

A History of Emerging World Law

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Parliament Association (WCPA)

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A History of Emerging World Law **The World Constitution and Parliament** **Association, Global Constituent Assemblies and** **Early Sessions of the Provisional World** **Parliament**

By Terence P. Amerasinghe
Former Co-President, World Constitution and
Parliament Association (WCPA)

For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;
Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight dropping down with costly bales;
Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain'd a ghastly dew
From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue;
Far along the world-wide whisper of the south-wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples plunging thro' the thunderstorm;
Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer,
and the battle-flags were furld In the Parliament of man,
the Federation of the world.
There the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law."

Alfred Lord Tennyson (1809-1892)

Section 1. The World Constitution and Parliament Association and the New Direction to Humankind's Struggle for a Better World.

The terms "World Government" and "World Parliament" before World War 2 were at best nebulous conceptions. These conceptions date back to Vedic and Puranic times. In the Rig Veda (before 5000 B.C.) calls that "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakum," that is, that "Mankind must live as one family." The Buddha reiterated this four centuries later. Christ in the first millennium called for a Kingdom of God on Earth. Socrates, the Greek Philosopher declared: "Say not I am a Citizen of Athens, but a Citizen of the World". Between then and now many others have spoken in a similar vein. Alfred Lord Tennyson crystallized this manner of thinking in his poem Locksley Hall: "The Parliament of Man and the Federation of the World".

Before World War 2 and even after, men of vision and learning expressed these sentiments. Albert Einstein urged national governments to create a World Government: "There is no salvation for civilization or even the human race", without it. Mahatma Gandhi in his very simple style wrote: "Our objective is One World. We have to work for it and the brotherhood of humanity." Emery Reeves wrote his well-known

Anatomy for Peace. In U.K., Henry Osborne, M. P. and Gilbert McAllister were foremost not only in promoting the idea but even formed groups to work for world government. In France Jacques Savery and Guy Marchand acted as apostles for world government. In U.S.A., Mary Georgia Lloyd set up an office in Chicago under the name of "The Campaign for World Government". She was joined by Henry Philip Isely and Margaret Sheesley (later Margaret Isely) and Thane Read. It was then and only then that the four answered the question as to how World Government can be achieved.

Together they called for a World Constitutional Convention for World Government. National Governments were ruled by constitutions under which the Rule of Law was enforced on their citizens. The World has been, and even today, devoid of a constitution to which the nations of the World can adhere and regard as strictly binding. The Concert of Europe, after the Napoleonic Wars; the League of Nations, after World War I; and the United Nations, after World War II were merely based on treaty obligations and as history tells were broken by nations as their exigencies demanded.

The Chicago Campaign for World Government chalked out a new direction for

Humankind's struggle for a better world. It petitioned National Governments to convene a World Constitutional Convention for World Government. The petition began with "We the People" and promised popular action if the National Governments failed to respond. It should be noted that the U. N. Charter began with "We the People" and quickly forgot "the People". It thereafter enthroned the sovereignty of national governments. This Campaign for World Government which later developed into the World Constitution and Parliament Association has never forgotten or failed "the People". It chartered a course in human history to form a Democratic Federal World Government that sets it apart from such ineffectual bodies as the League of Nations and the United Nations.

From 1949 to 1950, Philip Isely along with James Freutal and Fred Carmey made a theoretical study of the basis for popular action to organize a World Constitutional Convention. In 1950 Philip Isely published his pamphlet; "The People Must Write the Peace". World Government hitherto conceived as a dream of ages was seen as a practical reality. The World needs a Constitution. Such a constitution must be federal in nature. It cannot be otherwise. National governments must submit to enforceable world laws legislated

by a world parliament under a Constitution for the Federation of Earth. Anything short of it, like the U.N. Charter based on sovereignty of national governments subject only to laws called "international laws" based on the treaty system, only spells disaster.

The Manifesto for a Peoples World Convention prepared by Philip Isely was adopted by the North American Council at its convention held in Colorado Springs. It immediately drew a group of world-wide contacts. The seed for the future World Constitution and Parliament Association began to germinate. Among the number of persons who agreed to serve as delegates for the Peoples World Convention a divergence of views as to who should be delegates threatened to halt progress. Gerry Kraus, Henry Usborne and Gilbert MacAllister wanted only delegates from national governments to attend. Others like Jacques Savery and Guy Marchand wanted only people's delegates. It was Philip Isely's great and unique contribution that with Thane Read, Margaret Isely and Marie Philips Scot, he formulated a plan that would seek to admit delegates from both national governments and delegates from peoples of all countries. The form of agreement was drafted by Thane Read and revised by Philip Isely.

Together they travelled in Europe and other parts of the world seeking support. By 1960 delegates from 50 countries agreed to attend. Endorsements for the Agreement were received from several heads of state and Governments. An U.S. Committee for a World Constitutional Convention was formed. A World Committee with Philip Isely as Secretary met in Vienna. In 1961, the headquarters of the World Committee was established in Denver, Colorado. The first Call was issued in 1962. Over one thousand invitations were sent out along with it. A second Call went out with many signers from around the world.

Surprisingly, there were no signers from the leading World Governmentalists in the U.S.A. They simply refused. Mary Georgia Lloyd and her family, the World Association for World Federalists and Norman Cousins, from whom much was expected, failed to oblige. In England, Philip met Gilbert MacAllister. He declined to sign giving as the reason that National Governments should sign first. Arnold Toynbee, the celebrated historian, refused on the grounds that it would not work. On the plus side was the philosopher Bertrand Russel of U.K., Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, Lord Boyd Orr, Nobel Laureate and former head of F.A.O., Lady Boyd Orr, Lord Silkin P.C., head of the World

Parliament Association, U.K., On. Dottora Mary Tibaldi Chiesa, Vice President of the Council of the World Parliament Association, Pastor Martin Niemoller (Germany) Co-President, World Council of Churches, Van de Capello (Netherlands) Treasurer, World Association U.N. Associations, I. K. Gujral, later Prime Minister of India, Goday Murahari (India) Member of Parliament and later Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Dr. T. P. Amerasinghe (Ceylon, now Sri Lanka), Co-President, W.C.P.A., W. A. Falaiye (Nigeria) Member of Parliament, Dr. Juliyano Kyane, then Minister of Commerce, Kenya, Mrs. Helen Tucker, Canada, Past President, Voice of Women.

The list of signers is large and replete with world figures. It was in marked contrast to the inexplicable stand of those who refrained and the hollowness of their pretense to champion the cause of world government. The Call to all Peoples and all National Governments of the Earth referred to above is definitive.

Independent National Governments, pressing their competing interests, have been unable to agree upon disarmament. Repeatedly they endanger the safety of their own citizens and everyone else by testing and threatening. Even if one crisis passes, there are endless possibilities

for potentially fatal crises, unless a new way is found to handle World Problems. Life cannot go on like this: a breaking point could come at anytime and then destruction.’

To us it is clear; the point has been reached in the evolution of human Society where the rule of law must be established at the world level to replace international anarchy which threatens our daily lives. But what does World Law mean? It is simply commonsense to recognize that World Law if it is to be democratic and just, requires a democratic World Legislature to make the Law and executive with power to enforce the law and courts to which any international dispute must be submitted. This means a Federal World Government.

Nothing less can provide the kind of World Law under which free men will be happy and safe. “It is also commonsense to recognize that a starting point for democratic federal world government is the drafting of its Constitution to define what powers shall be given to the World Government, what powers shall be kept by National Governments and to reach agreement on all other aspects of the World Government; and welfare of the people of Earth. We do hereby join in issuing this call for a World Constitutional Convention to Convene.

It is significant that heads of Five National Governments were signatories to this call: Field Marshal Mohamed Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan; Dr. Francisco J. Orlich, President of Costa Rica, The Right Honourable Sir Milton Margoj, Prime Minister of Sierra Leone; The Hon. Leopold Senghor, President of Senegal; and The Hon. Julius Nyerere, Prime Minister of Tanzania.

To further the convening of the World Constitutional Convention the First Preparatory Congress was held in Denver, Colorado, U.S.A. from Sept. 3rd to 8th 1963. Delegates from five continents participated. Lord and Lady Boyd Orr issued a stirring dedication:

There is no doubt about what the vast majority of people want. They want freedom from the fear of war. They want the full life, the just and true inheritance of the common man. They want friendship and security in the common brotherhood of all men. The people of the world can get all this by joining in the work of bringing about a World Constitutional convention where delegates from the National Governments together with delegates representing the people of various countries can provide a World Federal Government dedicated to serve the needs of mankind.

The Organizers of this First Preparatory Congress were the World Committee for a World Constitutional Convention, headquartered at Denver, Colorado, U.S.A., the Executive Cabinet of which consisted of Victor W. Haflich, then Member of the State Legislature, Kansas, President Dr. Neal Bishop, Vice President, Professor Agnes B. Hatfield, Secretary, T. E. Robertson Jr., Treasurer and Philip Isely, Executive Director. The congress met at the Denver Hilton Hotel. Dr. Josue de Castro, then Ambassador of Brazil in Geneva, Switzerland, chaired the meeting.

Dr. de Castro set the tone for a successful preparatory Congress in his keynote address: A total revision of world political relations is now imperative: a revision which will make it possible to abolish definitively all risks of war and to consolidate definitively, through world security, the world peace. The real road to the building of a lasting peace—not a fictitious peace, synonymous today with cold war—is through the creation of a world federation..... The instrumentality or the authority capable of realizing this vital objective in our day will be a world constitution ratified by the World Constitutional Convention. [We] will issue a call to all nations of the world to request them to get ready to send delegates to a world constitutional

convention.

There were 126 participants from 15 countries. The call which was issued defined the terms forming the basis of the campaign for the ensuing years. It had signatories numbering 1000 from 55 countries. The Preparatory Congress elected Dr. Josue de Castro to be President of the World Committee for a World Constitutional Convention, and elected Philip Isely to be Secretary General.

Philip Isely outlined some of the next steps to be taken at the conclusion of the Congress:

- (1) To move rapidly as possible to obtain a quorum of delegates to begin the World Constitutional Convention as specified in the call;
- (2) To circulate the call and statements of support to acquire millions of signers in as many countries as possible and to publicize the call throughout the world;
- (3) To continue the work of the Preparatory Commissions established at the congress;
- (4) To help develop a strong Worldwide movement in which all groups and organizations working for peace, world federation and welfare of man may join to promote the rapid success of the World Constitutional Convention.

The conference ended with a passionate plea: “The High Vision, Faith and Courage together with the dedicated effort and personal sacrifice that have made the first step possible must now be aroused and mobilized on a much larger scale, in order to take the next steps without faltering”.

In 1964 a meeting of the World Committee for a World Constitutional Convention was held in San Francisco. It was followed by Philip Isely’s visit to Latin America with the aim of increasing support there. On his return, the Second Preparatory Congress was held in Milan, Italy, in 1965, with the co-operation of Dr. Mary Tibaldi Chiesa, a signer of the call and a dedicated worker for world government. Although much progress was not made, a very important move, fundamental to future work, was promoted by Madame Chiesa, Dr. Max Habicht and Philip Isely. This was the compromise reached in the debate which had broken out anew as to which should prevail at a World Constituent Convention or Assembly—delegates from national governments only or delegates of the peoples of the world.

A decision to hold Peoples World Parliaments concurrently with preparatory congresses of delegates from national governments

temporarily laid to rest this ghost which had bedeviled work since the initial attempts to hold a world constitutional convention. Dr Max Habicht voted for conformity. Time and again the ghost would resurrect as in the interesting debates—in the eighties between Dr .T. P. Amerasinghe and Dr. Max Habicht printed verbatim in “Across Frontiers”. The former opted for people power as against the power of the representatives of national governments, should they refuse to cooperate.

The year 1966 is significant. Since 1958, the W.C.P.A. had been called “the World Committee for a World Constitutional Convention”. A decision was taken to change the name to World Constitution and Parliament Association (WCPA). In the meanwhile a Third Preparatory Congress met in Geneva in 1967 at which the name change was reaffirmed. The Geneva Congress took a firm decision to hold the World Constitutional Convention in 1968 even if there was no participation from delegates of national governments. The road before us seemed sure and certain: With or without the participation of national governments, a world government under a Constitution for the Federation of Earth was a vital necessity if Planet Earth was to be reclaimed for humanity.

Section 2. First Sessions of World Constituent Assembly at Interlaken, Switzerland and Wolfach, Germany, 1968

What the English Poet Wordsworth called “the glory and the freshness of a dream” was translated into reality. The World Constitution and Parliament Association was in 1966 poised to make the great leap forward. Those who worked for this, all encompassing project were voluntary personnel. Time, money, labour were to them mere bagatelle.

Friends and loves had we none
Nor wealth nor blessed abode
But the hope of the City of God
At the other end of the road.

“De Civitatis Dei” was St. Augustine’s great work. To him the City of God was where peace and prosperity was attainable. Philip Isely produced a booklet (1966) several centuries after St. Augustine, more practical and immediate: “Reclaiming Planet Earth for Humanity”. It was as immediate as that of St. Augustine in the days when the Roman Empire was falling in universal ruin. Many centuries removed and yet so urgent! Then it was a call for a Kingdom of God on Earth, after the ruin and desolation of Rome. “Reclaiming Planet Earth”

was written in 1966 when the Cold War was at its height and nuclear arms stood poised for destruction. Philip Isely’s strategy was practical not visionary.

The 40 page booklet has had a wide and continuous circulation. The bedrock of an organization is an efficient staff and a sound treasury. The World Constitution and Parliament Association established its office in Lakewood, Colorado with a staff of five. Determined search for funds began. The group appealed for legacies, bequests, and donations. The team regularized membership fees. Philip and Margaret Isely’s flourishing Vitamin Cottage business pledged considerable funds. The important bequest of Mrs. Murial Kruliak (U.S. Dollars 43,400) deserves mention because it came at a time when the situation was perilous in the extreme.

The confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union in October, 1962, brought the world to the brink of disaster. The Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara has since written: “The World was faced with what many of us felt then and what since has been generally agreed as the greatest danger of a catastrophic war since the advent of the Nuclear Age.”

Though legal wrangling over the Kruliak Legacy made the movement wait for some time the buoyancy that was felt enabled 200 persons from 27 countries from five continents to assemble at World Constitutional Convention and a Peoples World Parliament from 27th August to September 12, 1968 first at Interlaken, Switzerland and later at Wolfach, Germany.

At this point there occurred an important meeting between Philip Isely and Reinhart Ruge of Mexico. Schooled in the same line of thought, working in the same direction for democratic federal world government, they met at Wolfach to begin an association that has lasted to this day. Reinhart Ruge was a good complement to Philip Isely. An extrovert with remarkable capacity to make friends and reconcile people with divergent views, he soon became an asset to the movement and on the retirement of Dr. Josue de Castro, succeeded him as President of the World Constitution and Parliament Association.

Another meeting with another useful personality in the World Constitution and Parliament Association, Dr. T. P. Amerasinghe however proved a non-event. Dr. Amerasinghe was kicking his heels in London, U.K. waiting for a Visa to attend the Interlaken and Wolfach

World Constitutional Convention and Peoples World Parliament. Dr. Amerasinghe had been working in similar fields in different countries, Ceylon (later re-named Sri Lanka), U. K. & U. S. A. His work for World Government was markedly similar to what Philip Isely had developed in U. S. A.

A graduate of universities of three countries, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), London and U.S.A., another of Philip's fellow workers at the International Centre, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., had informed Dr. Amerasinghe of Philip Isely's work as far back as 1954. What strange meetings in fortuitous circumstances! Though the physical meeting was to be two years later, contact by correspondence had continued since 1954. Dr. Amerasinghe was to join Dr. Reinhart Ruge as Co-President of the World Constitution and Parliament Association.

Interlaken, Switzerland, the beautiful Alpine Town, was the venue of the Main Sessions of the World Constitutional Convention and the Peoples World Parliament. The date was August, 27, 1968. Delegates met in the Theatre Hall of the Kursall. Philip Isely made it clear that this was the first working sessions—"not another preparatory conference, not a model, not a preview, but the real thing." It was the

first working session to draft a constitution for a federal world government with the concurrent organization of a peoples world parliament. This event was, it is important to note preceded by three preparatory Congresses. The first, in 1963, in Denver, Colorado, U.S.A. when a call was issued defining basic terms for the Convention and inviting people and governments of all countries to send delegates. Four years had passed since its launch in 1958. A second Preparatory Conference at Milan in 1965, and a third in Geneva in 1966, fixed terms for beginning the Convention and Parliament now at Interlaken.

Six days at Interlaken, and then on September 2nd 1968, sessions moved to Wolfach, Germany, a world-minded town in the Black Forest close to the Swiss border. A tremendous welcome was accorded to the delegates. The city decided to cooperate fully in the W.C.C. Programme. Here a decision was taken to establish a commission to draft a democratic federal world constitution, under the chairmanship of Philip Isely. His commission prepared the "Declaration of Wolfach." This document deserves a page or two in our history. It states:

Twenty three years have passed since the most destructive war in history, but the arms race

is continuing with mounting burdens on the people and more nations have got equipped with nuclear and chemical - biochemical weapons. There is an increasing disparity between rich and poor people within these nations. There is a revolution of rising expectations as a result of the failure to make available to the great masses of people the economic and scientific developments of the modern world....

...We instruct the World Constitution and Parliament Association to ensure the completion of a draft or drafts of a World Constitution for preliminary debate during 1970 and for submission to the World Constitutional Convention in 1971. We also charge the W.C.P.A. with the task of arousing popular forces around the world as well as national governments and national legislatures, for participation in 1971 and working out details.

At Interlaken, W.C.P.A. had speakers on subjects of importance relating to World Government. Some of them were the following: Abbe Piere, Dr. Martin Niemoller. Elizabeth Mann Borgese, and Dr. Max Habicht. Help came from different directions. For example translation facilities were personally provided by Prof. Theo Pontzen and Ms. Althya Youngman. They deserve not merely a passing mention but

homage for their selfless endeavours. Althya Youngman was later prominent in movements like “Artists Embassy” and “One World in Art” and in cooperation with Dr. T. P. Amerasinghe helped complement the work of the W.C.P.A.

At Interlaken and Wolfach the largest delegations to the Convention and Peoples Parliament were from U.S.A., France, India, United Kingdom, Switzerland and West Germany. There were participants from Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Canada, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Colombia, Finland, Ghana, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal and Thailand. Delegates from Czechoslovakia and East Europe could not participate due to the sudden political turmoil that occurred there. On August 20th, 1968, Soviet Troops suddenly invaded Czechoslovakia. The U.N. Security Council to which the Czech delegation at the U. N. appealed failed to take action.

Many worthwhile contributions were made by delegates. Chief W. J. Falaiye, Former Member of Parliament of Nigeria concerned himself with the creation of revenue earning projects for W.C.P.A. Dr. Max Habicht, leading International Lawyer and a legal adviser to the league of Nations, suggested and launched “The

Institution for Documentation and Research for the creation of a World Federal Authority” with the double aim convincing governments to spend money for such a purpose and to appoint an official to sit on the board. He thought this would open a direct channel to governments for future World Constitutional Convention. He continued to work on this project with Aake Anker Ording of Norway, one of the originators of U.N.I.C.E.F. Their efforts strengthened the work of W.C.P.A. Dr. Max Habicht gave yeoman service to our movement as Legal Adviser until the time of his death.

Onkar Nath, former Member of Parliament and Organizer of the delegation from India contributed in no small measure to the success of the Convention at Interlaken and Wolfach. He later helped the strong W.C.P.A. Indian Branch and became its Secretary with R. K. Nehru as President.

Others made contributions of no less importance. Omissions are not intended in any way to downgrade their importance. To sum it all, the 1968 Convention marks a great divide. It was in a sense a beacon because it led in the intervening years to W.C.P.A.’s crucial work for the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. In his autobiography, Dr. Reinhart Ruge wrote of

this Convention:

Wolfach was the real beginning of the attempt to create a stable world, which would save future generations from war and misery. This was all basically due to the clear line of thought of Philip Isely, and his capacity to find and bring together so many likewise intentioned people from around the world. I am very proud that I could be present at this important and historic Constituent Assembly. (2004: 305)

Section 3. Santa Barbara, 1972, to 2nd World Constituent Assembly, Innsbruck, 1977

The deepening world crises (political, economic and social) of the 1970's called for urgent action. The World Constitution and Parliament Association worked in organizing an Emergency Council of World Trustees during 1969 and 1971. A 10-page "Proposal for Immediate Action by an Emergency Council of World Trustees" was drawn up by Philip Isely as secretary of E.C.W.T. in consultation with Thane Read and Lloyd Oxley. The plan was adopted in 1971. The Emergency Council met at Santa Barbara, California, U.S.A. from December 28th, 1971 to January 2nd, 1972. The 1967 Egypt - Israel Conflict, so disastrous to Egypt, was yet another proof of the U.N's impotency in the face of World Crisis.

Secretary General, U Thant agreed to Nasser's demand to "withdraw U. N. Forces." Israel's stunning victory in 1967 made the Fourth Arab Israel war in 1973 virtually inevitable. The Emergency Council issued the First Decree for the Protection of Life: "When life is seriously threatened and existing governments are either unable or unwilling to take the action if needed to protect life and improve the world situation, then it becomes necessary for responsible

citizens to proceed with remedies which seem appropriate. Citizens acting under such circumstances may be described as Trustees acting for the common good....”

Hence the Decree for the Protection of Life. The first includes the outlawing of nuclear and biochemical weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. The second decree was to assist in convening a peoples world parliament and a call was issued to this effect. The third was to prepare a draft of a Constitution for the Federation of Earth, which could be implemented in stages and then submitted to the Peoples World Parliament as soon as it convenes. The Emergency Council also requested national governments to send delegates to meet concurrently when the Peoples World Parliament convenes for the purpose of reaching agreement on a world constitution.

The Council of Santa Barbara adopted a fourth task to appoint and activate planetary legislative commissions on several major problems for the purpose of preparing global legislative measures to have ready for submission to the parliament when it convenes. Other possible actions covering environmental problems, pressing social and economical issues were also adopted. The Council terminated deliberations on January 2nd 1972 with a call to

immediate action: “The time is at hand for action by those who are ready and capable opening the way for support and participation by the millions who will quickly see the potentiality of the action once it is under way.”

At Santa Barbara there were many dedicated delegates from over 25 countries. The delegates from India included such distinguished figures like R. K. Nehru, who had served in the Foreign Office of the Government of India, Goday Murahari, later Speaker of the Raja Sabha, D. H. Spencer, a leading constitutional Lawyer, Dr. T. P. Amerasinghe, Barrister-at-law from Sri Lanka, Dr. Reinhart Ruge, Mexico, Dr. Lucille Green Calif., U.S.A. Mrs. Helen Tucker, Canada, Thane Read, Arizona, U.S.A., Archie Casely-Hayford, Ghana, Hon. Syed Mohamed Husain, Bangladesh, Dr. Charles Mercieca, Malta and U.S.A., Jorgen Laursen Vig, Denmark. 225 Representatives from 53 countries signed “The First Decree for the Protection of Life”.

In January and February, 1972, D. M. Spencer, Constitutional Lawyer and Professor from Sydenham College, Bombay, Hon. Syed Mohammed Husain, Advocate, later Judge of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, Dr. T. P. Amerasinghe, Barrister-at-law and Advocate, Supreme Court of Sri Lanka with Philip

Isely, Secretary General, W.C.P.A. all from the Drafting Commission, met in Lakewood, Colorado, U.S.A. for intensive work. The World Constitutional Convention and Peoples World Parliament in Interlaken and Wolfach in 1968 had commenced this work. Philip Isely had then drawn up a 19 page "Outline for the Debate and Drafting of a World Constitution" which the World Constitutional Convention had endorsed unanimously. He had also already prepared the first Chapter. The Commission of Lawyers aforementioned reviewed this and continued with the rest of the work. The first draft was finally completed and printed in November 1974, titled "A Constitution for the Federation of Earth."

A number of draft constitutions for world government or World Authority have been written. As Philip Isely has pointed out in his article in Humanist July/August, 1975, the features that distinguish this draft were the following:

1. Provision is made for adequate powers and means to cope with the multitude of interrelated world problems that must be solved to serve the needs of humanity today and in years to come, not merely "to keep the peace" of a status quo.

2. The World Government is specifically empowered and equipped to deal with all of the most urgent supranational problems that have come to the forefront in recent years.

3. Both world elections and world administration are based upon "World Electoral and Administrative Districts" which emphasize world citizenship and equal rights for everybody, but do not interfere with the concurrent jurisdiction over the internal affairs of nations reserved to national Governments.

4. The World Parliament consists of House of Peoples, A House of Nations, and a House of Councilors for particular purposes.

5. The World Executive, with five Member rotating Presidium is at all times responsible to the World Parliament.

6. The Federation of Earth is non-military.

7. The concept and procedures for distributive justice are given emphasis.

8. The specific provisions are made for Research and Planning, an Institute for Governmental Procedures and World Problems; an Agency for Technological and

Environmental Assessment and a World Ombudsmus.

9. Other unique features are incorporated in the several organs of the world government not as a replica of national governments but for the particular purposes of a universal democratic government for Earth.

10. The World Constitution is designed so that it can be implemented in stages—beginning with a provisional World Government and proceeding with a built-in constitutional provision from stage to stage to full World Government.

The W.C.P.A. circulated worldwide this first draft finished in 1974 for assessment together with the Call to the second session, in 1977, now defined as World Constituent Assembly. Throughout 1974 and 1975, the W.C.P.A. received comments. The drafting commission met again in 1976 and completed a second draft, which the W.C.P.A. circulated.

Innsbruck, Austria was the venue of the second session of the World Constituent Assembly, held at Kongresshaus from the 16th - 29th June, 1977. The drafting commission presented the Constitution for the Federation

of Earth, sometimes referred to as the Earth Constitution, for debate and adoption. 138 delegates from 25 countries in six continents participated. The Constitution was examined clause by clause and amendments were made. Foremost in the debate was the leader of the Indian Delegation, A. B. Patel, Former Member of the Kenya Legislature, Dr. S. Kaiser from the Netherlands, Dr. Carmel Kussman, New York, Mrs. Mia Lord, London, U.K., Dr. Helen Tucker, Canada, Dr. Hanna Newcombe, Canada, Kenneth Komo, Botswana, Foster Parmalee, U.S.A., Margaret Isely, U.S.A. Dr. Ahmed Subandjo, Indonesia. After sometimes acrimonious, sometimes prolonged debate, the Assembly adopted the draft constitution unanimously. A. B. Patel from the rostrum described the occasion “as the day of a new age”. Dr. T. P. Amerasinghe who acted as facilitator quoted the poet Milton’s famous lines:

Well have ye judged, well-ended long debate
synod of Gods.” Rapturous applause greeted Dr. Patel as he rose to call for all those present to come up to the stage and affix their signatures to the Constitution. Emotion was so high that tears were in the eyes of many; some openly wept for joy. It was an unprecedented event in human history and a triumph for 20 years of unremitting toil by the World Constitution and

Parliament Association.

The Assembly issued a call for Ratification, by the nations and peoples of Earth. The WCPA sent the Constitution to the United Nations, to the Members of the General Assembly, requesting them to have the Constitution transmitted to their national Governments. Later, the W.C.P.A. sent a copy to all national Governments. The call requested (a) people of Earth to ratify the Constitution by direct referendum and by an initiative petition followed by election of delegates to the House of Peoples; (b) the national governments and legislatures of the world to ratify the Constitution and elect delegates to the House of Nations; and (c) the universities, Colleges, Churches, Scientific Academies and Institutes to ratify the Constitution and nominate delegates with a world view as candidates for election to the House of Councilors. The call ended: "So let us build on this solid base which has been prepared over the last 25 years and unite our energies in achieving ratification and implementation."

Section 4. The Ratification Campaign - Third Constituent Assembly, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 1979; Preparatory Conference, New Delhi, India, 1981, and First Provisional World Parliament. Brighton, U.K., 1982

The World Constitution and Parliament Association, in view of the seemingly intransigent insistence upon National Sovereignty by Governments, altered its strategy and moved towards mobilizing the people to pressurize their Governments to ratify the Constitution. As the horrible memories of World War II began to fade, Governments took a more lackadaisical view of the threat of the nuclear menace and the equally looming threat of Hunger, Pollution, Mounting National Debts, more especially in the third world. All major high level conferences among national Governments on the solution of world problems floundered on the principle that each nation has the sovereign and exclusive right to determine the development and exploitation of natural resources within its borders, with no interference.

This was evident at the Natural Resources Conference in Dakar. The Caracas Conference on the Law of the Sea only opened the door for all nations with the sea coasts to grab the adjoining

two hundred, offshore for exclusive economic development, rather than the three miles that was the previously recognised territorial limit. The Population Conference in Bucharest, ended with the insistence that population control was the exclusive province of each individual nation. The concept of a global granary never got to first base at the Food Conference in Rome. The Stockholm World Congress on the Environment ended only by agreeing to set up a monitoring system to detect early warnings of danger to the environment. The message is clear that so called functional approach does not provide stepping stones to World Federation.

The Third Session of the World Constituent Assembly was held at Ranmuthu Hotel, Colombo, Sri Lanka in January 1979. Delegates from many countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America participated. The Speaker of the Sri Lanka Parliament, the Hon. Mohammed Bakeer Markar, presided. The local and foreign press reported the deliberations. The then President J. R. Jayawardene sent his representative, the Hon. Gamini Dissanayake, a Cabinet Minister. Philip Isely presented "the Rationale for a World Constituent Assembly," defining the right of the people to convene the Assembly, present the draft constitution and obtain ratification.

There was an animated debate. The opposition was led by the distinguished Indian M.P. Hari Vishnu Kamath, former secretary of the Forward Bloc of Subhas Chandra Bose, the venerated Socialist from Bengal and one time Indian Congress President. Speakers in support of Philip Isely were, among others, Shri A. B. Patel, the Hon. Goday Murahari, Puran Singh Azad, Mrs. Helen Tucker. Dr. T. P. Amerasinghe, President of W. P. C. A. Sri Lanka, organizer of the Third Constituent Assembly, reminded the Assembly that it was the gathering of the people in the Tennis Court outside the National Assembly in Paris, France in 1789 that sparked the French Revolution. He cited many other examples from history. The assembly understood Philip Isely's Rationale. Since it is valid today, as in 1979, a few extracts are printed below:

In the course of history, particularly during the past several hundred years, the Technique of a Constitutional Assembly has been developed and used under various circumstances as a means to devise the constitution for democratic Governments, either to create new Governments where none existed before or to replace old or crumbling Governments under both peaceful and revolutionary situations... Sometimes only a small minority might actually participate

during the time when a new democratic Government is emerging under conditions of revolution from tyranny or peaceful political turmoil or urgent crisis, or in the absence of any organized political system which was willing or able to supervise a vote of the total potential electorate for such an assembly or newly emerging democratic Government.

It is under the latter kind of circumstances that the move has gone forward during the years since World War II for the organization of a World Constituent Assembly to device the Constitution for a democratic form of Federal Government.

Under the existing circumstances of global Anarchy, of political turmoil in many parts of the world as well as of the unprecedented urgencies of many growing world wide crises requiring extra ordinary measures if humanity is to survive, action has been organized by the World Constitution and Parliament Association... as well as by other organizations and groups since 1945... to attempt to convene World Constituent Assemblies for the purpose of a constitution for democratic federal world government and of securing the acceptance and ratification of such a world constitution.

Those sessions of a World Constituent Assembly are fully conversant with the respected theory that democratic government, arises from the initiative and consent of the people who will be citizens under that Government, that people at all times have the democratic right and prerogative to discharge or change Governments which do not adequately serve their welfare and to initiate new Government when urgently required for their safety and welfare. No superior authority exists any time to this basic right of people to initiate such actions; and in particular, no authority superior to the action by people exists for the organization and functioning of a World Constituent Assembly or a democratic World Parliament.

The Rationale was in direct confrontation with the approach in most current proposals for dealing with World problems: Create special international agencies to deal with each particular problem. Usually the method is through negotiation among sovereign nations or through the United Nations-which is equal to the same thing. The Rationale called for global action leading to global solutions.

Sovereign nations will not discuss because they refuse to submit their sovereignty to world authority. A similar situation confronts the

problem of the death of oceans by oil, and also a list of other problems. So the people of Earth cannot expect national governments to initiate any move for a democratic world government, although some members of national governments are willing to assist. They cannot expect to achieve world government devoted to the cause of human welfare and social justice by amendment of the U.N. Charter for the U.N. is only the voice of the foreign policies of sovereign national governments. Each permanent member of the Security Council holds veto power over any proposed amendment.

The session of the Third Constituent Assembly ended with a call to national parliaments to ratify the Earth Constitution. To intensify this work, the World Constitution and Parliament Association met in New Delhi, India, in 1981. The organizing work was done by Shri Puran Singh Azad, then Editor "National Solidarity" and one time leader of the Congress Student movement. He was also the General Secretary of the W.P.C.A. in India and prominent in Indian National Congress circles. Several Members of the parliament of India attended the meeting, including Smt. Savitri Nigam, former M. P. and then President of the All India House Wives Association. The wife of Shri B. P. Nigam, she was foremost in winning

support for the ratification campaign.

The role of women was emphasized at the meeting. Hon. Smt. Margaret Alva who was a Minister of the Cabinet and Smt. Heptullah, later a deputy Speaker of the Raj Sabha presided at some of the sessions. At the New Delhi Meeting many new Branches of W.C.P.A. in Asia and Africa were recognized. Chief among these was the branch in Bangkok, Thailand. Its leader Dr. Suchart Kosokitiwong was elected as World Peace Envoy of W.C.P.A. in recognition of his work for Human Rights and World Federation of Religions.

Dr. Suchart was revered in Thailand for establishing the Hoopha Sawan Religious Land. He was also instrumental in translating the Constitution for the Federation of Earth into Thai and actively campaigning for its ratification. For this he earned the displeasure of the Thai Government. He had to face many civil and criminal charges and his Religious Land, Hoopha Sawan in Ratchburi province was seized by the Government under Court Order. The W.C.P.A. set up a committee for the defense of its activists under the Joint Chairmanship of Rev. Dr. Toshio Miyake of Japan, a Vice President of W.C.P.A. World Body, and Reinhart Ruge, President of W.C.P.A. Rev. Dr. Toshio

Miyake, was head of the Konko Kyo Church of Isuo, Osaka, Japan until his death at the ripe age of ninety. For the promotion of World Government, Dr. Miyake set up the Asian Youth Federation, now administrated by his grandson Rev. Mitsuo Miyake.

Dr. T. P. Amerasinghe, Commonwealth Barrister-at-law from Sri Lanka and then Executive Vice President of W.C.P.A., accepted to be Secretary General of the defense committee. Dr. Amerasinghe took a leading part in Dr. Kosolkitwong's defense, and with the aid of Thai Lawyers obtained acquittal in nine of the ten cases. Dr. Suchart however was found guilty for setting up on archaeological reserve the Religious Land of Hoopha Sawan. He was forced to seek religious exile by getting ordained as Bhikku Ariyawanso. Today he has built a new Religious Land -a focal point for thousands who love peace and tranquility - and the work for World Government continues in his well ordered office of World Peace Envoy. [Ed. note: Dr. Suchart Kosolkitiwong, the Bhikku Ariyawanso, passed away in 2003, but his World Peace Envoy office continues under the leadership of Dr. Phichai Tovivich.]

During the New Delhi Meeting interviews with Shrimati Indira Gandhi, India Prime

Minister, and Shri Venkata Raman, Vice President of India took place. Margaret and Philip Isely, Reinhart Ruge and Dr. T. P. Amerasinghe participated. They had favourable response and every encouragement to carry forward the work. Members of the Parliament of India both in the Lokh Sabha and Raja Sabha agreed to introduce resolutions to a directive principle under Article 51 of the Constitution of India that would enable the government and people of India to work for a world federation. The resolution of Hari Vishnu Kamath, M.P., was debated at length and achieved near unanimity. It would have been passed but for the prorogation of Parliament.

The New Delhi Meeting terminated with a call for a Provisional World Parliament to convene in 1982, under terms of Article 19 of the Earth Constitution:

At this moment, all people on Earth are confronted with imminent growing threats of universal catastrophe in nuclear war. At the same time, many other problems also urgently require solutions on a planetary scale if the people in any locality are to survive and prosper... Action is needed immediately to establish a Provisional World Parliament which can take steps to halt the arms race and go to

work constructively on other urgent problems. In this way, a Provisional World Parliament can gain strength as an effective rallying ground for humanity, which demonstrates in practice constructive approach towards solving world problems.

On the initiative of Philip Isely, Secretary General, W.C.P.A., an honorary sponsor list of 150 prominent persons were enrolled. The list included Nobel Laureates, men and women well-known in the fields of Science, Philosophy and Arts, renowned statesman and politicians. To name a few: Tony Benn, then Cabinet Minister of the Government of the United Kingdom; Hon. Ramsey Clark, J. D., U. S. A. Attorney General 1967-69; Dr. Alexander Dubcek, Czechoslovakia, President Federal Assembly 1969 and again 1999; Dr. Taslim Elias, Nigeria, President World Court 1981-85; Hon. Balram Jakhar, India, Speaker of Lok Sabha 1980-89; Hon. Justice Michael Kirby CMG, Australia, President Court of Appeal; Kapasa Makasa, Zambia, M.P. and Cabinet Minister; Hon. Keba M'Baye, Senegal Judge at the World Court, 1987; Lord Philip Noel Baker, U.K. Nobel Laureate; Dr. Linus Pauling, U.S.A., Nobel Laureate; Dr. Alex Quainson-Sackey, Ghana, President, U. N. General Assembly 1964-65; Hon. Jose Sette-Camara, Brazil Judge, World Court 1979-88;

and the Most Rev. Desmond M. B. Tutu, South Africa, Nobel Laureate 1984.

The first ever Provisional World Parliament met in Brighton, U.K. at the Royal Pavilion in 1982. Delegates from over 25 countries representing all 6 continents attended. The colourful inauguration was presided over by Sir Chaudhry Mohammad Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan. His doughty deeds as former President of the General Assembly at the U.N. and as Foreign Minister of his country were recalled. Though feeble in body, his voice was still resonant, "The only solution to solve world's ills is a democratic federal world government". He recalled the poet Tennyson lines: - "And then the kindly Earth shall slumber wrapped in universal law."

On this high note, Parliament proceeded to elect the Speaker. Dr. Max Habicht as Legal Advisor to the World Constitution and Parliament Association presided. Interest among the delegates was so high that a contest ensued. Shri Puran Singh Azad of India proposed the name of Shri A. B. Patel, then Secretary General of the Sri Aurobindo Ashram and World Union and veteran legislator. Dr. Karmel Kussman proposed Dr. Lucile Green, Professor and Educator, later President of the World Citizens

Assembly, California, U. S. A. After a ballot, Dr. Max Habicht declared Shri Patel the elected Speaker. The Parliament elected Reinhart Ruge, Mexico, and Dr. T. P. Amerasinghe, Sri Lanka, as Deputy Speakers. Much work was done both in Parliament and in the Parliamentary Commissions and several World Legislative enactments were adopted.

These enactments are of such wide import that the author is compelled to deal with them in detail. World Legislative Bill No.1 to outlaw nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and to create a World Disarmament Agency was enacted as World Law on 11th September, 1982 by unanimous vote. The preamble reads:

Recognizing that the abolition of war requires complete nuclear disarmament and the elimination of all weapons of mass death and destruction as the first priority for survival of humanity on Earth;

Recognizing that any arms limitation or disarmament schemes or proposals which do not immediately provide for complete and universal disarmament are inadequate, and that life on Earth is not safe so long as any nuclear weapons or facilities for producing nuclear

weapons remain;

Recognizing that disarmament negotiations among nations, together with protests against armaments by people, have continued for decades, while wars have followed one after another and armaments have greatly increased and continue to increase;

Recognizing further the immediate and extreme dangers of nuclear war, and that as a consequence immediate action by an agency representing the welfare of humanity as a whole is required to take actions to secure complete and universal nuclear disarmament and elimination of all weapons of mass death and destruction.

World Legislative Bill No. 2 was to inaugurate a World Economic Development Organization. Its preamble was:

Adequate and equitable and sustainable world economic development is the other half of the disarmament equation, since adequate economic development can provide the conditions required to apply resources for development. The World is on the verge of extreme financial crisis, which greatly affects the lives and livelihood of everybody, requiring new approaches to financing procedures which

are designed to serve maximum human welfare. The conditions of economic development are also related to protection of the environment, renewable energy supplies, human equity and democracy. The World Parliament and the Provisional World Parliament are specifically authorized to proceed with a World Economic Development Organization and related financial institutions under the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, specifically pursuant to Article XIX Sec B5 and Sec. E5 and to Article XVI Sec C 9 and Sec C 10 E. Enacted on 12th September 1982, the bill was unanimously adopted as World Law.

The Third World Legislative Bill was on the Ownership, Administration and Development of the Oceans and Seabeds of Earth as the common heritage of the peoples of Earth. Unanimously adopted as world Law at the afternoon session of September 12, 1982, Article 16, section 1.2. of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth makes all oceans and seabeds from 20 kilometers offshore World Territory. The Act declares, "The recently drafted Law of the Sea treaty among nations is contrary to and in violation of important provisions of Article XVI of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth," as well as "The environmental health and equitable economic development of Earth

depend in large measure upon the conditions of ownership, administration and development of oceans and seabeds." The Act requested the nations of the world not to ratify the so-called "Law of the Seas" and to accept instead the jurisdiction of the World Oceans and Seabeds Authority which is to be established by the World Parliament or by the Provisional World Parliament under the terms of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. [Editors' note: Subsequent amendment and other legislation of the Provisional World Parliament prohibits the military activities that were allowed under the nations' ratified version of the Law of the Sea. The world legislation declares the military provisions of the "Law of the Sea" unlawful and therefore null.]

World Legislative Bill No. Four for inaugurating a World University System with a Graduate School of World Problems was also adopted at the Brighten sessions of the Provisional World Parliament, September 12, 1982. Since there is a great, and immediate need for persons who are trained and competent to work on world problems from a global and human point of view and since it is feasible for the Provisional World Parliament to inaugurate a Graduate School of World Problems as a first part of a World University System, the Act

directs the first session of the Provisional World Parliament to grant the charter to the Graduate School of World Problems.

The Fifth World Legislative Bill was for the Establishment of Provisional District World Courts and Provisional Regional World Courts of the World. World Supreme Court System in accordance with Article XIX, Section E. 2. and with Article IX of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth was adopted on 16th September 1982. An extract from the preamble to the act reads:

Whereas international law and world law and article 1, 2, 34, 39 and 40 of the Earth Constitution together with Legislative Bill Number One outlawing nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction which has been adopted by the Provisional World Parliament in its first session now comprises a body of world law appropriate for adjudication and enforcement under a world court system”, a Provisional District World Court (hereinafter called P. D. W. C.) shall be established in Los Angeles, California U.S.A., and a P. D. W. C. shall also be established in New York City, New York, U.S.A. As needed and as possible, additional Provisional District World Courts may be established in London, England, Paris, France,

Tokyo, Japan, New Delhi, India, and in other appropriate locations in any part of the world. We deem the Brighton session to be epoch making. We now see an emerging World Law as opposed to International Law which depends on treaties between nations and therefore ineffective and at most times unenforceable due to the sovereignty of individual nations.

In 1983 the First Provisional District World Court organized in Los Angeles under the direction of Leon Vickman. Three eminent legal personalities sat this court: California Supreme Court Judge Hon. Justice Professor Frank Newman, Justice Professor Covey Oliver and Justice Professor Richard B. Lillich. Alternate Justices were Professor Burns H. Weston and Professor Francis A. Boyle. The Court arraigned nuclear powers and national governments engaged in research, testing, designing, production, transportation, deployment, purchase, sale, storage, threatened use or actual use of any nuclear weapons of any size in any delivery system below or above the surface of the Earth, oceans or anywhere in the atmosphere or outer space. For further detail of the World Court System development, we direct readers to World Legislative Acts Numbers 5, 15, 20, 24, 28 and 37. World legislative summaries of these statutes are in Chapter 9 of this volume.

Section 5. The New Common Enemy-Accelerating Increase of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂).

Second and Third Sessions of the Provisional World Parliament, New Delhi, India, 1985 and Miami Beach, Florida, U.S.A., 1987

In 1984, the World Constitution and Parliament Association planned to hold a second session of the Provisional World Parliament in the Sudan. With the outbreak of Civil War in that country, the W.C.P.A. chose Nigeria as the venue. This too was thwarted by a sudden coup. The then Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee who was fully committed to help work to hold the second sessions in Lagos was a victim of the Military and subsequently jailed. In this prevailing uncertainty, the W.C.P.A., which had always held the view that its work should extend to Africa, decided on India.

In 1985, the Second Session of the Provisional World Parliament was held in New Delhi at the prestigious Vigyan Bhawan. The All India W.C.P.A., led by Shri Puran Singh Azad, Savitri and Brij Nigam, Goday Murahari, Ratna Singh Rajda amongst other devoted workers helped in its organization. Delegates from all parts of the world with a number of Parliamentarians assembled. His Excellency

Zail Singh, then President of India, inaugurated the sessions. The Parliament elected Hon. Balram Jakhar, then Speaker of the Lok Sabha, to be Speaker for the second session of the Provisional World Parliament. He said this was one of his proudest moments. From being Speaker of perhaps the largest Parliament in any country, he was now the Speaker of the Provisional World Parliament, representing the peoples of the World.

The New Delhi Sessions 15th to 25th March 1985 adopted three more world legislative acts. World Legislative Bill No. 6 for the Emergency Earth Rescue Administration was the first bill in the agenda. The preamble points out that “the people of the Earth have a new common enemy, which requires an Emergency World Wide campaign in which both East and West, North and South, must abandon armaments and join in a common cause for survival. The New Common Enemy is the rapidly accelerating increase of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere which will result in cataclysmic climate changes unless overcome soon”.

The preamble listed these changes: widespread drought, rapidly spreading desert and forest dieouts; erratic weather extremes; crop failures in the temperate zone “bread baskets” of the

world; massive starvation for hundreds of millions of people; excessive evaporation from oceans in lower latitudes; the rapid on-set of an ice age; attempted mass migration of people from vast areas increasingly becoming uninhabitable, increasing volcanic eruptions due to pressure of growing ice-fields on Earth.

The Act legislates for an Emergency Earth Rescue Administration to be established (E.E.R.A). Its task is to carry out a coordinated worldwide emergency campaign on several major fronts concurrently to overcome the increase of CO₂ before climatic and geological changes become irreversible. The Act outlines the ways and means; 1. massive re-forestation; 2. massive remineralisation of forest lands and crop lands; 3. massive mineralisation and remineralisation in selected areas of the oceans of Earth and in man-made lakes (This third means was adopted as an amendment at the 4th Sessions of the Provisional World Parliament on 17th September 1996); and 4. expedited transition from fossil fuels to safe and sustainable energy supplies and technology.

In moving this landmark bill, Philip Isely outlined the benefits of the Emergency Earth Rescue Administration Plan. Among the 35 benefits he pointed out which would accrue

to humanity were the following: agricultural stability; prevention of impending starvation of several billion inhabitants; conservation of the soil; increase of the Earth's oxygen supply; and salvation and revival of the rain forests. He ended on the forceful note that disarmament will no longer be a problem when all expenditures, resources, manpower and scientific talent now squandered in military programs can be immediately used to fighting the new common enemy of mankind, which is the rapid increase of CO₂ in the atmosphere.

The session then took up for consideration World Legislative Bill Number 7 for a World Government Funding Corporation [Ed. note: now Earth Federation Funding Corporation]. The then Speaker of Parliament, Balram Jakhar remarked that in a sense it was the mother of the preceding bills enacted as World Law both at Brighton and now in New Delhi. The preamble to the bill makes this clear. "To obtain acceptance and implementation of all parts of the comprehensive plan of action outlined above, requires a very massive global campaign. To carry out such a campaign requires adequate funding in terms of hundreds of million dollars, far beyond the financial capacity of those persons who have envisioned and initiated this course of action". The bill proposed creation

of a World Government Funding corporation. The bill provided for loans to the corporation, to be called Earth Rescue Loans to be sought from national governments, cities, private corporations, non-governmental organizations, and individuals, to be sought as lump sums or as annual subscriptions over a period of years. The Funding Corporation (WGFC) would be empowered to make grants and disbursements in such manner and in the judgment of the Directors and Officers of the (WGFC) as to best serve and help to achieve the purposes of the WGFC. The bill provided for the repayment of the loans made to the WGFC. It also provided for the establishment of a Central Bank for the WGFC in a country most suitable for the receipts of loans and funds world-wide and the disbursement of grants and payments under conditions of minimum difficulties in respect to regulations, taxes, currency conversions and political freedom. After much discussion the Bill Number 7 was unanimously adopted as an act on 17th March 1985.

Terrorism which was a growing feature in the years preceding the second session of the Provisional World Parliament flared up in new and dangerous proportions in 1985. In a world already plagued by many global crises and difficult problems the situation was made more

complicated by the remarkable rise in terrorist activities. National governments were seeking remedies within their own borders and by treaties with neighbouring countries. Attempts to stamp out terrorism made situations worse. State terrorism compounded the problem. The World Constitution and Parliament Association had long since been of the view that the terrorist menace had to be resolved globally.

World Legislative Bill Number 8 -World Commission on Terrorism was moved by Dr. T. P. Amerasinghe, Sri Lanka, Co-President, W.C.P.A. The Bill defined terrorism “as the use of violence against lives or property or threat to use such violence without a formal declaration of war for the purpose of trying to achieve objectives which may appear difficult to achieve by peaceful means”. The preamble makes it clear: “Both organized terrorism and random terrorist acts serve to confuse issues, inflame passions, exaggerate problems and make peaceful and reasonable solutions more difficult...Sometimes terrorism is organized by states against citizens, sometimes terrorism is organized by people against states or against other people”.

The bill laid down the objectives and functions of the World Commission on Terrorism (W.C.T.):

1. To investigate and clarify the views and circumstances of any particular situation in which terrorism is involved and in particular any situation in which terrorism appears to be organized on a transnational or world-wide level;
2. discover, uncover, clarify and define any just grievances or partly just grievances which may be involved;
3. To discover, uncover, clarify and define any extraneous, hidden, manipulative, devious or false issues or reasons for terrorist activities; and
4. To uncover and clarify the true facts and nature of situations where terrorist activities may be used to inflame or confuse and utilize local or transnational situations e.g. ethnic conflicts, for the achievement of objectives pursued by third parties.

The Bill would empower the Commission:
(a) To expose and seek an end to all transnational shipment or trade in arms and terrorist supplies of all kinds; (b) To expose and seek an end to all training of purposes to engage in terrorist activities, particularly where terrorist are

trained in one country for terrorist activities in another country; (c) to publicize the true nature of situations where violations of human rights may be involved, and to have such problems taken up for a peaceful solutions by the World Economic Development Organization with adequate resources applied to implement peaceful solutions; and (d) To expose and seek the apprehension of any terrorist agents or individuals engaged in transnational terrorist activities without just cause, and to seek to bring such agents or individuals before World Courts of Justice.

The New Delhi session unanimously adopted the bill as an act without prolonged debate, sensing the urgency of the prevailing dangerous terrorist situation. The subsequent history of terrorism in the world and the sad and fruitless attempts of nations to solve the problem within the context of national sovereignty only emphasised the contribution of the Provincial World Parliament not only on this particular question but in all problems confronting human-kind, Global problems must be solved globally not within the context of national sovereignty but with a democratic federal government. In 1981, Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, before her sad and tragic demise, had said to the W.C.P.A. Convention in

New Delhi , “It is time nations learnt to cede a part of their sovereignty to a world organization to build a safer world”.

The Second Session of the Provisional World Parliament ended with a grand reception at Lodhi Gardens, New Delhi; the Chief Guest was the Prime Minister of India, the Honourable Rajiv Gandhi. Dr. Reinhart Ruge, W.C.P.A. Co-President presented the Hon. Rajiv Gandhi was presented with the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. Hon. Rajiv Gandhi asked many constructive questions. His untimely death by a female terrorist suicide bomber proved an obstacle for India’s ratification of the Constitution which the seemed imminent.

In 1987, the Campaign for Ratification of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth was intensified. Voluntary effort with help of leaders of W.C.P.A. from India, Italy, France and Germany translated the Earth Constitution into Hindi, Italian, French and German. Dr. Edvige Bestazzi, Professor of Humanities brought out an Italian translation. Shri Puran Singh Azad secured the services of English/Hindi translation to bring out a Hindi version. An abridged Sinhalese version circulated in Sri Lanka. Today the W.C.P.A. is using machine translations software for perfecting

the translations and printing German, Italian, Portuguese, Korean and Japanese translation of the Constitution. An Arabic translation is due to be released shortly [Ed. note: available now in .pdf].

The third session of the Provisional World Parliament met from 18 to 28 June 1987, Miami Beach Florida, U.S.A. at Fontainebleau Hilton Hotel, then reputed to be the largest in the Hilton Group. It worked on the implementation of World Legislation previously adopted by the Parliament as well as the ratification campaign. In addition, a limited number of new world legislative bills were presented and a Provisional World Cabinet established. The elected Speakers were Reinhart Ruge and Dr. T. P. Amerasinghe, Co-president of W.C.P.A. The Parliament accommodated others on the dais: Philip Isely, Secretary-General, Mrs. Margaret Isely, Treasurer, Mrs. Helen Tucker, Vice President, all of W.C.P.A. and Ratansingh Rajda, former M.P., Bombay, India.

A feature of this Provisional World Parliament session was an exhibition and sale of locally produced articles from different countries in the world. It was not merely an attempt to hold a World’s Fair for profit but to uplift the economic and social condition

of the developing countries by displaying the economic potential these countries.

The third session at Miami Beach discussed and enacted World Law Bill Number Nine to Protect Life and Nature on Planet Earth and to create a Global Ministry of Environment, on 25th June 1987. Emil E. O. Peter, Wolfach, Germany, later elected Assistant Chairman of the Commission on Environment, Provisional World Parliament, presented the preamble to the bill which stated:

Seventeen years after the first United Nations Conference on the environment held at Stockholm, Sweden, many global environmental problems are evident and some of them are worsening. There are many problems in our World in terms of: a) lack of industrial safety; b) pollution; c) improper use of technology; and d) unequal distribution of the benefits of technological development.

Many problems of the environment affect humanity as a whole. The Earth is the only world we have and environmental problems disregard boundaries...Most problems are supra-national, and therefore require a global or transnational approach. To identify and find solutions to those problems of the environment,

a Global Ministry of Environment is needed for which there may be no substitutes.”

The combustion products of fossil fuels are causing growing damage to our biosphere (the only known domain in the universe to be supportive life) and especially to its living components through pollution, and rain, CO₂, and carcinogens. The combustion products and their harmful effects do not stop at natural boundaries. It is of utmost importance to keep the biosphere clean and fit for life. There exists clean primary sources, which, however, are not as convenient to utilize as fossil fuels in general (e.g., in transportation).

There is a need for two types of energy carriers (meeting about one quarter of the demand at the consumer end) and fuel (meeting about three quarters of the demand). There exists technology for the production (by any and all primary energy sources) and utilization of the environmentally compatible and efficient fuel energy carrier, i. e., hydrogen. Hydrogen would enable all new primary energy sources to be presented to the consumer in the best utilizable form. The resulting energy system “the hydrogen energy system” would save the biosphere and life from ruin, would be universal and permanent, and would provide humankind

with abundant energy for economic progress and higher quality of life.

Dr. Veziroglu's clear concise statement made the preamble to the Bill which created the World Hydrogen Energy Systems Authority (WHESA). The Parliament adopted the Bill as an act unanimously on 24th June 1987.

The Third Session also considered World Legislative Bill Number Eleven - An Act for the Earth Financial Credit Corporation. Philip Isely tabled [introduced] the bill. The preamble outlined the need for such a corporation. Adequate financing is a prerequisite for the success of the movement to establish a federal world government under the Constitution for the Federation of Earth and to implement the world legislative measures enacted by the Provisional World Parliament. Repeated devaluations, inflations and manipulations of monetary values, exchange rates and interest rates are disrupting the economies and livelihoods of the peoples of the world. To free the people from this, the financial credit, money and banking systems under the Federation of Earth must be based on virtually unlimited financial credit, which can be extended wherever there are people to work, resources available, technology available, and viable plans for the use of credit, without being dependent on or limited by prior savings

or prior capital formation.

The Constitution for the Federation of Earth under Article VIII, Section G.1. sub-item (e) and (f) specifies a new Planetary Monetary and Credit System based on useful productive capacity and performance. To launch such a system it is desirable that the national governments of a sufficient number of countries (sufficient to establish full credibility and operative acceptance of the new global financial system) ratify or give preliminary ratification to the Constitution for the Federation of Earth and use and make the transition to the new global financial system.

The Act was adopted unanimously on 27th June 1987.

It is necessary to note that Section 7 of the Earth Financial Credit Corporation approved the creation of the Earth Dollar [later renamed "Earth Hour": "The line of credit will be accounted in Earth dollars, which shall at no time have a lower value than U.S.A. Dollars or international S.D.R's (Special Drawing Rights) whichever is higher in value at the time of exchange". [Ed. note: This was amended at subsequent sessions 6, 8 and 10 of the provisional World Parliament, to establish the Earth Hour, with an assigned

value entirely independent from whatever value a U.S.A. Dollar or Special Drawing Right might have.]

To educate its members on matters relating to the Earth Dollar, the World Constitution and Parliament Association issued specimen Earth Dollars. It was clearly indicated in these that they will become encashable only when one or more national governments have given preliminary ratification to the Constitution for the Federation of Earth and have also ratified World Legislative Bills 1, 2, 6, 7, and 11, the eleventh being the act for the Earth Financial Credit Corporation. [Ed. note: The legislative ratification requirements to these acts were repealed at the sixth session of the provisional World Parliament.]

To date, there has been much discussion on the importance of the Earth Dollar [Hour] in the context of the emerging new global finance and credit system. Dr. Roger Kotila, Earth-Star Radio, California, U.S.A. and a delegate to sessions of the World Parliament strongly supports it. He points out some interesting restrictions on what type of Earth Dollar lines of credit could not be issued; "No Military or military related proposals on projects will be accepted". Projects and proposals must serve

peaceful human needs, must meet "specified human values of decent working conditions, adequate living wages, no excessive salaries or profits to owners, administrators or managers, and must meet specified ecological and environmental standards."

The Miami Beach, Florida session of the Provisional World Parliament laid the foundations for the Provisional World Cabinet, under Article VI, Section D. of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. Ministries were identified and the chair persons of the Parliamentary Commissions who had been working in those areas requested to continue. Some of the ministries were Disarmament, World Economic Development, Emergency Earth Rescue, Environment protection, Human Rights, Graduate School and World University System. With this the session ended on 28th June 1987, after eleven days of exhausting work.

Section 6. Fourth World Constituent Assembly, Troia, Portugal, and Fourth Session of Provisional World Parliament, Barcelona, Spain

While the United Nations Organization was adding new countries to its membership without consulting the peoples of those countries and engaging in futile debates in its assembly, world problems kept mounting to unbelievable proportions. Disillusionment with its pious platitudes was becoming widespread. U. N. Reform became the hot topic of the day. Despite the impressive practical record of the W.C.P.A., despite its campaign for ratification of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth and the eleven World Legislative Acts offering global solutions to the world's ills, talks of adding a second Chamber of Peoples Representatives to the General Assembly and increasing the number of members in the Security Council blurred the main issues. These were encouraged by those with vested interests in the United Nations. The United Nations world body remained weak and spineless. More debate and less solutions was the order of the day.

The World Constitution and Parliament Association, while countering this campaign

for U.N. Reform, called for its immediate replacement. In 1988, it launched a plan of collaboration by many organizations to prepare the Fourth Session of the World Constituent Assembly. The political, social, economic” and technological changes since 1977 necessitated some amendments to the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. Over 150 organizations joined in preparatory committee. Two meetings were held in New York focusing on the futility of U.N. Reform and the need for a democratic federal world government. The first was in St. Moritz Hotel, New York. It was a luncheon meeting. 25 Ambassadors and many Deputy Ambassadors were present. The Speakers from the W.C.P.A. were Philip Isely, Reinhart Ruge, Dr. T. P. Amerasinghe and Dr. Rashmi Mayur. There were good responses from the diplomatic group. The Constitution and the Legislative Acts of the Provisional World Parliament were presented to the Ambassadors with a request that they be sent to their national governments.

Encouraged by this, the W.C.P.A. held a second Luncheon Meeting at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York. Only a very few Ambassadors graced the occasion. The reason for this failure was obvious. The powers that pull the strings in the U.N.O. had been at work. Long years ago, 1963 to be exact, Dr. Josue de Castro, Brazil's

Ambassador to the Disarmament Commission of the U.N. confided to us, that super powers used a technique whenever a national government made a move against a super power interest. They would indicate to that government that they would consider it an “unfriendly act.” The “unfriendly act” business was worked with a vengeance ever since the Second Luncheon meeting held by the W.C.P.A. in 1989. It has spiraled and bedeviled our activities as we moved from strength to strength.

A W.C.P.A. delegation visited Egypt in 1990, with a view to holding the Fourth World Constituent Assembly there. Two successful preparatory meetings were held, and the delegation was asked to return the next day to sign the agreement. When the delegation called at the Foreign Office there was a wall of silence. We are left with conjecture. The Gulf War shattered the peace of the world. The U.N. was ignored. U.S. Forces with Britain left Iraq “bloodied but unbowed”. Saddam Hussain was the culprit, not the Iraqi people. The embargo, however, continued to make innocent women, children and the aged suffer and die so that super power will could prevail!

Left to its own resources the World Constitution and Parliament Association held

the Fourth World Constituent Assembly in Troia, Portugal, in May 1991. The Portuguese Immigration gave assurances that there would be no problems with visas for delegates. The hand was the hand of Esau, but the voice was the voice of Jacob. Those transiting through Italy, France, London and Spain were refused transit visas. Dr. Amerasinghe and party could not get Visa to Portugal and were left stranded in Madrid. Even an Honorary Consul, Abdul W. M. Ameer, could not get a visa. The Nigerian delegation consisting Dr. Atiku Abubakar, Ali Monguno and Bernard Shaw Mazi, after many travels, got to Troia, on the penultimate day! In spite of these difficulties there were many delegates from Europe and the U.S.A. who needed no visas. Fortresses cannot be built everywhere. Perhaps this is the motivation for the U.S. plans to militarize space!

At Troia, the World Constituent Assembly voted 59 amendments to the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. A new ratification campaign was launched. Many honorary sponsors inaugurated the World Constituent Assembly with their personal ratification.

The future held promise for the Nigerian Delegation. Dr. Abubakar is now Vice President of the Republic of Nigeria and committed

member of W.C.P.A. [Ed. note: Dr. Abubakar stepped down from Vice-Presidency of W.C.P.A. to concentrate on the 2007 Nigeria re-election bid, which was lost.] Ali Monguno became a Cabinet Minister with Oil Portfolio and Co-President of W.C.P.A. Bernard Shaw Mazi continues to be Secretary General of the Nigeria Branch of W.C.P.A.

Opposition from vested interests both covert and overt, silent diplomacy from the new emergent single super power and its allies made the World Constitution and Parliament Association to work all the harder. In 1992, the Global Ratification and Elections Network (GREN) organized. Its instant success showed that millions in the developing world and elsewhere, particularly in Africa, were deeply dissatisfied with the way governments both within and outside the United Nations were handling the affairs of their countries. The demand for a radical change was mirrored in the numerous applications for GREN membership and the formation of branches:

A World Charter established GREN. The Charter clearly laid down the purposes:

1. To work for Ratification of the Constitution by national governments, Parliaments and by people of the Earth;

2. To help organize sessions of the Provisional World Parliament in collaboration with the World Constitution and Parliament Association;

3. To elect or appoint and send delegates to the Provisional World Parliament on a representative basis as defined in Article XXII of the Constitution;

4. To help organize elections to the World Parliament after the Constitution for the Federation of Earth is ratified;

5. To help where possible in achieving implementation of the World Legislation adopted by the Provisional World Parliament, and of the Manifesto for the beginning of World Government, as adopted by the Provisional World Parliament.

The Charter continues thus:

The members of GREN shall be organizations that adhere to the purposes of GREN and which confirm their adherence and participation by adopting the resolution provided by GREN for participation in GREN. To join GREN, an organization must have a minimum of 15 individual members. - The number of organizations joining GREN shall be unlimited. A wide variety of organizations are invited to join GREN, including peace, disarmament,

world government, the environment, the climate crisis, human rights, economic development, global finance, non-polluting energy, the oceans, the atmosphere, world resources, food supplies, water supplies, transportation, communication, labour, women, students, business, agriculture, fishing, forestry, public administration, lawyers, scientists, professors, professional groups, education, health, housing, community and regional planning, political parties, democracy, race relations, technological development, comprehensive reforms, all causes for human welfare etc.

The Charter describes the relationship between GREN and WCPA. GREN was initiated and developed by W.C.P.A. and shares certain defined purposes. However GREN was defined as a separate organization and was not controlled by W.C.P.A. GREN was composed of organizations, whereas W.C.P.A. is composed of individuals as members. The objective of GREN was to obtain the aid, strength and participation of many millions of people in thousands of organizations in most countries of the world to achieve the common purposes and objectives defined in Article 1 of the Earth Constitution as compared with the relatively small membership of W.C.P.A. itself.

The organization was described in the Charter as follows: A World Coordinating Council with National Coordinating Councils and Regional Coordinating Councils. The overall and worldwide functioning of GREN was managed by the World Coordinating Council (W.C.C.).

The World Headquarters was at the same location as the World Headquarters of W.C.P.A.

As for budgets and Finance, the sources for funding at the present time was from membership fees, solicitations for large and small contributions, contributions from money earned by the sale of goods or services, by member organizations or individuals and benefit concerts.

GREN was W. C. P. A.'s answer to the continued monopoly of power by the remaining super power. GREN's immediate success, particularly, in Africa in 1992, provoked reprisals in the nature of "unfriendly Act", to prevent national governments from ratifying the Constitution for the Federation of Earth and the denial of visas to impede the progress of the Provisional World Parliaments. Despite this, Alexander Dubcek, President Chair of Czechoslovakia General Assembly personally

ratified the Earth Constitution and helped in its translation into the Czech [Slovak] language. So also Sam Nujoma, then President of Namibia, personally ratified. We hope their actions will blaze the trail for other heads of National Governments, especially in the developing world.

[Editors' note: The Global Ratification and Elections Network transformed into the Earth Federation Movement, comprised of both organizations and people who are taking the initiative on the task of obtaining ratification of the Earth Constitution.]

Meanwhile, the world situation took a dramatic turn in the collapse of the Soviet Union and its replacement by the Commonwealth of States. It led to free movement of an hitherto imprisoned people. To us it was noticeable in the presence of delegates from the Ukraine, Russia and Uzbekistan at the 4th session of the Provisional World Parliament in Barcelona, Spain.

The single super power, the U.S.A., and its allies moved to reduce whatever prestige the United Nations had left. The world stood aghast at the manner in which it was knocked about. The loans from the International Monetary

Fund and the World, Bank was U.S.A.'s bait to entrap developing countries. Like the Gadarene swine, they rushed headlong into disaster. The walking skeletons in Ethiopia, the disaster of Sierra Leone, the horrors of the Congo were echoed in the mounting criticism of the U.N.O.

The cover-up was the 50th Anniversary of the U.N. To mark the occasion, Shridath Ramphal and Ingvar Carlsson were commissioned to publish their report *Our Global Neighbourhood*. The World Constitution and Parliament Association countered it, through the Emergency Earth Rescue Administration, working with other authors to produce the book *Toward Genuine Global Governance*.

Articles and analyses were contributed by Keith Beggs of the World Government Organisations Coalition [Ed. note: now Coalition for Democratic World Government], Professor Ronald J. Glossop, Professor Errol Harris, [Emeritus] Professor Northwestern University and author of *One World or None*, Professor Philip Isely, then Secretary General, W.C.P.A., Dr. Glen T. Martin, current Secretary General of W.C.P.A., and Dr. James B. Thring, President of Planning for Peace, London, England. It was a devastating exposure of the hypocrisy of the Authors of *Our Global*

Neighbourhood. Dr. Glossop states that it would be unethical to confuse “International Governance” with “Global Governance”. There can be no such thing as “Global Governance”.

Dr. Glossop uses Harlan Cleveland’s definition of “Governance” in his book “Birth of a New World”, published two years before “Our Global Neighbourhood”. The “World Governance,” says Dr. Cleveland, “was never intended to imply global government but rather the aggregate of institutions of cooperation, co-ordination and communications among sovereign states and non-governmental organizations that constitute the management of Peace”. Prof. Glossop comments: “It means managing the Planet with same kinds of international institutions we already have, but with more of them”. “Governance can only be used with ‘International’ never ‘Global.’ By using the word “Global” before the word “Governance”, the authors of Our Global Neighbourhood tried to cover U.N. nakedness-which for fifty years had left humanity rudderless-with a new dress to continue to confuse the peoples of the world.

The book Toward Genuine Global Governance further exposes Ingvar Carlsson and Shridath Ramphal. Prof. Harris refers to the statement in the report: “We are not proposing

movement towards world government, for were we to travel in that direction we could find ourselves in an even less democratic world than we have -one more accommodating to power, more hospitable to hegemonic ambition, and more reinforcing of the roles of states and Governments rather than the rights of people”. Prof. Harris comments: “Nothing could be further from the truth. It is astonishing that the Co-Chairman of the Commission could have written what is quoted above, when they already had in their hands the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, drafted by the World Constituent Assembly over forty years in four separate meetings, by which democratic elections are prescribed, individual and national rights explicitly protected and a World Ombudsmus is established to prevent corrupt or arbitrary exercise of authority by individuals or organizations”.

Prof. Harris calls “Global Governance” a weasel-word to disguise a situation in which genuine government is rendered impossible by the claim to, and exercise of national sovereignty. Further exposing the hollowness of the Carlsson-Ramphal Report, Prof. Harris points out that the Co-Chairman could not avoid facing stark facts: “The United Nations was there to be used”, says the Report, “and not infrequently

abused; to be an instrument of national interest where it could be; and to be by-passed where it could not be made to serve that interest.” The Co-Chairman dared not give examples because the frequent violators were the super power and its allies, stating them would risk the fall of the guillotine on their comfortable necks!

So Carlsson and Ramphal complain that the U.N. Charter was drafted fifty years ago, when the international scene was very different from the present. They consider the time is ripe for reform. Prof Harris agrees that “the international situation has changed significantly” but he also says that, “in one respect it remains the same. It is still that of an assemblage of sovereign states, mutually recognized as such and negotiating in terms of treaty. In these circumstances reform of the U.N. Charter, less drastic than transforming it into a federal world constitution, will be of no avail.”

Prof. Philip Isely in his contribution puts the lid on the pious platitudes in the Carlsson-Ramphal Report:

When the camouflage of nice sounding administrations and verbiage is removed, the specifics of the report are mainly for further concentration of power in the hands

of those national governments and economic interests which are now dominant. Instead of empowering the people, the exact opposite would be accomplished if the recommendations of the Commission on Global Governance are carried out, as shown in this critique.

The kind of action which is truly needed is for people to set aside this Report as entirely misleading and to proceed with the task of instituting a democratic federal government, to which the people can directly elect their representatives to a world legislative parliament. ...For this the Constitution for the Federation of Earth is ready for immediate ratification and implementation and is designed in every respect to serve the peaceful needs of humanity.

The Carlsson-Ramphal Report had some influence on people, organizations and institutions that believed or wished to believe that U.N. Reform was still possible. Chief among these were the World Association of World Federalists (W.A.W.F.) and the World Citizens Assembly (W.C.A.). The former was hoary with age and still wearing the halo of the famous 1947 Montreaux Declaration that pointed out frailties of the United Nations Charter and declared for a federal world. The W.A.W.F., waiting to

celebrate its Fiftieth Anniversary, changed its name to World Federalist Movement (W.F.M.)-a watered- down version of the original. The Japanese World Federalists continue in their determined stand for World Government. This was clear at the 25th Anniversary Celebrations of W.F.M. in New Delhi and Madras. In Shakespearean words: "Oh! what a fall was there my countrymen. Then I and you and all of us fell down."

There was no meeting at the previously announced Vigyan Bhawan, no reception at the Rashtrapathi Bhawan with the President of India but a hastily got up meeting in Y.M.C.A. Hall in New Delhi. There were distinguished personalities who had come with great expectation. The move to Chennai (Madras) to the resplendent hall of the Taj Coromandel Hotel, was both refreshing and heartening. It was, however, a predominantly declaration for world government, not "global governance."

The World Constitution and Parliament Association in spite of obstacles and continuous overtures to adopt the U.N. Reform road has marched steadily forward "in no way doubting clouds would break". In the belief that "though right were worsted, wrong would never triumph", it issued a clear, uncompromising

booklet "A Bill of Particulars: Why the U.N. Must Be Replaced". It was more a call to genuine doubters, than to the faithful. The U.N's failures to solve global problems, defects in its Organization, why it cannot be amended; why the proposed amendments are delusions, then the practical alternative. Replace the U.N. Charter immediately with the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. There is an old saying that, "None are as blind as those who will not see." With the issue of the booklet we can well condemn the ditherers. "Having eyes you see not. Having ears you hear not."

With this the W.C.P.A. began to search for a venue for the 4th sessions of the Provisional World Parliament. Innsbruck, Austria, the scene of the second Constitutional Assembly, was investigated. The managers of Kongresshaus assured us that they thought there would be no visa problems for the 2,000 delegates registered to attend. Conference rents and Hotels were booked. Reports from intending delegates were that impossible demands were made by local Austrian Embassies for grant of visa. The writer and his fellow delegates were requested to obtain sponsorship from an Austrian national ready to guarantee their stay with accident and sick insurance included. The document must be authorized in German.

Was it another example of the “unfriendly act”? Appeals to Kongresshaus to intervene with the Austrian Foreign Office and live up to their original promise fell on deaf ears. The paid-for advances amounted to 25,000 U.S. Dollars. Subsequent attempts were made to recover this sum, through legal process at the Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg by Dr. T. P. Amerasinghe. The Strasbourg Court, ruled that before they could intervene legal process in the country where the breach took place must be exhausted first. It was a merry-go-round: we go to the Court of Human Rights because Kongresshaus broke its promise we would not be denied visas. We were now asked to enter Austria, exhaust legal remedies before filing legal process in Strassbourg!

The World Constitution and Parliament Association chose Andorra as the alternate venue. The beautiful independent principality in the high Pyrenees was said to need no visas. Its hotel managers gave assurances that there was no question of visas. On this understanding W.C.P.A. booked hotels. Hotel Panorama with its breathtaking view of the mountains which inspired the song of Roland echoing an united, peaceful world, seemed an adequate setting. W.C.P.A. booked rooms and conference halls to

house the 2,000 delegates.

However, countries through which delegates had to transit-Italy, France, and Spain-denied transit visas. Some held up the passports and visa applications for several days, as did the French Embassy in Colombo until the initial date of the Parliament was passed. There is a mass of evidence that this was a clear act of sabotage on the part of or at the instigation of the dominant super power. The growing forces behind the cry for the replacement of the U.N. with a Democratic Federal World Government would be blunted.

The delegates who trickled down to Barcelona, Spain, 14th September 1996, were made of sterner stuff. The fourth session was memorable in many ways. Members of Parliament from Togo, West Africa, from Uzbekistan, Ukraine and Russia were accredited delegates. On 15th September the directive Amendment to World Legislative Act Number 11 was unanimously adopted. It outlined the method for beginning and operating the new global finance and credit system, as originally defined in World Legislative Act No.11. The basic process was to be a new global credit card system in which all credit advances and all payments can be instantly accounted worldwide by modern electronic technology, measured in

terms of Earth Dollars (later renamed as “Earth Hours”):

The system employing credit cards may be used for Government and public purposes, for private corporations, businesses and associations and for individual persons as employees and consumers. Where credit card systems are not yet installed, credit advances and payments of all kinds may be done by cheques and other paper accounting as presently customary, until the Universal Card System is available.

The fourth session approved the Manifesto for beginning world government with the ownership and management of all the oceans and sea beds of Earth. It declared “Federal world government is already 48 years overdue, since it should have been established at the end of World War II instead of the delusionary United Nations Organization. Because of this delay a multi-million dollar arms race has ensued resulting in extreme insecurity for all inhabitants of Earth, and the radioactive poisoning of the environment spreading for thousands of years, when hundreds of wars have raged and dozens continue at this moment.... into this scene because of continued lack of direction for human civilization on Earth, thousands of protest movements and hundreds of proposals

to remedy the situation have multiplied over the years resulting in great confusion as to be what can be done.

Therefore we believe the time has come for very decisive action to cut through the confusion and delay and establish positive direction to get the common affairs of the inhabitants of Earth under responsible and democratic controls for the mutual and equitable benefit of everybody. This requires democratic federal world government. For this purpose a Constitution for the Federation of Earth has already been prepared by delegates from all continents and is ready for ratification and implementation, to replace the grossly defective U.N. Charter.

The Manifesto declared: We who are delegates meeting together in the fourth session, organized under Article 19 of the Earth Constitution, do hereby proclaim and take the following action:

1. On behalf of all mankind, inhabitants of Earth, we take possession of all oceans and seabeds of Earth from 20 kilometers offshore comprising 70 percent of Earth for the beginning of World Government but reserving the first 200 miles offshore for the priority of fishing rights of adjoining countries;

2. We invite and urge all nations and national governments to share the benefits derived from their administration by quickly joining the World Federation by ratification of the Earth Constitution. Until 25 nations have ratified the delegates of this fourth session shall serve as the Provisional World Parliament of a Provisional World Government and shall expeditiously begin the administration of Oceans and seabeds and all other world territory claimed under the Manifesto;

3. As a first act of Administration in order to help to rid the Earth of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction we outlaw and forbid them as required by World Legislative Act No One;

4. As a second act the Manifesto declares that we activate World Legislative Act Number Two to obtain ample financial credit for development;

5. World Legislative Act Number Six (as amended) is activated to cope with the on-rushing climate crisis;

6. As delegates of this fourth session we reconfirm a standing parliamentary Committee on Disarmament as specified in World

Legislative Act No. One;

7. As delegates we are enacting World Legislation for a comprehensive Global Energy Administration;

8. We as delegates are establishing a continuing Provisional World Cabinet to serve until replacement after 25 countries ratify the Constitution for the Federation of Earth;

9. As a seventh act of the manifesto, we as delegates are electing a continuing President for the Provisional World Parliament and ensuing World Government until replacement when 25 countries ratify.

The Manifesto is of importance in the history of the World Constitution and Parliament Association and is dealt with in some detail because it indicates both the urgency of the world problems and the way out for humanity.

All this was done in the gathering gloom that hung over the delegates at the fourth session in Barcelona. At the news that Margaret Isely was critically ill in Lakewood, Colorado, U.S.A., "If you have tears, prepare to shed them now," was echoed by every one in the assembly. For this gracious Lady was the very life and soul of the World Constitution and Parliament Association

since its inception and before. Single handedly she built the financial structure which till her death remained the main source of funding for this gigantic enterprise to save the world from the horrors of war and usher in an era of happy living for humanity.

Years of hard work, with a family of six children, she kept not only a decent hearth and home but worked to achieve the same for the millions of the Earth's people. No resounding word could compensate for her devotion to the work of the W.C.P.A. Some families build marble monuments to commemorate their dead, but the Isely family will do well to build a monument more lasting than bronze and loftier than the Pyramids of Kings.

As the English poet Matthew Arnold said of another Margaret:
Call her once before she goes
In a voice that she might know,
Margaret, Margaret.

Section 7. Growing Strength of W.C.P.A. Invites Superpower Opposition as Mirrored at the Fifth Session of the Provisional World Parliament, Malta, 2000

Through the years 1997 to 2000 the Global Ratification and Elections Network Organizations increased in such numbers that W. C. P. A. believes warning signals went out to those nations which presently dominate the world both technologically and financially. The pages of the W.C.P.A. bulletin Across Frontiers were replete with the news that branches were being registered in the developing world. In the eight years since GREN was formed, organizations and members spiraled. For example in May 1999 there were 1,396 branches in 121 countries, with reputedly many million members. GREN Youth Organizations stood at 486. Within two months GREN Organizations soared to 1,578 in 124 countries.

These were not merely in Africa and Asia but also in Europe, Latin America and the islands of the Pacific. W.C.P.A. publications called for more organizations by the millennium. It would mean that W.C.P.A./GREN would have many millions in 130 countries pushing for the replacement of the U.N. by a democratic federal

world government under the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. By a silent revolution it was thought possible that the machinations of the few industrialized nations led by the Super Power would cease and the developing nations would free themselves from the bondage of the I.M.F., the World Bank and the World Trade Centre.

[Editors' note: The editors have the GREN database. Many of the registered organizations lack significant funding. Furthermore, over five years have passed without significant follow-up and contact renewals. We cannot verify the millions of members cited above. Nevertheless, the strong positive response does seem typical of people and groups in countries of the Global South regarding the Earth Constitution, the Provisional World Parliament and the Earth Federation Movement.]

This growing strength naturally attracted growing opposition. The W.C.P.A./GREN plan has great appeal to countries which have little or no technological and political clout. It does not probably have so much appeal to countries technologically and financially advanced which are nevertheless very few. This probability has already been demonstrated. When examined, their interests are primarily security and

otherwise maintaining their exalted position. The fall of the Soviet Union and the emergence of the Superpower has certainly not changed their outlook.

The World Constitution and Parliament Association has always been confronted with this problem, more especially in the years 1997-2000. Any developing country daring to even seriously consider ratification of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth would be threatened with non-renewable or cancellation of loans from the International Monetary Fund and denial of financial credit, even if these were miserly. In spite of pressure from the common people of their countries, leaders of developing countries continued to make annual pilgrimages to the I.M.F. and the World Bank to beg for pittances-crumbs-when abundance is at the door through the process of ratification of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.

Denial of credit proved to the Superpower and its allies a more effective way of deterring ratification than dropping bombs. During the course of this history we have pointed out many instances. There are signs that they are ready to strike. The Meeting of the Group of 77 (now expanding) in April 2000 was the latest example. Leader after leader referred to the plight of their

people. They called for “reform”, for a “human order”. Belize’s Prime Minister stated, “Nothing we say or do will have any true meaning for our people unless we can significantly and quickly reduce the shameful number of those who live in poverty, even as more people than ever become millionaires. One day, humankind will be called to account: How come you never made no connection between growing poverty for the many and booming wealth for a few?”

Dozens of Presidents and Prime Ministers at this Havana Conference would go no further than call for a new Global Order. Not a word about the Constitution for the Federation of Earth and the immediate economic benefits of world government.

The World Constitution and Parliament Association addressed its mind and planned to meet this new situation. W. C. P. A. worked unceasingly to resolve this dilemma. It made four suggestions:

- 1) to implement the New Global Finance and Credit system concurrent with ratification of the Constitution by the first 25 countries or possibly as few as the first ten;
- 2) to appeal newly and strongly to the

technologically and financially developed countries on the basis of security related to the two issues. These issues of climate security and military security. These two issues are common to all countries and might force a consensus;

- 3) to convene a Founding Ratification Convention for those national governments that might be ready for life saving action of ratifying the Constitution for the Federation of Earth;
- 4) to convene another session of the Provisional World Parliament.

Subsequently the W. C. P. A. issued the booklet “Immediate Economic Benefits of World Government”. It showed the developing countries and their national governments how to break out of the net of new loans, cancellation of old debts, servicing etc. which is strangling their economies and promising no hope of economic uplift. A new ratification resolution was proposed. This resolution included both ratification of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth and Ratification of World Legislative Act Number Eleven with immediate implementation. Preparations began for a 5th session of the Provisional World Parliament.

Throughout 1999 a search was made for a

venue. Iraq offered its Parliament Building and generous facilities despite being under siege. A W.C.P.A. Delegation visited Iraq and documents were exchanged. The Provisional World Parliament was set to meet 11th to 24th September, 2000. An estimated 2,000 delegates registered to attend. U. S. bombings on Iraq resumed. There were no flights to Bagdad nor was there a likelihood of termination of the no-fly decree. Only road access was possible; a convoy of buses carrying the large number of delegates over a 15 hour journey.

A strategy meeting of W.C.P.A. and GREN decided reluctantly to inform Iraq that a change of Venue was called for. The Revolutionary Committees Movement (R.C.M.) of Libya offered to host. Dr. Salem Elzubedi of R.C.M. declared: "Irrespective of political pressure, we stand by R.C.M. principles of supporting grass root movements and non-governmental organizations".

A W.C.P.A. delegation composed of Philip Isely, Secretary General, Dr. Reinhart Ruge, Co-President and Sarwar Alam visited Libya 5-10 July, 1999. Ideas and information were exchanged at several sessions with the R.C.M. leaders Dr. Husbafa Zaidi, Co-ordinator of Foreign Affairs Department, R.C.M., Dr. Salem

Elzubedi, Dr. Ali Godban, Dr. Salem Bedi Amer and Dr. Ramadan Breki. The R.C.M. agreed within its capacity to invite its members and friendly organizers to join GREN. A Libyan National Preparatory Committee was set up. The convention hall was booked. The 5th session of the Provisional World Parliament was to be under the patronage of Brother Muammar Al-Quadaffi, the Leader of the Revolution.

Many facilities were to be provided by R. C. M. October 21 to November 2, 2000 was confirmed. However as late as March 2000, R. C. M.'s arrangements appeared to have slowed down. There was much talk of restoration of friendly relations with the U.S. Brother Muammar Al-Quadaffi would not inaugurate the 5th session of the P.W.P. but could attend the closing sessions. These concerns were made known to the R.C.M. Since it was imperative that the PWP should meet before the end of 2000 the World Constitution and Parliament Association and GREN at its strategy meeting held at Hotel Roosevelt, New York on March 18th 2000 decided to cancel the arrangements and informed R.C.M. that Libya may be considered a venue for a later Provisional World Parliament. Good relations continue to prevail between R.C.M. and W.C.P.A.-GREN and it was heartening to have a sizeable Libyan delegation

when the 5th session of P.W.P. was finally held in Malta.

Alongside preparations for the 5th Session of the Provisional World Parliament, the W.C.P.A. expanded its activities in Southern India where there was a growing demand for a branch in Chennai (Madras), North India had a Branch in New Delhi since 1970 and an All India W.C.P.A. headed by Shri B. P. Nigam. Dr. T. P. Amerasinghe Co-President visited Madras in January, 2000. The inauguration took place on 11th January, 2000 at Palmgrove Hotel, Chennai. Addressing the large gathering all of whom had signed as members he said, "Although New Delhi is the nerve centre of India, representation there is not enough. A vast and growing power like India must have centres in its big cities with teeming populations to take up the challenge to ratify the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.

After Chennai branches would follow in Bangalore, Mysore, Calcutta and Bombay". Mr. Karikar Vaitha, a federalist for 50 years, a friend of Lord Atlee who was one of the original signer's for the call for a World Constitutional Convention in 1961, was elected President and Subramaniam Aiyar as Secretary-General. A twenty five member Committee which included

Professor S. Varadaraju, a long standing W.C.P.A. member and Justice S. K. Ram agreed to press for Ratification of the Earth Constitution by the important Tamil Nadu Legislature and its Chief Minister.

Philip Isely, the Secretary-General visited Malta with others from the W.C.P.A. Office in Lakewood to make arrangements for the 5th session of the Provisional World Parliament. Malta with its central position in the Mediterranean between Italy and Tunisia, and having close relations with Libya appeared a suitable venue. Malta is a country which issues on the spot visas to citizens of countries which are exempt. However for purposes of travel for citizens of those countries requiring Visas, the Malta Immigration is required to issue the necessary document. The W.C.P.A. delegation having discussed all these requirements and been assured by Immigration that they see no obstacles, booked the Oracle Conference Center for the Parliament and rooms in the New Dolman Hotel and huge Topaz Hotel in Qawra and Buggibba tourist resorts on the sea coast. 22nd to 27th November, 2000 were the dates for the session.

Registration for delegations began. A W.C.P.A. -GREN Office was opened in Malta at Number

1, Gozo Street and Sawar Alam, W.C.P.A. Youth Coordinator and later Eugenia Almand, W.C.P.A. Executive Director of Education, and Paula Grima were appointed to help Malta Immigration to expedite visa applications and get the visa confirm action letters to delegates. Computer and Fax Machines were installed in the office. About this time the number of Global Ratification and Elections Network (GREN) Organizations had swelled to 2000 in 142 countries with a membership of many millions. These details are necessary to understand the chaos that followed.

It is best described in, the Secretary-General's "Report and Call to action, to all delegates and GREN Organizations" dated 12th December, 2000: "Sabotaged Again". That is the most astounding negative description of what happened to the Malta Session of the Provisional World Parliament scheduled for 22-27 November, 2000. Of the more than 1,400 registered delegates, only 49 straggled in from 23 countries over period of 5 days. Some of those attending were identified as probably CIA agents or informers. Of 401 visa applications taken in a bunch late on November 3rd (none were permitted earlier) to Malta Visa police, only 41 were granted, 10 days later on November 13th, too late for most of those approved to attend.

Instead of expediting visas, the slowness of the procedure pointed to deliberate obstruction. Since the visa police operate on instructions from their Government, the blame is easy to identify. Many delegates from Africa were denied passage on Airlines.

But what pressure may have been brought against the government of Malta by a higher power is difficult to prove, although previous history indicates who and why. Our programme of action, if successful, will replace the United Nations and NATO and subordinate the government of the U.S.A. which now virtually rules the world, to the rule of law under the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. Thus any country hosting the provisional World Parliament is committing "an unfriendly act", against the ruling power and subject to reprisal - especially economic reprisals of which many are possible.

To the above report the author must add that he received his visa confirmation letter in Sri Lanka only, hours before his E. K. Flight was due to leave Katunayake Airport, Colombo, for Dubai and Malta. Further, Uganda, for example is a country which is listed under "No Visa Required", had one of its citizens strip-searched on arrival, kept in the Airport without food and

sanitary facilities. Finally he was given a three day visa. By this time the Conference was in its penultimate day.

Despite these drawbacks the 5th Session was able to do some work of reaching importance. It approved the Five Year Plan to prepare and carry out the series of Five Global Expositions, primarily for developing countries as the basic course of action which could do much to solve the visa problem and the financial problem: A beginning was made to establish a world committee to organize the global expositions. The session also approved the plan to prepare for the next five sessions of the Provisional World Parliament.

Locations for the global expositions and the parliament sessions were discussed and likely locations identified. India was the first choice at the Malta parliament. The Republic of South Africa where strong support was expected from the World Solidarity Movement and the Bhava Jahan Society was to follow. Other identified locations were Cuba for the Western Hemisphere; The Philippines and a country in Eastern Europe.

Eugenia Almand, as Executive Director of the Graduate School of World Problems was

commended by the Malta Parliament for the extensive work so far done in working out its details. Dr. Amerasinghe moved that it was time the G. S. W. P. took off ground because W.C.P.A.-GREN needed, informed and dedicated leaders for our global movement. The question of Palestine was debated at length when Dr. Hanan Awwad, Palestinian delegate to Parliament and President Palestine Council for GREN presented a resolution. A parliamentary committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. Amerasinghe to consider it and Dr. Hanan Awwad's resolution expressing the Provisional World Parliament's support for the aspirations of Palestine to be a separate state within the Earth Federation, was adopted.

The Parliamentary ended on 27th November on the affirmation of delegates "that despite the infliction of financial loss the attempts to suppress our Parliament and our movement are in a sense a recognition of our strength. The movement to achieve Federal World Government under the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, presents a strong and growing threat to the continued monopoly of militarism by the remaining Superpower". What is need by us all, the Provisional World Parliament's concluding statement asserted is : "Courage not to submit or yield, and what is

more, not to be overcome”.

Section 8. At the millennium -NATO takes command and makes the U. N. its pawn.

The Millennium Assembly in New York to celebrate the entry of the U. N. into the new Millennium of the 21st century was perhaps the saddest spectacle of modern times. In the face of facts flying in the face of national governments, world leaders gathered in strength to pay tribute to an organization which for 55 years failed to eliminate war or solve the pressing problems of the world. The World Constitution and Parliament Association statement of August 1999 had pointed out that the last vestiges of U.N. independence had vanished with North Atlantic Treaty Organization's new strategic concept. The statement was entitled “Move over U.N.-N.A.T.O. is, now in command.”

In April 1999, 19 N.A.T.O. Member nations met in Washington D.C. and approved the N.A.T.O. concept. From being limited to defense against attacks which might be made in Europe or North America, N.A.T.O. is now authorized, not merely to defend, but to intervene and take the offensive anywhere in the world where “peace, security and stability” of N.A.T.O. members may be considered threatened. Action can be taken by economic, political and

military means, by economic blockades, by a change of governments, by any military actions deemed helpful to carry out “the full range of alliance missions.” Under the guise of “crisis management operations” or “crisis response operations,” N.A.T.O. can achieve its end without declaration of war. “Peace, Security and Stability” can be broadly interpreted.

Under the “New Strategic Concept” N.A.T.O. takes the entire world. The “W.C.P.A. statement pointed out that the two and a half months of intensive bombing in Yugoslavia was not war but a “crisis management operation.” The U.S. now need not go to the Security Council of the U.N. and canvass votes. Not that the former method was very difficult, but this new method is easier!

Despite this statement and the new imbecility of the U. N., Leaders of National Governments queued up at the Millennium Assembly in an act of hypocrisy, or fear of losing the crumbs that fall from the International Monetary Fund!

Meanwhile people's pressure continued to mount from the remarkable increase of G.R.E.N. Organizations throughout the World. From November 2000, when the Provisional

World Parliament met in Malta, the number of G.R.E.N. organizations rose from 2000 to 2222. An increase of 222 within the short period of six months. These organizations are not merely from the developing world. The total membership of these organizations stand at millions. Student organizations agree that world government is the only real answer to global chaos. H. E. Sarwar Alam, W.C.P.A. World Student Coordinator, in his recent report to the Strategy Committee of the World Constitution and Parliament Association listed some of these organizations:

The Indian Youth Congress, (youth wing of the Indian Congress party) with its strong commitment of co-operation. The National Union of Eritrea (Youth and Students) Youth Morocco; V.J.S.A.R.I.O. (Union de la Juventud de Saguiat et Hamra Y Rio de Oro) from Sahara also joined with G.R.E.N. G.R.E.N. has good relations with ANC Youth League (South Africa), Southern Africa Youth Forum. Young Communists in U.S.A., Youth Communists in U.K., Communist Youth union of the Russian Federation (S.K.M,R.F), Communist Youth Union of Vietnam, Democratic Youth League of Japan, General Union of Arab Students, Union de la Jeunesse Democratique Lebanaise, Kim Il Sung Socialist Youth League, Union de

Jovenes Communistas (Cuba); U. C. L. A. E. (Organisation Continental Latin Americana y Caribana de Estudiantes).

Sarwar Alam met with Dr. Belaid Abrika, President of National Union of Algerian Youth and the 15th World Festival of Youth and Students, discussed bilateral cooperation between W.C.P.A./G. R.E.N. and the N.U.A.Y. It is of great significance that W.C.P.A./G.R.E.N. was invited to actually participate and send a delegation to World Festival in Algiers, 8th to 16th August 2001. The Conference program was most interesting. All the problems confronting humanity today were listed for discussion. They are all global problems which need to be solved globally.

They cannot be solved within the present system of sovereign states as mentioned in the U.N. Charter. The W.C.P.A/G.R.E.N. delegation presents the only reasonable alternative democratic federal world government under a Constitution for the Federation of Earth and called upon the 30,000 participants to immediate action to ratify the Constitution and pressurize their governments to do so. "No more protests" the World Constitution and Parliament Association has said. "Youth leaders (with some elders) could in fact establish world

government by composing the first 15 or 20 world ministries and act as coordinators in working out details to get them into functional operation”.

[Editors’ note: As previously noted, the editors have the GREN database. We have seen the list of 2222 organizations, including the organizations listed just above. However, we cannot verify the millions of members cited. We include this notation not to contradict Dr. Amerasinghe, but to qualify this book for editorial objectivity. We simply are not certain of the actual size and strength of organizations subscribing to GREN.]

With the peoples and students pressure on the national governments to ratify, the W.C.P.A. issued another letter to the Group of 77 (now 130). It is entitled CRASH! and is reproduced here:

During the next few years, from whom do you expect to get money for investments, loans and markets to develop the economy of your country? “Money to employ the large number of citizens of your country and who are now unemployed or who are barely employed living at near starvation or miserly incomes!

Money from the U.S.A.? where investors have recently lost more than 4 Trillion Dollars in stock market and other crashes and more trillions in business bankrupt and liquidation? Or from any other sources more than solvent than in the U.S.A.

Do you think you can be saved by debt forgiveness by current crash victims, and then obtain more Loans under the same rules and disastrous finances that have led to the present situation -where most countries of the group of 77 (now 130) as well as other developing countries suffer with 20 to 50 percent unemployment?

A TURNING POINT IS AT HAND!

The opportune time has come, we believe, for you, together with leaders of other countries of the Group of 77 to cut loose from the Crash-Structure exploitive global economy featuring massive unemployment, and create a New Global Economy of Abundance- which is designed to serve the needs of the vast majority of people and nations of Earth, instead of the greedy acquisitiveness of present rulers?

How can this be done without dependence on investment and loans from those now afflicted by economic crash?

WE POINT TO A PRACTICAL WAY

1. Build a new global economy based on the design and principles defined by World Legislative Act Number Eleven, which is set forth in the booklet: Immediate Economic Benefits of World Government was providentially written before the current crash, and is based on the commonsense proposition of extending financial credit wherever people are available to work.

2. Develop the new global economy in the essential framework of a democratic world federation, with a Federal World Government which can be organized rapidly by adoption of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. A copy of this modern World Constitution which was drafted with 21st Century vision at several sessions of a World Constituent Assembly is enclosed.

3. Introduce this practical course of action at a series of 5 Global Exhibitions where the potentials of all participating countries can be dramatically presented-particularly the potentials of developing countries.

4. At the first Global Exposition, introduce for

immediate implementation the New Global Finance, Credit and Accounting System, by which virtually unlimited financial credits can be advanced sufficiently to employ everybody at fair incomes to produce the goods and services which people need for happy living on Planet Earth. No past savings are needed as fully explained in the booklet: "Immediate Economic Benefits of World Government."

5. By the time of the Second Global Exposition, make sure that the Constitution for the Federation of Earth is ratified by a sufficient number of countries to go into full force and effect-together with financial credits already advanced so as to demonstrate the opportunities and practicability of the New Global Finance and Accounting System.

6. IT IS WITHIN YOUR POWER

Acting together with other leaders of the Group of 77 (now 133) to do all that is briefly outlined above. You do not need to ask the permission of any present day Global power. Financial assistance from them is no longer needed.

By this letter and enclosures, we have outlined a positive course of action by which Earth can be made into a good home for everybody. But

the authors of this letter, and the NGO's represented, cannot issue the financial credits which are possible. It is necessary for you, together with other leaders of the Group of 77 to break away from dependence on present Global rulers, and replace the present Financial System of scarcity with the World Political and Financial Structure which we describe.

Action by you is now required. We can then mobilize the support of thousands of NGO's worldwide, and growing hundreds of millions of members as represented in the Global Ratification and Elections Network.

The choice is between Crumbs and Abundance. When shall we meet?
For adequate action for the happy survival of humanity on Earth.

The letter was sent under the signatures of Dr. Terence Amerasinghe, Co-President, and Philip Isely, then Secretary-General of W.C.P.A.

The letter went at a time when the prevailing market, the crash and the pressure exerted by peoples and student movements on national governments in developing countries was to move away from servility to the I.M.F. and World Bank and move towards the W.C.P.A.

alternative. Abundance not crumbs. In the few technologically and financially advanced countries led by the U.S.A. dwindling reserves are even sizably reducing the crumbs offered to developing countries. The I.M.F. and World Bank repeat demands to national governments in the developing world to "tighten their belts" by cutting social welfare programs.

These signs are reflected in the recent speeches of some of the leaders of the Group of 77. Calls are being made for "outright cancellation of unsustainable debts," for increased aid and for measures to ensure that the developing nations receive new technologies and "freer movement of workers." The World Bank stabilized poverty. Fidel Castro castigated the United States and charged that the 727 billion dollars from World Bank reserves are in the United States, leading to the paradox that the poor countries are offering cheap long term financing to the wealthiest and most powerful country in the world with the reserves.

All this high falutin' talk of Fidel Castro and others will lead to nothing unless the Group of 77 get down to practicalities. Dr. Glen T. Martin, Member of W.C.P.A.'s World Strategy Committee, pointed this out to leaders in the Cuban Government and Cuban NGO's in an

open letter in June 2001. He urged:
...Cuba to take the lead among the Governments in the Group of 77 to free the world from its present nightmare of poverty, misery, disease, exploitation and environmental destruction. Indeed Cuba has called for unity among the debtor nations of the World. Article 17 of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth specifies a minimum of 25 nations acting together to change the present World Order. No nation can do this alone. This can be done soon and needs to be done soon...A true revolutionary is not only a person in solidarity with all oppressed people everywhere. A true revolutionary is someone who thinks outside the ideological box imposed by the old oppressive order. At W.C.P.A.-GREN, we do not accept either the economic or political assumptions of the current world order of exploitation and dominance. We are thinking creatively for a truly revolutionary future for human kind.

Dr. Glen T. Martin deserves an extended notice in this history. He is Professor of Philosophy and Religious Studies at Radford University in southwest Virginia. He is President of International Philosophers for Peace, an international association which issues documents concerning peace related matters and actively campaigns for the elimination of

nuclear and other threats to global existence. The World Constitution and Parliament Association is indebted to him for bringing his wealth of learning in a voluntary capacity to further its aims and objectives. He takes an active part on W.C.P.A.'s Strategy Committee and is a delegate to the Provisional World Parliament. He has spared time to promote the activities of the Global Ratification and Elections Network and serves on its World Coordinating Council. He also actively participated in the Graduate School of World Problems and the Institute On World Problems.

The World Office of the World Constitution and Parliament Association and the Global Ratification and Elections Network, the nerve centre for all the activities described in this chapter during a period of forty-two years, was originally housed at 1480 Hoyt Street, Lakewood, Colorado, and later shifted to the more spacious building at 8800 West 14th Avenue in the same neighbourhood. Fully computerized with a well-ordered website and a competent staff, the headquarters was home to oppressed peoples and distraught national governments seeking humankind's release from poverty and want in a new age of Peace and Plenty.

The W.C.P.A. had planned to hold a

Ratification Convention and Five Provisional World Parliaments alongside five Global Expositions during a 5 year period. This was explained to the leaders of the Group of 77 in June 2001. The plan was designed to build the new global economy within the essential framework of a democratic world federation with a federal world government. The concept was explained further. World fairs to date have been held in the so-called "first world", in economically and technologically developed countries. The Global Expositions planned by the World Constitution and Parliament Association are to feature primarily the potential of developing countries where most of the people of the Earth live.

Simultaneously to feature the emergence of world federalism because it is clear that without world federation solutions to world problems cannot be realized. Exhibits will be called for from national governments and the private sector; N.G.O.'s; innovators with innovations; youth organizations. Exhibits to be featured on How Federal World Government will function: how each ministry of world government will help solve global problems: how the new global finance and credit system will work with the Earth Hour as common global currency.

At the time of this writing, the W.C.P.A. is

working on two venues -Libya and South Africa. [Editors' note: The ninth session of Provisional World Parliament was successfully convened in Libya, April 2006.] The Plan is being once again circulated to national governments, exhibitors in general and attendees. Acting together with leaders of the Group of 77, supported by the vast number of GREN organizations, W.C.P.A. is convinced that the New Global Finance System can replace the prevailing chaotic world order based on exploitation of the many to the advantage of the few.

Conscious that it should build leadership skills for the emerging Earth Federation, the first session of the Provisional World Parliament held in Brighton, U.K. had legislated for the establishment, of a Graduate School of World Problems and a World University System. At the fifth session of the Provisional World Parliament held in Malta in 2000, the importance of a crash programme designed to train cadres for the future world civil service and to develop the ministries of world government, was considered. Besides having a permanent world campus, the Graduate School was directed to hold a series of 4 to 6 week seminars on understanding global problems and administering world affairs towards their solution in Asia, Africa, the Near and Middle East and the Americas. A beginning

was made in Takoradi, Ghana (West Africa) and Chennai, Tamil Nadu (India).

A flourishing Campus is now in existence in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh (India). Eugenia Almand, JD, Executive Director of the Institute On World Problems, needs to be commended for her work in researching and expanding the scope of the Institute On World Problems (IOWP) and the Graduate School of World Problems (G.S.W.P.). Alongside this work, she produced a thesis on the same subject and won a Master's Degree from California State University, Northridge. Eugenia writes: "Graduates of the School of World Problems will be expected to have mastered the understanding and vision necessary to function in a truly integrated, federal democratic world order". This writer, who amongst his other work is President of the Institute on World Problems, has found it rewarding to work with Eugenia, Dr. Glen T. Martin, and others on the board.



Terence P. Amerasinghe