

ACROSS FRONTIERS



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copy
(partial)

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Bulletin of the World Constitution & Parliament Association and the Global Ratification and Elections Network

WORLD GOVERNMENT BY YEAR 2001

5th Session of Provisional World Parliament

Re-scheduled for the Year 2000

Conditions for Success Defined

During the first week of October, 1998, eight members of the World Coordinating Council of GREN, from 7 countries, met as an ad hoc Strategy Committee to make plans for the Parliament expected to convene in March, 1999, at Baghdad, Iraq. Several valuable decisions were made to accomplish the objectives, although time was short.

Then within a week, two key staff members at the World Office resigned. They did not want to work for a Parliament at Baghdad. Laura del Valle left precipitously. Pamela Nelson* is remaining until January 15 and will help train replacements — which is slow going. With only four months left to prepare for a successful Parliament, and with an enormous back log of work to do for which two additional well-qualified staff members are actually needed, the Secretary General concluded that a “strategic retreat” was required to reschedule the Parliament for the year 2000.

In a war, good generals sometimes maneuver strategic retreats rather than go into battle under losing conditions. We are in reality conducting a kind of revolutionary global war to get world government established. Well equipped opposition must be overcome. We want to win, and the opposition does have a major weak spot, which will be described further along. We must get better prepared, in order to win, including preparations to take advantage of the weak spot.

Meanwhile, conditions for planning an early Parliament in Iraq (in March 1999) have become difficult because of the determination of the present governments of U.S.A. and Britain, which have many thousands of nuclear weapons, to continue both trade and travel sanctions against Iraq, as well as

inspections, even though Iraq has no nuclear weapons. Tragically, the USA even repeats threats to bomb, despite expected civilian casualties in addition to the 1,500,000 already killed by sanctions and D.U. nuclear poisons. A major purpose appears to be destruction of the present government of Iraq, which does not recognize the right of USA (and U.K.) To rule the world.

Our strategic retreat, we may hope, will give time for the situation to ease, so that by the year 2000, air travel to Baghdad will be restored, and commercial trade again possible.

In addition, this can also give time to organize concurrently with the Parliament, a GLOBAL EXPOSITION AND FAIR, to promote many economic benefits for the beginning members of the World Federation. The proposal for such a Global Exposition to help launch World Government was, in fact, presented and approved at the October Strategy Meeting, although without time to reorganize for March, 1999. Now this plan becomes possible for the year 2000.

In brief, the plan is for each country joining the World Federation under the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, to have an exhibit area at the Global Exposition and Fair (GEF). Each country will exhibit its goods and services available for international trade, including goods produced by publicly operated industry as well as by private entrepreneurs. The cultural attributes of each country will also be featured, as well as the presentation by each country of its 5-Year Plan for development, in the context of a global 5-Year Plan under World Federation. Many developing and non-aligned countries may become actively interested to join the

(*Good News, 25 Nov.: Pam is re-joining our staff, and will divide time between the Parliament, the Phytoplankton Project and other essentials.)

World Federation and exhibit at the GEF, which will continue for several months. Also, prime prospects for joining World Federation may be other countries whose economies have been disrupted by stringent IMF rules to impose "free market" systems for profiteering, regardless of unemployment and declining human welfare.

This brings me to consideration of certain essential conditions for beginning World Government. Although long overdue and desperately needed since the end of World War II, proposals for World Government have been very tragically side-tracked by superpower competition and more recently by imposing worldwide economic procedures to enable the most greedy to make the most money. All nations seeking loans and investments for development are very hesitant to do anything which might offend the sources of loans and investments. No nation has been sufficiently inspired to join World Federation simply for the purposes of disarmament or environmental protection or human rights, especially if economic losses might come from offending the sources of loans and investments. Threats of economic penalties (including denial of loans, investments and foreign markets) are probably the greatest obstacle to ratification of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.

If the foregoing is true, then the pre-condition for getting national governments to join World Federation is an effective promise of immediate economic benefits, which must outweigh threats of economic penalties. The potential and promise for immediate economic benefits from World Federation may be made operative in two ways:

ONE: By the Global Exposition and Fair, organized concurrently with the 5th Session of the Provisional World Parliament, and to continue several months thereafter. By the GEF, all members of the beginning World Federation may promote their immediate trade opportunities and the potential for growth to serve the needs of all people in the less developed countries of the world.

TWO: By simultaneously introducing the new Global Finance and Credit System to serve all members of the beginning World Federation, as defined by World Legislative Act Number Eleven. By this new system designed to maximize human welfare rather than private profits, financial credits through the new Global Banking system can be extended for

all peaceful development purposes, **AT LEAST TEN TIMES GREATER THAN AVAILABLE FROM EXISTING FINANCIAL SOURCES**, including the IMF, foreign loans and investments, etc. The simple reason is that the new World Bank will extend financial credit on the basis of people available to work and potential productive capacity, rather than upon the basis of claimed past savings by profit seeking investors — whose savings will no longer be needed. Both public projects and private projects, organized to serve peaceful human needs, can be financed by the new system — free from the privatization and austerity rules imposed now, which have pauperized most of the world.

The opportune time for introducing both World Federation and the new global finance and credit system is just ahead. When national leaders think the only reliable source of finances is through the existing system, they are loath to examine or test the alternative we offer. But with the coming universal breakdown of the present system, which has only limited markets in which to make profits, national leaders may become eager to join in developing unlimited opportunities under the new Global Finance & Credit System. We must be ready with all practical details when the present global economy collapses — quite soon. This is the coming "weak spot".

In the next several issues of Across Frontiers, all aspects of introducing the new Global Finance and Credit System under World Federation, and all details for the Global Exposition and Fair, which I have mentioned herein, will be more completely elaborated.

Meanwhile, in early December, Reinhart Ruge and Philip Isely are going to a seminar in Cancun, Mexico, to learn how to start a World Bank, which will have the capability of issuing credit cards and other financial credits.

Philip Isely 17 November 98

AND THEN THERE IS THE Y2K PROBLEM FOR ENTERING YEAR 2000: How does World Parliament and World Government relate to this? For example, embedded computer chips not programmed for change of century could cause malfunctioning in some or thousands of nuclear bomb installations on all sides aimed at "enemy" targets, and could cause malfunctioning in hundreds of nuclear power plants worldwide. Why have many top government and corporate officials responsible for Y2K corrections suddenly resigned in 1998? Read the article on "The Year 2000 Problem," Earth Island Journal, Fall, 1998. comes with \$25 membership in Earth Island Institute. Internet: www.earthisland.org

Note: The following resolution was sent in September, 1998, to the Ambassadors of all member nations of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. Replies have been received from the Holy See (reprinted in Across Frontiers), which has always been opposed to the sanctions against Iraq, and the U.S.A. to justify continued sanctions. Other GREN organizations have been requested to send the same or similar resolutions. Page 3

END THE ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, EMBARGOS AND BLOCKADES AGAINST IRAQ AND AGAINST CUBA!

Whereas, since 1991 more than 18 million people living in Iraq have suffered very painfully from economic sanctions, embargos and blockade. Their only crime is to live in a country whose government was opposed by certain major powers;

Whereas, since 1991 more than 1,500,000 people living in Iraq have reportedly died because of the economic sanctions and blockade, most of whom were children and women and the less strong. They died mainly because of lack of clean water, medical supplies, functioning hospitals, nourishing foods and other deteriorations in living conditions resulting from inability to carry on normal trade and to repair the civilian infrastructures which were destroyed or severely damaged during the preceding "Gulf" war;

Whereas, since 1962 more than 11 million people living in Cuba have suffered unreasonable hardships from economic sanctions, embargos and blockade. Their only crime was to live in a country whose government was opposed by certain major powers;

Whereas, since 1962 the people of Cuba have struggled to maintain good living conditions despite the sanctions and blockades, but particularly since 1990 their living conditions have deteriorated because of inability to carry on normal and peaceful trade;

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the economic sanctions, embargos and blockades against both Iraq and Cuba be lifted immediately, on humanitarian grounds, so that the people of Iraq and the people of Cuba may enjoy their rightful opportunities to improve their health and living conditions in all peaceful respects, and to enjoy the opportunities and benefits from free trade and all other rights assured to everybody living on Earth by the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights and Articles XII and XIII of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.

In lifting the economic blockades and sanctions and restoring free trade, we do not mean to include commerce or trade in armaments, war, munitions, military supplies and equipment, or technology designed to be used for military or war purposes, since we believe it is important and necessary to extend a universal ban for all countries on all such trade, commerce and industry.


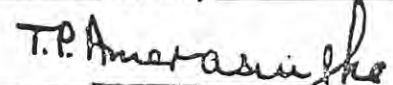
To expedite the lifting of the economic sanctions, embargos and blockades against Iraq and against Cuba, with the exception noted of trade in military and war items, we demand immediate action by the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, and a reversal of positions by any nations currently hindering the end of these inhuman sanctions and blockades which so severely hurt innocent women, children, men and families like ourselves.

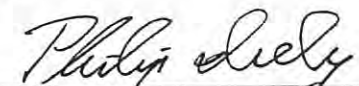
At the same time, we also insist on the necessity to make rapid progress toward the establishment of democratic and non-military federal world government under the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, whereby all of the many critical, urgent and inter-related problems of living together on Earth may be peacefully solved for the equitable and maximum benefit of all people living on Earth.

Adopted by World Constitution and Parliament Association Date 25 August, 1998

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Signed by  
Ing. Reinhart Ruge, Co-President Dr. Terence P. Amerasinghe, Co-President


Philip Isely, Secretary General



PERMANENT OBSERVER MISSION
OF THE HOLY SEE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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No. 17399/98

21 September, 1998

Dear Mr. Ruge and Mr. Isely:

I am writing in response to your letter of 11 September in which you urged this Mission to work for an end to the economic sanctions against Iraq.

The fact of the matter is, that the Holy See has always opposed the use of indiscriminate coercive economic measures against a nation — especially when they affect the most vulnerable members of its people.

His Holiness Pope John Paul II has spoken out, innumerable times, against sanctions including those imposed on Cuba, Libya, Iran, Iraq and Yugoslavia.

In particular, during his Christmas Message to the World in 1995, he asked, “Will the people of Iraq finally be able to return to a normal existence after the long years of embargo?” In his Angelus Message on 16 November 1997, the Holy Father prayed for the people in the Gulf Region, especially the children and the sick.

Most recently, during his pastoral visit to Cuba, the Holy Father spoke, in general terms, of the pain of economic sanctions. In his message to the young people of Cuba on 23 January 1998, the Holy Father stated that the effects of economic embargoes “are always deplorable because they hurt the most needy”.

And in his farewell address to the people of Cuba on 25 January, His Holiness spoke of the pursuit of goodness. He noted that one of the causes of the pain and economic suffering that the people experience were, “oppressive economic measures unjust and ethically unacceptable imposed from outside the country”.

In 1995, His Eminence Archilles Silvestrini, the Prefect of the Congregation for Eastern Rite Churches, addressed a meeting of Church services

THE HOLY SEE REPLIES ON ENDING SANCTIONS

organizations. In his message, he told his listeners that the Church paid special attention to “those who still suffer the consequences of the war in Iraq, especially children, the elderly and the sick, who need medicines that are unfortunately not always available.”

During the discussion of the issues surrounding ‘Food and Sustainable Development’, in the United Nations’ Third Committee, I reminded delegations of the position of the Holy See, regarding economic sanctions.

Later, in the discussion of the Report of the Secretary General on Economic Measures as a Means of Political and Economic Coercion Against Developing Countries, presented by Ms. Michiko Yamashita, the Director of the Microeconomic and Social Analysis Division of the United Nations Commission on Trade and Development, the position of the Holy See was presented as a guide for the future.

The Holy See stated that although there are legitimate reasons that the international community may resort to sanctions, those sanctions may not be a means of warfare or punishment of a people; they should be a temporary means of exerting pressure on governments whose choices threaten international peace, they must be proportionate to the goals they hope to achieve and sanctions must always be accompanied by a dialogue between the parties involved.

The report noted that Pope John Paul II has said that, “the embargo, clearly defined by law is an instrument that needs to be used with great discernment and it must be subjected to strict legal and ethical criteria”.

The Report stated that the Holy See hoped,

“that the Security Council would be better informed about the negative effects, on a humanitarian level, deriving from the application of sanctions imposed on a State in strict application of the Charter of the United Nations”.

Finally, regarding the teaching of the Holy See, the Report states that “the legitimate decision by the international community never dispenses with the due attention that must be paid to the concrete fate of the civilian population”.

In February, a Delegation from the Holy See participated in a meeting of the Executive Board of UNICEF. As part of that meeting, an informal dialogue took place between Delegations and UNICEF’s Representative for the Middle East. During that meeting the tragic statistics regarding malnutrition and infant mortality in Iraq were discussed. These were numbers with which the Delegation from the Holy See were already, painfully aware.

His Holiness Pope John Paul II met with Mr. Tarak Aziz, the Vice Prime-Minister of Iraq on 19 May 1998. The situations in the Middle East, particularly the “negative consequences” of the embargo against Iraq were discussed during that meeting.

And on 12 June, as he departed from an International Christian Conference which was held in Baghdad, Cardinal Etchegaray stated, “The embargo, by its perverse and uncontrollable effects, is destroying the soul of the Iraqi people, who desperately see its cultural and moral patrimony decaying and its social tissue breaking down.”

The debate currently taking place in the Security Council seems to present a very narrow view and since the Holy See is not a member of that Council, its voice is not heard as loudly as some.

Please allow me to assure you that the voice of the Holy See, the teaching of the Church, is being echoed in the halls of the UN.

Thank you for your letter. I trust that I can count on your prayers for the success of the work of this Mission in bringing the teaching of Christ and His Church into the United Nations.

Sincerely yours,

+ *Renato R. Martino*

Archbishop Renato R. Martino
Permanent Observer of the Holy See
to the United Nations

ROAMING ORGANIZER APPOINTED FOR WCPA/GREN

Mr. N. Bossoondyal of Mauritius, for the past several years a Vice President of the Non-Aligned Students and Youth Organization (NASYO) and head of Human Rights and Foreign Affairs for NASYO, was in October appointed to serve as a Roaming Organizer for the World Constitution and Parliament Association and the Global Ratification and Elections Network. His priority area includes countries of Eastern Africa, South Eastern Asia and Middle East.

As representative of NASYO, Mr. Bossoondyal was responsible for transmitting the original invitation for holding the 5th Session of the Provisional World Parliament in Baghdad, where NASYO is headquartered. NASYO has branches in about 80 countries.

Mr. Bossoondyal, who is married and has two children attending university in Baghdad, has been active in student, youth and progressive movements for nearly 30 years. His home is #12 Bourbon St., P.O. Box 401, Port Louis, Mauritius. Fax +230-240-9964 and Fax +230-241-2222.

On October 24, Mr. Bossoondyal wrote: “Today the Mauritius Chapter of WCPA/GREN was launched at Port Louis by a decision of a special general meeting of NGOs, convened by the African League of Human and People’s Rights. The WCPA/GREN Mauritian Chapter is composed of 13 NGOs, and having in its rank former Minister, ex-MP, and ex-Ambassador, as well as Trade Unionist, Youth/Student leaders, Social Workers, Political figures and others. Mr. S. Owarish is Coordinator.

“As from 27th October, I shall have meetings on Parliament 5th Session with former Head of State, Leader of opposition party, Speaker of the Parliament and other heads of political parties.” Mr. Bossoondyal then plans travel to other countries.



Prof. Philip Isely

Mr. N. Bossoondyal