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World Constitution and Parliament Association
India Chapter

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The Provisional World Parliament matures by passing from its original international convention law framework to the more appropriate parliamentary law format

History seems to us an arena of instincts and fashions, of appetite, avarice, and craving for power, of blood lust, violence, destruction, and wars, of ambitious ministers, venal generals, bombarded cities, and we too easily forget that this is only one of its many aspects. Above all we forget that we ourselves are a part of history, that we are the product of growth and are condemned to perish if we lose the capacity for further growth and change. We are ourselves history and share the responsibility for world history and our position in it. But we gravely lack awareness of this responsibility.

Hermann Hesse (1877-1962)

As Herman Hesse pointed out, we share the responsibility for world history. Hopefully, the human awareness of this responsibility will grow strong with widespread roots to create a

triumphant further growth and change.

After the fifth session of Provisional World Parliament in Malta, Philip Isely became seriously ill for several weeks. His recovery was uncertain. Many members of the executive cabinet of W.C.P.A. met in Lakewood, Colorado for discussions. Over several months, Philip Isely slowly recovered. Then he announced engagement with Eli Kungulovska of Macedonia, whom he had met at the Malta session of the Parliament (Margaret Isely had passed away three years before.) In the late spring of 2001 they were married.

In December of 2001, the W.C.P.A. cabinet met in Lucknow, India, during the 2nd International Conference of Chief Justices of the World (on Article 51 of the India Constitution), where the Chief Justices declared for a World Parliament for deliberating and adopting enforceable world law for the operation of the world judiciary. The cabinet sought to outline plans for a session of the Provisional World Parliament, but was not able to come to agreement.

During the months that followed, the W.C.P.A. cabinet continued to be eager to hold a new session of the Provisional World

Parliament. However, plans and reports were not forthcoming from the Lakewood Office. Philip Isely called a W.C.P.A. cabinet meeting on short notice (in violation of WCPA by-laws) in late summer of 2002. Because notice was so short, Dr. Amerasinghe and Dr. Rashmi Mayur had no way of participating. Only five people attended the meeting, one of whom was Philip Isely's new wife and another his paid clerical secretary. At this meeting Philip Isely attempted to change WCPA by-laws and to make his new wife both Deputy Secretary-General and Treasurer. Many members of the W.C.P.A. cabinet questioned the validity of the meeting and its decisions. Meanwhile, plans were in development for the sixth session of Provisional World Parliament to meet, not in India, but in Thailand.

From the time of his new marriage in the spring of 2001, all six paid workers at World Headquarters in Denver, Colorado were, one by one, laid off until there finally was only the clerical secretary left and, eventually, she too, was laid off and the formerly active offices there were, for all practical purposes, closed. Over the next several years the once vibrant worldwide magazine of WCPA, Across Frontiers, came out less and less frequently, with less and less content since very little was happening at World Headquarters.

A Session of Parliament in India would have to wait until after a session in Thailand. The World Peace Envoy, that is, the Reverend Bhikku Ariyawanso (Dr. Suchart Kosolkitiwong), together with the World Peace Envoy Office, was interested to host a session at an early date.

However, Philip Isely, now 86 years of age, was not able to keep the pace of the others who were arranging for the session. Philip Isely, after leadership for so many years, declined to assist in the preparations and declined to come.

Since he also declined to contribute any money for organizing the parliament, members of the Executive Cabinet contributed their own funds for the development of the Parliament. It was the first session of Provisional World Parliament done entirely without the participation of Philip Isely. Dr. Amerasinghe had called a meeting of the Executive Cabinet in connection with the Bangkok Parliament, with more than 30 days advance notice to all members (including Philip Isely) as the by-laws require. Isely declined to respond, still insisting that his new wife was now Treasurer and Deputy Secretary-General of WCPA and that his changes in the by-laws were valid, even though none of these things were ever validated by the Executive Cabinet.

For months, Dr. Amerasinghe, Co-President of WCPA, and other members of the Executive Cabinet, tried to reason with Philip Isely concerning these issues. Finally, at the Cabinet meeting in Bangkok, which included a quorum consisting of Mr. Sarwar Alam, Dr. Eugenia Almand, Dr. Amerasinghe, Dr. Dauji Gupta, Dr. Glen Martin, and Dr. Reinhart Ruge, the decision was made to remove Isely as Secretary-General. When this announcement was officially sent to Mr. Isely, he refused to accept it and proceeded to arbitrarily state that Dr. Amerasinghe was "fired" appoint a new "President" for WCPA, a poet who until only recently had very little to do with our movement.

Subsequently, all the officers and membership of WCPA went with the legitimate decisions of the Executive Cabinet in Chennai and Philip Isely was left virtually alone, with his new wife and his new "President," and a closed down former "World Headquarters." A new World Headquarters was set up in Radford, Virginia, with Asia Offices under Dr. Amerasinghe in Colombo, Sri Lanka, and Africa Offices under Dr. Simfei Balouki in Kara, Togo.

Dr. Phichai Tovivich, President of the Office of the World Peace Envoy, was Chair of the Local

Organizing Committee for the Parliament. Mr. Dhanabhumi Pabhassarakul helped greatly to coordinate the arrangements. The Parliament was held at the Bangkok Centre Hotel in late March of 2003 in Bangkok. Colonel Dr. Somkid Risangkom, Member of Thai Parliament and Representative of the President of the Senate, participated and gave the opening keynote address. Associate Professor Yandej Thongsima, Member of Thai Parliament and Chief Advisor to the Prime Minister of Thailand, participated and gave the closing keynote address.

Up until this time, the Provisional World Parliament had convened, deliberated and adopted world legislation according to the old school style of convention law format. This is to say that the wording of five of the first twelve world legislative acts of the Provisional World Parliament had included provisions that the acts not be in effect until the acts had also passed through the legislatures of the national governments of the world. This requirement was in addition to the requirement for preliminary ratification of the Earth Constitution. So if we do the math - the Earth Constitution plus five statutes - that makes six documents in need of ratification. Six documents times some 200 national governments makes 1200 non-integrated national ratifications, to be

accomplished on little or no budget. This was clearly not a practical avenue for moving forward, especially since the Provisional World Parliament had a full legislative agenda but was so far batting zero on legislative ratifications.

So the Provisional World Parliament had to consider its true role. Was it to be another mere advisory world parliament? In the course of the past century, the world has seen about ten advisory world parliaments of various names. These bodies would recommend, petition and cajole national governments. Wars would continue, one after another, overlapping and engulfing nations without any end to it. Advice to be "peaceful" is of little value when there is no over-arching protection of enforceable world law. So if the Provisional World Parliament were now to continue on this path as a mere advisory body, its true destiny could never blossom.

There is an essential distinction between international conventions and a true world parliament. That distinction is that the world parliament transcends the shirking of responsibility that avoids framing its work in terms of a binding social contract applicable to everyone. The World Parliament is open to democratic participation. If a country so wishes, the country can participate in the deliberations

of the world parliament and vote for or against any particular world legislative measure, fulfilling the true destiny of democracy.

However, if a country is unable or unwilling to participate in a democratic world parliamentary process, how could we expect that country to make a responsible decision on world affairs through self-enclosed national deliberations? Do not the national governments have enough on their national agendas without vainly attempting in isolation to address world problems, too? So, it was never the rightful place, and there was never the capacity for national governments to address these issues at a national level. Hence the inefficacy of international conventions.

To address this world legislative crisis, the sixth session of the Provisional World Parliament took up the challenge to never again accept new world legislative proposals that would require national ratifications. The formerly adopted world legislative acts were amended to remove the corresponding provisions requiring national ratifications. This affected the following world legislative acts: WLA#1 for disarmament; WLA#2 for the World Economic Development Organization; WLA#6 for an Emergency Earth Rescue Administration; WLA#7 for a World Government Funding Corporation (now Earth

Federation Funding Corporation); and WLA#11 for the Earth Financial Credit Corporation.

The removal of these encumbrances was a revolutionary conceptual breakthrough. No longer would the Parliament think of itself as petitioning the nations or needing to placate the Machiavellian politics of the nations. For the nations were now understood to be illegitimate as autonomous, sovereign states. Their legitimacy could only be restored if they became part of the emerging Earth Federation under the authority of the Earth Constitution. Now, the Provisional World Parliament had established a precedent by which further integrating world legislation could be developed, adopted and implemented.

This precedent also helped create a template for review of the entire body of international convention law for conversion-for transfer, re-constitution and integration into world parliamentary law format. Hence, the very format by which the world legislative acts debated and passed by the Parliament was transformed. The Parliament began using the highest quality rules for legislative drafting, widely recognized for drafting binding legislation.

Sixth Session PWP. At the sixth session, there was landmark legislation, the World

Legislative Act #13 - The World Peace Act - for recognizing and responding to a wide variety of crimes against humanity and war crimes that were listed neither in the Elements of Crimes nor in the Rome Statute. For instance, the primary economic impetus of multi-trillion dollar investment in bomb production corporations is prohibited under the legislation, with prohibition against purchase, sale or brokerage of stock in companies that build bombs or conveyances of bombs. In subsequent sessions of the Provisional World Parliament, the World Penal Code was adopted to specify the sentencing parameters for individuals convicted of violating these laws.

Also, a means of legal divestment was initiated, so that persons who were already engaged in the illegal activities during the period before a legal divestment was possible would be able to legally extricate themselves and agree to no longer violate these world laws. (The Parliament further delineated these provisions in 2007 by World Legislative Act #40.)

In addition to the adoption of the World Peace Act, the Provisional World Parliament deliberated and adopted World Legislative Act #14 - the World Security Act. The World Security Act is enabling legislation to further define and

regulate the Enforcement System of the Earth Federation as defined in the Earth Constitution, Article 10. The Enforcement System is a civilian (that is, non-military) system for the vigorous and effective enforcement of the world legislation and the Earth Constitution. This is not a so-called peace-keeping force comprised of units from national militaries such as the U.N. possesses.

Rather it is a civil law enforcement system for the wide variety of functions necessary for just and effective enforcement: forensic investigation, apprehension & arrest, prosecution, remedies & correction and conflict resolution. These functions are empowered on a global level within a tightly regulated regime that requires recognition of principles of habeas corpus. The overall program is scheduled to be super-funded for an adequate dedicated civilian force to apply and ensure compliance with the democratically created laws of the Earth Federation.

Additional world legislation was adopted, including the following:

*World Legislative Act #15 - enabling legislation for the World Bench for Human Rights enabling the people to directly seek redress beyond the Enforcement System; World Legislative

*World Legislative Act #16 - creating a Hydrocarbon Resource Board to manage world hydrocarbons as part of the heritage of humanity, rather than permitting ownership under any particular corporation or national government;

World Legislative Act #17 - enabling legislation for the Commission for Legislative Review, including professional and uniform legislative drafting guidelines;

World Legislative Act #18 - for a Provisional Office of World Revenue.

After the sixth session, the delegate Members attended the 60th birthday celebration for the Bhikku Ariyawanso (Dr. Suchart Kosolkitiwong) at the Kuan Yin Inter-religious Park south of Bangkok. Kuan Yin Inter-religious Park is a Buddhist yet ecumenical park which celebrates and honors cultures from all around the world, encouraging people to understand the beauty of diversity within human religious cultures without fomenting conflict.

At the fifth session of Provisional World Parliament there had been a decision to return to India for a session. Preparation

was postponed while legislative agenda was developing. By the time of the Bangkok session, additional necessary world legislative bills were undergoing rapid revisions. The seventh session of Provisional World Parliament could be held soon after the sixth. The eighth session could be held soon after the seventh.

The sixth session had adopted dozens of prohibitions associated with war activity or with preparations for war. There was an urgency for penal provisions to correspond with the many prohibitions. Parliamentary custom is to provide the judiciary with sentencing parameters for crimes, so that there can be an approach to equal protection, and also to be able to state to the public what the legal consequences are for specific illegal behaviors. So a World Penal Code was on the agenda for the seventh session.

Also, Members of the Provisional World Parliament had noted that there was a somewhat parallel development of world legislative code in the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute for the International Criminal Court. A highly comprehensive body of statutory code, albeit confederal, was developing from the Assembly. With some review and modification, the Provisional World Parliament would be able to consider and adopt versions of the Assembly

of States Parties' statutes that would be fully federal in format, and that would also honor the principle of equal protection (U.D.H.R. Article 7.), and the principle that the will of the people is the basis for the authority of government (U.D.H.R. Article 21.3.)

Originally, the steering committee for the session had planned on holding the seventh session at Pune. However, preparations were going too slow. Sri Karikar Vaitha, the eldest known world federalist in South Asia, recommended Chennai (also known as Madras) for the seventh session of the Parliament. After the steering committee discussed this for some weeks, Sri Karikar Vaitha was made Chair of the local steering committee and the preparations shifted to Chennai. Professor Ramajunam Ananthanarayanan of Chennai coordinated the local endeavor.

Seventh Session PWP. The Seventh Session of the Provisional World Parliament convened as planned on 26th December 2003, at the Palmgrove Hotel, Chennai (Madras), India, inaugurated by former India Supreme Court Justice P. B. Sawant, and presided by Dr. Terence P. Amerasinghe and by Sir Dr. Reinhart Ruge. The Session deliberated and adopted six new legislative statutes:

World Legislative Act #19 - Criminal Code Penalty Classification;

World Legislative Act #20 - World Bench for the Criminal Court;

World Legislative Act #21 - Office of World Patents & Intellectual Property Rights;

World Legislative Act #22 - The Economic Equity Act;

World Legislative Act #23 - Global Accounting Standards;

World Legislative Act #24 - Rules for Procedures and Evidence for the Criminal Court.

Additionally, a bill for an Act for a Global Peoples Assembly Movement was introduced, deliberated and sent to a standing parliamentary committee for report at the Eighth Session of the Provisional World Parliament. Major legislative amendments to World Legislative Act #9, for the Ministry of the Environment was introduced, deliberated and tabled to the next Session, and one resolution on citizen responsibilities was introduced, deliberated and tabled to the next Session.

The Session deliberated and adopted four new resolutions and one memorial: A resolution adopting "Manifesto of the Earth Federation" as an official policy statement of the Provisional World Parliament; a Pledge of Allegiance to the Earth Federation; the Chennai Declaration; a resolution adopting "Subverting the Coming Totalitarianism" as an official policy statement of the Provisional World Parliament; and a "Memorial to the Assembly of States Parties". The Session formed a judicial committee for the purpose of elaborating a legislative draft for a World Bench for Juvenile Cases, as indicated by the Criminal Court Statute. Additional information on the bills presented at the Seventh Session of the Provisional World Parliament is accessible at www.worldproblems.net. The legislative work, as amended and adopted by the Provisional World Parliament is regularly posted at this web site.

The Seventh Session of the Provisional World Parliament deliberated and adopted a revised version of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court as the World Bench for Criminal Cases.

The Rome Statute was well drafted by professional jurists, and at the time had been ratified by 92 national governments (now 108)

that have declared the Statute to be conditionally supreme world law applicable to individuals for world crimes. These governments have also convened the Assembly of States Parties, which has authority, albeit under instruction, to draft, deliberate and adopt world statutory law. In a limited, confederal and ad hoc sense, the Assembly of States Parties functions as a legislative body to the World.

With these limitations, some great difficulties existed for the Rome Statute, and for the citizens of Earth affected by the Rome Statute as accepted by the Assembly. For one, the Rome Statute was originally drafted and adopted as a confederal court process, without true, full compulsory jurisdiction, that is, without benefit of the knowledge of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth:

* Articles 2 and 16 allowed the United Nations Security Council to override decisions of the World Criminal Court.

* Article 72 allowed confederal military circumvention of the World Court.

* Part 9, from Article 86 to Article 98, dozens of provisions granted the World Court mere powers to request that were obviously

unbecoming of a World Court, which requires the power of mandamus, the court order, in all the respective provisions.

* Articles 100, 109, and 112 through 118 had fiscal provisions that were merely confederal and therefore inadequate.

* Articles 124 and 127 allowed non-acceptance of jurisdiction and withdrawal, respectively, which created yet more unnecessary weakness in the World Court Statute.

The legislative bill of the World Bench for Criminal Cases was introduced to re-consider the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. The purpose was to deliberate and adopt improvements to give the Statute true character as global, just, world legislation, amenable by the World Parliament. The Seventh Session of the Provisional World Parliament considered the weaknesses and loopholes of the original Rome Statute. After deliberation, these significant proposed changes were adopted to greatly strengthen the Statute. In the view of the Provisional World Parliament, the Statute, as amended, stands as supreme statutory law. It is a legislative act. As such, it is not subject to ratification by national governments.

However, the Provisional World Parliament did enact a separate Memorial to the Assembly of States Parties, urging the Assembly to adopt the amended version of the Statute, as well as two other related statutory acts of the Provisional World Parliament: Rules of Procedure and Evidence, and the Criminal Code Penalty Classification (Penal Code). These final two acts were largely based on the work of the Assembly of States Parties and on features of the criminal justice system in the State of Arizona, in the United States.

It is noteworthy that from Rules of Procedure and Evidence, only about one page was amended out of the original document of 97 pages. The new Rules of Procedure and Evidence includes provisions for jury process. Lack of jury provisions had been a major objection to the original statutes for the world criminal justice system, but now the Provisional World Parliament is further addressing this concern with its newly formed World Jury Commission.

The Global Accounting Standards that were adopted by the Session were based on the standards of the International Accounting Standards Board. It is hoped that by adopting these rigorous and professionally developed standards, the Provisional World Parliament

is constructing a stronger fiscal base for its operations.

A motion was made by the City Montessori School delegation to reconvene as the eighth session of the Provisional World Parliament in August 2004 in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India. This proposal was unanimously adopted. As both Speakers, Dr. Terence Amerisinghe, as well as Sir Dr. Reinhart Ruge, were faced with personal emergencies, Provisional World Parliament Vice-President and Treasurer, Dr. Glen T. Martin, presided on the final day of deliberations. As most of the deliberative agenda of the Provisional World Parliament had been addressed before the end of the day on 29th December, the seventh session adjourned one day early.

Mr. Jagdish Gandhi, Founder Manager of City Montessori School, Lucknow, served as Chair of the local organizing Committee for the eighth session of the Provisional World Parliament. Mr. Raj Chandola, then Head of City Montessori School's World Unity and Peace Education Department, coordinated for the session. The eighth session of the Provisional World Parliament convened as planned on 10th August 2004, at the City Montessori School, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India, inaugurated

by His Honor L. M. Singhvi of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (this is a civil and public bench of the World Court with seat at The Hague). His Honor L. M. Singhvi is also both a former Member of Indian lower house (Lok Sabha) and former Member of the Indian upper house (Raja Sabha).

Eighth Session PWP. The Eighth Session was presided over by Dr. Terence P. Amerasinghe. Attendance varied with the functional proceedings. During L. M. Singhvi's keynote address, the Provisional World Parliament had over 400 lawyers and judges in attendance. That at least half of these were women lawyers and women judges was refreshing and perhaps can be partly attributed to conditions of better gender equity in India's higher education system.

His Excellency Singhe Yadav, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh was Chief Guest at the closing ceremonies on the final day, 14th August 2004. The Session deliberated and adopted six new legislative statutes:

* World Legislative Act #25 - World Government Records Preservation;

* World Legislative Act #26 - Education Act;

* World Legislative Act #27 - Statute on the Rights of the Child (adopted with amendments

from previously existing world convention format from United Nations General Assembly (1989);

* World Legislative Act #28 - World Bench for Juvenile Cases;

* World Legislative Act #29 - World Boundaries and Elections Administration Act (with provisions for a Global Peoples Assembly Movement);

* World Legislative Act #30 - the Water Act.

Major legislative amendments to World Legislative Act #9, for the Ministry of the Environment were adopted. Major legislative amendments to World Legislative Act #7 were adopted, notably the recognition of the sunset of the provisions for original incorporators, and a name change from World Government Funding Corporation to Earth Federation Funding Corporation. Major legislative amendments to World Legislative Act #11 were adopted, notably an entire transition to the Earth credit and currency system, including the establishment of value of the Earth unit of credit and currency, based on time of labor pegged to a basket of commodities, and linked to the Economic Equity Act.

The general legislative amendments made earlier at the sixth and seventh session of the

Parliament were reconfirmed, regarding the independence of the Earth Constitution, the lack of necessity for national level ratification of World Legislation (no world legislation requires national ratification for full force and effect). Also by general consent, amendment was adopted to World Legislative Act #17, the Commission for Legislative Review, regarding the full numeric codification of the legislation of the Provisional World Parliament. All world legislation and world legislative bills are now to be presented in full numeric form, unless prior international convention requires a supplemental codification, as for instance in Elements of Crimes. Adoption of amendments to the World Legislative Act #18 were made, including a name change to the Provisional Office of World Revenue.

The Eighth Session deliberated and adopted six new resolutions and one memorial:

* A Declaration on the Rights of People of Earth to Create and Ratify a World Constitution;
* A Statement on Emerging World Law (Statement on the World Court);
* A Resolution on Good Government;
* A Resolution on the promotion of Esperanto and auxiliary languages;
* a Policy Statement on Taxation;
* the Lucknow Declaration of 2004;

* a Memorial Directive to the President of the United Nations General Assembly, M. Jean Ping, to call the General Assembly to vote for a General Review Conference in conformance with United Nations Charter Article 109, for considering and adopting the Constitution for the Federation of Earth to replace the United Nations Charter.

A delegation from Jinrui Aizenkai of Japan motioned to support the study and promotion of the designed language Esperanto for use by the Earth Federation, including use by the World Parliament. The Parliament discussed this proposal and adopted Esperanto as a working and official language of the Earth Federation. The Parliament resolved to facilitate and promote the learning of Esperanto and communication in Esperanto to delegates from a wide variety of linguistic backgrounds. The adopted resolution also provisions for instantaneous interpreters, translators, accessibility options, other auxiliary languages and computer translation programs.

The Global Tax Accounting Standards that were adopted by the Session were based on the recommended policy of the International Chamber of Commerce. It is hoped that by adopting these professionally developed policies, the Provisional World Parliament

is constructing a stronger fiscal base for its operations.

Several venues were recommended for reconvening as the Ninth Session of the Provisional World Parliament: Togo, Libya, Greece and other locations. However, since there was not adequate substantiation of strength at any of the proposed venues, the Provisional World Parliament delegated the determination of the venue for the Ninth Session of the Provisional World Parliament to the Standing Parliamentary Commission for subsequent intersession decision.

After the eighth session, Dr. Glen T. Martin had the opportunity for meetings with the Revolutionary Committees Movement of Libya, which had long expressed interest in the Provisional World Parliament and the Earth Constitution. During the meetings, Dr. Martin had the opportunity to have audience with Brother Moammar Khadaffi, Leader of Libya and of the Revolutionary Committees Movement.

The Parliament was invited to hold its ninth session in Libya. Dr. Ramadan Breki, a Vice-President of the World Constitution and Parliament Association served as Chair of the

local organizing committee. Mr. Rajab Sheha coordinated for the preparations and holding of the session.

Ninth Session PWP. The ninth session of the Provisional World Parliament convened at the famous El Kabir Hotel in Tripoli, from 11th through 15th of April 2006. Mr Suleiman Shahumi, Secretary, Committee for Foreign Liaison, of the Peoples' National Congress of Libya delivered the keynote address as Guest of Honor for the session of Parliament.

The ninth session deliberated and adopted eight new world legislative acts:

* World Legislative Act #31 - the World Ombudsmus;

* World Legislative Act #32 - the Department for Conflict Resolution;

* World Legislative Act #33 - the Fissile Production Prohibition;

* World Legislative Act #34 - the Nuclear Weapons Elimination Protocol;

* World Legislative Act #35 - the Nuclear Contamination Act;

* World Legislative Act #36 - the Guantanamo Directive;

* World Legislative Act #37 - Public Utilities;

* World Legislative Act #38 - World Federal Privileges & Immunities.

Children delegates of a Committee for African Children's Parliament had an audience to present Memorial Bill for provision of treated mosquito nets to all schoolchildren in malarial endemic regions of Africa, beginning with pilot programs in association with the African Children's Parliament. Commission for Legislative Review moved for consideration of Memorial Bill & funding. Dr. Dauji Gupta, who is a Vice-President of the World Constitution & Parliament Association and is a long-time Member from the India legislature of Uttar Pradesh, assisted with the drafting and revision for the Public Utilities Act.

For the first time in any session of Provisional World Parliament, the funding was drawn up as a direct action of the Parliament, rather than legislatively basing the financial resources on loans or on tributes from any national governments. This simple short act of the Parliament marked a significant advance in the fiscal policies and principles of world parliamentary law.

The deliberations for the ninth session were broadcast live by Radio for Peace International. Ms. Jean Parker operated the radio broadcast and recording. The Parliament had 58 delegates

from 29 different countries. Dr. Simfei Balouki, World Constitution & Parliament Association Coordinator for Africa, motioned that the next session for the Provisional World Parliament be held in Togo, West Africa.

The last night of the Parliament, the Government of Libya gave us a special invitation to all delegate Members of the Provisional World Parliament to come to the national palace to attend the 20th anniversary commemorative service of the United States bombing attack on Libya which killed 500 civilians including the Leader Moammar Khadaffi's 1 year old stepdaughter, who was sleeping in the national palace bedrooms when the attack came. Though of course parts of the service were very solemn, there was also a sense of expression of forgiveness and also celebration that relations with the United States were improving. At the service, Jose Carreras sang accompanied by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra. Also during the performance, Dr. Simfei Balouki came upon the stage to dance while Lionel Richie sang "All Night Long".

In April of 2007, during the planning for the 10th session of Provisional World Parliament, the Executive Cabinet was unsettled by news from Dr. Terence Amerasinghe that he was

suffering from some ailment that caused severe loss of appetite. Specialists in Sri Lanka were uncertain of the cause, so in May Dr. Amerasinghe flew to his second home in Toronto, Canada, for diagnostics there. Dr. Amerasinghe phoned to tell us that due to his illness it was unlikely that he would be able to participate in the 10th session, but that each of us should not hesitate on his account. The last week of May, he informed us that surgery might be required. Dr. Amerasinghe made us each promise that no matter what happened in the surgery or afterward, we would persevere and move forward with the session of Parliament on schedule.

Dr. Amerasinghe died in surgery on 1st June 2007. There was funeral held in Toronto. Memorial service was held again on 15th July in his native city of Colombo, Sri Lanka, with his family and friends in attendance, and with condolences from the many people who could not make the distant trip into the war-torn country. A friend and former law student of Dr. Amerasinghe, the former Vice-President of the International Court of Justice, His Honour Christopher Weeramantry, gave eulogy at the ceremony. Also friend and former law student of Dr. Amerasinghe, W.C.P.A. Deputy Secretary-General Eugenia Almand, J.D., also gave eulogy

at the memorial service. Dr. Amerasinghe's ashes were interred at the gravesite together with the ashes of his late wife.

Tenth Session PWP. In keeping with the final wishes of our President Speaker Dr. Amerasinghe, the 10th session of Provisional World Parliament convened at the Palais du Congres, in Kara, Togo, West Africa, from 21 to 24 June 2007. The Parliament made Parliament former Vice-President Dr. Glen T. Martin to be Speaker and President of the Parliament.

Numerous world legislative amendments and acts were adopted:

*An amendment to WLA#35 annulled the 1959 letter of understanding between WHO and IAEA. (This letter had blocked WHO from warning public of radiological dangers.) Parliament annulled the letter with stipulation that copy of the annulled letter would be presented to Provisional World Parliament at the next session of parliament for refinement or other reconsideration.

*Amendments to WLA#11, WLA#23 and other world legislation, the symbol for Earth credit and currency unit was changed from "?"to "?" [circle with cross or x inside] and "&". (? was too

easily confused for an eight at the beginning of a string of numbers.) An amendment designated the credit and currency unit name as the "Earth Hour".

*An amendment to WLA#22 adjusted the minimum wage to 1/2 Earth Hour per hour and maximum wage to 2 Earth Hours per hour.

*Amendments to WLA#36 withdrew amnesty at the Guantanamo Base from Base Commander level on up, except for replacement commanders. The amendments declared the prisoners as kidnap victims, canceling the previous order to remand to the World Court, and ordering the immediate unconditional release of all victims, with compensation and follow-up.

*Further amendments extended the area of the world eminent domain to include a five kilometer perimeter of the entire Guantanamo Bay, including the North Bay and Ensenada de Joa, with the border coordinates of North boundary at 20?06' North latitude. West boundary at 75?17' West longitude; East boundary at 75? 02' West longitude, and South boundary at 19?42' North latitude.

Four world legislative acts were deliberated and adopted:

*World Legislative Act #39 - Prohibition of Unauthorized Destruction of Illegal Financial Instruments;

* World Legislative Act #40 - Indemnity Bonds;

*World Legislative Act #41 - Posting the Stock Law;

*World Legislative Act #42 - Universal Guaranteed Annual Income.

World Legislative Act #39 involved the Prohibition of Unauthorized Destruction of Illegal Financial Instruments with comprehensive prohibition against unauthorized destruction of illegal financial instruments for preservation of evidence and assured disinvestment from illegal weapons manufacture. To assure accountable retirement of illegal stocks (divestment) and for due process of the World Court, Act #39 prohibits unauthorized destruction of illegal financial instruments and records: bomb corporation stock certificates, holding certificates, bank liens on illegal stock and related documents. Refer to WLA#13.1.2.1.

World Legislative Act #40 creates Indemnity Bonds to catalyze a system of divestment from

illegal weapons corporation stocks. Act #40 introduces a comprehensive program for Earth Federation issue of indemnity bonds with conditional amnesties and conservation of resources for early and registered divestment.

World Legislative Act #41 for Posting of the Stock Law defines comprehensive guidelines for posting the world stock law at stock exchanges around the world. Act #41 requires public posting of world law regarding brokerage and trade of illegal financial instruments.

World Legislative Act #42 for a Universal Guaranteed Annual Income defines a system for a comprehensive guaranteed annual income for all adults of the Earth Federation, including provisions to recognize domestic and agricultural work as well as to provide social security pensioning. The universal guaranteed annual income becomes effective at first operative stage of Earth Federation.

The Session adopted a Resolution, drafted by the Democratic Social Forum of Bangladesh, on the Trial of War Criminals and Perpetrators of Genocide and Crimes Against Humanity .

The 10th session of the Provisional World Parliament also conditionally adopted Rules

of Procedure for a Founding Ratification Convention with the direction for the agencies of the Provisional World Parliament to emit a Call to a Founding Ratification Convention for the simultaneous ratification of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth by about 25 national governments worldwide. The Parliament decided that the adopted Rules of Procedure will only be published in French and English or other languages after further proofreading and formatting in French, and release by the Standing Parliamentary Commission on Translations, or otherwise further decision by the Provisional World Parliament.

The 10th session authorized the Call to the 11th Session of the Provisional World Parliament. Parliament was originally to convene in Kolkata, India, in January 2009. Dr. Santi Nath Chattopadhyay, Executive Director of the International Society for Intercultural Study and Research and Programme Director of the World Peace Congress, Member of the Provisional World Parliament, was serving as as the Chair of the Local Organizing Committee. Unfortunately, Dr. Chattopdhyay became ill and the local organizing committee was faltering. The Executive Cabinet began search for alternative venue.
Auroville in Pondicherry was discussed, but

there was not time for a January venue, and in summer Auroville would be too hot. The Auroville committee suggested Van Niwas Ashram Complex in Nainital, in the Himalayas of Uttar Anchal, India. This happened to be a site previously examined as a possible venue. In October 2008, the Aurobindo group approved the site. The Call to the 11th Session of the Provisional World Parliament is for 1rst through 10th July, 2008, in Nainital.

Eleventh Session PWP. Among agenda items are environmental legislation and elaboration of provisions for jury process in court trials. Since the Rome Statute is coming due for general review conference by the Assembly of States Parties by July of 2009, one might expect that directives or recommendations regarding that review will also be discussed. After the April 2006 adoption of the Nuclear Weapons Elimination Protocol by the Provisional World Parliament, Costa Rica and Malaysia together have redacted and in January 2008 submitted their revised version to the General Assembly of the United Nations (UNGA document #A/62/650.)

The Provisional World Parliament will consider an updated revision of this extremely important document for universal nuclear disarmament.

The Parliament is scheduled to reconsider the letter of understanding between the World Health Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency which the Parliament conditionally voided in June of 2007 because of unsafe public conditions created by the letter, which had illegally prohibited WHO from warning the world public about any radiological dangers. The Parliament will be deliberating strategies for building general administration as well as for recruiting, managing and remunerating staff. Some of these agenda items have been long in development.

Further details of agenda will develop between now and the 11th session of Parliament. There will likely be more legislative material than can be deliberated during the session. The Parliament itself prioritizes, finalizes and decides the agenda items, so we will see what happens in the next session of Parliament as the time comes.