The Council of World Ombudsen shall nominate Members for the Commission of World Advocates from twenty World Electoral and Administrative Regions, with between two and three nominees submitted for each Region. The three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session shall elect one World Advocate from each of the twenty World Electoral and Administrative Regions. World Advocates serve terms of five years, and may serve a maximum of four successive terms.

11.2.05. The Council of World Ombudsen shall establish twenty regional offices, in addition to the principal world office at the primary seat of the Earth Federation. The twenty regional offices of the World Ombudsmus shall parallel the

organization of the twenty Offices of Regional World Attorney.

11.2.06. A World Advocate heads each regional office of the World Ombudsmus. Each Associate World Ombudsman shall supervise five regional offices of the World Ombudsmus.

11.2.07. An absolute majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session may remove for cause any World Ombudsman and any World Advocate.

11.2.08. The Council of World Ombudsmen shall select and employ staff members from the civil service lists. Each World Advocate shall select and employ staff from the civil service lists for the respective regional office of the World Ombudsmus.

11.2.09. Qualifications for World Ombudsman and for World Advocate are to be at least thirty years of age, have at least five years legal experience, and education in law and other relevant education.

Article 12 - Bill of Rights for the Citizens of Earth

The inhabitants of Earth who are within the Earth Federation have certain inalienable rights defined hereunder. It is mandatory for the World Parliament, the World Executive, and all organs and agencies of the Earth Federation to honor, implement and enforce these rights, as well as for the national governments of all member nations in the Earth Federation to do likewise. Individuals or groups suffering violation or neglect of rights have full recourse through the World Ombudsmus, the Enforcement System and the World Courts for redress of grievances. The inalienable rights include the following:

12.01. Equal rights for all citizens of the Earth Federation, with no discrimination on grounds of race, color, caste, nationality, sex, religion, political affiliation, property, or social status.

12.02. Equal protection and equal application of world laws for all citizens of the Earth Federation.

12.03. Except as an incitement to violence, armed riot or insurrection, freedom of expression through the following: thought and conscience, speech, press, writing, communication, expression, publication, broadcasting, telecasting, and cinema.

12.04. Freedom of assembly, association, organization, petition, and peaceful demonstration.

12.05. Freedom to vote without duress, and freedom for political organization and campaigning without censorship or recrimination.

12.06. Freedom to profess, practice and promote religious or religious beliefs or no religion or religious belief.

12.07. Freedom to profess and promote political beliefs or no political beliefs.

12.08. Freedom for investigation, research and reporting.

12.09. Freedom to travel without passport or visas or other forms of registration used to limit travel between, among or within nations.

12.10. Prohibition against slavery, peonage, involuntary servitude, and conscription of labor.

12.11. Prohibition against military conscription.

12.12. Safety of person from arbitrary or unreasonable arrest, detention, exile, search or seizure; requirement of warrants for searches and arrests.

12.13. Prohibition against physical or psychological duress or torture during any period of investigation, arrest, detention or imprisonment, and against cruel or unusual punishment.

12.14. Rights of habeas corpus; no ex-post-facto laws; no double jeopardy; right to refuse self-incrimination or the incrimination of another.

12.15. Prohibition against private armies and paramilitary organizations as being threats to the common peace and safety.

12.16. Safety of property from arbitrary seizure; protection against exercise of the power of eminent domain without reasonable compensation.

12.17. Right to family planning and free public assistance to achieve family planning objectives.

12.18. Right of privacy of person, family and association; prohibition against surveillance as a means of political control.

Article 13 - Directive Principles for the Earth Federation

It is the aim of the Earth Federation to secure certain other rights for all inhabitants within the Earth Federation, but without immediate guarantee of universal achievement and enforcement. These rights are defined as Directive Principles, obligating the Earth Federation to pursue every reasonable means for universal realization and implementation. Directive Principles include the following:

13.01. Equal opportunity for useful employment for everyone, with wages or remuneration sufficient to assure human dignity.

13.02. Freedom of choice in work, occupation, employment or profession.

13.03. Full access to information and to the accumulated knowledge of the human race.

13.04. Free and adequate public education available to everyone, extending to the pre-university level; Equal opportunities for elementary and higher education for all persons; equal opportunity for continued education for all persons throughout life; the right of any person or parent to choose a private educational institution at any time.

13.05. Free and adequate public health services and medical care available to everyone throughout life under conditions of free choice.

13.06. Equal opportunity for leisure time for everyone; better distribution of the work load of society so that every person may have equitable leisure time opportunities.

13.07. Equal opportunity for everyone to enjoy the benefits of scientific and technological discoveries and developments.

13.08. Protection for everyone against the hazards and perils of technological innovations and developments.

13.09. Protection of the natural environment that is the common heritage of humanity against pollution, ecological disruption or damage that might imperil life or lower the quality of life.

13.10. Conservation of those natural resources of Earth that are limited so that present and future generations may continue to enjoy life on the planet Earth.

13.11. Assurance for everyone of adequate housing, of adequate and nutritious food supplies, of safe and adequate water supplies, of pure air with protection of oxygen supplies

and the ozone layer, and in general for the continuance of an environment that can sustain healthy living for all.

13.12. Assure to each child the right to the full realization of his or her potential.

13.13. Social Security for everyone to relieve the hazards of unemployment, sickness, old age, family circumstances, disability, natural catastrophe, and technological change, and to allow retirement with sufficient lifetime income for living under conditions of human dignity during older age.

13.14. Rapidly prohibit and eliminate technological hazards and man-made environmental disturbances that create dangers to life on Earth.

13.15. Implementation of intensive programs to discover, develop and institute safe alternatives and practical substitutions for technologies that are hazards or dangers to life.

13.16. Encouragement for cultural diversity; encouragement for decentralized administration.

13.17. Freedom for peaceful self-determination for minorities, refugees and dissenters.

13.18. Freedom for change of residence to anywhere on Earth conditioned by provisions for temporary sanctuaries in events of large numbers of refugees, stateless persons, or mass migrations.

13.19. Prohibition against the death penalty.

Article 14 - Safeguards and Reservations

14.1. - Certain Safeguards

The Earth Federation shall operate to secure for all nations and peoples within the Earth Federation the safeguards that are defined hereunder:

14.1.1. Guarantee to give full faith and credit to the public acts, records, legislation and judicial proceedings of the member nations within the Earth Federation, consistent with the several provisions of this World Constitution.

14.1.2. Assure freedom of choice within the member nations and countries of the Earth Federation to determine their internal political, economic and social systems, consistent with the guarantees and protections given under this World Constitution to assure civil liberties and human rights and a safe environment for life,

and otherwise consistent with the several provisions of this World Constitution.

14.1.3. Grant asylum within the Earth Federation for persons who might seek refuge from nations that are not yet included within the Earth Federation.

14.1.4. Grant to individuals and groups, after the Earth Federation includes 90 percent of the territory of Earth, to peacefully leave the hegemony of the Earth Federation and to live in suitable territory set aside by the Federation neither restricted nor protected by the Earth Federation, provided that such territory does not extend beyond five percent of Earth's habitable territory, is kept completely disarmed and not used as a base for inciting violence or insurrection within or against the Earth Federation or any member nation, and is kept free of acts of environmental or technological damage that seriously affect Earth outside such territory.

14.2. - Reservation of Powers

The powers this World Constitution does not delegate to the Earth Federation reserve to the nations of the Earth Federation and to the people of Earth.

Article 15 - World Federal Zones and the World Capitals

15.1. - World Federal Zones

15.1.1. World Parliament shall establish twenty World Federal Zones within twenty World Electoral and Administrative Regions, for the location of the following: the several organs of the Earth Federation; the administrative departments; the world courts; the offices of the Regional World Attorneys; the offices of the World Advocates; and for the location of other branches, departments, institutes, offices, bureaus, commissions, agencies and parts of the Earth Federation.

15.1.2. World Parliament shall establish the World Federal Zones as the needs and resources of the Earth Federation develop and expand. World Parliament shall first establish World Federal Zones within each of five Continental Divisions.

15.1.3. The World Parliament shall determine the location and administration of the World Federal Zones, including the first five.

15.2. - The World Capitals

15.2.1. World Parliament shall establish five World Capitals in each of five Continental Divisions of Earth, to be located in each of the five World Federal Zones that are established first as Article 15 of this World Constitution provides.

15.2.2. World Parliament shall designate one of the World Capitals as the Primary World Capital, and the other four as Secondary World Capitals.

15.2.3. World Parliament shall locate the primary seats of all organs of the Earth Federation in the Primary World Capital. World Parliament shall locate other major seats of the several organs of the Earth Federation in the Secondary World Capitals.

15.3. - Locational Procedures

15.3.1. The Presidium shall propose choices for location of the twenty World Federal Zones and for the five World Capitals. From among the proposed locations, simple majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session decides the locations. The Presidium shall offer choices of two or three locations in each of the twenty World Electoral and Administrative Regions to be World Federal Zones. The Presidium shall offer two alternative choices for each of the five World Capitals.

15.3.2. The Presidium in consultation with the Executive Cabinet shall then propose which of the five World Capitals might be the Primary World Capital. Simple majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session decides.

15.3.3. Each organ of the Earth Federation shall decide how best to apportion and organize its functions and activities among the five World Capitals, and among the twenty World Federal Zones, subject to specific directions from the World Parliament.

15.3.4. The World Parliament may decide to rotate its sessions among the five World Capitals, and if so, to decide the procedure for rotation.

15.3.5. For the first two operative stages of Earth Federation as defined in Article 17, and for the Provisional Earth Federation as defined in Article 19, World Parliament may select a provisional location for the Primary World Capital. The provisional location need not be continued as a permanent location.

15.3.6. An absolute two-thirds majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session may relocate any World Capital or World Federal Zone.

15.3.7. The Presidium may propose additional World Federal Zones. Absolute majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session may designate additional World Federal Zones.

Article 16 - World Territories and Exterior Relations

16.1. - World Territory

16.1.1. Those areas of the Earth and Earth's moon that are not under the jurisdiction of existing nations at the time of forming the Earth Federation, or that are not reasonably within the province of national ownership and administration, or that are declared to be World Territory subsequent to establishment of the Earth Federation, are World Territory and belong to all of the people of Earth.

16.1.2. The World Parliament shall determine the administration of World Territory. and implemented by The World Executive shall implement the administration of World Territory. World Territory applies to the following areas:

16.1.2.1. All oceans and seas having an international or supra-national character, together with the sea beds and resources thereof, beginning at a distance of twenty kilometers offshore, excluding inland seas of traditional national ownership.

16.1.2.2. Vital straits, channels, and canals.

16.1.2.3. The atmosphere enveloping Earth, beginning at an elevation of one kilometer above the general surface of the land, excluding the depressions in areas of much variation in elevation.

16.1.2.4. Man-made satellites and Earth's moon.

16.1.2.5. Colonies that might choose the status of World Territory; non-independent territories under the trust administration of nations or of the United Nations; any islands or atolls that are unclaimed by any nation; independent lands or countries that choose the status of World Territory; and disputed lands that choose the status of World Territory.

16.1.3. The residents of any World Territory, except designated World Federal Zones, have a prerogative within reason to decide by plebiscite to become a self-governing nation within the

Earth Federation, either singly or in combination with other World Territories, or to unite with an existing nation of the Earth Federation.

16.2. - Exterior Relations

16.2.1. The Earth Federation shall maintain exterior relations with those nations of Earth that have not joined the Earth Federation. Exterior relations are under the administration of the Presidium, subject at all times to World Parliament specific instructions and approval.

16.2.2. The Presidium shall negotiate all treaties and agreements with nations remaining outside the Earth Federation. Treaties and agreements are subject to ratification by a simple majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament.

16.2.3. The Earth Federation shall establish and maintain peaceful relations with other planets and celestial bodies if communications establish with the possible inhabitants thereof.

16.2.4. All explorations into outer space, both within and beyond the solar system in which Planet Earth is located, are under the exclusive direction and control of the Earth Federation. The World Parliament shall determine the manner in which to conduct explorations.

Article 17 - Ratification and Implementation

17.1. - Ratification of the World Constitution

People shall submit this world constitution to the nations and people of Earth for ratification.

People shall submit the world constitution by the following procedures:

17.1.01. People shall transmit the world constitution to the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization and to each national government on Earth, with the request that the national legislature of each nation consider the world constitution for preliminary ratification and that the people of each nation consider the world constitution for final ratification by popular referendum.

17.1.02. Simple majority vote of the national legislature accomplishes preliminary ratification by a national legislature.

17.1.03. People accomplish final ratification with a simple majority of votes cast in a popular referendum, provided that a minimum of twenty-five percent of eligible voters of age eighteen

years and over have cast ballots within the nation or country or within World Electoral and Administrative Districts.

17.1.04. In the case of a nation without a national legislature, people shall request the head of the national government to give preliminary ratification and to submit the world constitution for final ratification by popular referendum.

17.1.05. In the event that a national government, after six months, fails to submit the world constitution for ratification, then the global agency assuming responsibility for the worldwide ratification campaign may proceed to conduct a direct referendum for ratification of the world constitution by the people.

17.1.06. People may organize direct referendums on the basis of entire nations or countries, or on the basis of existing defined communities within nations.

17.1.07. In the event of a direct ratification referendum, people accomplish final ratification by a majority of the votes cast whether for an entire nation or for a World Electoral and Administrative District, provided that ballots are cast by a minimum of twenty-five percent of eligible voters of the area who are over eighteen years of age.

17.1.08. For ratification by existing communities within a nation, the procedure is to request local communities, cities, counties, states, provinces, cantons, prefectures, tribal jurisdictions, or other defined political units within a nation to ratify the world constitution, and to submit the world constitution for a referendum vote by the citizens of the community or political unit. People may accomplish ratification by proceeding in this way until all eligible voters of age eighteen and above within the nation or World Electoral and Administrative District have had the opportunity to vote, provided that ballots are cast by a minimum of twenty-five percent of those eligible to vote.

17.1.09. Prior to the Full Operative Stage of Earth Federation, as defined under Article 17.5., the universities, colleges and scientific academies and institutes in any country may ratify the world constitution, thus qualifying them for participation in the nomination of Members of the World Parliament to the House of Counsellors.

17.1.10. In the case of those nations currently involved in serious international disputes or where traditional enmities and chronic disputes

exist among two or more nations, people shall institute a procedure for concurrent paired ratification whereby the nations that are parties to a current or chronic international dispute or conflict may simultaneously ratify the world constitution. Paired nations admit into the Earth Federation simultaneously with the obligation for each paired nation to immediately turn over all weapons of mass destruction to the Earth Federation, and to turn over the conflict or dispute for mandatory peaceful settlement by the Earth Federation.

17.1.11. Each nation or political unit that ratifies this world constitution, either by preliminary ratification or final ratification, binds never to use any armed forces or weapons of mass destruction against another member or unit of the Earth Federation, regardless of time required to achieve full disarmament of all the nations and political units that ratify this world constitution.

17.1.12. When ratified, the *Constitution for the Federation of Earth* becomes the supreme law of Earth. By the act of ratifying this world constitution, any provision in the *Constitution* or legislation of any country so ratifying, which is contrary to this world constitution, is either repealed or amended to conform with the *Constitution for the Federation of Earth*, effective as soon as 25 countries have so ratified. The amendment of national or state constitutions to allow entry into Earth Federation is not necessary prior to ratification of the *Constitution for the Federation of Earth*.

17.2. - Stages of Implementation

17.2.1. People may accomplish implementation of this world constitution and the establishment of Earth Federation pursuant to the terms of this world constitution, in three stages, as follows, in addition to the stage of a provisional Earth Federation as provided under Article 19:

17.2.1.1. First operative stage of Earth Federation.

17.2.1.2. Second operative stage of Earth Federation.

17.2.1.3. Full operative stage of Earth Federation.

17.2.2. At the beginning and during each stage, the World Parliament and the World Executive together shall establish goals and develop means for the progressive implementation of the

World Constitution, and for the implementation of legislation the World Parliament enacts.

17.3. - First Operative Stage of Earth Federation

17.3.01. The first operative stage of Earth Federation under this World Constitution implements when a sufficient number of nations and/or people ratify the World Constitution, to meet one or the other of the following conditions or equivalent:

17.3.01.1. A minimum of twenty-five nations, each having a population of more than 100,000 give preliminary or final ratification;

17.3.01.2. A minimum of ten nations above 100,000 population, together with ratification by direct referendum within a minimum of fifty additional World Electoral and Administrative Districts give preliminary or final ratification;

17.3.01.3. Direct referendum ratifies within a minimum of 100 World Electoral and Administrative Districts, even if no nation has ratified.

17.3.02. In all World Electoral and Administrative Districts where ratification has been accomplished by popular referendum, the World Boundaries and Elections Administration with people shall conduct the election of Members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples.

17.3.03. The Election of Members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples may proceed concurrently with direct popular referendums both prior to and after accomplishing the first operative stage of Earth Federation.

17.3.04. The appointment or election of Members of the World Parliament to the House of Nations shall proceed in all nations giving preliminary ratification.

17.3.05. The World Parliament may elect one-fourth of the Members of the World Parliament to the House of Counsellors from nominees submitted by universities and colleges that ratify the World Constitution.

17.3.06. According to the provisions in Article 6, the World Parliament shall elect the World Presidium and the Executive Cabinet, except that in the absence of a House of Counsellors, the members of the House of Peoples and of the House of Nations in joint session shall nominate. Until the World Parliament elects the new Presidium and Executive Cabinet, the Presidium and Executive Cabinet of the Provisional Earth

Federation, as provided in Article 19, shall continue to serve.

17.3.07. When composed, the Presidium for the first operative stage of Earth Federation shall assign or re-assign Ministerial posts among Cabinet and Presidium members, and shall immediately establish or confirm a World Disarmament Agency and a World Economic and Development Organization.

17.3.08. Those nations that ratify this World Constitution and thereby join the Earth Federation, shall immediately transfer all weapons of mass destruction, as defined and designated by the World Disarmament Agency, to that Agency. (See Article 19.1.2.4; 19.2.6; and 19.5.5.) The World Disarmament Agency shall immediately immobilize all such weapons and shall proceed with dispatch to dismantle, convert to peacetime use, re-cycle the materials thereof or otherwise destroy all weapons of mass destruction. During the first operative stage of Earth Federation, the ratifying nations may retain armed forces equipped with weapons other than weapons of mass destruction as defined and designated by the World Disarmament Agency.

17.3.09. Concurrently with the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and other military expenditures as can be accomplished during the first operative stage of Earth Federation, the member nations of the Earth Federation shall pay annually to the Earth Federation Treasury, amounts equal to one-half the amounts saved from their respective national military budgets during the last year before joining the Federation. Member nations shall continue payments until the Earth Federation attains the full operative stage. The Earth Federation shall use fifty percent of the funds thus received to finance the work and projects of the World Economic Development Organization.

17.3.10. The World Parliament and the World Executive shall continue to develop the organs, departments, agencies and activities originated under the Provisional Earth Federation, with amendments as deemed necessary; and shall proceed to establish and begin the following organs, departments and agencies of the Earth Federation if not already underway, together with other departments, and agencies considered desirable and feasible during the first operative stage of Earth Federation:

17.3.10.01. The World Supreme Court;

17.3.10.02. The Enforcement System;

17.3.10.03. The World Ombudsmus;
 17.3.10.04. The World Civil Service Administration;
 17.3.10.05. The World Financial Administration;
 17.3.10.06. The Agency for Research and Planning;
 17.3.10.07. The Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment;
 17.3.10.08. An Emergency Earth Rescue Administration, concerned with all aspects of climate change and related factors;
 17.3.10.09. An Integrated Global Energy System, based on environmentally safe sources;
 17.3.10.10. A World University System, under the Department of Education;
 17.3.10.11. A World Corporations Office, under the Department of Commerce and Industry;
 17.3.10.12. The World Service Corps;
 17.3.10.13. A World Oceans and Sea Beds Administration.

17.3.11. At the beginning of the first operative stage, the Presidium in consultation with the Executive Cabinet shall formulate and put forward a proposed program for solving the most urgent world problems currently confronting humanity.

17.3.12. The World Parliament shall proceed to work upon solutions to world problems. The World Parliament and the World Executive working together shall institute through the several organs, departments and agencies of the Earth Federation whatever means seem appropriate and feasible to accomplish the implementation and enforcement of world legislation, world law and the World Constitution; and in particular shall take certain decisive actions for the welfare of all people on Earth, applicable throughout the world, including the following:

17.3.12.01. Expedite the organization and work of an Emergency Earth Rescue Administration, concerned with all aspects of climate change and climate crises;
 17.3.12.02. Expedite the new finance, credit and monetary system, to serve human needs;
 17.3.12.03. Expedite an integrated global energy system, utilizing solar energy, hydrogen energy, and other safe and sustainable sources of energy;
 17.3.12.04. Globally program for agricultural production to achieve maximum sustained yield under conditions that are ecologically sound;
 17.3.12.05. Establish conditions for free trade within the Earth Federation;

17.3.12.06. Implement a moratorium on nuclear energy projects until all problems are solved concerning safety, disposal of toxic wastes and the dangers of use or diversion of materials for the production of nuclear weapons;
 17.3.12.07. Prohibit and completely terminate the production of nuclear weapons and all weapons of mass destruction;
 17.3.12.08. Program to assure adequate and non-polluted water supplies and clean air supplies for everybody on Earth;
 17.3.12.09. Globally program to conserve and re-cycle the resources of Earth.
 17.3.12.10. Develop an acceptable program to bring population growth under control, especially by raising standards of living.

17.4. - Second Operative Stage of Earth Federation

17.4.01. The second operative stage of Earth Federation implements when fifty percent or more of the nations of Earth have given either preliminary or final ratification to this World Constitution, provided that fifty percent of the total population of Earth is included either within the ratifying nations or within the ratifying nations together with additional World Electoral and Administrative Districts where people have ratified the World Constitution by direct referendum.

17.4.02. The election and appointment of Members of the World Parliament to the several Houses of the World Parliament shall proceed in the same manner as specified for the first operative stage in Article 17.3.2; 17.3.3; 17.3.4; and 17.3.5.

17.4.03. The terms of office of the Members of the World Parliament elected or appointed for the first operative stage of Earth Federation, shall extend into the second operative stage unless respective Members have already served five-year terms, in which case the World Boundaries and Elections Administration shall arrange new elections or World Parliament shall reconsider appointments. The terms of holdover Members of the World Parliament into the second operative stage adjust to run concurrently with the terms of those who are newly elected at the beginning of the second operative stage.

17.4.04. The World Parliament shall re-constitute or reconfirm the World Presidium and

the Executive Cabinet at the beginning of the second operative stage of Earth Federation.

17.4.05. The World Parliament and the World Executive shall continue to develop the organs, departments, agencies and activities that are already underway from the first operative stage of Earth Federation, with amendments as World Parliament decides; and shall proceed to establish and develop all other organs and major departments and agencies of the Earth Federation to the extent World Parliament and World Executive deem feasible during the second operative stage.

17.4.06. All nations joining to compose the second operative stage of Earth Federation, shall immediately transfer all weapons of mass destruction and all other military weapons and equipment to the World Disarmament Agency, which shall immediately immobilize such weapons and equipment and shall proceed forthwith to dismantle, convert to peacetime uses, recycle the materials thereof, or otherwise destroy illegal weapons and equipment. During the second operative stage, all military forces and para-military forces of the nations that have joined the Earth Federation shall completely disarm and either disband or convert on a voluntary basis into elements of the non-military World Service Corps.

17.4.07. Concurrently with the elimination of illegal weapons, equipment and other military expenditures as can be accomplished during the second operative stage of Earth Federation, the member nations of the Earth Federation shall pay annually to the Earth Federation Treasury, amounts equal to one-half of the amounts saved from their national military budgets during the last year before joining the Earth Federation. Member nations shall continue payments until the full operative stage of Earth Federation is reached. The Earth Federation shall use fifty percent of the funds thus received to finance the work and projects of the World Economic Development Organization.

17.4.08. Upon formation of the Executive Cabinet for the second operative stage, the Presidium shall issue an invitation to the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization and to each of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, as well as to other useful international agencies, to transfer personnel, facilities, equipment, resources and allegiance to the Earth Federation. The World Executive shall reconstitute and integrate

agencies and functions of the United Nations Organization, of United Nations specialized agencies and of other international agencies that are thus transferred, into the several organs, departments, offices and agencies of the Earth Federation.

17.4.09. Near the beginning of the second operative stage, the Presidium in consultation with the Executive Cabinet, shall formulate and put forward a proposed program for solving the most urgent world problems currently confronting the people of Earth.

17.4.10. The World Parliament shall proceed with legislation necessary for implementing a complete program for solving the current urgent world problems.

17.4.11. The World Parliament and the World Executive working together shall develop through the several organs, departments and agencies of the Earth Federation whatever means are legal and feasible to implement legislation for solving world problems; and in particular shall take certain decisive actions for the welfare of all people on Earth, including the following:

17.4.11.1 Declare all oceans, seas and canals having supra-national character (but not including inland seas traditionally belonging to particular nations) from twenty kilometers offshore, and all the sea beds thereof, to be under the ownership of the Earth Federation as the common heritage of humanity, and subject to the control and management of the Earth Federation.

17.4.11.2 Declare the polar caps and surrounding polar areas, including the continent of Antarctica but not areas that are traditionally a part of particular nations, to be World Territory owned by the Earth Federation as the common heritage of humanity, and subject to control and management by the Earth Federation.

17.4.11.3 Enforce prohibition of the possession, stockpiling, sale, detonation and other use of all nuclear weapons, all weapons of mass destruction, and all other military weapons and equipment.

17.4.11.4 Establish an ever-normal granary and food supply system for the people of Earth.

17.4.11.5 Develop and carry forward insofar as feasible all actions defined under World Constitution Article 17.3.10 and 17.3.12 of the first operative stage.

17.5. - Full Operative Stage of Earth Federation

17.5.1. The full operative stage of Earth Federation implements when this World Constitution is given either preliminary or final ratification by meeting either condition 17.5.1.1 or 17.5.1.2:

17.5.1.1. Ratification by eighty percent or more of the nations of Earth comprising at least ninety percent of the population of Earth; or

17.5.1.2.: Ratification that includes ninety percent of Earth's total population, either within ratifying nations or within ratifying nations together with additional World Electoral and Administrative Districts where direct referendum accomplishes ratification, as provided in Article 17.1.

17.5.2. When the full operative stage of Earth Federation is reached, the following conditions shall be implemented:

17.5.2.01. World Boundaries and Elections Administration shall conduct elections for Members of the House of Peoples in all World Electoral and Administrative Districts where elections have not already taken place. The national legislatures, national governments in all nations shall elect or appoint Members of the House of Nations where this has not already been accomplished.

17.5.2.02. The terms of office for Members of the House of Peoples and of the House of Nations serving during the second operative stage, continue into the full operative stage, except for those who have already served five years, in which case the World Boundaries and Elections Administration shall hold elections for Members of the House of Peoples and nations shall hold elections or make appointments.

17.5.2.03. The terms of office for all holdover Members of the House of Peoples and of the House of Nations who have served less than five years, adjusts to run concurrently with those Members of the World Parliament whose terms are beginning with the full operative stage.

17.5.2.04. According to the procedure specified in Article 5.5, the House of People and House of Nations shall elect the second 100 Members of the House of Counsellors. The terms of office for holdover Members of the House of Counsellors shall run five more years after the beginning of the full operative stage, while those beginning

their terms with the full operative stage shall serve ten years.

17.5.2.05. In accordance with the provisions of Article 6, the World Parliament shall reconstitute the Presidium and the Executive Cabinet.

17.5.2.06. Earth Federation shall fully operate all Earth Federation organs. Earth Federation shall fully develop for the effective administration and implementation of world legislation, world law and the provisions of this World Constitution.

17.5.2.07. All nations that have not already done so shall immediately transfer all military weapons and equipment to the World Disarmament Agency, which shall immediately immobilize all such weapons and shall proceed forthwith to dismantle, convert to peaceful usage, recycle the materials thereof, or otherwise to destroy illegal weapons and equipment.

17.5.2.08. All armies and military forces of every kind shall completely disarm, and either disband or convert and integrate on a voluntary basis into the non-military World Service Corps.

17.5.2.09. All viable agencies of the United Nations Organization and other viable international agencies established among national governments, together with their personnel, facilities and resources, shall transfer jurisdiction to the Earth Federation and reconstitute and integrate as is useful into the organs, departments, offices, institutes, commissions, bureaus and agencies of the Earth Federation.

17.5.2.10. The World Parliament and the World Executive shall continue to develop the activities and projects that are already underway from the second operative stage of Earth Federation, with any amendments as World Parliament deems necessary. The World Parliament and the World Executive shall proceed with a complete and full-scale program to solve world problems and serve the welfare of all people on Earth, in accordance with the provisions of this World Constitution.

17.6. - Costs of Ratification

This World Constitution recognizes the work and costs of private Citizens of Earth for the achievement of a ratified *Constitution for the Federation of Earth*, as legitimate costs for the establishment of constitutional parliamentary Earth Federation by which present and future generations will benefit. The World Financial

Administration shall repay double the original amount of value by installments when Earth Federation becomes operational after 25 countries have ratified this *Constitution for the Federation of Earth*. Repayment specifically includes contributions to the World Government Funding Corporation and other costs and expenses recognized by standards and procedures the World Financial Administration establishes.

Article 18 - Amendments

18.1. Following completion of the first operative stage of Earth Federation, amendments to this World Constitution may be proposed for consideration in two ways:

18.1.1. By a simple majority vote of any House of the World Parliament.

18.1.2. By petitions signed by a total of 200,000 persons eligible to vote in world elections from a total of at least twenty World Electoral and Administrative Districts where the World Constitution has received final ratification.

18.2. Adoption of any amendment proposed by a House of the World Parliament is subject to an absolute two-thirds majority vote of each of the three Houses of the World Parliament voting separately.

18.3. An amendment proposed by popular petition requires deliberation and vote for consideration by the House of Peoples. A simple majority vote of the House of Peoples to consider the amendment obliges each House to a vote upon the proposed amendment. Adoption of the amendment is subject to an absolute two-thirds majority vote of each of the three Houses of the World Parliament voting separately.

18.4. Periodically, but no later than ten years after first convening the World Parliament for the first operative stage of Earth Federation, and every 20 years thereafter, the Members of the World Parliament shall meet in special session comprising a Constitutional Convention to conduct a review of this World Constitution to consider and propose possible amendments, which for adoption is then subject to action specified in Article 18.2.

18.5. If the first operative stage of Earth Federation is not attained by the year 1995, then the Provisional World Parliament, as provided under Article 19, may convene another session of the World Constituent Assembly to review the Constitution for the Federation of Earth and consider possible amendments according to procedure the Provisional World Parliament establishes.

18.6. Except by following the amendment procedures specified herein, no part of this World Constitution must be set aside, suspended or subverted, neither for emergencies nor caprice nor convenience.

Article 19 - Provisional Earth Federation

19.1. - Actions to be Taken by the World Constituent Assembly

Upon adoption of the World Constitution by the World Constituent Assembly, the Assembly and continuing agency or agencies as the Assembly designates shall do the following, without being limited thereto:

19.1.1. Issue a Call to all Nations, communities and people of Earth to ratify this World Constitution for Earth Federation.

19.1.2. Establish the following preparatory commissions:

19.1.2.01. Ratification Commission.

19.1.2.02. World Elections Commission.

19.1.2.03. World Development Commission.

19.1.2.04. World Disarmament Commission.

19.1.2.05. World Problems Commission.

19.1.2.06. Nominating Commission.

19.1.2.07. Finance Commission.

19.1.2.08. Peace Research and Education Commission.

19.1.2.09. Special commissions on each of several of the other most urgent world problems.

19.1.2.10. Other commissions to proceed with the Provisional Earth Federation.

19.1.3. Convene Sessions of a Provisional World Parliament when feasible under the following conditions:

19.1.3.1. Seek the commitment of 500 or more delegates to attend, representing people in 20 countries from five continents, and having credentials defined by Article 19.3;

19.1.3.2. The minimum funds necessary to organize the sessions of the Provisional World Parliament are either on hand or firmly pledged.

19.1.3.3. Suitable locations are confirmed at least nine months in advance, unless emergency conditions justify shorter advance notice.

19.2. - Work of the Preparatory Commissions

19.2.01. The Ratification Commission shall campaign worldwide for the ratification of the World Constitution, both to obtain preliminary ratification by national governments, including national legislatures, and to obtain final ratification by people, including communities. The ratification commission shall continue until the full operative stage of Earth Federation is reached.

19.2.02. The World Elections Commission shall prepare a provisional global map of World Electoral and Administrative Districts and Regions that the World Parliament may revise during the first or second operative stage of Earth Federation, and shall prepare and proceed with plans to obtain the election of Members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples and to the House of Counsellors. In due course, the World Parliament shall convert the World Elections Commission into the World Boundaries and Elections Administration.

19.2.03. After six months, in those countries where national governments have not responded favorably to the ratification call, the Ratification Commission and the World Elections Commission may proceed jointly to accomplish both the ratification of the World Constitution by direct popular referendum and concurrently the election of Members of the World Parliament.

19.2.04. The Ratification Commission may also submit the world constitution for ratification by universities and colleges throughout the world.

19.2.05. The World Development Commission shall prepare plans for the creation of a World Economic Development Organization to serve all nations and people ratifying the world constitution, and in particular less developed countries, to begin functioning when the Provisional Earth Federation is established.

19.2.06. The World Disarmament Commission shall prepare plans for the organization of a World Disarmament Agency, to begin

functioning when the Provisional Earth Federation is established.

19.2.07. The World Problems Commission shall prepare an agenda of urgent world problems, with documentation, for possible action by the Provisional World Parliament and Provisional Earth Federation.

19.2.08. The Nominating Commission shall prepare, in advance of convening the Provisional World Parliament, a list of nominees to compose the Presidium and the Executive Cabinet for the Provisional Earth Federation.

19.2.09. The Finance Commission shall work on ways and means for financing the Provisional Earth Federation.

19.2.10. The several commissions on particular world problems shall work on the preparation of proposed world legislation and action on each problem, to present to the Provisional World Parliament when it convenes.

19.3. - Composition of the Provisional World Parliament

19.3.1. The Provisional World Parliament composes of the following members:

19.3.1.1. All those who were accredited as delegates to the 1977 and 1991 Sessions of the World Constituent Assembly, as well as to any previous Session of the Provisional World Parliament, and who re-confirm support for the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, as amended.

19.3.1.2. Persons who obtain the required number of signatures on election petitions, or who are designated by non-governmental organizations that adopt approved resolutions for this purpose, or who are otherwise accredited according to terms specified in Calls that might issue to convene particular sessions of the Provisional World Parliament.

19.3.1.3. Members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples who are elected from World Electoral and Administrative Districts up to the time of convening the Provisional World Parliament. Members of the World Parliament elected to the House of Peoples may continue to be added to the Provisional World Parliament until the Earth Federation attains the first operative stage.

19.3.1.4. Members of the World Parliament to the House of Nations who are elected by national legislatures or appointed by national governments up to the time of convening the

Provisional World Parliament. Members of the World Parliament to the House of Nations may continue to be added to the Provisional World Parliament until the Earth Federation attains the first operative stage.

19.3.1.5. Those universities and colleges that have ratified the World Constitution may nominate persons to serve as Members of the World Parliament to the House of Counsellors. The House of Peoples and House of Nations together may then elect from such nominees up to fifty Members of the World Parliament to serve in the House of Counsellors of the Provisional Earth Federation.

19.3.2. Members of the Provisional World Parliament in categories 19.3.1.1 and 19.3.1.1 as defined above, shall serve only until World Parliament declares the first operative stage of Earth Federation, but the people Members may duly elect Members of categories 19.3.1.1. and 19.3.1.1 to continue as Members of the World Parliament during the first operative stage.

19.4. - Formation of the Provisional World Executive

19.4.1. As soon as the Provisional World Parliament next convenes, it will elect a new Presidium for the Provisional World Parliament and Provisional Earth Federation from among the nominees submitted by the Nominating Commission.

19.4.2. Members of the Provisional World Presidium shall serve terms of three years. Provisional World Parliament may re-elect Members to the Presidium, but in any case provisional Members shall serve only until the Presidium is elected under the First Operative Stage of Earth Federation.

19.4.3. The Presidium may make additional nominations for the Executive Cabinet.

19.4.4. The Provisional World Parliament shall then elect the members of the Executive Cabinet.

19.4.5. The Presidium shall then assign ministerial posts among the members of the Executive Cabinet and of the Presidium.

19.4.6. When steps 19.4.1 through 19.4.4 of Article 19.4 are completed, Provisional World Parliament shall declare the Provisional Earth Federation in operation to serve the welfare of humanity.

19.5. - First Actions of the Provisional Earth Federation

19.5.1. The Presidium, in consultation with the Executive Cabinet, the commissions on particular world problems and the World Parliament, shall define a program for action on urgent world problems.

19.5.2. The Provisional World Parliament shall go to work on the agenda of world problems, and shall take any actions in accordance with the provisions of this World Constitution.

19.5.3. While the progressive ratification of the World Constitution increases strength of the Provisional Earth Federation, the people may volunteer to seek implementation of and compliance with the world legislation enacted by the Provisional World Parliament in return for the benefits to be realized.

19.5.4. The Provisional World Parliament and Provisional World Executive may undertake some of the actions specified under Article 17.3.12 for the first operative stage of Earth Federation.

19.5.5. Provisional World Parliament shall establish the World Economic Development Organization and the World Disarmament Agency, for correlated actions.

19.5.6. The World Parliament and the Executive Cabinet of the Provisional Earth Federation shall proceed with the organization of other organs and agencies of the Earth Federation on a provisional basis, insofar as considered desirable and feasible, in particular those specified under Article 17.3.10.

19.5.7. The several preparatory commissions on urgent world problems may reconstitute as Administrative Departments of the Provisional Earth Federation.

19.5.8. In all of its work and activities, the Provisional Earth Federation shall function in accordance with the provisions of this *Constitution for the Federation of Earth*.

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Signatures of participants in the World Constituent Assemblies are on following pages.

Original Signatories to the *Earth Constitution*

“We have been here over forty years, a longer period than the children of Israel wandered through the wilderness, coming to this Capitol pleading for this recognition of the principle that the Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. Mr. Chairman, we ask that you report our resolution favorably if you can but unfavorably if you must; that you report one way or the other, so that the Senate may have the chance to consider it.”

Anna Howard Shaw (1847–1919), U.S. minister, suffragist, and speaker.

April 19, 1910, before a hearing of the United States Senate Judiciary Committee

It has been now fifty years since Mary Georgia Lloyd and her colleagues called to convene a World Constituent Assembly to draft and adopt a non-military *Constitution for the Federation of Earth*. Since the first session of World Constituent Assembly in 1968, over forty years have passed. Since the initial signing in 1977, signaling the readiness of the *Earth Constitution* for adoption, more than thirty years have transpired. Nearly eighteen years have come and gone since the last review and signing of the *Constitution*. In terms of the human need for self-government at a global level, very little has changed qualitatively since 1991. We strongly believe that the *Earth Constitution* is adequate as it is for the global legal renaissance of emerging world law.

In the quote above, Anna Howard Shaw pled with the United States Senate Judiciary Committee on this matter of self-government, which was timely for that period.

Now we, those citizens of the world who have participated in the creation of the *Earth Constitution*, and those who have thereafter come across this marvelous document, urge the rest of the citizens and civilians of the world to seriously consider the value of the *Constitution's* rapid adoption, so that there is the elevation of self-government to the planetary level.

On the following pages are the signatures of persons from every walk of life who attended the second and fourth sessions of the World Constituent Assembly, where there were official signing ceremonies, together with a list of persons on the last page who had wanted to attend and who agreed to support the *Earth Constitution*. Since the time of the official ceremonies, thousands more people have signed their support for the document.

Name	Country
Bandula Sri Gnanavardhana	Sri Lanka
Margaret Daely	U. S. A.
Martinez Elizabeth	Christina
Alfonso	PUERTO RICO
Agony Alexander	U.S.A.
Edward R. Reader	Puerto Rico
Pyanku unnu	India
Dorothy Lillian Baker	U. S. A.
Carl F. Cottain	Earth!
Werner Hansen	Denmark
Walter Kelly	U. S. A.
Foster, Raymond	U. S. A.
Epaka Justin	Kenya
F. A. Harrington	W. Germany
Kemper Seale	U.S.A.
Bonsardias Masi	Norway
Victorio Mizuki	JAPAN
Thermakathelle	Netherlands
Baker M. S.	Botswana

Name	Address
Eggert, Charlotte Luise	Taatsolland
Joseline Baker	N.Y. L. USA
Martha Fullbrun	USA
Pierroli, Ruth	Finland
Suzanne Rosenberg	San Francisco USA
+ Kapsel Heiner	Sunsbruck
Missapil Ingrid	Germany
Leora Harold	Mexico
Hazel Ingaborg	Germany
Ulrich, Hans Siebald	Germany
Nancy, Louis	Germany
B. Moore	Mar del Plata
Selma P. Stewart	Los Angeles
John Stuchwell	San Francisco
Guido Paggiari	Rome, Italy
Dorothea Jansen	Hannover, GERMANY

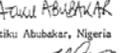
Name	Country
Guigi Lorenz	Holland
William G. G.	Iran
Laphie Fan	USA
Camel Painter	USA
Jant Ayl	USA
Miguel S. M.	Spain
Arthur G. Jaffe	Poland
Tommaso Mio	Italy
Par el mundo e inspirat	Mexico
Caro Ben Dyfosa M. Bates	
Por la comunica de la tierra en las fronteras (Español)	
Rev. GAGPA Maria Corde de los Estados (Español)	
Rev. Gog Pa	
Por el mundo e inspirat	
Mrs. Gohls Adolfo Olima	Mexico

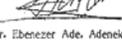
Name	Country
Inakaga Ruge	Mexico
Yusufi Holinger	Austria
Edith Klump	Austria
Arvid J. J.	Danish (1900)
Siddhanta Patel	Kenya
Kalaben Patel	Indian
Umesh A. Patel	Great Britain
Kundan S. Patel	Great Britain
Ahmed Subanjo G.	Indonesia
Abetjandiant	Indonesian
Sybil Stier	New Zealand + USA
Alice Stephens	England
Elizabeth E. Stewart	United States
H. J.	Indonesian
HAASHA JAW SNIKA KILSA	USA
Yusufi	
Sikh Dharma Warden	

Note: This list of initial signers of the CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION OF EARTH would include several hundred more persons from fifty countries, prevented only by the cost of travel to attend the Assembly at Innsbruck, Austria.

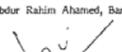
PERSONAL RATIFIERS OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION OF EARTH AS AMENDED AT THE 4th SESSION OF THE WORLD CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY HELD AT TROIA, PORTUGAL, 29th APRIL to 9th MAY, 1991


Prof. Dr. Kaiman Abraham, Hungary

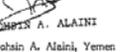

Atiku Abubakar, Nigeria

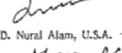

Dr. Ebenezer Ade Adenekan, Nigeria

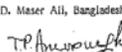

Malcolm S. Adishesiah, India


Abdur Rahim Ahamed, Bangladesh

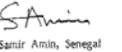

Shahzad/Kabir Ahmed

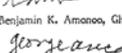

Mohain A. Alalini, Yemen

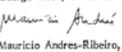

MD. Nural Alam, U.S.A.


MD. Maser Ali, Bangladesh


Dr. Terence P. Amerasinghe, Sri Lanka


Samir Amin, Senegal

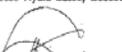

Benjamin K. Amonoo, Ghana


George Anca, Romania


Mauricio Andres-Ribeiro, Brazil


Dr. Munawar A. Anees, U.S.A.


Rev. Ebenezer Annan, Ivory Coast

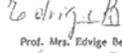

Jose Ayala-Lasso, Ecuador

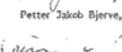

Ir. Hasan Basri, Indonesia

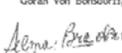

Samar Basu, India


Tony Benn, United Kingdom

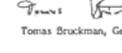
PERSONAL RATIFIERS - page 2


Prof. Mrs. Edvige Destazzi, Italy

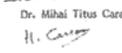

Petter Jakob Bjerve, Norway


Goran von Bonsdorff, Finland

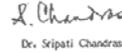

Selma Brackman, U.S.A.

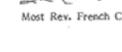

Jean-Marie BRETON, Int. Regis. World Citizens


Tomas Bruckman, Germany (East)

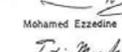

Dennis Brutus, South Africa (U.S.A.)


Dr. Mihai Titus Carapanca, Romania


Prof. Henri Cartan, France


Amb. Khub Chand, India


Dr. Sripati Chandrasekhar, India

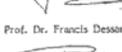

Most Rev. French Chang-Him, Seychelles

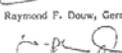

Munyaradzi Chivashira, Zimbabwe


Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder, India

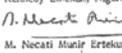

Prof. Dr-Rodney Daniel, France

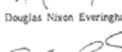

Daniel G. De Culla, Spain

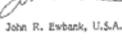

Dr. Dimitrios J. Dellivanis, Greece


Prof. Dr. Francis Dessart, Belgium

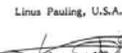

Raymond F. Douw, Germany


Prof. Hans-Peter Duer, Germany

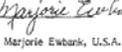

Kennedy Ejiokan, Nigeria

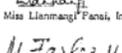

M. Necati Munir Ertekin, Cyprus

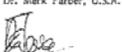

Douglas Nixon Everingham, Australia


John R. Ewbank, U.S.A.

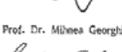
PERSONAL RATIFIERS - page 3

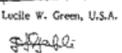

Marjorie Ewbank, U.S.A.


Miss Llanmangli Farsi, India


Dr. Mark Farber, U.S.A.

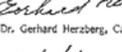

Feng Ping-Chung, China

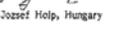

Prof. Dr. Mihnea Georghiu, Romania


Lucille W. Green, U.S.A.

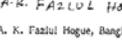

Dr. Dausji Gupta, India

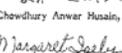

Kishalay Gupta, India

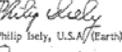

Takeshi Haruki, Japan

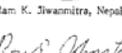

Dr. Gerhard Herzberg, Canada

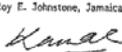

Jozsef Holp, Hungary

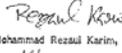

A. K. Fazlul Hogue, Bangladesh

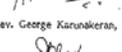

Chowdhury Anwar Husain, Bangladesh

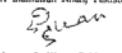

Margaret Isely, U.S.A. (Earth)

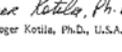

Philip Isely, U.S.A. (Earth)


Ram K. Jiwannittra, Nepal


Roy E. Johnstone, Jamaica


Mohammed Kanajuddin, Bangladesh


Mohammad Rezaul Karim, Bangladesh


Rev. George Karunakaran, India

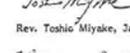

Dr. Inamullah Khan, Pakistan


Johnson S. Khan, Pakistan

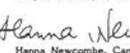

Roger Kotila, Ph.D., U.S.A.

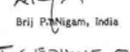
PERSONAL RATIFIERS - page 3


Mohamed Ezzedine Milli, Switzerland

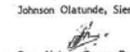

Rev. Toshio Miyake, Japan


Sketima Ali Monguno, C.F.R.


Swapan Mukherjee, India


Hanna Newcombe, Canada


Brij P. Nigam, India

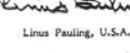

Josephine Okafor, Nigeria


Johnson Olatunde, Sierra Leone

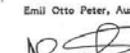

Rev. Nelson Onono-Onweng, Uganda

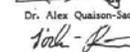

Umit Ozturk, Turkey


Yasar Ozturk, Turkey


Linus Pauling, U.S.A.

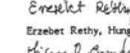

Fernando Perez Tella, Spain

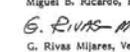

Emil Otto Peter, Austria

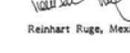

Dr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, Ghana


Soili Raikkonen, Finland


Sudhir Kumar Rangh, India


Thane Read, U.S.A.


Dr. S. A. Readdy, Switzerland

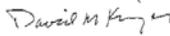

Erzebet Rethy, Hungary

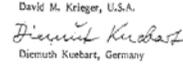

Miguel B. Ricardo, Portugal


G. Rivas Milares, Venezuela


Reinhart Ruge, Mexico

PERSONAL RATIFIERS - page 4


David M. Krieger, U.S.A.


Diemuth Kuebart, Germany


Jul Lag, Norway

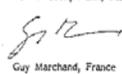

Ben M. Leito, Netherlands Antilles


Thomas Lim, East Malaysia

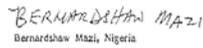

Adam Lopatka, Poland


Anwarul Mejid, Bangladesh


Ur. M. Sadiq Malik, Pakistan


Guy Marchand, France


Alvin M. Marks, U.S.A.


BERNARDSHAW MAZI
Bernardshaw Mazi, Nigeria


Dr. Zhores A. Medvedev, U. K. (USSR)

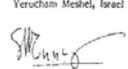

Anna Medvegy, Hungary


R. C. Mehrotra, India

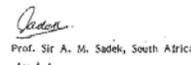

Charles Mercleca, U.S.A.


Lt. Col. Pedro B. Merido, Philippines


Yerocham Meshel, Israel


Sheza Mikayeel, Zaire

PERSONAL RATIFIERS - page 6


Prof. Sir A. M. Sadek, South Africa


Abdus Salam, Italy


Akbar Ali Saleh, Comoros Islands


Blagovest Sendov, Bulgaria


Indira Shrestha, Nepal

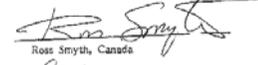

Rabi Charan Shrestha, Nepal


Jon Silkis, United Kingdom


Jozsef Simuth, Slovak Republic


Dr. Kewal Singh, India


Blaine Sloan, U.S.A.


Ross Smyth, Canada

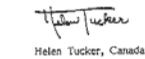

Lord Donald Soper, United Kingdom


Scott Jefferson Starquester, U.S.A.


Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, India


Rev. Yoshiki Toeda, Japan


Dr. Duja K. Torki, Tunisia


Helen Tucker, Canada


EVELYN UTULU
Evelyn Utulu, Nigeria


Mrs. Justina N. Uwechue, Nigeria

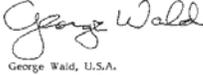

Ogieva O. Uwugbe, Nigeria


Ann Valentin, U.S.A.

PERSONAL RATIFIERS - page 7


T. Nejat Veziroglu, U.S.A.


Jergen Laurson Vig, Denmark

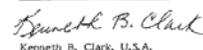

George Waid, U.S.A.

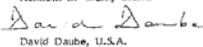

Prof. D. A. Walker, United Kingdom


Richard W. Wilbur, U.S.A.


Dr. Sylwester Zawadzki, Poland

Additional Original Ratifiers


Kenneth B. Clark, U.S.A.


David Daube, U.S.A.


Nzo Ekangaki, Cameroon

ADDITIONAL PERSONAL RATIFIERS -- Signatures on file at the World Office of the W.C.P.A.

PROF. CHIEF J. O. AGBOYE, Nigeria	MDM. JUSTICE L. P. CHIBESAKUNDA, Zambia
DR. FRANCIS ALEXIS, Grenada	ASHIS KUMAR DE, India
SIR ABDUL W. M. AMEER, Sri Lanka	DR. MOSTAFA EL DESOUKY, Kuwait
HANAN AWWAD, Palestine	DR. ROLF EDBERG, Sweden
HON. LUKASZ BALCER, Poland	DR. BENJAMIN B. FERENCZ, U.S.A.
CHIEF DR. KOLAWOLE BALOGUN, Nigeria	PROF. VITALII I. GOLDANSKII, Russia
DR. SABURI O. BIOBAKU, Nigeria	PROF. DR. ZBIGNIEW GERTYCH, Poland
DR. JUR. JAN CARNOGURSKY, Slovakia	PROF. ERROL E. HARRIS, U.S.A./U.K.
DR. GOUIN CEDIEU, Cote D'Ivoire	LIC. JUAN HORACIO S., Argentina
AMARSINH CHAUDHARY, India	SIR DR. AKANU JBIAM, Nigeria

ADDITIONAL PERSONAL RATIFIERS --

K. JEEVAGATHAS, Sri Lanka	PROF. JEAN-CLAUDE PECKER, France
R. B. JUNOO, India	PROF. GAMINI L. PEIRIS, Sri Lanka
DR. JAN KLEINERT, Slovakia	GERARD PIEL, U.S.A.
DR. YURI A. KOSYGIN, Russia	REV. DANIEL O. PEPPRAH, Cote D'Ivoire
ADV. RANJAN LAKHANPAL, India	PROF. M. S. RAJAN, India
ADV. AQIL LODHI, Pakistan	PROF. C. N. R. RAO, India
DR. NIKOLAI A. LOGATCHEV, Russia	SRI N. S. RAO, India
MOCHTAR LUBIS, Indonesia	MICHAL RUSINEK, Poland
PERRY MAISON, Ghana	DR. FREDERICK SANGER, U.K.
KAPASA MAKASA, Zambia	SIR AINSWORTH D. SCOTT, Jamaica
DR. IGNACY MALECKI, Poland	DAVID SHAHAR, Israel
PROF. IWAN MALEK, Czechoslovakia	TOMA SIK, Israel
DR. MRS. ALLA G. MASSEVITCH, Russia	CHANDAN SOM, India
MHLAGANO S. MATSEBULA, Switzerland	HON. ROBERT D. G. STANBURY, Canada
DR. MIHAJLO MIHAJLOV, Yugoslavia	DR. BOGDAN SUCHODOLSKI, Poland
HON. RAM NIWAS MIRDHA, India	ABDUL HATHY SULAIMAN, Sri Lanka
DR. ROBERT MULLER, Costa Rica	DR. SOL TAX, U.S.A.
JUSTICE M. A. MUTTALIB, Bangladesh	MILLICENT OBENEWAA TERRY, Ghana
DR. SITEKE G. MWALE, Zambia	DR. WALTER E. THIRRING, Austria
DR. RASHMI MAYUR, India	MOST REV. DESMOND M. TUTU, South Africa
DR. JAYANT V. NARLIKAR, India	KENJI URATA, Japan
PAUL NKADI, Nigeria	DR. PIETER VAN DIJK, Netherlands
OSMAN N. OREK, Turkish Rep. N. Cyprus	CARLOS WARTER, M.D., U.S.A.
PROF. LENARD PAL, Poland	ROD WELFORD, M.L.A., Australia