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Participating Organizations
in More than 114 Countries,
including:

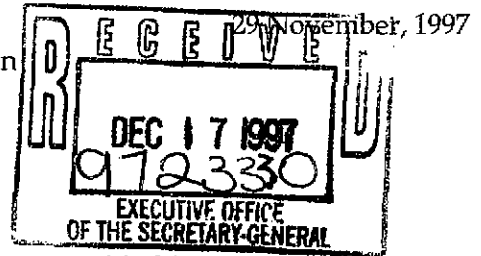
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| Albania | Korea (S.) |
| Angola | Kosova (Serbia) |
| Argentina | Kyrgyzstan |
| Australia | Liberia |
| Austria | Lithuania |
| Bangladesh | Macedonia |
| Belarus | Madagascar |
| Belgium | Malaysia |
| Benin | Maldives |
| Bolivia | Mali |
| Brazil | Mauritania |
| Bulgaria | Mauritius |
| Burkina Faso | Mexico |
| Burundi | Morocco |
| Cameroon | Mozambique |
| Canada | Nepal |
| Cape Verde | Netherlands |
| Central African Republic | New Zealand |
| Chad | Nicaragua |
| Chile | Niger |
| China | Nigeria |
| Colombia | Pakistan |
| Comoros | Palestine |
| Congo Republic | Panama |
| Congo (former Zaire) | Papua New Guinea |
| Costa Rica | Peru |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Philippines |
| Croatia | Poland |
| Cyprus | Romania |
| Denmark | Russia |
| Dominican Republic | Rwanda |
| Ecuador | Sao Tome & Principe |
| Egypt | Senegal |
| El Salvador | Sierra Leone |
| England | Slovakia |
| Estonia | Slovenia |
| Ethiopia | South Africa |
| Finland | Spain |
| France | Sri Lanka |
| Georgia | St. Vincent & The Grenadines |
| Germany | Sudan |
| Ghana | Switzerland |
| Greece | Tanzania |
| Guatemala | The Gambia |
| Guinea | Togo |
| Haiti | Tunisia |
| Hungary | Turkey |
| India | Uganda |
| Indonesia | Ukraine |
| Iran | Uruguay |
| Iraq | U.S.A. |
| Ireland | Uzbekistan |
| Israel | Venezuela |
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| Japan | Zambia |
| Jordan | Zimbabwe |
| Kenya | |

Global Ratification and Elections Network

Cooperating with the World Constitution and Parliament Association for the ratification and implementation of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth

1480 Hoyt St., Suite 31 / Lakewood, CO 80215, U.S.A.
Phone (303) 233-3548 / Fax (303) 237-7685 or 526-7933 / email: wcpagren@aol.com
http://www.cruzio.com/~tim/wcpa/index.html

Mr. Kofi ANNAN
Secretary General, United Nations Organization
New York, NY 10017



Dear Mr. Kofi ANNAN,

It may seem like misfortune for the United States to withhold payment of its dues. But it is possible to turn this misfortune into golden opportunity, by the following Way Out:

1. Ask the General Assembly to declare independence from the Security Council and the International Monetary Fund, on grounds of over-arching emergency for humanity.
2. In place of the U.N. Charter, adopt the Constitution for the Federation of Earth for the establishment and functioning of a true Federal World Government to serve the needs of the people of Earth. Every country could be asked to vote on ratification of a Bill of Particulars.

WORLD CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT ASSOCIATION
1480 HOYT STREET, SUITE 31
LAKEWOOD, COLORADO 80215-4755 U.S.A.
"TO RESCUE EARTH AND IT'S INHABITANTS"

SECURITY & SAFETY SPECIAL SERVICES

DEC 2 1997

INSPECTED

TO
Mr. Kofi ANNAN
Secretary General
United Nations Organization
New York, NY 10017

Global finance and
ber eleven, which you
New World." By this
jects and endeavors
herever people are
to maintain the
Act number one.
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enclosed from Who's Who in the World.

FOR ADEQUATE ACTION IN TIME FOR THE HAPPY SURVIVAL OF HUMANITY ON EARTH!

Henry Philip Isely
(Prof.) Henry Philip Isely
Secretary General

Do we need
a reply?
NO.

"Let Us Raise A Standard To Which The Wise And The Hono

Others being added
Secretary: Philip Isely
Global Coordinating Council of 100
members in process of formation
World Coordinating Council
members are listed on the other
side of this letter.

via GMS *Priority Mail* *Misc Orgs "G"* *GMS* *(w/ letters)*



**Participating Organizations
in More than 114 Countries,
including:**

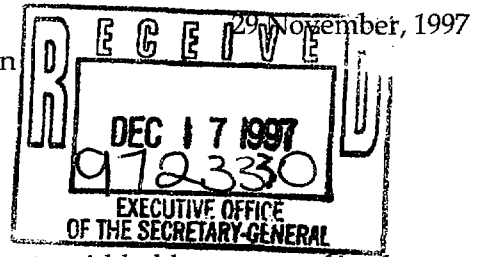
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| Benin | Maldives |
| Bolivia | Mali |
| Brazil | Mauritania |
| Bulgaria | Mauritius |
| Burkina Faso | Mexico |
| Burundi | Morocco |
| Cameroon | Mozambique |
| Canada | Nepal |
| Cape Verde | Netherlands |
| Central African Republic | New Zealand |
| Chad | Nicaragua |
| Chile | Niger |
| China | Nigeria |
| Colombia | Pakistan |
| Comoros | Palestine |
| Congo Republic | Panama |
| Congo (former Zaire) | Papua New Guinea |
| Costa Rica | Peru |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Philippines |
| Croatia | Poland |
| Cyprus | Romania |
| Denmark | Russia |
| Dominican Republic | Rwanda |
| Ecuador | Sao Tome & Principe |
| Egypt | Senegal |
| El Salvador | Sierra Leone |
| England | Slovakia |
| Estonia | Slovenia |
| Ethiopia | South Africa |
| Finland | Spain |
| France | Sri Lanka |
| Georgia | St. Vincent & The Grenadines |
| Germany | Sudan |
| Ghana | Switzerland |
| Greece | Tanzania |
| Guatemala | The Gambia |
| Guinea | Togo |
| Haiti | Tunisia |
| Hungary | Turkey |
| India | Uganda |
| Indonesia | Ukraine |
| Iran | Uruguay |
| Iraq | U.S.A. |
| Ireland | Uzbekistan |
| Israel | Venezuela |
| Italy | Vietnam |
| Jamaica | Yugoslavia |
| Japan | Zambia |
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| Kenya | |

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Mr. Kofi ANNAN
Secretary General, United Nations Organization
New York, NY 10017



Dear Mr. Kofi ANNAN,

It may seem like misfortune for the United States to withhold payment of its dues. But it is possible to turn this misfortune into golden opportunity, by the following Way Out:

1. Ask the General Assembly to declare independence from the Security Council and the International Monetary Fund, on grounds of over-arching emergency for humanity.
2. In place of the U.N. Charter, adopt the **Constitution for the Federation of Earth** for the establishment and functioning of a true Federal World Government to serve the needs of the people of Earth. The people in each country could be asked to vote on ratification. Please refer to the enclosed Bill of Particulars.
3. In place of the I.M.F. and World Bank, inaugurate a new global finance and credit system as defined under World Legislative Act number eleven, which you will find in the enclosed booklet "Design and Action For A New World." By this new system, unlimited funding is possible for all useful projects and endeavors worldwide, simply on the basis of financial credit created wherever people are ready to do useful work to serve peaceful human needs, and to maintain the *global commons*.
4. Proceed with universal disarmament under World Legislative Act number one.
5. Solve the climate crisis and increasing threats to health by putting into effect the plan of action defined in DOUBLE JEOPARDY And The Phytoplankton Project, enclosed, and further defined in World Legislative Act number six for an Emergency Earth Rescue Administration.

I am at your service to assist in any way with further discussion and with implementation of this course of action. My biodata is enclosed from Who's Who in the World.

FOR ADEQUATE ACTION IN TIME FOR THE HAPPY SURVIVAL OF HUMANITY ON EARTH!

Henry Philip Isely
(Prof.) Henry Philip Isely
Secretary General

973042

"Let Us Raise A Standard To Which The Wise And The Honest Can Repair!"

Others being added
Secretary: Philip Isely
Global Coordinating Council of 100 members in process of formation
World Coordinating Council members are listed on the other side of this letter.

WORLD COORDINATING COUNCIL of the GLOBAL RATIFICATION AND ELECTIONS NETWORK

(Others are being added)

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* National Councils for GREN have been started
in the countries marked with an asterisk

at. Ozone Commn., 1980-92; mem. and tech. adv. panel Global Environ. and Climate Com., 1980-93, Commn. Pollution, 1985—, COSPAR, 1991—, Norwegian IGBP com. 1989—; vice coordinating com. European Strat. sci. steering group Stratospheric 992—, microwave limb sounding sci. 993—; participant numerous studies. mt sci. prize NOAA, 1975, award for gian Ministry of Environments, 1990. o Norway Office: U Oslo, Inst Ge-

ist; b. Stockholm, Sept. 3, 1920; s. (Lundquist) I.; m. Ingrid Elisabeth Ann-Charlotte Elisabeth, Marianne Ja. 1951; PhD, Gothenburg U., 1954; dland, 1984; D of Agr. (hon.), Royal of Medicine (hon.), U. Oslo, 1991. U., 1951-54; resident clin. chemistry assoc. prof. clin. chemistry, head rition, head dept., 1970-86; founder, Vet. and Agr. U., Copenhagen, 1987- Swedish Coun. on Tech. Assessment ofl. journs. chmn. med. expert group d Welfare, 1970-79. Mem. Swedish (76-78), Swedish Food Adminstr. liets 1979-86), Internat. Union Nutri- European Acad. Nutritional Scis., ms Nation Uppsala (hon.), Bulgarian c. (corr.), Deutsche Gesellschaft Für etics (hon.) SHT, Juvenal Orden. 1132 Goteborg Sweden

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r; b. Cin., Aug. 24, 1939; d. Abraham au; children: David Avram, Joshua 1961. First reader Harcourt, Brace r Yale U. Press, 1964-66, editor, then Basic Books Inc., N.Y.C., 1979, cotronic and tech. pub. Harper & Row, Simon & Schuster, N.Y.C., 1985-87; ley Pub. Co., 1987-91, v.p., 1990-91; N.Y.C., 1991—; bd. advisers pub. in U. Press; bd. dirs. The New Press, Haven, 1964-79, Yale U. Friends of s; mem. vis. com. Harvard Grad. Sch. Yale U., 1969—. Mem. Assn. Am. 990-94), Jewish Publ. Soc. (bd. dirs. Madison Ave New York NY 10016-

vestor; b. Maquoketa, Iowa, Sept. 20, BA cum laude (scholar), Loras Coll., 962; grad. U. Mich. Grad. Sch. Bank griff, June 15, 1963; children: Walter ld, Alice Kathleen. Instr., U. Notre soc. prof. St. Mary's Coll., 1969-72; men, 1964-69; with Continental Bank v.p., 1977-83, comml. credit officer, l. Cath. High Sch., Salt Lake City, apped and Developmentally Disabled st. 1983-90, emeritus, 1990—, Story an Francisco, 1994—; founder Cath. 984-89. Mem. MLA, Mediaeval Acad. of Sci. Democrat. Roman Catholic. : Last Poets of Imperial Rome, 1971, ls. in field of classical Latin lit. and

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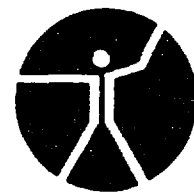
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A Constitution for the Federation of Earth

*As Amended At The World Constituent Assembly
In Troia, Portugal 1991*



NOW BEING CIRCULATED WORLDWIDE
FOR RATIFICATION
BY THE NATIONS AND PEOPLE OF EARTH

A CONSTITUTION FOR THE
FEDERATION OF EARTH



**Quote from Benjamin Franklin
at the close of the U.S. Constitutional Convention in 1787**

"I doubt, too, whether any other Convention we can obtain may be able to make a better constitution. For when you assemble a number of men to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests and their selfish views. From such an assembly can a perfect production be expected? It therefore astonishes me to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does; and I think it will astonish our enemies, who are waiting with confidence to hear that our councils are confounded, like those of the builders of Babel. . . Thus I consent to this constitution, because I expect no better, and because I am not sure that it is not the best. The opinions I have had of its errors I sacrifice to the public good. . . I hope therefore, that for our own sakes, as a part of the people, and for the sake of posterity, we shall act heartily and unanimously in recommending this Constitution wherever our influence may extend, and turn our future thoughts and endeavors to the means of having it well administered."

Distribution for ratification under the direction of the
World Constitution and Parliament Association
and the Global Ratification and Elections Network

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Lakewood, Colorado 80215, U S A

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Copies of this draft may be purchased for \$7.00 plus postage

CALL to the GLOBAL RATIFICATION and ELECTIONS CAMPAIGN

In the course of history, particularly during the past several hundred years, the technique of a Constituent Assembly has been developed and used under various circumstances as a means to devise the constitutions 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 such assemblies have been appointed by existing governments. At other times, under the most favorable circumstances, such assemblies have been elected by vote of established electorates. But at other times such assemblies have been composed and convened under circumstances where only a limited number of people of the country or areas involved actually took part in the selection of delegates. Only a small minority of any electorate might actually participate during the time when a new democratic government is emerging under conditions of revolution from tyranny or of political turmoil or urgent crises; 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 later 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 devise the constitution for a democratic form of federal world government. No previous world government or competent world authority has existed to organize or supervise elections to such a World Constituent Assembly. No universally approved electoral lists exist for the conduct of such elections. Existing national governments heretofore have proved unwilling or uninterested or hostile or otherwise unable to assist in either the appointment or election of working delegates to such a World Constituent Assembly, despite numerous appeals -- although these appeals are continuing.

Under the existing circumstances of global anarchy, of political turmoil in many parts of the world, of the suppression or non-functioning of democratic electoral procedures 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 purposes of preparing a constitution for democratic federal world government, and of securing the acceptance and ratification of such a world constitution.

Under these circumstances, the World Constitution and Parliament Association does not claim to have organized a World Constituent Assembly composed of delegates fully representative of and elected by the full potential electorate for such an assembly or for the subsequent world parliament which may emerge. The only claim made is that the delegates and volunteer participants in the four sessions of the World Constituent Assembly are composed of and are representative of those people and elements of society scattered around the globe who are ready, willing and able to move constructively under crises circumstances to devise a Constitution for Democratic Federal World Government, and to launch the first efforts to obtain widespread consideration and ratification and the beginnings of implementation of such a World Constitution.

Under these circumstances, we believe there have been convened four sessions of a World constituent Assembly -- the first in August-September, 1968, at Interlaken, Switzerland, and Wolfach, Germany; the second in June, 1977, at Innsbruck, Austria; the third in 1978-79 at Colombo, Sri Lanka; and the fourth Assembly in Troia, Portugal, in May 1991.

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

Therefore, let us go forward with a GLOBAL RATIFICATION and ELECTIONS CAMPAIGN, appealing to people and governments to ratify the Constitution for the Federation of Earth which has been produced by these four sessions of the World Constituent Assembly.

We call upon the people of Earth to ratify the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, by direct Referendum and by Initiative Petition followed by election of delegates to the House of Peoples.

We call upon the national governments and legislatures of the world to ratify the Constitution for the Federation of Earth and elect delegates to the House of Peoples.

We call upon the Universities, Colleges and Churches, Scientific Academies and Institutes to ratify the Constitution for the Federation of Earth and nominate delegates with a world view as candidates for election to the House of Counselors.

Let us move forward with courage and humility in the spirit in which these sessions of the World Constituent Assembly have been conceived, knowing that we are fully justified by the circumstances of world crises, the conditions of world-wide political turmoil and de facto global anarchy, and the recognized right and authority of people to act in the creation of democratic forms of government to serve their safety and welfare, as provided by the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. Although time may reveal the need for some amendments to this Constitution, it has been prepared by a broad global representation of qualified people and it is ready for ratification and implementation now. 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.*

* (A major portion of this statement, under title of RATIONALE FOR WORLD CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, was adopted at the Third session of the World Constituent Assembly meeting at Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 29 December 1978, to 6 January, 1979.)

**MODEL FORM FOR RATIFICATION OF THE
CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION OF EARTH**

Aware of the many extreme world problems and crises situations which threaten the People of Earth with disasters and destruction from many sources, among the foremost being the spread of nuclear and hi-tech weapons, multiple environmental degradations, climate changes, the spread of exaggerated local conflicts, and the lack of a viable life-serving global economy;

Convinced of the necessity for a Democratic Federal World Government to achieve disarmament and to solve peacefully for the benefit of everybody the many problems which transcend national boundaries;

Recognizing that a World Constitution is required for the functioning of a democratic World Government, with sufficient authority given to an equitably representative World Parliament, a World Executive and Administration responsible to the Parliament, and mandatory World Courts which can protect human rights, while assuring the proper jurisdiction of National Governments over their internal affairs;

Having examined the **CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION OF EARTH**, or a fair summary thereof, which has already achieved widespread recognition and support, and believing that this Earth Constitution provides a rational and adequate basis for a democratic federal World Government, having the competence to solve supra-national problems both now and in the future;

Realizing that definite action for World Government under a World Constitution needs to be taken without delay, as a first priority for survival and progress on Earth;

THEREFORE --

We (I, This Parliament, or other entity) do hereby ratify the **CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION OF EARTH**, and recognize it as the highest Law of Earth, to serve the peaceful needs of humanity everywhere;

Understand that this Earth Constitution shall go into effect for the First Operative Stage of World Government as soon as ratification is accomplished in 25 countries, with the ratification campaign to continue until the full stage of World Government is reached;

Urge that the national governments, as well as the people of each country, shall quickly ratify and agree to abide by the provisions of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, so that pressing global problems can be solved expeditiously and life on Earth may continue and be enjoyable for all.

1. Signed by _____ Printed name _____ Date _____
Address _____
2. Signed by _____ Printed name _____ Date _____
Address _____
3. Signed by _____ Printed name _____ Date _____
Address _____

Please return to the specified headquarters of the GREN ratification campaign in each country, or to the Global GREN headquarters, presently 1480 Hoyt St., Suite 31, Lakewood, Colorado 80215, U.S.A.

THIS FORM IS DESIGNED TO BE APPROPRIATELY ADAPTED FOR USE IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS:

1. For ratification by National Parliaments;
2. For ratification by Heads of Governments;
3. To be adapted as may be necessary for use in official ballots for voters to ratify;
4. To conduct a direct popular referendum or plebiscite by canvassing in voting districts door-to-door, or by asking citizens to come to specified voting places;
5. For non-governmental organizations to ratify, for supportive purposes;
6. For cities and other political districts to ratify;
7. For individuals (V.I.P.s) to ratify, to give prestige to the ratification campaign.

RESPONSIBLE WORLD GOVERNMENT IS AT LEAST 47 YEARS OVERDUE

WHY OVERDUE?

- Lacking World Government, nations have squandered many trillions of dollars in a nuclear arms race, deploying 50,000 bombs when exploding even 100 can wipe out civilization, while nuclear wastes pose lethal hazards for 1000's of years.
- The arms race continues to rob the people of all nations, while dozens of hot wars ensue.
- A climate crisis has grown insiduously, to where it is now almost out of control. To reverse climate change, an emergency global campaign of \$500 billion per year should have been started long ago.
- Dozens of environmental problems transcending national boundaries have proliferated without solutions.
- Generations of billions of people suffer needless extreme poverty (especially in "3rd World") from lack of a global finance system designed to serve human welfare.
- Scores of other supra-national problems accumulate without solutions, and become more complex.

RESPONSIBLE WORLD GOVERNMENT MEANS –

- A Legislative Parliament to which the Citizens of Earth elect delegates;
- A World Executive and Administration responsible to the Parliament;
- Mandatory World Courts with jurisdiction over all supra-national issues;
- A World Constitution which defines the structure and functions of the World Government, together with all departments and agencies, designed for maximum human welfare;
- Universal disarmament; non-military procedures for global administration and enforcement.

A CONSTITUTION for the FEDERATION OF EARTH is ready now for immediate ratification and implementation

After four sessions of a World Constituent Assembly (1968, 77, 80, 91) with delegates from all continents, the Constitution for the Federation of Earth is offered for ratification by all Nations and People of Earth. When ratified by 25 countries, elections will be held to compose a World Parliament to begin the

"First Operating Stage" of World Government, while the ratification campaign continues. This is the only comprehensive World Constitution ready to serve the needs of humanity today and for coming centuries, with mandatory review every 20 years to keep up-to-date.

JOIN THE GLOBAL RATIFICATION & ELECTIONS CAMPAIGN

and go the most direct route to Democratic Federal World Government! Increasing world problems demand that no more time be lost. Already during the past year more than 300 non-governmental organizations in 75 coun-

tries, inclusive of more than 15 million individual members, have joined the Global Ratification and Elections Network. Help speed this campaign to success, before universal tragedies overwhelm all.

WORLD GOVERNMENT: FIRST PRIORITY FOR HAVING A FUTURE

Clip & send to World Constitution & Parliament Assn., 1480 Hoyt St., #31, Lakewood, CO 80215

- ___ Send me a copy of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. \$10, including postage.
- ___ Send full information about the Global Ratification & Elections Network & Campaign.
- ___ I want to assist as an individual member of World Constitution & Parliament Assn. Dues \$25.

Name _____
Address _____

Enclosed is a total of \$ _____

- ___ Send list of 200 Honorary Sponsors: Nobel Laureates, World Court Judges, UN Ambassadors, Noted Professors and Scientists, etc.

A CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION OF EARTH

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P R E A M B L E

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION OF EARTH

ARTICLE I Broad Functions of the Federation of Earth

The board functions of the Federation of Earth shall be:

1. To prevent war, secure disarmament, and resolve territorial and other disputes which endanger peace and human rights.
2. To protect universal human rights, including life, liberty, security, democracy, and equal opportunities in life.
3. To obtain for all people on earth the conditions required for equitable economic and social development and for diminishing social differences.
4. To regulate world trade, communications, transportation, currency, standards, use of world resources, and other global and international processes.
5. To protect the environment and the ecological fabric of life from all sources of damage, and to control technological innovations whose effects transcend national boundaries, for the purpose of keeping Earth a safe, healthy and happy home for humanity.
6. To devise and implement solutions to all problems which are beyond the capacity of national governments, or which are now or may become of global or international concern or consequence.

ARTICLE II Basic Structure of the World Federation and World Government

1. The Federation of Earth shall be organized as a universal federation, to include all nations and all people, and to encompass all oceans, seas and lands of Earth, inclusive of non-self governing territories, together with the surrounding atmosphere.
2. The World Government for the Federation of Earth shall be non-military and shall be democratic in its own structure, with ultimate sovereignty residing in all the people who live on Earth.
3. The authority and powers granted to the World Government shall be limited to those defined in this Constitution for the Federation of Earth, applicable to problems and affairs which transcend national boundaries, leaving to national governments jurisdiction over the internal affairs of the respective nations but consistent with the authority of the World Government to protect universal human rights as defined in this World Constitution.
4. The basic direct electoral and administrative units of the World Government shall be World Electoral and Administrative Districts. A total of not more than 1000 World Electoral and Administrative Districts shall be defined, and shall be nearly equal in population, within the limits of plus or minus ten percent.
5. Contiguous World Electoral and Administrative Districts shall be combined as may be appropriate to compose a total of twenty World Electoral and Administrative Regions for the following purposes, but not limited thereto: for the election or appointment of certain world government officials; for administrative purposes; for composing various organs of the world government as enumerated in Article IV; for the functioning of the Judiciary, the Enforcement System, and the Ombudsmus, as well as for the functioning of any other organ or agency of the World Government.
6. The World Electoral and Administrative Regions may be composed of a variable number of World Electoral and Administrative Districts, taking into consideration geographic, cultural, ecological and other factors as well as population.
7. Contiguous World Electoral and Administrative Regions shall be grouped together in pairs to compose Magna-Regions.

8. The boundaries for World Electoral and Administrative Regions shall not cross the boundaries of the World Electoral and Administrative Districts, and shall be common insofar as feasible for the various administrative departments and for the several organs and agencies of the World Government. Boundaries for the World Electoral and Administrative Districts as well as for the Regions need not conform to existing national boundaries, but shall conform as far as practicable.
9. The World Electoral and Administrative Regions shall be grouped to compose at least five Continental Divisions of the Earth, for the election or appointment of certain world government officials, and for certain aspects of the composition and functioning of the several organs and agencies of the World Government as specified hereinafter. The boundaries of Continental Divisions shall not cross existing national boundaries as far as practicable. Continental Divisions may be composed of a variable number of World Electoral and Administrative Regions.

ARTICLE III Organs of the World Government

The organs of the World Government shall be:

1. The World Parliament.
2. The World Executive.
3. The World Administration.
4. The Integrative Complex.
5. The World Judiciary.
6. The Enforcement System.
7. The World Ombudsmus.

ARTICLE IV Grant of Specific Powers to the World Government

The powers of the World government to be exercised through its several organs and agencies shall comprise the following:

1. Prevent wars and armed conflicts among the nations, regions, districts, parts and peoples of the Earth.
2. Supervise disarmament and prevent re-armament; prohibit and eliminate the design, testing, manufacture, sale, purchase, use and possession of weapons of mass destruction, and prohibit or regulate all lethal weapons which the World Parliament may decide.
3. Prohibit incitement to war, and discrimination against or defamation of conscientious objectors.
4. Provide the means for peaceful and just resolution of disputes and conflicts among or between nations, peoples, and/or other components within the Federation of Earth.
5. Supervise boundary settlements and conduct plebiscites as needed.
6. Define the boundaries for the districts, regions and divisions which are established for electoral, administrative, judicial and other purposes of the World Government.
7. Define and regulate procedures for the nomination and election of the members of each House of the World Parliament, and for the nomination, election, appointment and employment of all World Government officials and personnel.
8. Codify world laws, including the body of international law developed prior to adoption of the world constitution, but not inconsistent therewith, and which is approved by the World Parliament.
9. Establish universal standards for weights, measurements, accounting and records.
10. Provide assistance in the event of large scale calamities, including drouth, famine, pestilence, flood, earthquake, hurricane, ecological disruptions and other disasters.

11. Guarantee and enforce the civil liberties and the basic human rights which are defined in the Bill of Rights for the Citizens of Earth which is made a part of this World Constitution under Article XII.
12. Define standards and promote the worldwide improvement in working conditions, nutrition, health, housing, human settlements, environmental conditions, education, economic security, and other conditions defined under Article XIII of this World Constitution.
13. Regulate and supervise international transportation, communications, postal services, and migrations of people.
14. Regulate and supervise supra-national trade, industry, corporations, businesses, cartels, professional services, labor supply, finances, investments and insurance.
15. Secure and supervise the elimination of tariffs and other trade barriers among nations, but with provisions to prevent or minimize hardship for those previously protected by tariffs.
16. Raise the revenues and funds, by direct and/or indirect means, which are necessary for the purposes and activities of the World Government.
17. Establish and operate world financial, banking, credit and insurance institutions designed to serve human needs; establish, issue and regulate world currency, credit and exchange.
18. Plan for and regulate the development, use, conservation and re-cycling of the natural resources of Earth as the common heritage of Humanity; protect the environment in every way for the benefit of both present and future generations.
19. Create and operate a World Economic Development Organization to serve equitably the needs of all nations and people included within the World Federation.
20. Develop and implement solutions to transnational problems of food supply, agricultural production, soil fertility, soil conservation, pest control, diet, nutrition, drugs and poisons, and the disposal of toxic wastes.
21. Develop and implement means to control population growth in relation to the life-support capacities of Earth, and solve problems of population distribution.
22. Develop, protect, regulate and conserve the water supplies of Earth; develop, operate and/or coordinate transnational irrigation and other water supply and control projects; assure equitable allocation of transnational water supplies, and protect against adverse trans-national effects of water or moisture diversion or weather control projects within national boundaries.
23. Own, administer and supervise the development and conservation of the oceans and sea-beds of Earth and all resources thereof, and protect from damage.
24. Protect from damage, and control and supervise the uses of the atmosphere of Earth.
25. Conduct inter-planetary and cosmic explorations and research; have exclusive jurisdiction over the Moon and over all satellites launched from Earth.
26. Establish, operate and/or coordinate global air lines, ocean transport systems, international railways and highways, global communication systems, and means for interplanetary travel and communications; control and administer vital waterways.
27. Develop, operate and/or coordinate transnational power systems, or networks of small units, integrating into the systems or networks power derived from the sun, wind, water, tides, heat differentials, magnetic forces, and any other source of safe, ecologically sound and continuing energy supply.
28. Control the mining, production, transportation and use of fossil sources of energy to the extent necessary to reduce and prevent damages to the environment and the ecology, as well as to prevent conflicts and conserve supplies for sustained use by succeeding generations.
29. Exercise exclusive jurisdiction and control over nuclear energy research and testing and nuclear power production, including the right to prohibit any form of testing or production considered hazardous.
30. Place under world controls essential natural resources which may be limited or unevenly distributed about the Earth. Find and implement ways to reduce wastes and find ways to minimize disparities when development or production is insufficient to supply everybody with all that may be needed.

31. Provide for the examination and assessment of technological innovations which are or may be of supranational consequence, to determine possible hazards or perils to humanity or the environment; institute such controls and regulations of technology as may be found necessary to prevent or correct widespread hazards or perils to human health and welfare.
32. Carry out intensive programs to develop safe alternatives to any technology or technological processes which may be hazardous to the environment, the ecological system, or human health and welfare.
33. Resolve supra-national problems caused by gross disparities in technological development or capability, capital formation, availability of natural resources, educational opportunity, economic opportunity, and wage and price differentials. Assist the processes of technology transfer under conditions which safeguard human welfare and the environment and contribute to minimizing disparities.
34. Intervene under procedures to be defined by the World Parliament in cases of either intra-state violence and intra-state problems which seriously affect world peace or universal human rights.
35. Develop a world university system. Obtain the correction of prejudicial communicative materials which cause misunderstandings or conflicts due to differences of race, religion, sex, national origin or affiliation.
36. Organize, coordinate and/or administer a voluntary, non-military World Service Corps, to carry out a wide variety of projects designed to serve human welfare.
37. Designate as may be found desirable an official world language or official world languages.
38. Establish and operate a system of world parks, wild life preserves, natural places, and wilderness areas.
39. Define and establish procedures for initiative and referendum by the Citizens of Earth on matters of supra-national legislation not prohibited by this World Constitution.
40. Establish such departments, bureaus, commissions, institutes, corporations, administrations, or agencies as may be needed to carry out any and all of the functions and powers of the World Government.
41. Serve the needs of humanity in any and all ways which are now, or may prove in the future to be, beyond the capacity of national and local governments.

ARTICLE V The World Parliament

Sec. A. Functions and Powers of the World Parliament

The functions and powers of the World Parliament shall comprise the following:

1. To prepare and enact detailed legislation in all areas of authority and jurisdiction granted to the World Government under Article IV of this World Constitution.
2. To amend or repeal world laws as may be found necessary or desirable.
3. To approve, amend or reject the international laws developed prior to the advent of World Government, and to codify and integrate the system of world law and world legislation under the World Government.
4. To establish such regulations and directions as may be needed, consistent with this world constitution, for the proper functioning of all organs, branches, departments, bureaus, commissions, institutes, agencies or parts of the World Government.
5. To review, amend and give final approval to each budget for the World Government, as submitted by the World Executive; to devise the specific means for directly raising the funds needed to fulfill the budget, including taxes, licenses, fees, globally accounted social and public costs which must be added into the prices for goods and services, loans and credit advances, and any other appropriate means; and to appropriate and allocate funds for all operations and functions of the World Government in accordance with approved budgets, but subject to the right of the Parliament to revise any appropriation not yet spent or contractually committed.
6. To create, alter, abolish or consolidate the departments, bureaus, commissions, institutes, agencies or other parts of the World Government as may be needed for the best functioning of the several organs of the World Government, subject to the specific provisions of this World Constitution.

7. To approve the appointments of the heads of all major departments, commissions, offices, agencies and other parts of the several organs of the World Government, except those chosen by electoral or civil service procedures.
8. To remove from office for cause any member of the World Executive, and any elective or appointive head of any organ, department, office, agency or other part of the World Government, subject to the specific provisions in this World Constitution concerning specific offices.
9. To define and revise the boundaries of the World Electoral and Administrative Districts, the World Electoral and Administrative Regions and Magna Regions, and the Continental Divisions.
10. To schedule the implementation of those provisions of the World Constitution which require implementation by stages during the several stages of Provisional World Government, First Operative Stage of World Government, Second Operative Stage of World Government, and Full Operative Stage of World Government, as defined in Articles XVII and XIX of this World Constitution.
11. To plan and schedule the implementation of those provisions of the World Constitution which may require a period of years to be accomplished.

Sec. B. Composition of the World Parliament

1. The World Parliament shall be composed of three houses, designated as follows:
The House of Peoples, to represent the people of Earth directly and equally;
The House of Nations, to represent the nations which are joined together in the Federation of Earth; and a House of Counsellors with particular functions to represent the highest good and best interests of humanity as a whole.
2. All members of the World Parliament, regardless of House, shall be designated as Members of the World Parliament.

Sec. C. The House of Peoples

1. The House of Peoples shall be composed of the peoples delegates directly elected in proportion to population from the World Electoral and Administrative Districts, as defined in Article II -4.
2. Peoples delegates shall be elected by universal adult suffrage, open to all persons of age 18 and above.
3. One peoples delegate shall be elected from each World Electoral and Administrative District to serve a five year term in the House of Peoples. Peoples delegates may be elected to serve successive terms without limit. Each peoples delegate shall have one vote.
4. A candidate for election to serve as a peoples delegate must be at least 21 years of age, a resident for at least one year of the electoral district from which the candidate is seeking election, and shall take a pledge of service to humanity.

Sec. D. The House of Nations

1. The House of Nations shall be composed of national delegates elected or appointed by procedures to be determined by each national government on the following basis:
 - a) One national delegate from each nation of at least 100,000 population, but less than 10,000,000 population.
 - b) Two national delegates from each nation of at least 10,000,000 population, but less than 100,000,000 population.
 - c) Three national delegates from each nation of 100,000,000 population or more.
2. Nations of less than 100,000 population may join in groups with other nations for purposes of representation in the House of Nations.

3. National delegates shall be elected or appointed to serve for terms of five years, and may be elected or appointed to serve successive terms without limit. Each national delegate shall have one vote.
4. Any person to serve as a national delegate shall be a citizen for at least two years of the nation to be represented, must be at least 21 years of age, and shall take a pledge of service to humanity.

Sec. E. House of Counsellors

1. The House of Counsellors shall be composed of 200 counsellors chosen in equal numbers from nominations submitted from the twenty World Electoral and Administrative Regions, as defined in Article II - 5 and II - 6, i.e., ten from each Region.
2. Nominations for members of the House of Counsellors shall be made by the teachers and students of universities and colleges and of scientific academies and institutes within each world electoral and administrative region. Nominees may be persons who are off campus in any walk of life as well as on campus.
3. Nominees to the House of Counsellors from each World Electoral and Administrative Region shall, by vote taken among themselves, reduce the number of nominees to no less than two times and no more than three times the number to be elected.
4. Nominees to serve as members of the House of Counsellors must be at least 25 years of age, and shall take a pledge of service to humanity. There shall be no residence requirement, and a nominee need not be a resident of the region from which nominated or elected.
5. The members of the House of Counsellors from each region shall be elected by the members of the other two houses of the World Parliament from the particular region.
6. Counsellors shall be elected to serve terms of ten years. One-half of the members of the House of Counsellors shall be elected every five years. Counsellors may serve successive terms without limit. Each Counsellor shall have one vote.

Sec. F. Procedures of the World Parliament

1. Each house of the World Parliament during its first session after general elections shall elect a panel of five chairpersons from among its own members, one from each of five Continental Divisions. The chairpersons shall rotate annually so that each will serve for one year as chief presiding officer, while the other four serve as vice-chairpersons.
2. The panels of Chairpersons from each House shall meet together, as needed, for the purpose of coordinating the work of the Houses of the World Parliament, both severally and jointly.
3. Any legislative measure or action may be initiated in either the House of Peoples or House of Nations or both concurrently, and shall become effective when passed by simple majority vote of both the House of Peoples and of the House of Nations, except in those cases where an absolute majority vote or other voting majority is specified in this World Constitution.
4. In case of deadlock on a measure initiated in either the House of Peoples or House of Nations, the measure shall then automatically go to the House of Counsellors for decision by simple majority vote of the House of Counsellors, except in cases where other majority vote is required in this World Constitution. Any measure may be referred for decision to the House of Counsellors by a concurrent vote of the other two houses.
5. The House of Counsellors may initiate any legislative measure, which shall then be submitted to the other two houses and must be passed by simple majority vote of both the House of Peoples and House of Nations to become effective, unless other voting majority is required by some provision of this World Constitution.
6. The House of Counsellors may introduce an opinion or resolution on any measure pending before either of the other two houses; either of the other houses may request the opinion of the House of Counsellors before acting upon a measure.

7. Each house of the World Parliament shall adopt its own detailed rules of procedure, which shall be consistent with the procedures set forth in this World Constitution, and which shall be designed to facilitate coordinated functioning of the three houses.
8. Approval of appointments by the World Parliament or any house thereof shall require simple majority votes, while removals for cause shall require absolute majority votes.
9. After the full operative stage of World Government is declared, general elections for members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples shall be held every five years. The first general elections shall be held within the first two years following the declaration of the full operative stage of World Government.
10. Until the full operative stage of World Government is declared, elections for members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples may be conducted whenever feasible in relation to the campaign for ratification of this World Constitution.
11. Regular sessions of the House of Peoples and House of Nations of the World Parliament shall convene on the second Monday of January of each and every Year.
12. Each nation, according to its own procedures, shall appoint or elect members of the World Parliament to the House of Nations at least thirty days prior to the date for convening the World Parliament in January.
13. The House of Peoples together with the House of Nations shall elect the members of the World Parliament to the House of Counsellors during the month of January after the general elections. For its first session after general elections, the House of Counsellors shall convene on the second Monday of March, and thereafter concurrently with the other two houses.
14. Bi-elections to fill vacancies shall be held within three months from occurrence of the vacancy or vacancies.
15. The World Parliament shall remain in session for a minimum of nine months of each year. One or two breaks may be taken during each year, at times and for durations to be decided by simple majority vote of the House of Peoples and House of Nations sitting jointly.
16. Annual salaries for members of the World Parliament of all three houses shall be the same, except for those who serve also as members of the Presidium and of the Executive Cabinet.
17. Salary schedules for members of the World Parliament and for members of the Presidium and of the Executive Cabinet shall be determined by the World Parliament.

ARTICLE VI The World Executive

Sec. A. Functions and Powers of the World Executive

1. To implement the basic system of world law as defined in the World Constitution and in the codified system of world law after approval by the World Parliament.
2. To implement legislation enacted by the World Parliament.
3. To propose and recommend legislation for enactment by the World Parliament.
4. To convene the World Parliament in special sessions when necessary.
5. To supervise the World Administration and the Integrative Complex and all of the departments, bureaus, offices, institutes and agencies thereof.
6. To nominate, select and remove the heads of various organs, branches, departments, bureaus, offices, commissions, institutes, agencies and other parts of the World Government, in accordance with the provisions of this World Constitution and as specified in measures enacted by the World Parliament.
7. To prepare and submit annually to the World Parliament a comprehensive budget for the operations of the World Government, and to prepare and submit periodically budget projections over periods of several years.
8. To define and propose priorities for world legislation and budgetary allocations.
9. To be held accountable to the World Parliament for the expenditures of appropriations made by the World Parliament in accordance with approved and longer term budgets, subject to revisions approved by the World Parliament.

Sec. B. Composition of the World Executive

The World Executive shall consist of a Presidium of five members, and of an Executive Cabinet of from twenty to thirty members, all of whom shall be members of the World Parliament.

Sec. C. Presidium

1. The Presidium shall be composed of five members, one to be designated as President and the other four to be designated as Vice Presidents. Each member of the Presidium shall be from a different Continental Division.
2. The Presidency of the Presidium shall rotate each year, with each member in turn to serve as President, while the other four serve as Vice Presidents. The order of rotation shall be decided by the Presidium.
3. The decisions of the Presidium shall be taken collectively, on the basis of majority decisions.
4. Each member of the Presidium shall be a member of the World Parliament, either elected to the House of Peoples or to the House of Counsellors, or appointed or elected to the House of Nations.
5. Nominations for the Presidium shall be made by the House of Counsellors. The number of nominees shall be from two to three times the number to be elected. No more than one-third of the nominees shall be from the House of Counsellors or from the House of Nations, and nominees must be included from all Continental Divisions.
6. From among the nominees submitted by the House of Counsellors, the Presidium shall be elected by vote of the combined membership of all three houses of the World Parliament in joint session. A plurality vote equal to at least 40 percent of the total membership of the World Parliament shall be required for the election of each member to the Presidium, with successive elimination votes taken as necessary until the required plurality is achieved.
7. Members of the Presidium may be removed for cause, either individually or collectively, by an absolute majority vote of the combined membership of the three houses of the World Parliament in joint session.
8. The term of office for the Presidium shall be five years and shall run concurrently with the terms of office for the members as Members of the World Parliament, except that at the end of each five year period, the Presidium members in office shall continue to serve until the new Presidium for the succeeding term is elected. Membership in the Presidium shall be limited to two consecutive terms.

Sec. D. The Executive Cabinet

1. The Executive Cabinet shall be composed of from twenty to thirty members, with at least one member from each of the ten World Electoral and Administrative Magna Regions of the world.
2. All members of the Executive Cabinet shall be Members of the World Parliament.
3. There shall be no more than two members of the Executive Cabinet from any single nation of the World Federation. There may be only one member of the Executive Cabinet from a nation from which a Member of the World Parliament is serving as a member of the Presidium.
4. Each member of the Executive Cabinet shall serve as the head of a department or agency of the World Administration or Integrative Complex, and in this capacity shall be designated as Minister of the particular department or agency.
5. Nominations for members of the Executive Cabinet shall be made by the Presidium, taking into consideration the various functions which Executive Cabinet members are to perform. The Presidium shall nominate no more than two times the number to be elected.
6. The Executive Cabinet shall be elected by simple majority vote of the combined membership of all three houses of the World Parliament in joint session.
7. Members of the Executive Cabinet either individually or collectively may be removed for cause by an absolute majority vote of the combined membership of all three houses of the World Parliament sitting in joint session.

8. The term of office in the Executive Cabinet shall be five years, and shall run concurrently with the terms of office for the members as Members of the World Parliament, except that at the end of each five year period, the Cabinet members in office shall continue to serve until the new Executive Cabinet for the succeeding term is elected. Membership in the Executive Cabinet shall be limited to three consecutive terms, regardless of change in ministerial position.

Sec. E. Procedures of the World Executive

1. The Presidium shall assign the ministerial positions among the Cabinet members to head the several administrative departments and major agencies of the Administration and of the Integrative Complex. Each Vice President may also serve as a Minister to head an administrative department, but not the President. Ministerial positions may be changed at the discretion of the Presidium. A Cabinet member or Vice President may hold more than one ministerial post, but no more than three, providing that no Cabinet member is without a Ministerial post.
2. The Presidium, in consultation with the Executive Cabinet, shall prepare and present to the World Parliament near the beginning of each year a proposed program of world legislation. The Presidium may propose other legislation during the year.
3. The Presidium, in consultation with the Executive Cabinet, and in consultation with the World Financial Administration, (see Article VIII, Sec. G-1-i) shall be responsible for preparing and submitting to the World Parliament the proposed annual budget, and budgetary projections over periods of years.
4. Each Cabinet Member and Vice President as Minister of a particular department or agency shall prepare an annual report for the particular department or agency, to be submitted both to the Presidium and to the World Parliament.
5. The members of the Presidium and of the Executive Cabinet at all times shall be responsible both individually and collectively to the World Parliament.
6. Vacancies occurring at any time in the World Executive shall be filled within sixty days by nomination and election in the same manner as specified for filling the offices originally.

Sec. F. Limitations on the World Executive

1. The World Executive shall not at any time alter, suspend, abridge, infringe or otherwise violate any provision of this World Constitution or any legislation or world law enacted or approved by the World Parliament in accordance with the provisions of this World Constitution.
2. The World Executive shall not have veto power over any legislation passed by the World Parliament.
3. The World Executive may not dissolve the World Parliament or any House of the World Parliament.
4. The World Executive may not act contrary to decisions of the World Courts.
5. The World Executive shall be bound to faithfully execute all legislation passed by the World Parliament in accordance with the provisions of this World Constitution, and may not impound or refuse to spend funds appropriated by the World Parliament, nor spend more funds than are appropriated by the World Parliament.
6. The World Executive may not transcend or contradict the decisions or controls of the World Parliament, the World Judiciary or the Provisions of this World Constitution by any device of executive order or executive privilege or emergency declaration or decree.

ARTICLE VII The World Administration

Sec. A Functions of the World Administration

1. The World Administration shall be organized to carry out the detailed and continuous administration and implementation of world legislation and world law.

2. The World Administration shall be under the direction of the World Executive, and shall at all times be responsible to the World Executive.
3. The World Administration shall be organized so as to give professional continuity to the work of administration and implementation.

Sec. B. Structure and Procedure of the World Administration

1. The World Administration shall be composed of professionally organized departments and other agencies in all areas of activity requiring continuity of administration and implementation by the World Government.
2. Each Department or major agency of the World Administration shall be headed by a Minister who shall be either a member of the Executive Cabinet or a Vice President of the Presidium.
3. Each Department or major agency of the World Administration shall have as chief of staff a Senior Administrator, who shall assist the Minister and supervise the detailed work of the Department or agency.
4. Each Senior Administrator shall be nominated by the Minister of the particular Department or agency from among persons in the senior lists of the World Civil Service Administration, as soon as senior lists have been established by the World Civil Service Administration, and shall be confirmed by the Presidium. Temporary qualified appointments shall be made by the Ministers, with confirmation by the Presidium, pending establishment of the senior lists.
5. There shall be a Secretary General of the World Administration, who shall be nominated by the Presidium and confirmed by absolute majority vote of the entire Executive Cabinet.
6. The functions and responsibilities of the Secretary General of the World Administration shall be to assist in coordinating the work of the Senior Administrators of the several Departments and agencies of the World Administration. The Secretary General shall at all times be subject to the direction of the Presidium, and shall be directly responsible to the Presidium.
7. The employment of any Senior Administrator and of the Secretary General may be terminated for cause by absolute majority vote of both the Executive Cabinet and Presidium combined, but not contrary to civil service rules which protect tenure on grounds of competence.
8. Each Minister of a Department or agency of the World Administration, being also a Member of the World Parliament, shall provide continuous liaison between the particular Department or agency and the World Parliament, shall respond at any time to any questions or requests for information from the Parliament, including committees of any House of the World Parliament.
9. The Presidium, in cooperation with the particular Ministers in each case, shall be responsible for the original organization of each of the Departments and major agencies of the World Administration.
10. The assignment of legislative measures, constitutional provisions and areas of world law to particular Departments and agencies for administration and implementation shall be done by the Presidium in consultation with the Executive Cabinet and Secretary General, unless specifically provided in legislation passed by the World Parliament.
11. The Presidium, in consultation with the Executive Cabinet, may propose the creation of other departments and agencies to have ministerial status; and may propose the alteration, combination or termination of existing Departments and agencies of ministerial status as may seem necessary or desirable. Any such creation, alteration, combination or termination shall require a simple majority vote of approval of the three houses of the World Parliament in joint session.
12. The World Parliament by absolute majority vote of the three houses in joint session may specify the creation of new departments or agencies of ministerial status in the World Administration, or may direct the World Executive to alter, combine, or terminate existing departments or agencies of ministerial status.
13. The Presidium and the World Executive may not create, establish or maintain any administrative or executive department or agency for the purpose of circumventing control by the World Parliament.

Sec. C. Departments of the World Administration

Among the Departments and agencies of the World Administration of ministerial status, but not limited thereto and subject to combinations and to changes in descriptive terminology, shall be those listed under this Section. Each major area of administration shall be headed by a Cabinet Minister and a Senior Administrator, or by a Vice President and a Senior Administrator.

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| 1. Disarmament and War Prevention. | 15. Genetic Research and Engineering. |
| 2. Population. | 16. Labor and Income. |
| 3. Food and Agriculture. | 17. Economic and Social Development. |
| 4. Water Supplies and Waterways. | 18. Commerce and Industry. |
| 5. Health and Nutrition. | 19. Transportation and Travel. |
| 6. Education. | 20. Multi-National Corporations. |
| 7. Cultural Diversity and the Arts. | 21. Communications and Information |
| 8. Habitat and Settlements. | 22. Human Rights |
| 9. Environment and Ecology. | 23. Distributive Justice. |
| 10. World Resources. | 24. World Service Corps. |
| 11. Oceans and Seabeds. | 25. World Territories, Capitals and Parks. |
| 12. Atmosphere and Space. | 26/ Exterior Relations. |
| 13. Energy. | 27. Democratic Procedures. |
| 14. Science and Technology. | 28. Revenue. |

ARTICLE VIII. The Integrative Complex

Sec. A. Definition

1. Certain administrative, research, planning and facilitative agencies of the World Government which are particularly essential for the satisfactory functioning of all or most aspects of the World Government, shall be designated as the Integrative Complex. The Integrative Complex shall include the agencies listed under this Section, with the proviso that other such agencies may be added upon recommendation of the Presidium followed by decision of the World Parliament.
 - a) The World Civil Service Administration.
 - b) The World Boundaries and Elections Administration.
 - c) The Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems.
 - d) The Agency for Research and Planning.
 - e) The Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment.
 - f) The World Financial Administration.
 - g) Commission for Legislative Review.
2. Each agency of the Integrative Complex shall be headed by a Cabinet Minister and a Senior Administrator, or by a Vice President and a Senior Administrator, together with a Commission as provided hereunder. The rules of procedure for each agency shall be decided by majority decision of the Commission members together with the Administrator and the Minister or Vice President.
3. The World Parliament may at any time define further the responsibilities, functioning and organization of the several agencies of the Integrative Complex, consistent with the provisions of Article VIII and other provisions of the World Constitution.
4. Each agency of the Integrative Complex shall make an annual report to the World Parliament and to the Presidium.

Sec. B. The World Civil Service Administration

1. The functions of the World Civil Service Administration shall be the following, but not limited thereto:
 - a) To formulate and define standards, qualifications, tests, examinations and salary scales for the personnel of all organs, departments, bureaus, offices, commissions and agencies of the World Government, in conformity with the provisions of this World Constitution and requiring approval by the Presidium and Executive Cabinet, subject to review and approval by the World Parliament.
 - b) To establish rosters or lists of competent personnel for all categories of personnel to be appointed or employed in the service of the World Government.
 - c) To select and employ upon request by any government organ, department, bureau, office, institute, commission, agency or authorized official, such competent personnel as may be needed and authorized, except for those positions which are made elective or appointive under provisions of the World Constitution or by specific legislation of the World Parliament.
2. The World Civil Service Administration shall be headed by a ten member commission in addition to the Cabinet Minister or Vice President and Senior Administrator. The Commission shall be composed of one commissioner from each of ten World Electoral and Administrative Magna-Regions. The persons to serve as Commissioners shall be nominated by the House of Counsellors and then appointed by the Presidium for five year terms. Commissioners may serve consecutive terms.

Sec. C. The World Boundaries and Elections Administration

1. The functions of the World Boundaries and Elections Administration shall include the following, but not limited thereto:
 - a) To define the boundaries for the basic World Electoral and Administrative Districts, the World Electoral and Administrative Regions and Magna-Regions, and the Continental Divisions, for submission to the World Parliament for approval by legislative action.
 - b) To make periodic adjustments every ten or five years, as needed, of the boundaries for the World Electoral and Administrative Districts, the World Electoral and Administrative Regions and Magna-Regions, and of the Continental Divisions, subject to approval by the World Parliament.
 - c) To define the detailed procedures for the nomination and election of Members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples and to the House of Counsellors, subject to approval by the World Parliament.
 - d) To conduct the elections for Members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples and to the House of Counsellors.
 - e) Before each World Parliamentary Election, to prepare Voters' Information Booklets which shall summarize major current public issues, and shall list each candidate for elective office together with standard information about each candidate, and give space for each candidate to state his or her views on the defined major issues as well as on any other major issue of choice; to include information on any initiatives or referendums which are to be voted upon; to distribute the Voters' Information Booklets for each World Electoral District, or suitable group of Districts; and to obtain the advice of the Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems, the Agency for Research and Planning, and the Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment in preparing the booklets.
 - f) To define the rules for world political parties, subject to approval by the World Parliament, and subject to review and recommendations of the World Ombudsmus.
 - g) To define the detailed procedures for legislative initiative and referendum by the Citizens of Earth, and to conduct voting on supra-national or global initiatives and referendums in conjunction with world parliamentary elections.
 - h) To conduct plebiscites when requested by other Organs of the World Government, and to make recommendations for the settlement of boundary disputes.
 - i) To conduct a global census every five years, and to prepare and maintain complete demographic analyses for Earth.

2. The World Boundaries and Elections Administration shall be headed by a ten member commission in addition to the Senior Administrator and the Cabinet Minister or Vice President. The commission shall be composed of one commissioner each from ten World Electoral and Administrative Magna-Regions. The persons to serve as commissioners shall be nominated by the House of Counsellors and then appointed by the World Presidium for five year terms. Commissioners may serve consecutive terms.

Sec. D. The Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems

1. The functions of the Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems shall be as follows, but not limited thereto:
 - a) To prepare and conduct courses of information, education and training for all personnel in the service of the World Government, including Members of the World Parliament and of all other elective, appointive and civil service personnel, so that every person in the service of the World Government may have a better understanding of the functions, structure, procedures and inter-relationships of the various organs, departments, bureaus, offices, institutes, commissions, agencies and other parts of the World Government.
 - b) To prepare and conduct courses and seminars for information, education, discussion, updating and new ideas in all areas of world problems, particularly for Members of the World Parliament and of the World Executive, and for the chief personnel of all organs, departments and agencies of the World Government, but open to all in the service of the World Government.
 - c) To bring in qualified persons from private and public universities, colleges and research and action organizations of many countries, as well as other qualified persons, to lecture and to be resource persons for the courses and seminars organized by the Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems.
 - d) To contract with private or public universities and colleges or other agencies to conduct courses and seminars for the Institute.
2. The Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems shall be supervised by a ten member commission in addition to the Senior Administrator and Cabinet Minister or Vice President. The commission shall be composed of one commissioner each to be named by the House of Peoples, the House of Nations, the House of Counsellors, the Presidium, the Collegium of World Judges, The World Ombudsmus, The World Attorneys General Office, the Agency for Research and Planning, the Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment, and the World Financial Administration. Commissioners shall serve five year terms, and may serve consecutive terms.

Sec. E. The Agency for Research and Planning

1. The functions of the Agency for Research and Planning shall be as follows, but not limited thereto:
 - a) To serve the World Parliament, the World Executive, the World Administration, and other organs, departments and agencies of the World Government in any matter requiring research and planning within the competence of the agency.
 - b) To prepare and maintain a comprehensive inventory of world resources.
 - c) To prepare comprehensive long-range plans for the development, conservation, re-cycling and equitable sharing of the resources of Earth for the benefit of all people on Earth, subject to legislative action by the World Parliament.
 - d) To prepare and maintain a comprehensive list and description of all world problems, including their inter-relationships, impact time projections and proposed solutions, together with bibliographies.
 - e) To do research and help prepare legislative measures at the request of any Member of the World Parliament or of any committee of any House of the World Parliament.
 - f) To do research and help prepare proposed legislation or proposed legislative programs and schedules at the request of the Presidium or Executive Cabinet or of any Cabinet Minister.

- g) To do research and prepare reports at the request of any other organ, department or agency of the World Government.
 - h) To enlist the help of public and private universities, colleges, research agencies, and other associations and organizations for various research and planning projects.
 - i) To contract with public and private universities, colleges, research agencies and other organizations for the preparation of specific reports, studies and proposals.
 - j) To maintain a comprehensive World Library for the use of all Members of the World Parliament, and for the use of all other officials and persons in the service of the World Government, as well as for public information.
2. The Agency for Research and Planning shall be supervised by a ten member commission in addition to the Senior Administrator and Cabinet Minister or Vice President. The commission shall be composed of one commissioner each to be named by the House of Peoples, the House of Nations, the House of Counsellors, the Presidium, the Collegium of World Judges, the Office of World Attorneys General, World Ombudsmus, the Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment, the Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems, and the World Financial Administration. Commissioners shall serve five year terms, and may serve consecutive terms.

Sec. F. The Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment

1. The functions of the agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment shall include the following, but not limited thereto:
 - a) To establish and maintain a registration and description of all significant technological innovations, together with impact projections.
 - b) To examine, analyze and assess the impacts and consequences of technological innovations which may have either significant beneficial or significant harmful or dangerous consequences for human life or for the ecology of life on Earth, or which may require particular regulations or prohibitions to prevent or eliminate dangers or to assure benefits.
 - c) To examine, analyze and assess environmental and ecological problems, in particular the environmental and ecological problems which may result from any intrusions or changes of the environment or ecological relationships which may be caused by technological innovations, processes of resource development, patterns of human settlements, the production of energy, patterns of economic and industrial development, or other man-made intrusions and changes of the environment, or which may result from natural causes.
 - d) To maintain a global monitoring network to measure possible harmful effects of technological innovations and environmental disturbances so that corrective measures can be designed.
 - e) To prepare recommendations based on technological and environmental analyses and assessments, which can serve as guides to the World Parliament, the World Executive, the World Administration, the Agency for Research and Planning, and to the other organs, departments and agencies of the World Government, as well as to individuals in the service of the World Government and to national and local governments and legislative bodies.
 - f) To enlist the voluntary or contractual aid and participation of private and public universities, colleges, research institutions and other associations and organizations in the work of technological and environmental assessment.
 - g) To enlist the voluntary or contractual aid and participation of private and public universities and colleges, research institutions and other organizations in devising and developing alternatives to harmful or dangerous technologies and environmentally disruptive activities, and in devising controls to assure beneficial results from technological innovations or to prevent harmful results from either technological innovations or environmental changes, all subject to legislation for implementation by the World Parliament.

2. The Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment shall be supervised by a ten member commission in addition to the Senior Administrator and Cabinet Minister or Vice President. The commission shall be composed of one commissioner from each of ten World Electoral and Administrative Magna-Regions. The persons to serve as commissioners shall be nominated by the House of Counsellors, and then appointed by the World Presidium for five year terms. Commissioners may serve consecutive terms.

Sec. G. The World Financial Administration

1. The functions of the World Financial Administration shall include the following, but not limited thereto:
 - a) To establish and operate the procedures for the collection of revenues for the World Government, pursuant to legislation by the World Parliament, inclusive of taxes, globally accounted social and public costs, licenses, fees, revenue sharing arrangements, income derived from supra-national public enterprises or projects or resource developments, and all other sources.
 - b) To operate a Planetary Accounting Office, and thereunder to make cost/benefit studies and reports of the functioning and activities of the World Government and of its several organs, departments, branches, bureaus, offices, commissions, institutes, agencies and other parts or projects. In making such studies and reports, account shall be taken not only of direct financial costs and benefits, but also of human, social, environmental, indirect, long-term and other costs and benefits, and of actual or possible hazards and damages. Such studies and reports shall also be designed to uncover any wastes, inefficiencies, misapplications, corruptions, diversions, unnecessary costs, and other possible irregularities.
 - c) To make cost/benefit studies and reports at the request of any House or committee of the World Parliament, and of the Presidium, the Executive Cabinet, the World Ombudsmus, the Office of World Attorneys General, the World Supreme Court, or of any administrative department or any agency of the Integrative Complex, as well as upon its own initiative.
 - d) To operate a Planetary Comptrollers Office and thereunder to supervise the disbursement of the funds of the World Government for all purposes, projects and activities duly authorized by this World Constitution, the World Parliament, the World Executive, and other organs, departments and agencies of the World Government.
 - e) To establish and operate a Planetary Banking System, making the transition to a common global currency, under the terms of specific legislation passed by the World Parliament.
 - f) Pursuant to specific legislation enacted by the World Parliament, and in conjunction with the Planetary Banking System, to establish and implement the procedures of a Planetary Monetary and Credit System based upon useful productive capacity and performance, both in goods and services. Such a monetary and credit system shall be designed for use within the Planetary Banking System for the financing of the activities and projects of the World Government, and for all other financial purposes approved by the World Parliament, without requiring the payment of interest on bonds, investments or other claims of financial ownership or debt.
 - g) To establish criteria for the extension of financial credit based upon such considerations as people available to work, usefulness, cost/benefit accounting, human and social values, environmental health and esthetics, minimizing disparities, integrity, competent management, appropriate technology, potential production and performance.
 - h) To establish and operate a Planetary Insurance System in areas of world need which transcend national boundaries and in accordance with legislation passed by the World Parliament.
 - i) To assist the Presidium as may be requested in the technical preparation of budgets for the operation of the World Government.

2. The World Financial Administration shall be supervised by a commission of ten members, together with a Senior Administrator and a Cabinet Minister or Vice President. The commission shall be composed of one commissioner each to be named by the House of Peoples, the House of Nations, the House of Counsellors, the Presidium, the Collegium of World Judges, the Office of Attorneys General, the World Ombudsmus, the Agency for Research and Planning, the Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment, and the Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems. Commissioners shall serve terms of five years, and may serve consecutive terms.

Sec. H. Commission for Legislative Review

1. The functions of the Commission for Legislative Review shall be to examine World Legislation and World Laws which the World Parliament enacts or adopts from the previous Body of International Law for the purpose of analyzing whether any particular legislation or law has become obsolete or obstructive or defective in serving the purposes intended; and to make recommendations to the World Parliament accordingly for repeal or amendment or replacement.
2. The Commission for Legislative Review shall be composed of twelve members, including two each to be elected by the House of Peoples, the House of Nations, the House of Counsellors, the Collegium of World Judges, the World Ombudsmus and the Presidium. Members of the Commission shall serve terms of ten years, and may be re-elected to serve consecutive terms. One half of the Commission members after the Commission is first formed shall be elected every five years, with the first terms for one half of the members to be only five years.

ARTICLE IX The World Judiciary

Sec. A. Jurisdiction of the World Supreme Court

1. A World Supreme Court shall be established, together with such regional and district World Courts as may subsequently be found necessary. The World Supreme Court shall comprise a number of benches.
2. The World Supreme Court, together with such regional and district World Courts as may be established, shall have mandatory jurisdiction in all cases, actions, disputes, conflicts, violations of law, civil suits, guarantees of civil and human rights, constitutional interpretations, and other litigations arising under the provisions of this World Constitution, world legislation, and the body of world law approved by the World Parliament.
3. Decisions of the World Supreme Court shall be binding on all parties involved in all cases, actions and litigations brought before any bench of the World Supreme Court for settlement. Each bench of the World Supreme Court shall constitute a court of highest appeal, except when matters of extra-ordinary public importance are assigned or transferred to the Superior Tribunal of the World Supreme Court, as provided in Section E of Article IX.

Sec. B. Benches of the World Supreme Court

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

1. **Bench for Human Rights:** To deal with issues of human rights arising under the guarantee of civil and human rights provided by Article XII of this World Constitution, and arising in pursuance of the provisions of Article XIII of this World Constitution, and arising otherwise under world legislation and the body of world law approved by the World Parliament.
2. **Bench for Criminal Cases:** To deal with issues arising from the violation of world laws and world legislation by individuals, corporations, groups and associations, but not issues primarily concerned with human rights.
3. **Bench for Civil Cases:** To deal with issues involving civil law suits and disputes between individuals, corporations, groups and associations arising under world legislation and world law and the administration thereof.

4. Bench for Constitutional Cases: To deal with the interpretation of the World Constitution and with issues and actions arising in connection with the interpretation of the World Constitution.
5. Bench for International Conflicts: To deal with disputes, conflicts and legal contest arising between or among the nations which have joined in the Federation of Earth.
6. Bench for Public Cases: To deal with issues not under the jurisdiction of another bench arising from *conflicts, disputes, civil suits or other legal contests between the World Government and corporations, groups or individuals, or between national governments and corporations, groups or individuals in cases involving world legislation and world law.*
7. Appellate Bench: To deal with issues involving world legislation and world law which may be appealed from national courts; and to decide which bench to assign a case or action or litigation when a question or disagreement arises over the proper jurisdiction.
8. Advisory Bench: To give opinions upon request on any legal question arising under world law or world legislation, exclusive of contests or actions involving interpretation of the World Constitution. Advisory opinions may be requested by any House or committee of the World Parliament, by the Presidium, any Administrative Department, the Office of World Attorneys General, the World Ombudsmus, or by any agency of the Integrative Complex.
9. Other benches may be established, combined or terminated upon recommendation of the Collegium of World Judges with approval by the World Parliament; but benches numbers one through eight may not be combined nor terminated except by amendment of this World Constitution.

Sec. C. Seats of the World Supreme Court

1. The primary seat of the World Supreme Court and of all benches shall be the same as for the location of the Primary World Capital and for the location of the World Parliament and the World Executive.
2. Continental seats of the World Supreme Court shall be established in the four secondary capitals of the World Government located in four different Continental Divisions of Earth, as provided in Article XV.
3. The following permanent benches of the World Supreme Court shall be established both at the primary seat and at each of the continental seats: Human Rights, Criminal Cases, Civil Cases, and Public Cases.
4. The following permanent benches of the World Supreme Court shall be located only at the primary seat of the World Supreme Court: Constitutional Cases, International Conflicts, Appellate Bench, and Advisory Bench.
5. Benches which are located permanently only at the primary seat of the World Supreme Court may hold special sessions at the other continental seats of the World Supreme Court when necessary, or may establish continental circuits if needed.
6. Benches of the World Supreme Court which have permanent continental locations may hold special sessions at other locations when needed, or may establish regional circuits if needed.

Sec. D. The Collegium of World Judges

1. A Collegium of World Judges shall be established by the World Parliament. The Collegium shall consist of a minimum of twenty member judges, and may be expanded as needed but not to exceed sixty members.
2. The World Judges to compose the Collegium of World Judges shall be nominated by the House of Counsellors and shall be elected by plurality vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session. The House of Counsellors shall nominate between two and three times the number of world judges to be elected at any one time. An equal number of World Judges shall be elected from each of ten World Electoral and Administrative Magna-Regions, if not immediately then by rotation.
3. The term of office for a World Judge shall be ten years. Successive terms may be served without limit.
4. The Collegium of World Judges shall elect a Presiding Council of World Judges, consisting of a Chief Justice and four Associate Chief Justices. One member of the Presiding Council of World Judges shall be elected from each of five Continental Divisions of Earth. Members of the Presiding Council of World

Judges shall serve five year terms on the Presiding Council, and may serve two successive terms, but not two successive terms as Chief Justice.

5. The Presiding Council of World Judges shall assign all World Judges, including themselves, to the several benches of the World Supreme Court. Each bench for a sitting at each location shall have a minimum of three World Judges, except that the number of World Judges for benches on Constitutional Cases and International Conflicts, and the Appellate Bench, shall be no less than five.
6. The member judges of each bench at each location shall choose annually a Presiding Judge, who may serve two successive terms.
7. The members of the several benches may be reconstituted from time to time as may seem desirable or necessary upon the decision of the Presiding Council of World Judges. Any decision to re-constitute a bench shall be referred to a vote of the entire Collegium of World Judges by request of any World Judge.
8. Any World Judge may be removed from office for cause by an absolute two-thirds majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session.
9. Qualifications for Judges of the World Supreme Court shall be at least ten years of legal or juristic experience, minimum age of thirty years, and evident competence in world law and the humanities.
10. The salaries, expenses, remunerations and prerogatives of the World Judges shall be determined by the World Parliament, and shall be reviewed every five years, but shall not be changed to the disadvantage of any World Judge during a term of office. All members of the Collegium of World Judges shall receive the same salaries, except that additional compensation may be given to the Presiding Council of World Judges.
11. Upon recommendation by the Collegium of World Judges, the World Parliament shall have the authority to establish regional and district world courts below the World Supreme Court, and to establish the jurisdictions thereof, and the procedures for appeal to the World Supreme Court or to the several benches thereof.
12. The detailed rules of procedure for the functioning of the World Supreme Court, the Collegium of World Judges, and for each bench of the World Supreme Court, shall be decided and amended by absolute majority vote of the Collegium of World Judges.

Sec. E. The Superior Tribunal of the World Supreme Court

1. A Superior Tribunal of the World Supreme Court shall be established to take cases which are considered to be of extra-ordinary public importance. The Superior Tribunal for any calendar year shall consist of the Presiding Council of World Judges together with one World Judge named by the Presiding Judge of each bench of the World Court sitting at the primary seat of the World Supreme Court. The composition of the Superior Tribunal may be continued unchanged for a second year by decision of the Presiding Council of World Judges.
2. Any party to any dispute, issue, case or litigation coming under the jurisdiction of the World Supreme Court, may apply to any particular bench of the World Supreme Court or to the Presiding Council of World Judges for the assignment or transfer of the case to the Superior Tribunal on the grounds of extra-ordinary public importance. If the application is granted, the case shall be heard and disposed of by the Superior Tribunal. Also, any bench taking any particular case, if satisfied that the case is of extra-ordinary public importance, may of its own discretion transfer the case to the Superior Tribunal.

ARTICLE X The Enforcement System

Sec. A. Basic Principles

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

2. When world law or world legislation or decisions of the world courts are violated, the Enforcement System shall operate to identify and apprehend the individuals responsible for violations.
3. Any enforcement action shall not violate the civil and human rights guaranteed under this World Constitution.
4. The enforcement of world law and world legislation shall be carried out in the context of a non-military world federation wherein all member nations shall disarm as a condition for joining and benefiting from the world federation, subject to Article XVII, Sec. C-8 and D-6. The Federation of Earth and World Government under this World Constitution shall neither keep nor use weapons of mass destruction.
5. Those agents of the enforcement system whose function shall be to apprehend and bring to court violators of world law and world legislation shall be equipped only with such weapons as are appropriate for the apprehension of the individuals responsible for violations.
6. The enforcement of world law and world legislation under this World Constitution shall be conceived and developed primarily as the processes of effective design and administration of world law and world legislation to serve the welfare of all people on Earth, with equity and justice for all, in which the resources of Earth and the funds and the credits of the World Government are used only to serve peaceful human needs, and none used for weapons of mass destruction or for war making capabilities.

Sec. B. The Structure for Enforcement: World Attorneys General

1. The Enforcement System shall be headed by an Office of World Attorneys General and a Commission of Regional World Attorneys.
2. The Office of World Attorneys General shall be composed of five members, one of whom shall be designated as the World Attorney General and the other four shall each be designated an Associate World Attorney General.
3. The Commission of Regional World Attorneys shall consist of twenty Regional World Attorneys.
4. The members to compose the Office of World Attorneys General shall be nominated by the House of Counsellors, with three nominees from each Continental Division of Earth. One member of the Office shall be elected from each of five Continental Divisions by plurality vote of the three houses of the World Parliament in joint session.
5. The term of office for a member of the Office of World Attorneys General shall be ten years. A member may serve two consecutive terms. The position of World Attorney General shall rotate every two years among the five members of the Office. The order of rotation shall be decided among the five members of the Office.
6. The Office of World Attorneys General shall nominate members for the Commission of twenty Regional World Attorneys from the twenty World Electoral and Administrative Regions, with between two and three nominees submitted for each Region. From these nominations, the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session shall elect one Regional World Attorney from each of the twenty Regions. Regional World Attorneys shall serve terms of five years, and may serve three consecutive terms.
7. Each Regional World Attorney shall organize and be in charge of an Office of Regional World Attorney. Each Associate World Attorney General shall supervise five Offices of Regional World Attorneys.
8. The staff to carry out the work of enforcement, in addition to the five members of the Office of World Attorneys General and the twenty Regional World Attorneys, shall be selected from civil service lists, and shall be organized for the following functions:
 - a) Investigation.
 - b) Apprehension and arrest.
 - c) Prosecution.
 - d) Remedies and correction.
 - e) Conflict resolution.
9. Qualifications for a member of the Office of World Attorneys General and for the Regional World Attorneys shall be at least thirty years of age, at least seven years legal experience, and education in law and the humanities.

10. The World Attorney General, the Associate World Attorneys General, and the Regional World Attorneys shall at all times be responsible to the World Parliament. Any member of the Office of World Attorneys General and any Regional World Attorney can be removed from office for cause by a simple majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session.

Sec. C. The World Police

1. That section of the staff of the Office of World Attorneys General and of the Offices of Regional World Attorneys responsible for the apprehension and arrest of violators of world law and world legislation, shall be designated as World Police.
2. Each regional staff of the World Police shall be headed by a Regional World Police Captain, who shall be appointed by the Regional World Attorney.
3. The Office of World Attorneys General shall appoint a World Police Supervisor, to be in charge of those activities which transcend regional boundaries. The World Police Supervisor shall direct the Regional World Police Captains in any actions which require coordinated or joint action transcending regional boundaries, and shall direct any action which requires initiation or direction from the Office of World Attorneys General.
4. Searches and arrests to be made by World Police shall be made only upon warrants issued by the Office of World Attorneys General or by a Regional World Attorney.
5. World Police shall be armed only with weapons appropriate for the apprehension of the individuals responsible for violation of world law.
6. Employment in the capacity of World Police Captain and World Police Supervisor shall be limited to ten years.
7. The World Police Supervisor and any Regional World Police Captain may be removed from office for cause by decision of the Office of World Attorneys General or by absolute majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session.

Sec. D. Means of Enforcement

1. Non-military means of enforcement of world law and world legislation shall be developed by the World Parliament and by the Office of World Attorneys General in consultation with the Commission of Regional World Attorneys, the Collegium of World Judges, the World Presidium, and the World Ombudsmus. The actual means of enforcement shall require legislation by the World Parliament.
2. Non-military means of enforcement which can be developed may include: Denial of financial credit; denial of material resources and personnel; revocation of licenses, charters, or corporate rights; impounding of equipment; fines and damage payments; performance of work to rectify damages; imprisonment or isolation; and other means appropriate to the specific situations.
3. To cope with situations of potential or actual riots, insurrection and resort to armed violence, particular strategies and methods shall be developed by the World Parliament and by the Office of World Attorneys General in consultation with the Commission of Regional World Attorneys, the collegium of World Judges, the Presidium and the World Ombudsmus. Such strategies and methods shall require enabling legislation by the World Parliament where required in addition to the specific provisions of this World Constitution.
4. A basic condition for preventing outbreaks of violence which the Enforcement System shall facilitate in every way possible, shall be to assure a fair hearing under non-violent circumstances for any person or group having a grievance, and likewise to assure a fair opportunity for a just settlement of any grievance with due regard for the rights and welfare of all concerned.

ARTICLE XI The World Ombudsmus

Sec. A. Functions and Powers of the World Ombudsmus

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

1. To protect the People of Earth and all individuals against violations or neglect of universal human and civil rights which are stipulated in Article XII and other sections of this World Constitution.
2. To protect the People of Earth against violations of this World Constitution by any official or agency of the World Government, including both elected and appointed officials or public employees regardless of organ, department, office, agency or rank.
3. To press for the implementation of the Directive Principles for the World Government as defined in Article XIII of this World Constitution.
4. To promote the welfare of the people of Earth by seeking to assure that conditions of social justice and of minimizing disparities are achieved in the implementation and administration of world legislation and world law.
5. To keep on the alert for perils to humanity arising from technological innovations, environmental disruptions and other diverse sources, and to launch initiatives for correction or prevention of such perils.
6. To ascertain that the administration of otherwise proper laws, ordinances and procedures of the World Government do not result in unforeseen injustices or inequities, or become stultified in bureaucracy or the details of administration.
7. To receive and hear complaints, grievances or requests for aid from any person, group, organization, association, body politic or agency concerning any matter which comes within the purview of the World Ombudsmus.
8. To request the Office of World Attorneys General or any Regional World Attorney to initiate legal actions or court proceedings whenever and wherever considered necessary or desirable in the view of the World Ombudsmus.
9. To directly initiate legal actions and court proceedings whenever the World Ombudsmus deems necessary.
10. To review the functioning of the departments, bureaus, offices, commissions, institutes, organs and agencies of the World Government to ascertain whether the procedures of the World government are adequately fulfilling their purposes and serving the welfare of humanity in optimum fashion, and to make recommendations for improvements.
11. To present an annual report to the World Parliament and to the Presidium on the activities of the World Ombudsmus, together with any recommendations for legislative measures to improve the functioning of the World Government for the purpose of better serving the welfare of the People of Earth.

Sec. B. Composition of the World Ombudsmus

1. The World Ombudsmus shall be headed by a Council of World Ombudsen of five members, one of whom shall be designated as Principal World Ombudsan, while the other four shall each be designated as an Associate World Ombudsan.
2. Members to compose the Council of World Ombudsen shall be nominated by the House of Counsellors, with three nominees from each Continental Division of Earth. One member of the Council shall be elected from each of five Continental Divisions by plurality vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session.
3. The term of office for a World Ombudsan shall be ten years. A World Ombudsan may serve two successive terms. The position of Principal World Ombudsan shall be rotated every two years. The order of rotation shall be determined by the Council of World Ombudsen.

4. The Council of World Ombudsen shall be assisted by a Commission of World Advocates of twenty members. Members for the Commission of World Advocates shall be nominated by the Council of World Ombudsen from twenty World Electoral and Administrative Regions, with between two and three nominees submitted for each Region. One World Advocate shall be elected from each of the twenty World Electoral and Administrative Regions by the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session. World Advocates shall serve terms of five years, and may serve a maximum of four successive terms.
5. The Council of World Ombudsen shall establish twenty regional offices, in addition to the principal world office at the primary seat of the World Government. The twenty regional offices of the World Ombudsmus shall parallel the organization of the twenty Offices of Regional World Attorney.
6. Each regional office of the World Ombudsmus shall be headed by a World Advocate. Each five regional offices of the World Ombudsmus shall be supervised by an Associate World Ombudsan.
7. Any World Ombudsan and any World Advocate may be removed from office for cause by an absolute majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session.
8. Staff members for the World Ombudsmus and for each regional office of the World Ombudsmus shall be selected and employed from civil service lists.
9. Qualifications for World Ombudsan and for World Advocate shall be at least thirty years of age, at least five years legal experience, and education in law and other relevant education.

ARTICLE XII Bill of Rights for the Citizens of Earth

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

1. Equal rights for all citizens of the Federation of Earth, with no discrimination on grounds of race, color, caste, nationality, sex, religion, political affiliation, property, or social status.
2. Equal protection and application of world legislation and world laws for all citizens of the Federation of Earth.
3. Freedom of thought and conscience, speech, press, writing, communication, expression, publication, broadcasting, telecasting, and cinema, except as an overt part of or incitement to violence, armed riot or insurrection.
4. Freedom of assembly, association, organization, petition and peaceful demonstration.
5. Freedom to vote without duress, and freedom for political organization and campaigning without censorship or recrimination.
6. Freedom to profess, practice and promote religious or religious beliefs or no religion or religious belief.
7. Freedom to profess and promote political beliefs or no political beliefs.
8. Freedom for investigation, research and reporting.
9. Freedom to travel without passport or visas or other forms of registration used to limit travel between, among or within nations.
10. Prohibition against slavery, peonage, involuntary servitude, and conscription of labor.
11. Prohibition against military conscription.
12. Safety of person from arbitrary or unreasonable arrest, detention, exile, search or seizure; requirement of warrants for searches and arrests.
13. Prohibition against physical or psychological duress or torture during any period of investigation, arrest, detention or imprisonment, and against cruel or unusual punishment.

14. Right of habeous corpus; no ex-post-facto laws; no double jeopardy; right to refuse self-incrimination or the incrimination of another.
15. Prohibition against private armies and paramilitary organizations as being threats to the common peace and safety.
16. Safety of property from arbitrary seizure; protection against exercise of the power of eminent domain without reasonable compensation.
17. Right to family planning and free public assistance to achieve family planning objectives.
18. Right of privacy of person, family and association; prohibition against surveillance as a means of political control.

ARTICLE XIII Directive Principles for the World Government

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

1. Equal opportunity for useful employment for everyone, with wages or remuneration sufficient to assure human dignity.
2. Freedom of choice in work, occupation, employment or profession.
3. Full access to information and to the accumulated knowledge of the human race.
4. Free and adequate public education available to everyone, extending to the pre-university level; Equal opportunities for elementary and higher education for all persons; equal opportunity for continued education for all persons throughout life; the right of any person or parent to choose a private educational institution at any time.
5. Free and adequate public health services and medical care available to everyone throughout life under conditions of free choice.
6. Equal opportunity for leisure time for everyone; better distribution of the work load of society so that every person may have equitable leisure time opportunities.
7. Equal opportunity for everyone to enjoy the benefits of scientific and technological discoveries and developments.
8. Protection for everyone against the hazards and perils of technological innovations and developments.
9. Protection of the natural environment which is the common heritage of humanity against pollution, ecological disruption or damage which could imperil life or lower the quality of life.
10. Conservation of those natural resources of Earth which are limited so that present and future generations may continue to enjoy life on the planet Earth.
11. Assurance for everyone of adequate housing, of adequate and nutritious food supplies, of safe and adequate water supplies, of pure air with protection of oxygen supplies and the ozone layer, and in general for the continuance of an environment which can sustain healthy living for all.
12. Assure to each child the right to the full realization of his or her potential.
13. Social Security for everyone to relieve the hazards of unemployment, sickness, old age, family circumstance, disability, catastrophies of nature, and technological change, and to allow retirement with sufficient lifetime income for living under conditions of human dignity during older age.
14. Rapid elimination of and prohibits against technological hazards and man-made environmental disturbances which are found to create dangers to life on Earth.
15. Implementation of intensive programs to discover, develop and institute safe alternatives and practical substitutions for technologies which must be eliminated and prohibited because of hazards and dangers to life.

16. Encouragement for cultural diversity; encouragement for decentralized administration.
17. Freedom for peaceful self-determination for minorities, refugees and dissenters.
18. Freedom for change of residence to anywhere on Earth conditioned by provisions for temporary sanctuaries in events of large numbers of refugees, stateless persons, or mass migrations.
19. Prohibition against the death penalty.

ARTICLE XIV Safeguards and Reservations

Sec. A. Certain Safeguards

The World Government shall operate to secure for all nations and peoples within the Federation of Earth the safeguards which are defined hereunder:

1. Guarantee that full faith and credit shall be given to the public acts, records, legislation and judicial proceedings of the member nations within the Federation of Earth, consistent with the several provisions of this World Constitution.
2. Assure freedom of choice within the member nations and countries of the Federation of Earth to determine their internal political, economic and social systems, consistent with the guarantees and protections given under this World Constitution to assure civil liberties and human rights and a safe environment for life, and otherwise consistent with the several provisions of this World Constitution.
3. Grant the right of asylum within the Federation of Earth for persons who may seek refuge from countries or nations which are not yet included within the Federation of Earth.
4. Grant the right of individuals and groups, after the Federation of Earth includes 90 percent of the territory of Earth, to peacefully leave the hegemony of the Federation of Earth and to live in suitable territory set aside by the Federation neither restricted nor protected by the World Government, provided that such territory does not extend beyond five percent of Earth's habitable territory, is kept completely disarmed and not used as a base for inciting violence or insurrection within or against the Federation of Earth or any member nation, and is kept free of acts of environmental or technological damage which seriously affect Earth outside such territory.

Sec. B. Reservation of Powers

The powers not delegated to the World Government by this World Constitution shall be reserved to the nations of the Federation of Earth and to the people of Earth.

ARTICLE XV World Federal Zones and the World Capitals

Sec. A. World Federal Zones

1. Twenty World Federal Zones shall be established within the twenty World Electoral and Administrative Regions, for the purpose of the location of the several organs of the World Government and of the administrative departments, the world courts, the offices of the Regional World Attorneys, the offices of the World Advocates, and for the location of other branches, departments, institutes, offices, bureaus, commissions, agencies and parts of the World Government.
2. The World Federal Zones shall be established as the needs and resources of the World Government develop and expand. World Federal Zones shall be established first within each of five Continental Divisions.
3. The location and administration of the World Federal Zones, including the first five, shall be determined by the World Parliament.

Sec. B. The World Capitals

1. Five World Capitals shall be established in each of five Continental Divisions of Earth, to be located in each of the five World Federal Zones which are established first as provided in Article XV of this World Constitution.

2. One of the World Capitals shall be designated by the World Parliament as the Primary World Capital, and the other four shall be designated as Secondary World Capitals.
3. The primary seats of all organs of the World Government shall be located in the Primary World Capital, and other major seats of the several organs of the World Government shall be located in the Secondary World Capitals.

Sec. C. Locational Procedures

1. Choices for location of the twenty World Federal Zones and for the five World Capitals shall be proposed by the Presidium, and then shall be decided by a simple majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session. The Presidium shall offer choices of two or three locations in each of the twenty World Electoral and Administrative Regions to be World Federal Zones, and shall offer two alternative choices for each of the five World Capitals.
2. The Presidium in consultation with the Executive Cabinet shall then propose which of the five World Capitals shall be the Primary World Capital, to be decided by a simple majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session.
3. Each organ of the World Government shall decide how best to apportion and organize its functions and activities among the five World Capitals, and among the twenty World Federal Zones, subject to specific directions from the World Parliament.
4. The World Parliament may decide to rotate its sessions among the five World Capitals, and if so, to decide the procedure for rotation.
5. For the first two operative stages of World Government as defined in Article XVII, and for the Provisional World Government as defined in Article XIX, a provisional location may be selected for the Primary World Capital. The provisional location need not be continued as a permanent location.
6. Any World Capital or World Federal Zone may be relocated by an absolute two-thirds majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session.
7. Additional World Federal Zones may be designated if found necessary by proposal of the Presidium and approval by an absolute majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session.

ARTICLE XVI World Territory and Exterior Relations

Sec. A. World Territory

1. Those areas of the Earth and Earth's moon which are not under the jurisdiction of existing nations at the time of forming the Federation of Earth, or which are not reasonably within the province of national ownership and administration, or which are declared to be World Territory subsequent to establishment of the Federation of Earth, shall be designated as World Territory and shall belong to all of the people of Earth.
2. The administration of World Territory shall be determined by the World Parliament and implemented by the World Executive, and shall apply to the following areas:
 - a) All oceans and seas having an international or supra-national character, together with the seabeds and resources thereof, beginning at a distance of twenty kilometers offshore, excluding inland seas of traditional national ownership.
 - b) Vital straits, channels, and canals.
 - c) The atmosphere enveloping the Earth, beginning at an elevation of one kilometer above the general surface of the land, excluding the depressions in areas of much variation in elevation.
 - d) Man-made satellites and Earth's moon.
 - e) Colonies which may choose the status of World Territory; non-independent territories under the trust administration of nations or of the United Nations; any islands or atolls which are unclaimed by any nation; independent lands or countries which choose the status of World Territory; and disputed lands which choose the status of World Territory.

3. The residents of any World Territory, except designated World Federal Zones, shall have the right within reason to decide by plebiscite to become a self-governing nation within the Federation of Earth, either singly or in combination with other World Territories, or to unite with an existing nation within the Federation of Earth.

Sec. B. Exterior Relations

1. The World Government shall maintain exterior relations with those nations of Earth which have not joined the Federation of Earth. Exterior relations shall be under the administration of the Presidium, subject at all times to specific instructions and approval by the World Parliament.
2. All treaties and agreements with nations remaining outside the Federation of Earth shall be negotiated by the Presidium and must be ratified by a simple majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament.
3. The World Government for the Federation of Earth shall establish and maintain peaceful relations with other planets and celestial bodies where and when it may become possible to establish communications with the possible inhabitants thereof.
4. All explorations into outer space, both within and beyond the solar system in which Planet Earth is located, shall be under the exclusive direction and control of the World Government, and shall be conducted in such manner as shall be determined by the World Parliament.

ARTICLE XVII Ratification and Implementation

Sec. A. Ratification of the World Constitution

This World Constitution shall be submitted to the nations and people of Earth for ratification by the following procedures:

1. The World Constitution shall be transmitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization and to each national government on Earth, with the request that the World Constitution be submitted to the national legislature of each nation for preliminary ratification and to the people of each nation for final ratification by popular referendum.
2. Preliminary ratification by a national legislature shall be accomplished by simple majority vote of the national legislature.
3. Final ratification by the people shall be accomplished by a simple majority of votes cast in a popular referendum, provided that a minimum of twenty-five percent of eligible voters of age eighteen years and over have cast ballots within the nation or country or within World Electoral and Administrative Districts.
4. In the case of a nation without a national legislature, the head of the national government shall be requested to give preliminary ratification and to submit the World Constitution for final ratification by popular referendum.
5. In the event that a national government, after six months, fails to submit the World Constitution for ratification as requested, then the global agency assuming responsibility for the worldwide ratification campaign may proceed to conduct a direct referendum for ratification of the World Constitution by the people. Direct referendums may be organized on the basis of entire nations or countries, or on the basis of existing defined communities within nations.
6. In the event of a direct ratification referendum, final ratification shall be accomplished by a majority of the votes cast whether for an entire nation or for a World Electoral and Administrative District, provided that ballots are cast by a minimum of twenty-five percent of eligible voters of the area who are over eighteen years of age.
7. For ratification by existing communities within a nation, the procedure shall be to request local communities, cities, counties, states, provinces, cantons, prefectures, tribal jurisdictions, or other defined political units within a nation to ratify the World Constitution, and to submit the World Constitution for a referendum vote by the citizens of the community or political unit. Ratification may be accomplished by proceeding in this way until all eligible voters of age eighteen and above within the nation or World Electoral and Administrative District have had the opportunity to vote, provided that ballots are cast by a minimum of twenty-five percent of those eligible to vote.

8. Prior to the Full Operative Stage of World Government, as defined under Section E of Article XVII, the universities, colleges and scientific academies and institutes in any country may ratify the World Constitution, thus qualifying them for participation in the nomination of Members of the World Parliament to the House of Counsellors.
9. In the case of those nations currently involved in serious international disputes or where traditional enmities and chronic disputes may exist among two or more nations, a procedure for concurrent paired ratification shall be instituted whereby the nations which are parties to a current or chronic international dispute or conflict may simultaneously ratify the World Constitution. In such cases, the paired nations shall be admitted into the Federation of Earth simultaneously, with the obligation for each such nation to immediately turn over all weapons of mass destruction to the World Government, and to turn over the conflict or dispute for mandatory peaceful settlement by the World Government.
10. Each nation or political unit which ratifies this World Constitution, either by preliminary ratification or final ratification, shall be bound never to use any armed forces or weapons of mass destruction against another member or unit of the Federation of Earth, regardless of how long it may take to achieve full disarmament of all the nations and political units which ratify this World Constitution.
11. When ratified, the Constitution for the Federation of Earth becomes the supreme law of Earth. By the act of ratifying this Earth Constitution, any provision in the Constitution or Legislation of any country so ratifying, which is contrary to this Earth Constitution, is either repealed or amended to conform with the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, effective as soon as 25 countries have so ratified. The amendment of National or State Constitutions to allow entry into World Federation is not necessary prior to ratification of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.

Sec. B. Stages of Implementation

1. Implementation of this World Constitution and the establishment of World Government pursuant to the terms of this World Constitution, may be accomplished in three stages, as follows, in addition to the stage of a Provisional World Government as provided under Article XIX:
 - a) First Operative Stage of World Government.
 - b) Second Operative Stage of World Government.
 - c) Full Operative Stage of World Government.
2. At the beginning and during each stage, the World Parliament and the World Executive together shall establish goals and develop means for the progressive implementation of the World Constitution, and for the implementation of legislation enacted by the World Parliament.

Sec. C. First Operative Stage of World Government

1. The first operative stage of World Government under this World Constitution shall be implemented when the World Constitution is ratified by a sufficient number of nations and/or people to meet one or the other of the following conditions or equivalent:
 - a) Preliminary or final ratification by a minimum of twenty-five nations, each having a population of more than 100,000.
 - b) Preliminary or final ratification by a minimum of ten nations above 100,000 population, together with ratification by direct referendum within a minimum of fifty additional World Electoral and Administrative Districts.
 - c) Ratification by direct referendum within a minimum of 100 World Electoral and Administrative Districts, even though no nation as such has ratified.
2. The election of Members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples shall be conducted in all World Electoral and Administrative Districts where ratification has been accomplished by popular referendum.
3. The Election of Members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples may proceed concurrently with direct popular referendums both prior to and after the First Operative Stage of World Government is reached.
4. The appointment or election of Members of the World Parliament to the House of Nations shall proceed in all nations where preliminary ratification has been accomplished.

5. One-fourth of the Members of the World Parliament to the House of Counsellors may be elected from nominees submitted by universities and colleges which have ratified the World Constitution.
6. The World Presidium and the Executive Cabinet shall be elected according to the provisions in article VI, except that in the absence of a House of Counsellors, the nominations shall be made by the members of the House of Peoples and of the House of Nations in joint session. Until this is accomplished, the Presidium and Executive Cabinet of the Provisional World Government as provided in Article XIX, shall continue to serve.
7. When composed, the Presidium for the first operative stage of World Government shall assign or re-assign Ministerial posts among Cabinet and Presidium members, and shall immediately establish or confirm a World Disarmament Agency and a World Economic and Development Organization.
8. Those nations which ratify this World Constitution and thereby join the Federation of Earth, shall immediately transfer all weapons of mass destruction as defined and designated by the World Disarmament Agency to that Agency. (See Article XIX, Sections A-2-d, B-6 and E-5). The World Disarmament Agency shall immediately immobilize all such weapons and shall proceed with dispatch to dismantle, convert to peacetime use, re-cycle the materials thereof or otherwise destroy all such weapons. During the first operative stage of World Government, the ratifying nations may retain armed forces equipped with weapons other than weapons of mass destruction as defined and designated by the World Disarmament Agency.
9. Concurrently with the reduction or elimination of such weapons of mass destruction and other military expenditures as can be accomplished during the first operative stage of World Government, the member nations of the Federation of Earth shall pay annually to the Treasury of the World Government amounts equal to one-half the amounts saved from their respective national military budgets during the last year before joining the Federation, and shall continue such payments until the full operative stage of World Government is reached. The World Government shall use fifty percent of the funds thus received to finance the work and projects of the World Economic Development Organization.
10. The World Parliament and the World Executive shall continue to develop the organs, departments, agencies and activities originated under the Provisional World Government, with such amendments as deemed necessary; and shall proceed to establish and begin the following organs, departments and agencies of the World Government, if not already underway, together with such other departments, and agencies as are considered desirable and feasible during the first operative stage of World Government:
 - a) The World Supreme Court;
 - b) The Enforcement System;
 - c) The World Ombudsmus;
 - d) The World Civil Service Administration;
 - e) The World Financial Administration;
 - f) The Agency for Research and Planning;
 - g) The Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment;
 - h) An Emergency Earth Rescue Administration, concerned with all aspects of climate change and related factors;
 - i) An Integrated Global Energy System, based on environmentally safe sources;
 - j) A World University System, under the Department of Education;
 - k) A World Corporations Office, under the Department of Commerce and Industry;
 - l) The World Service Corps;
 - m) A World Oceans and Seabeds Administration.
11. At the beginning of the first operative stage, the Presidium in consultation with the Executive Cabinet shall formulate and put forward a proposed program for solving the most urgent world problems currently confronting humanity.
12. The World Parliament shall proceed to work upon solutions to world problems. The World Parliament and the World Executive working together shall institute through the several organs, departments and agencies of the World Government whatever means shall seem appropriate and feasible to accomplish the implementation and enforcement of world legislation, world law and the World Constitution; and in particular shall take certain decisive actions for the welfare of all people on Earth, applicable throughout the world, including but not limited to the following:

- a) Expedite the organization and work of an Emergency Earth Rescue Administration, concerned with all aspects of climate change and climate crises;
- b) Expedite the new finance, credit and monetary system, to serve human needs;
- c) Expedite an integrated global energy system, utilizing solar energy, hydrogen energy, and other safe and sustainable sources of energy;
- d) Push forward a global program for agricultural production to achieve maximum sustained yield under conditions which are ecologically sound;
- e) Establish conditions for free trade within the Federation of Earth;
- f) Call for and find ways to implement a moratorium on nuclear energy projects until all problems are solved concerning safety, disposal of toxic wastes and the dangers of use or diversion of materials for the production of nuclear weapons;
- g) Outlaw and find ways to completely terminate the production of nuclear weapons and all weapons of mass destruction;
- h) Push forward programs to assure adequate and non-polluted water supplies and clean air supplies for everybody on Earth;
- i) Push forward a global program to conserve and re-cycle the resources of Earth.
- j) Develop an acceptable program to bring population growth under control, especially by raising standards of living.

Sec. D. Second Operative Stage of World Government

1. The second operative stage of World Government shall be implemented when fifty percent or more of the nations of Earth have given either preliminary or final ratification to this World Constitution, provided that fifty percent of the total population of Earth is included either within the ratifying nations or within the ratifying nations together with additional World Electoral and Administrative Districts where people have ratified the World Constitution by direct referendum.
2. The election and appointment of Members of the World Parliament to the several Houses of the World Parliament shall proceed in the same manner as specified for the first operative stage in Section C-2, 3, 4, and 5 of Article XVII.
3. The terms of office of the Members of the World Parliament elected or appointed for the first operative stage of World Government, shall be extended into the second operative stage unless they have already served five year terms, in which case new elections or appointments shall be arranged. The terms of holdover Members of the World Parliament into the second operative stage shall be adjusted to run concurrently with the terms of those who are newly elected at the beginning of the second operative stage.
4. The World Presidium and the Executive Cabinet shall be re-constituted or reconfirmed, as needed, at the beginning of the second operative stage of World Government.
5. The World Parliament and the World Executive shall continue to develop the organs, departments, agencies and activities which are already underway from the first operative stage of World Government, with such amendments as deemed necessary; and shall proceed to establish and develop all other organs and major departments and agencies of the World Government to the extent deemed feasible during the second operative stage.
6. All nations joining the Federation of Earth to compose the second operative stage of World Government, shall immediately transfer all weapons of mass destruction and all other military weapons and equipment to the World Disarmament Agency, which shall immediately immobilize such weapons and equipment and shall proceed forthwith to dismantle, convert to peacetime uses, recycle the materials thereof, or otherwise destroy such weapons and equipment. During the second operative stage, all armed forces and paramilitary forces of the nations which have joined the Federation of Earth shall be completely disarmed and either disbanded or converted on a voluntary basis into elements of the non-military World Service Corps.
7. Concurrently with the reduction or elimination of such weapons, equipment and other military expenditures as can be accomplished during the second operative stage of World Government, the member nations of the Federation of Earth shall pay annually to the Treasury of the World Government

amounts equal to one-half of the amounts saved from their national military budgets during the last year before joining the Federation and shall continue such payments until the full operative stage of World Government is reached. The World Government shall use fifty percent of the funds thus received to finance the work and projects of the World Economic Development Organization.

8. Upon formation of the Executive Cabinet for the second operative stage, the Presidium shall issue an invitation to the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization and to each of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, as well as to other useful international agencies, to transfer personnel, facilities, equipment, resources and allegiance to the Federation of Earth and to the World Government thereof. The agencies and functions of the United Nations Organization and of its specialized agencies and of other international agencies which may be thus transferred, shall be reconstituted as needed and integrated into the several organs, departments, offices and agencies of the World Government.
9. Near the beginning of the second operative stage, the Presidium in consultation with the Executive cabinet, shall formulate and put forward a proposed program for solving the most urgent world problems currently confronting the people of Earth.
10. The World Parliament shall proceed with legislation necessary for implementing a complete program for solving the current urgent world problems.
11. The World Parliament and the World Executive working together shall develop through the several organs, departments and agencies of the World Government whatever means shall seem appropriate and feasible to implement legislation for solving world problems; and in particular shall take certain decisive actions for the welfare of all people on Earth, including but not limited to the following:
 - a) Declare all oceans, seas and canals having a supra-national character (but not including inland seas traditionally belonging to particular nations) from twenty kilometers offshore, and all the seabeds thereof, to be under the ownership of the Federation of Earth as the common heritage of humanity, and subject to the control and management of the World Government.
 - b) Declare the polar caps and surrounding polar areas, including the continent of Antarctica but not areas which are traditionally a part of particular nations, to be world territory owned by the Federation of Earth as the common heritage of humanity, and subject to control and management by the World Government.
 - c) Outlaw the possession, stockpiling, sale and use of all nuclear weapons, all weapons of mass destruction, and all other military weapons and equipment.
 - d) Establish an ever-normal grainery and food supply system for the people of Earth.
 - e) Develop and carry forward insofar as feasible all actions defined under Sec. C-10 and C-12 of the First Operative Stage.

Sec. E. Full Operative Stage of World Government

1. The full operative stage of World Government shall be implemented when this World Constitution is given either preliminary or final ratification by meeting either condition (a) or (b):
 - a) Ratification by eighty percent or more of the nations of Earth comprising at least ninety percent of the population of Earth; or
 - b) Ratification which includes ninety percent of Earth's total population, either within ratifying nations or within ratifying nations together with additional World Electoral and Administrative Districts where ratification by direct referendum has been accomplished, as provided in Article XVII, Section A.
2. When the full operative stage of World Government is reached, the following conditions shall be implemented:
 - a) Elections for Members of the House of Peoples shall be conducted in all World Electoral and Administrative Districts where elections have not already taken place; and Members of the House of Nations shall be elected or appointed by the national legislatures or national governments in all nations where this has not already been accomplished.
 - b) The terms of office for Members of the House of Peoples and of the House of Nations serving during

the second operative stage, shall be continued into the full operative stage, except for those who have already served five years, in which case elections shall be held or appointments made as required.

- c) The terms of office for all holdover Members of the House of Peoples and of the House of Nations who have served less than five years, shall be adjusted to run concurrently with those Members of the World Parliament whose terms are beginning with the full operative stage.
- d) The second 100 Members of the House of Counsellors shall be elected according to the procedure specified in Section E of Article V. The terms of office for holdover Members of the House of Counsellors shall run five more years after the beginning of the full operative stage, while those beginning their terms with the full operative stage shall serve ten years.
- e) The Presidium and the Executive Cabinet shall be reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of Article VI.
- f) All organs of the World Government shall be made fully operative, and shall be fully developed for the effective administration and implementation of world legislation, world law and the provisions of this World constitution.
- g) All nations which have not already done so shall immediately transfer all military weapons and equipment to the World Disarmament Agency, which shall immediately immobilize all such weapons and shall proceed forthwith to dismantle, convert to peaceful usage, recycle the materials thereof, or otherwise to destroy such weapons and equipment.
- h) All armies and military forces of every kind shall be completely disarmed, and either disbanded or converted and integrated on a voluntary basis into the non-military World Service Corps.
- i) All viable agencies of the United Nations Organization and other viable international agencies established among national governments, together with their personnel, facilities and resources, shall be transferred to the World Government and reconstituted and integrated as may be useful into the organs, departments, offices, institutes, commissions, bureaus and agencies of the World Government.
- j) The World Parliament and the World Executive shall continue to develop the activities and projects which are already underway from the second operative stage of World Government, with such amendments as deemed necessary; and shall proceed with a complete and full scale program to solve world problems and serve the welfare of all people on Earth, in accordance with the provisions of this World Constitution.

Sec. F. Costs of Ratification

The work and costs of private Citizens of Earth for the achievement of a ratified Constitution for the Federation of Earth, are recognized as legitimate costs for the establishment of constitutional world government by which present and future generations will benefit, and shall be repaid double the original amount by the World Financial Administration of the World Government when it becomes operational after 25 countries have ratified this Constitution for the Federation of Earth. Repayment specifically includes contributions to the World Government Funding Corporation and other costs and expenses recognized by standards and procedures to be established by the World Financial Administration.

ARTICLE XVIII Amendments

1. Following completion of the first operative stage of World Government, amendments to this World Constitution may be proposed for consideration in two ways:
 - a) By a simple majority vote of any House of the World Parliament.
 - b) By petitions signed by a total of 200,000 persons eligible to vote in world elections from a total of at least twenty World Electoral and Administrative Districts where the World Constitution has received final ratification.
2. Passage of any amendment proposed by a House of the World Parliament shall require an absolute two-thirds majority vote of each of the three Houses of the World Parliament voting separately.

3. An amendment proposed by popular petition shall first require a simple majority vote of the House of Peoples, which shall be obliged to take a vote upon the proposed amendment. Passage of the amendment shall then require an absolute two-thirds majority vote of each of the three Houses of the World Parliament voting separately.
4. Periodically, but no later than ten years after first convening the World Parliament for the First Operative Stage of World Government, and every 20 years thereafter, the Members of the World Parliament shall meet in special session comprising a Constitutional Convention to conduct a review of this World Constitution to consider and propose possible amendments, which shall then require action as specified in Clause 2 of Article XVIII for passage.
5. If the First Operative Stage of World Government is not reached by the year 1995, then the Provisional World Parliament, as provided under Article XIX, may convene another session of the World Constituent Assembly to review the Constitution for the Federation of Earth and consider possible amendments according to procedure established by the Provisional World Parliament.
6. Except by following the amendment procedures specified herein, no part of this World Constitution may be set aside, suspended or subverted, neither for emergencies nor caprice nor convenience.

ARTICLE XIX Provisional World Government

Sec. A Actions to be taken by the World Constituent Assembly

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

1. Issue a Call to all Nations, communities and people of Earth to ratify this World Constitution for World Government.
2. Establish the following preparatory commissions:
 - a) Ratification Commission.
 - b) World Elections Commission.
 - c) World Development Commission.
 - d) World Disarmament Commission.
 - e) World Problems Commission.
 - f) Nominating Commission.
 - g) Finance Commission.
 - h) Peace Research and Education Commission.
 - i) Special commissions on each of several of the most urgent world problems.
 - j) Such other commissions as may be deemed desirable in order to proceed with the Provisional World Government.
3. Convene Sessions of a Provisional World Parliament when feasible under the following conditions:
 - a) Seek the commitment of 500 or more delegates to attend, representing people in 20 countries from five continents, and having credentials defined by Article XIX, Section C;
 - b) The minimum funds necessary to organize the sessions of the Provisional World Parliament are either on hand or firmly pledged.
 - c) Suitable locations are confirmed at least nine months in advance, unless emergency conditions justify shorter advance notice.

Sec. B. Work of the Preparatory Commissions

1. The Ratification Commission shall carry out a worldwide campaign for the ratification of the World Constitution, both to obtain preliminary ratification by national governments, including national legislatures, and to obtain final ratification by people, including communities. The ratification commission shall continue its work until the full operative stage of World Government is reached.
2. The World Elections Commission shall prepare a provisional global map of World Electoral and Administrative Districts and Regions which may be revised during the first or second operative stage of

World Government; and shall prepare and proceed with plans to obtain the election of Members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples and to the House of Counsellors. The World Elections Commission shall in due course be converted into the World Boundaries and Elections Administration.

3. After six months, in those countries where national governments have not responded favorable to the ratification call, the Ratification Commission and the World Elections Commission may proceed jointly to accomplish both the ratification of the World Constitution by direct popular referendum and concurrently the election of Members of the World Parliament.
4. The Ratification Commission may also submit the World Constitution for ratification by universities and colleges throughout the world.
5. The World Development Commission shall prepare plans for the creation of a World Economic Development Organization to serve all nations and people ratifying the World Constitution, and in particular less developed countries, to begin functioning when the Provisional World Government is established.
6. The World Disarmament Commission shall prepare plans for the organization of a World Disarmament Agency, to begin functioning when the Provisional World Government is established.
7. The World Problems Commission shall prepare an agenda of urgent world problems, with documentation, for possible action by the Provisional World Parliament and Provisional World Government.
8. The Nominating Commission shall prepare, in advance of convening the Provisional World Parliament, a list of nominees to compose the Presidium and the Executive Cabinet for the Provisional World Government.
9. The Finance Commission shall work on ways and means for financing the Provisional World Government.
10. The several commissions on particular world problems shall work on the preparation of proposed world legislation and action on each problem, to present to the Provisional World Parliament when it convenes.

Sec. C. Composition of the Provisional World Parliament

1. The Provisional World Parliament shall be composed of the following members:
 - a) All those who were accredited as delegates to the 1977 and 1991 Sessions of the World Constituent Assembly, as well as to any previous Session of the Provisional World Parliament, and who re-confirm their support for the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, as amended.
 - b) Persons who obtain the required number of signatures on election petitions, or who are designated by Non-Governmental Organizations which adopt approved resolutions for this purpose, or who are otherwise accredited according to terms specified in Calls which may be issued to convene particular sessions of the Provisional World Parliament.
 - c) Members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples who are elected from World Electoral and Administrative Districts up to the time of convening the Provisional World Parliament. Members of the World Parliament elected to the House of Peoples may continue to be added to the Provisional World Parliament until the first operative stage of World Government is reached.
 - d) Members of the World Parliament to the House of Nations who are elected by national legislatures or appointed by national governments up to the time of convening the Provisional World Parliament. Members of the World Parliament to the House of Nations may continue to be added to the Provisional World Parliament until the first operative stage of World Government is reached.
 - e) Those universities and colleges which have ratified the World Constitution may nominate persons to serve as Members of the World Parliament to the House of Counsellors. The House of Peoples and House of Nations together may then elect from such nominees up to fifty Members of the World Parliament to serve in the House of Counsellors of the Provisional World Government.
2. Members of the Provisional World Parliament in categories (a) and (b) as defined above, shall serve only until the first operative stage of World Government is declared, but may be duly elected to continue as Members of the World Parliament during the first operative stage.

Sec. D. Formation of the Provisional World Executive

1. As soon as the Provisional World Parliament next convenes, it will elect a new Presidium for the Provisional World Parliament and Provisional World Government from among the nominees submitted by the Nominating Commission.
2. Members of the Provisional World Presidium shall serve terms of three years, and may be re-elected by the Provisional World Parliament, but in any case shall serve only until the Presidium is elected under the First Operative Stage of World Government.
3. The Presidium may make additional nominations for the Executive Cabinet.
4. The Provisional World Parliament shall then elect the members of the Executive Cabinet.
5. The Presidium shall then assign ministerial posts among the members of the Executive Cabinet and of the Presidium.
6. When steps (1) through (4) of section D are completed, the Provisional World Government shall be declared in operation to serve the welfare of humanity.

Sec. E. First Actions of the Provisional World Government

1. The Presidium, in consultation with the Executive Cabinet, the commissions on particular world problems and the World Parliament, shall define a program for action on urgent world problems.
2. The Provisional World Parliament shall go to work on the agenda of world problems, and shall take any and all actions it considers appropriate and feasible, in accordance with the provisions of this World Constitution.
3. Implementation of and compliance with the legislation enacted by the Provisional World Parliament shall be sought on a voluntary basis in return for the benefits to be realized, while strength of the Provisional World Government is being increased by the progressive ratification of the World Constitution.
4. Insofar as considered appropriate and feasible, the Provisional World Parliament and Provisional World Executive may undertake some of the actions specified under Section C-12 of Article XVII for the first operative stage of World Government.
5. The World Economic Development Organization and the World Disarmament Agency shall be established, for correlated actions.
6. The World Parliament and the Executive Cabinet of the Provisional World Government shall proceed with the organization of other organs and agencies of the World Government on a provisional basis, insofar as considered desirable and feasible, in particular those specified under Section C-10 of Article XVII.
7. The several preparatory commissions on urgent world problems may be reconstituted as Administrative Departments of the Provisional World Government.
8. In all of its work and activities, the Provisional World Government shall function in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution for the Federation of Earth.



The Constitution for the Federation of Earth was originally ratified at the second session of the World Constituent Assembly held at Innsbruck, Austria in June, 1977; and was amended and ratified at the fourth session of the World Constituent Assembly held at Troia, Portugal in May 1991. The Amended Constitution is being personally ratified by outstanding personalities throughout the world as the campaign for ratification by the people and governments of the world gets underway.

Participants in the World Constituent Assembly, 16 to 29 of June, 1977, have affixed their signatures to the draft of the CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION OF EARTH herewith:

Ar Patel

India

Philip Lilly

MEXICO

EARTH, USA

Lucile H. Green

Earth, USA

James Stewart
Hon. Legal Advisor
Kambe Mworombe

Canada

T.P. Amerasinghe

Sri Lanka.

Joseph P. St. R.

Senegal

Archie Casely-Hayford

Ghana.

K. Komra

Botswana

Helen Tucker (Canada) Women's Universal Movement

~~Eric O. Baku~~

Fed. Rep. of Germany

Thane Reed

U.S.A.

Lot Spencer

India.

Rachonuk A. Amung

Thailand.

Rose J. Charney

Australia.

~~John Hand~~

Germany

John Hand

Netherlands

Joseph Mungabi

JAPAN

| Name | Country |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| ANDREA von SCHINCY | GERMANY |
| Edith Barwich | Germany |
| Gisela Gintzel | Germany |
| Klaus Thakur-Schlichtmann | Germany |
| Ann Mische | World, U.S.A. |
| Hilma Mische | U. S. A. |
| Dr. Ludwig C. Baum | W. Germany |
| Dr. Fred Karl Scheide | U.S.A. |
| Max Meyer | Germany |
| Olga Meyer | Germany |
| Beatrice Meyers | U. S. A. |
| Oberabts Klauenbauer | INNSBRUCK |
| Theo Fenzl | Switzerland |
| Dr Helen K Bellmij | U.S.A |
| Magister Kirsti Balthaspi. | Finland live in Mexico. |
| Robert Rosamond | United Peoples |
| Valerie Hagenhuber | Federation of Earth |
| Herbert Groder | Austria |
| H. H. Hagen | " |

| Name | Country |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Louis R. Gumberg | U. S. A |
| P. C. Malhotra | India |
| Hildegard Heuer | Schweiz |
| PURAN SINGH AZAD. | (INDIA) |
| Dr Miss. Geelā Shah | INDIA. |
| Mania Treli | Schweiz |
| Frank Trent | Switzerland |
| Bonnie Allen | U. S. A |
| Austern M. Bharucha | India. |
| Walter Bryant | USA |
| Jeanne C. Burrows | USA, World |
| Leo J. Murray sa (Pax Christi) | USA |
| Simon R. Gad | Botswana |
| Mrs. Renée Dangoor | United Kingdom |
| Mr. J. Zelaka | Botswana |
| Lucy Leman | Australia |
| Donald Lelman | Australia |
| Vikram Gika | AUSTRIA |

| Name | Country |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Dr. Hildegarde Durfee | U.S.A. |
| Kira Lynne Allen | |
| Samar Basu | India. |
| Robert W. Kaminski <i>John Thyer</i> | Earth USA, Willem Del Zeland |
| Yogi Shankiswaroop. | Jordia - fr new world |
| Carmel Kussman | U.S.A. |
| Mortimer Lofely | U.S.A. |
| J Hermann Wey | Austria |
| Kim Harada | Canada |
| Ana Marin | P. R. |
| Naim Dangoor | U. K. |
| Dorothea | Edison (in London) |
| Alb. dunn | Bombay - India |
| Bernadette F. Trathner. | |
| Craig Orr White, Ph.D. | Ohio. U.S.A. |
| Everett Repp | Wis. U.S.A. |
| Mildred E. Parmelee. | U.S.A. |
| Sr (Mrs) Kames Patel | Pondichery (India) |
| Margaret Gadge | United Kingdom. |

Name

Country

Bandula Sri Gnanarathana Sri Lanka

Margaret Isely U.S.A.

Marguerite Elisabeth Austria

Ellen Jovan Puerto Rico

Gregory Alexander U.S.A.
Edward R. Reader Puerto Rico

P. J. ... India.

Dorothy ... U.S.A.

Carl F. Cattarin Earth!
Norsenhausenrig Denmark

Walter Isely U.S.A.

Foster Parnelle U.S.A.
Ogeha Justus Kenya

H. A. ... W. Germany

Kemper Isely U.S.A.

Bernard Shaw Masri Nigeria

Mitsuo Miyake JAPAN

Pharmakaterhell Netherlands

Basia Botswana

| Name | Address |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Eggert, Charlotte Luise | Trentsolland |
| Josephine Baker | N.Y. C. USA |
| Martha Füllbrun | USA |
| F. Pateruolli Kurt | Finsbrücke Austria |
| Suzanne Jonberg | San Francisco USA |
| + Kolzappel Heiner | Sunsbruck |
| + Kolzappel Ingrid | Sunsbruck |
| + Vera C. Herold | Mexico "Unity" |
| Hazel Ingeborg | Germany |
| + Hedwig, Hans-Friedrich | Germany |
| Nancy, Ludwig | Germany |
| B. Moore | World Literature |
| Irene P. Stewart | Los Angeles |
| John Stochwell | San Francisco |
| Guido Graziani | Rome, Italy |
| Dorina Sariani | Hammur, WOMAN |

Name

Country

Guigi Loxuep Holla

William Gitz Iran

Raphie Bari U.S.A.

Carvel Painter U.S.A

Jant Seif USA

Stephen Siphon Munde stateless.

~~Arthur Gaffer. Valentin~~

~~Donno Mio. Italy Mexico.~~

Por el mundo espiritual
Caran Suru Dr. Jose M. Bate

Por la memoria de este en el espíritu (Mexico)
En Elsa Guerrero

Rev. GAGPA Maria Carlota de Estrada (Mexico)

"Por el mundo Espiritual."
Rev. GAGPA ~~Caran Suru~~ (Mexico)

"Por el mundo Espiritual"
M. Resp. Carlos Adolfo Olivera (Mexico)

| Name | Country |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Turkoga Ruge | Mexico |
| Mefumi Gollweger | Austria |
| Edith Stur | Austria |
| Arntur Fin | Netherlands (BRD) |
| Siddhartha I. Patel | Kenya |
| Kalaben Patel | India |
| Umesh A. Patel | Great Britain |
| Kumud I. Patel | Great Britain |
| Ahmed Subarfo G. | Indonesia |
| Abetyabudianti | Indonesia |
| Sybil Stier | New Zealand + USA |
| Alice Stephens | England |
| Elizabeth E. Stewart | United States |
| Harsha Singh Khalsa | Imamun Bangladesh |
| Yaeiji | USA |
| Sikh Dharma. Waden Hamp | USA |

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

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

Prof. Dr. Kalman Abraham, Hungary

Atiku ABUBAKAR

Atiku Abubakar, Nigeria

Dr. Ebenezer Ade. Adenekan, Nigeria

Malcolm S Adiseshiah

Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, India

ABDUR RAHIM AHAMED

Abdur Rahim Ahamed, Bangladesh

Shahzada Kabir Ahmed

Mohsin A. Alaini

Mohsin A. Alaini, Yemen

MD. Nural Alam, U.S.A.

MD. Maser Ali

MD. Maser Ali, Bangladesh

Dr. Terence P. Amerasinghe, Sri Lanka

Samir Amin, Senegal

Benjamin K. Amonoo, Ghana

George Anca

George Anca, Romania

Mauricio Andres-Ribeiro, Brazil

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

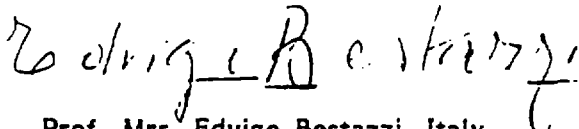
Rev. Ebenezer Annan, Ivory Coast

Jose Ayala-Lasso, Ecuador

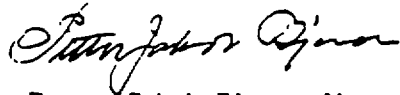
Ir. Hasan Basri, Indonesia

Samar Basu, India

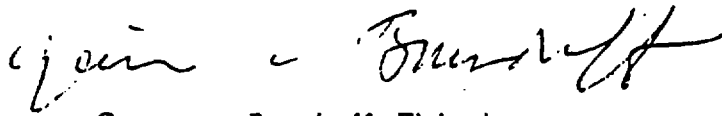
Tony Benn, United Kingdom



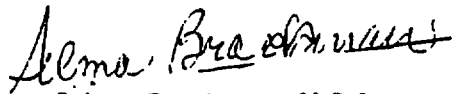
Prof. Mrs. Edvige Bestazzi, Italy



Petter Jakob Bjerve, Norway



Goran von Bonsdorff, Finland



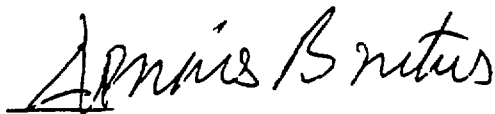
Selma Brackman, U.S.A.

Jean-Marie BRETON

Jean-Marie Breton, Int. Regis. World Citizens



Tomas Bruckman, Germany (East)



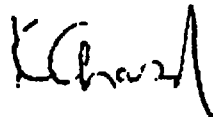
Dennis Brutus, South Africa (U.S.A.)

Dr. Mihai Titus Carapancea

Dr. Mihai Titus Carapancea, Romania



Prof. Henri Cartan, France



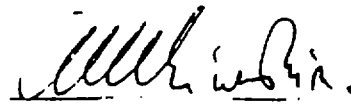
Amb. Khub Chand, India



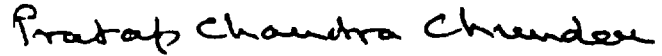
Dr. Sripati Chandrasekhar, India



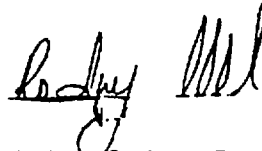
Most Rev. French Chang-Him, Seychelles



Munyaradzi Chiwashira, Zimbabwe



Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder, India



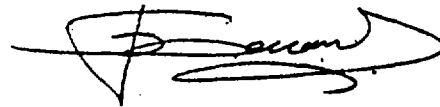
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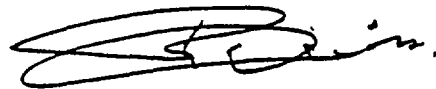
Daniel G. De Culla, Spain



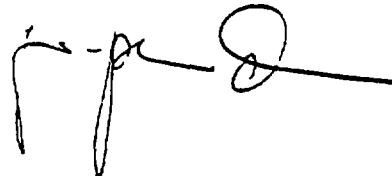
Dr. Dimitrios J. Delivanis, Greece



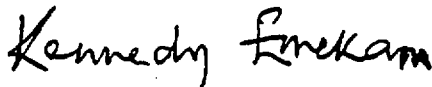
Prof. Dr. Francis Dessart, Belgium



Raymond F. Douw, Germany



Prof. Hans-Peter Duerr, Germany



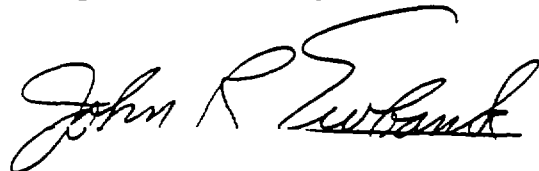
Kennedy Emekan, Nigeria



M. Necati Munir Ertekun, Cyprus



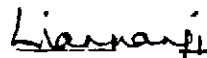
Douglas Nixon Everingham, Australia



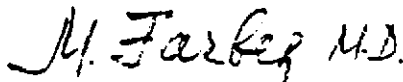
John R. Ewbank, U.S.A.



Marjorie Ewbank, U.S.A.



Miss Lianmangi Fanai, India



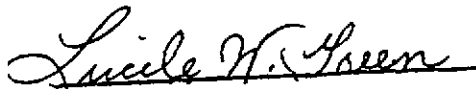
Dr. Mark Farber, U.S.A.



Feng Ping-Chung, China



Prof. Dr. Mihnea Georghiu, Romania



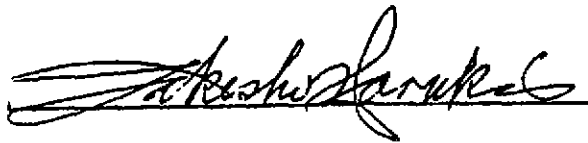
Lucile W. Green, U.S.A.



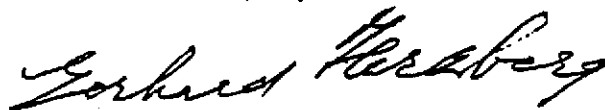
Dr. Dauji Gupta, India



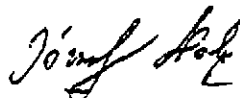
Kisholoy Gupta, India



Takeshi Haruki, Japan



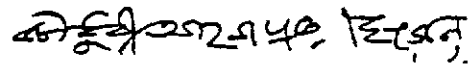
Dr. Gerhard Herzberg, Canada



Jozsef Holp, Hungary

A.K. FAZLUL HOQUE

A. K. Fazlul Hogue, Bangladesh



Chowdhury Anwar Husain, Bangladesh



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



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



Ram K. Jiwamitra, Nepal



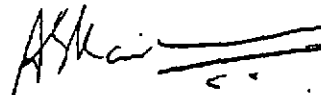
Roy E. Johnstone, Jamaica



Mohammed Kamaluddin, Bangladesh



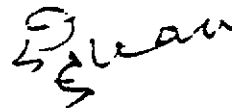
Mohammad Rezaul Karim, Bangladesh



Rev. George Karunakeran, India



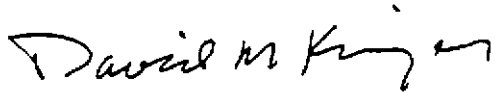
Dr. Inamullah Khan, Pakistan



Johnson S. Khan, Pakistan



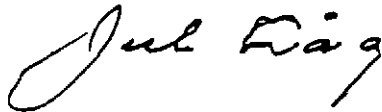
Roger Kotila, Ph.D., U.S.A.



David M. Krieger, U.S.A.



Diemuth Kuebart, Germany



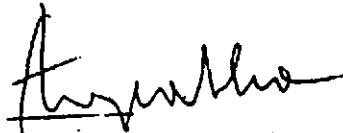
Jul Lag, Norway



Ben M. Leito, Netherlands Antilles



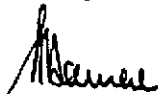
Thomas Lim, East Malaysia



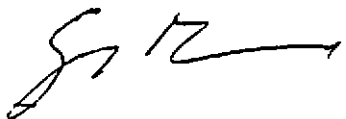
Adam Lopatka, Poland



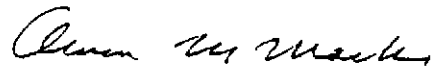
Anwarul Majid, Bangladesh



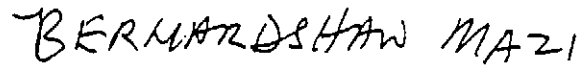
Dr. M. Sadiq Malik, Pakistan



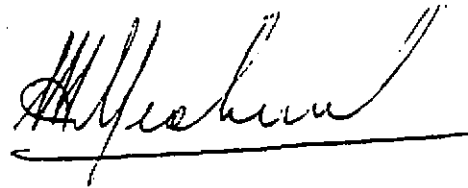
Guy Marchand, France



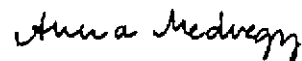
Alvin M. Marks, U.S.A.



Bernardshaw Mazi, Nigeria



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



Anna Medvegy, Hungary



R. C. Mehrotra, India



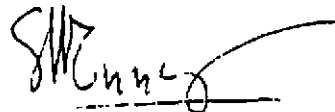
Charles Mercieca, U.S.A.



Lt. Col. Pedro B. Merida, Philippines



Yerucham Meshel, Israel



Sheta Mikayele, Zaire

Mohamed Ezzedine Mili, Switzerland

Rev. Toshio Miyake, Japan

Shettima Ali Monguno, Nigeria

Swapan Mukherjee, India

Hanna Newcombe, Canada

Brij P. Nigam, India

JOSEPHINE OKAFOR

Josephine Okafor, Nigeria

Johnson Olatunde, Sierre Leone

Rev. Nelson Onono-Onweng, Uganda

Umit Ozturk, Turkey

Yasar Ozturk, Turkey

Linus Pauling, U.S.A.

Fernando Perez Tella, Spain

Emil Otto Peter, Austria

Dr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, Ghana

Soili Raikkonen, Finland

Sudhir Kumar Rangh, India

Thane Read, U.S.A.

Dr. Sayed Qassem Reshtia, Switzerland

Erzebet Rethy, Hungary

Miguel B. Ricardo, Portugal

G. RIVAS-MIJARES

G. Rivas Mijares, Venezuela

Reinhart Ruge, Mexico



Prof. Sir A. M. Sadek, South Africa



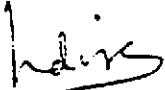
Abdus Salam, Italy



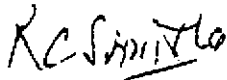
Akbar Ali Saleh, Comoros Islands



Blagovest Sendov, Bulgaria



Indira Shrestha, Nepal



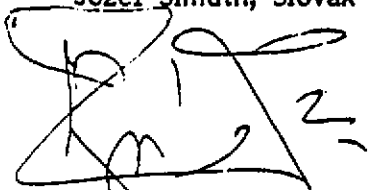
Rabi Charan Shrestha, Nepal



Jon Silkin, United Kingdom



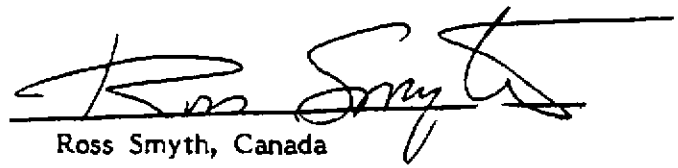
Jozef Simuth, Slovak Republic



Dr. Kewal Singh, India



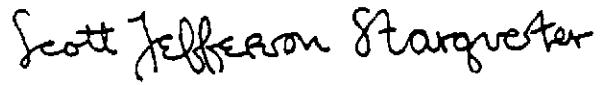
Blaine Sloan, U.S.A.



Ross Smyth, Canada



Lord Donald Soper, United Kingdom



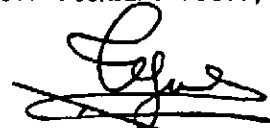
Scott Jefferson Starquester, U.S.A.



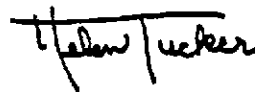
Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, India



Rev. Yoshiaki Toeda, Japan



Dr. Duja K. Torki, Tunisia



Helen Tucker, Canada

EVELYN UTULU

Evelyn Utulu, Nigeria



Mrs. Justina N. Uwechue, Nigeria



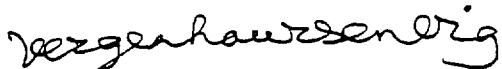
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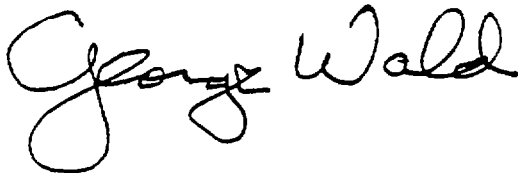
Ann Valentin, U.S.A.



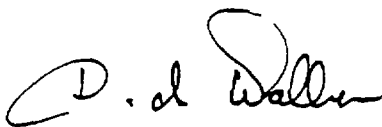
T. Nejat Veziroglu, U.S.A.



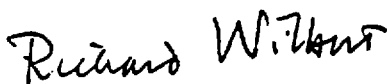
Jergen Laursen Vig, Denmark



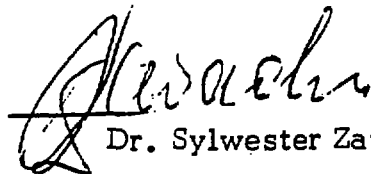
George Wald, U.S.A.



Prof. D. A. Walker, United Kingdom




Richard W. Wilbur, U.S.A.

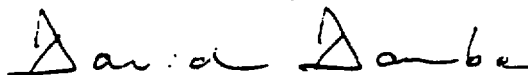


Dr. Sylwester Zawadzki, Poland

Additional Original Ratifiers:



Kenneth B. Clark, U.S.A.



David Daube, U.S.A.



Nzo Ekangaki, Cameroon

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

PROF. CHIEF J. O. AGBOYE, Nigeria

DR. FRANCIS ALEXIS, Grenada

SIR ABDUL W. M. AMEER, Sri Lanka

HANAN AWWAD, Palestine

HON. LUKASZ BALCER, Poland

CHIEF DR. KOLAWOLE BALOGUN, Nigeria

DR. SABURI O. BIOBAKU, Nigeria

DR. JUR. JAN CARNOGURSKY, Slovakia

DR. GOUIN CEDIEU, Cote D'Ivoire

AMARSINH CHAUDHARY, India

MDM. JUSTICE L. P. CHIBESAKUNDA, Zambia

ASHIS KUMAR DE, India

DR. MOSTAFA EL DESOUKY, Kuwait

DR. ROLF EDBERG, Sweden

DR. BENJAMIN B. FERENCZ, U.S.A.

PROF. VITALII I. GOLDANSKII, Russia

PROF. DR. ZBIGNIEW GERTYCH, Poland

PROF. ERROL E. HARRIS, U.S.A./U.K.

LIC. JUAN HORACIO S., Argentina

SIR DR. AKANU IBIAM, Nigeria

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

K. JEEVAGATHAS, Sri Lanka

R. B. JUNOO, India

DR. JAN KLEINERT, Slovakia

DR. YURI A. KOSYGIN, Russia

ADV. RANJAN LAKHANPAL, India

ADV. AQIL LODHI, Pakistan

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DR. SOL TAX, U.S.A.

MILLICENT OBENEWAA TERRY, Ghana

DR. WALTER E. THIRRING, Austria

MOST REV. DESMOND M. TUTU, South Africa

KENJI URATA, Japan

DR. PIETER VAN DIJK, Netherlands

CARLOS WARTER, M.D., U.S.A.

ROD WELFORD, M.L.A., Australia

BRIEF HISTORY

- 1958 Agreement to call a World Constitutional Convention initiated by four persons, circulated worldwide for signatures, requesting both national governments and people of each country to send delegates.
- 1959 World Committee for a World Constitutional Convention formed. Thousands sign the Agreement, including many prominent leaders. Organizers of
60 this action travel around the world to elicit support.
- 1961 Definitive Call to the World Constitutional Convention adopted. Many persons sign, including Heads of five national governments - Costa Rica,
62 Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Pakistan.
- 1963 First Preparatory Congress held Denver, Colorado, USA, with delegates from 5 continents.
64 Call to the World Constitutional Convention is publicly issued, then circulated for more signers and response.
- 1965 Second Preparatory Congress held at Milan, Italy. Outline for Debate and Drafting of a World Constitution is formulated, on basis of alternative
66 choices. Plan agreed for a Peoples World Parliament to meet concurrently.
- 1967 Decision made at Third Preparatory Congress to begin Convention in 1968, even if no government delegates. 300 Peoples Delegates pledged.
- 1968 First working sessions of World Constitutional Convention and Peoples' World Convention held at Interlaken, Switzerland, and Wolfach, W. Germany. 200 Peoples
Delegates from 27 countries of 5 continents. **Work begun on drafting the World Constitution.**
- 1969 Strategy for Reclaiming Earth for Humanity is circulated. Emergency Council of World Trustees meets, Santa Barbara, Calif.,
70 and issues First Decree for Protection of Life, outlawing nuclear weapons. Directions given to commission drafting
71 World Constitution.
- 1972 World Constitution drafting commission of four persons works for 2 months, almost completes first draft of Constitution for the Federation of Earth.
- 1973 First draft finished, printed in 1974, then circulated worldwide for comment, together with Call to the second session in 1977, now defined as the
74 World Constituent Assembly.
75 Comments on first draft compiled.
- 1976 Drafting Commission meets again. Second draft completed, circulated.
- 1977 Second session of World Constituent Assembly held in June, Innsbruck, Austria. Earth Constitution debated paragraph by paragraph, amended, then adopted with
138 original signers from 25 countries of 6 continents. Call for ratification by the nations and peoples of Earth is issued. Constitution is sent to U.N. General
Assembly and to all national governments.
- 1978 Earth Constitution is circulated worldwide for debate and ratification.
79 Third session of World Constituent Assembly held Jan. 1979, Colombo, Sri Lanka; adopts Rationale For A World Constituent Assembly, defining rights of
80 people to convene Assembly, draft constitution, and obtain ratification. Appeal issued for national parliaments to ratify.
- 1981 World Constitution & Parliament Assn.. Meets at New Delhi, India. Call issued for Provisional World Parliament to convene 1982 under terms of Article 19 of
Earth Constitution. Honorary Sponsor list of 150 prominent persons enrolled.
- 1982 First session of Provisional World Parliament meets at Brighton, England. Delegates from 25 countries of 6 continents. Five world Legislative Acts are adopted:
for World Disarmament Agency, World Economic Development, Ownership of Oceans & Seabeds, Graduate School of World Problems, World Courts.
- 1983 First Provisional District World Court organized in Los Angeles; takes up case of outlawing nuclear weapons. Plans for Provisional World Parliament in
84 Sudan and Nigeria thwarted by military coups.
- 1985 2nd session of Provisional World Parliament held New Delhi, India. Opened by President of India, presided by speaker of Lok Sabha. Three more World Legislative
Acts adopted: for Emergency Earth Rescue Administration, World Government Funding, and Commission on Terrorism.
- 1986 Campaign continued for "provisional" ratification of the Constitution for Federation of Earth, pending review at next World Constituent Assembly.
- 1987 Third session of Provisional World Parliament held Miami Beach, Florida. Three more World Legislative Acts are adopted: for Global Finance System, Environment
Protection, and Hydrogen Energy. Provisional World Cabinet started.
- 1988 Plan launched for collaboration by many organizations to prepare next session of World Constituent Assembly. 150 organizations join in Preparatory Committee.
89 Two meetings held in New York with U.N. Ambassadors, to explain and solicit help. List of Honorary Sponsors reconfirmed and expanded.
- 1990 Government of Egypt agrees to host Assembly. Three preparatory meetings held. Call circulated for Governments and People to send delegates.
- 1991 Location of 4th session World Constituent Assembly abruptly changed due to Gulf War. Held at Troia, Portugal, in May. Delegates adopt 59 amendments to Earth
Constitution. New ratification campaign begun, appealing to both people and governments. Most Honorary Sponsors personally ratify.
- 1992 Global Ratification & Elections Network organized to promote ratification of Constitution for Federation of Earth, then election of delegates to the World
93 Parliament. More than 400 organizations in 75 countries join. Expansion continued.
- 1994 Publication of Bill of Particulars - Why the U.N. Must Be Replaced; Call to the 1996 Session of the Provisional World Parliament; Manifesto for ownership by
95 World Government of oceans, seabeds, Antarctica, Earth's atmosphere and moon. Preparations continue for 1996 Parliament.
- 1996 Global Ratification and Elections Network expanded to more than 1,000 organizations in 115 countries. 1,500 delegates registered to attend 1996 Provisional
World Parliament, at first scheduled for Innsbruck, Austria, then re-scheduled for September at Andorra. Delegates unable to get visas for Austria. Almost all
delegates denied visas to get to Parliament at Andorra. Rump meeting held at hotel near Barcelona airport, and plans made to continue.

PARTIAL LIST OF WORLD PROBLEMS

DEFINITION: World problems are problems which transcend national boundaries, and require that solutions be worked out and implemented on a global or supra-national basis by a world legislature and a world government, either entirely or in part, but in collaboration as needed with national and local governments. Almost all world problems overlap and are related to other world problems, and require inter-related solutions.

1. Nuclear weapons, spread of nuclear capability, threat of nuclear war, and of nuclear winter which could result from the explosion of only 20 to 30 big bombs.
2. Other weapons of mass death and destruction.
3. International trade in armaments; many local wars which could escalate; constant military R&D creating pressure for new generations of weapons; guns everywhere.
4. The entire process of disarmament: by what stages? unilateral or multilateral? how supervised? what world political requirements for disarmament?
5. Conversion from armaments to a peaceful world economy. The decentralization and subcontracting of weapons production, pervading all aspects of society, which creates a great pressure against disarmament.
6. More than a trillion dollars spent annually on war preparations, dominating government and civilian priorities, wasting money and resources, and subverting the world's scientific talents, even without two super powers.
7. Nuclear energy production, which spreads the capability to produce nuclear weapons, has unsolved waste disposal problems, and opens doors for more nations and for terrorists to get nuclear weapons.
8. How to safely dismantle nuclear weapons and obsolete nuclear power plants, to dispose of or store without possibility of re-use great quantities of nuclear parts and radioactive wastes for untold ages, particularly when the half-lives of some radioactive elements are hundreds of thousands of years.
9. Third world debt and development: impossibility to continue recycling loans and debts under austerity conditions. Imminent collapse of global financial infrastructure without basic changes.
10. Transition to New World Economic Order: How can this be accomplished? What kind of new world finance, credit and money system, which can assure ample funds for sustainable development, full employment at useful work for all, and global economic equity?
11. Rapid increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere which may result in cataclysmic climatic changes. CO2 increase coming from burning fossil fuels, massive deforestation, and de-mineralization of soils.
12. Spreading ozone holes from the use of chlorofluorocarbons and other ozone destructive agents, which then allows ultraviolet rays to increase skin cancer and damage food crops; the continuous rise of long-lasting ozone depleting gases into the atmosphere for decades, even after all chlorofluorocarbon use is ended.
13. Death of phytoplankton in the oceans from excess ultraviolet rays, when phytoplankton is a major agency for recapture of carbon dioxide and recycles about 50% of Earth's oxygen supply.
14. The universal haze, transnational air pollution, acid rain and snow.
15. More tornadoes, violent hurricanes and winds, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions?
16. Soil erosion, loss of topsoil, increase of floods, decrease of agricultural productivity, but more peoples; global crises brewing. Global soil re-mineralization a basic necessity.
17. Use of wood and animal dung for fuel, causing spreading deserts and loss of soil fertility.
18. Rapid cutting of rain forests for wood and agriculture, leading to loss of species and global climatic disaster because forests are needed to absorb CO2.
19. The imminent end of the current life-friendly interglacial period, due primarily to natural Earth cycles, which have recurred periodically for millions of years, all of human civilization having grown in the last 12,000 year interglacial period. (There may be a solution if carried out rapidly.)
20. Global transition from fossil fuels and nuclear energy to safe and sustainable energy supplies.
21. Development of means of transportation not dependent on oil, coal or nuclear power.
22. Use of land to produce tobacco, alcoholic beverages, harmful drugs, sugar, and to satisfy meats diets, making shortage of land for essential food production.
23. Drought conditions which are increasing and spreading, resulting in starvation and migration of millions of peoples; growing problem of environmental refugees.
24. Pressure of population on resources, and difficulties of birth controls: How many can Earth carry?
25. How to protect and pay for life-friendly global commons, like the oceans, the rivers, the atmosphere, rain forests, soil fertility, pure rain and snow? How can the cost of maintaining a healthy environment be factored into the prices for goods and services?
26. Mal-distribution of world food supply, resulting in widespread malnutrition, resulting in widespread mental malfunctioning; threat to civilization.
27. Transnational pollution of fresh water supplies. Transnational demands on limited fresh water supplies.
28. River valley planning across national boundaries.
29. Ocean pollution which threatens Earth's fish and oxygen supplies. Pollution of oceans from transport, drilling and pumping of oil: How long can this go on before death of the oceans?
30. Claims by nations of 200 miles offshore (the exclusive economic zone under proposed law of seas) which contain most of easily accessible ocean resources.
31. Worldwide use of pesticides harmful to people, which enter into world trade in food, while pests get more virulent.
32. Disposal of great quantities of toxic wastes.
33. Growing dependence of world food supply on mining water aquifers, plus increase of population in hot dry areas plus air conditioning: crises situations soon.
34. Rapidity of technological changes, resulting in technological unemployment, social and community instabilities, unforeseen adverse ecological impacts.
35. Displacement of natural raw materials by synthetics resulting in disruption of livelihoods of people in raw materials producing areas.
36. Vast disparities between hi-technology economies and manual labor or low-technology economies. The process of technology transfer so as to benefit everybody.
37. Worldwide rural poverty, excessive urbanization, unemployment, partial employment, social unrest.
38. From 10% to even 40% unemployment in many countries and regions.
39. Brain drains, and opportunities for educated people in less developed countries.
40. The worldwide spread of AIDS, and of drug addictions; the international traffic in drugs.
41. How to prevent technological mistakes (e.g., nuclear power, off-shore oil well drilling) and ensure the selective use of technology for life-betterment and ecologically safe purposes.
42. Tariffs, trade barriers, vast disparities in wage levels, inequitable access to resources and markets, movement of industries to low wage countries.
43. How to have greater free trade while protecting environmental standards, wage standards and better working conditions?
44. Regulation of multi-national corporations.
45. Global planning for wise use of natural resources as common heritage of humanity. Global priorities for investment and development.
46. Is a healthy life-sustainable environment and civilization compatible with free-market economics and no governmental intervention?
47. Ownership of atmosphere and stratosphere. Space exploration as a global project.
48. Ethnic, religious, racial and political intolerances; exaggeration of ethnic and other differences, spread of local and regional wars.
49. Migrations or movements of people across national boundaries. Is freedom of travel and choice of place to live and work possible?
50. Violations and protection of human rights. Protection of minority rights. Do people also have global responsibilities for each other and posterity?
51. Terrorism: many forms and many causes.
52. Co-existence of differing political and economic systems: under what global conditions?
53. How to move from an exploitive global economy to an economy which assures adequate trusteeship for the common welfare for both present and future generations?
54. Unsolved local problems due to supra-national factors, leading to instabilities and dictatorships.
55. Attempts to escape from global problems by rationale that big is bad and that all problems can be solved locally or by individual transformation.
56. Teaching about history and world problems so that people will be prepared to live together peacefully and work out problems for the common good.
57. Language barriers, world communications, access to basic research, fair reporting of the news.
58. Difficulties for leaders of national governments and national parliaments to conceive of the kind of global political structure which is required to solve world problems peacefully, and to help take the necessary action to establish the required global political structure.
59. General lack of well-informed and well-motivated people with humane and global outlook to cope adequately with inter-related problems of living on Earth.

UNIVERSAL CALL FOR RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION OF EARTH

During these latter days of the 20th century, the realization is growing that all life on Planet Earth is threatened with imminent destruction from many sources. After thousands upon thousands of years of toil and struggle, people thought that material abundance and expanding opportunities could soon be enjoyed peacefully by all. But it is now evident that the same technology which promised abundance also promises universal disasters even more quickly -- unless major problems can be solved without further delay.

Whatever illusions remain that peace and security and human rights can be achieved through military arms, must be discarded. Whatever illusions remain that adequate progress can be made through negotiations among sovereign national governments for the solutions to the inter-related global crises confronting humanity, must also be discarded.

The inescapable alternative for humanity today is the establishment of a democratic federal world government, given adequate powers and means to provide the framework within which supra-national problems can be solved for the good of all. The basis for democratic world government, if it is to serve the needs of people equitably, is a constitution which defines the powers, the structure, the composition and the functioning of the world government, as well as the procedure by which it shall be inaugurated. At the same time, it must protect the legitimate jurisdiction of national governments over the internal affairs of nations.

At a World Constituent Assembly meeting from the 16th to 29th of June, 1977, at Innsbruck, Austria, participants from 25 countries of all continents debated and adopted the draft of A CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION OF EARTH. We, the participants in the Assembly, together with other supporters, now submit the Constitution for the Federation of Earth for worldwide ratification by the nations and people of Earth.

The procedure for ratification is defined in the Constitution, itself, in Article XVII, Section A. Preliminary ratification is requested by the national legislatures or by the national governments of each country. Final ratification is requested by the people of each country through popular referendums.

Because of the urgency of the world situation, it is imperative that each national government and national legislature immediately take the necessary steps for consideration of the World Constitution and for implementation of the process of ratification. It is also imperative that people in each country, through various institutions and means, take the necessary steps to accomplish final ratification by popular referendums.

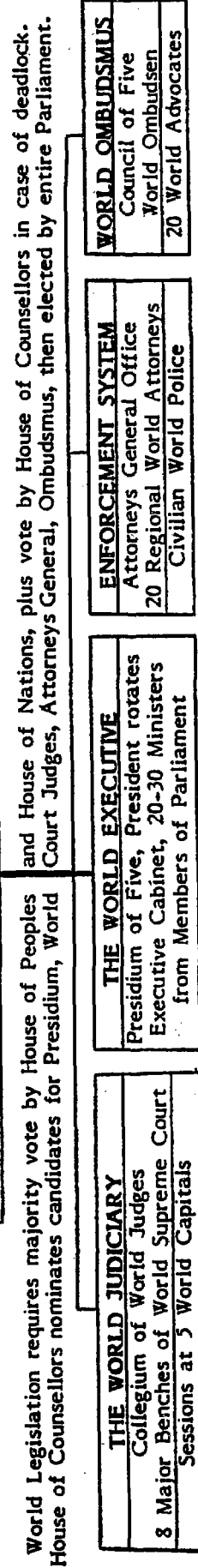
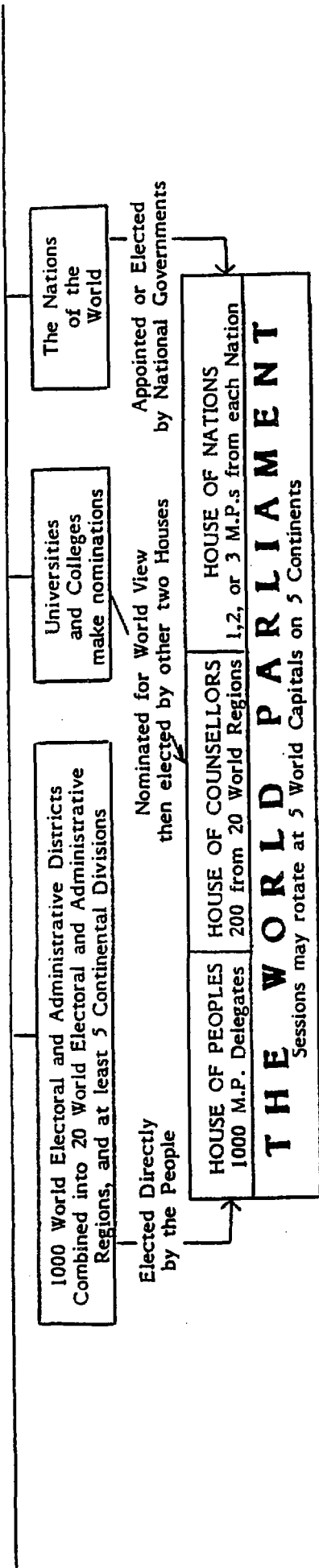
To assure survival of human life on this planet, and to enable all people to realize greater and finer potentialities in life, we implore those receiving this CALL to expedite the process of ratification.

Please confirm the action which you will take in the ratification process, and any definite acts of ratification, to the World Constitution and Parliament Association, which is conducting the general ratification campaign, with offices in various countries and world headquarters at 1480 Hoyt Street, Suite 31, Lakewood, Colorado 80215, U. S. A.

(First issued in 1977)

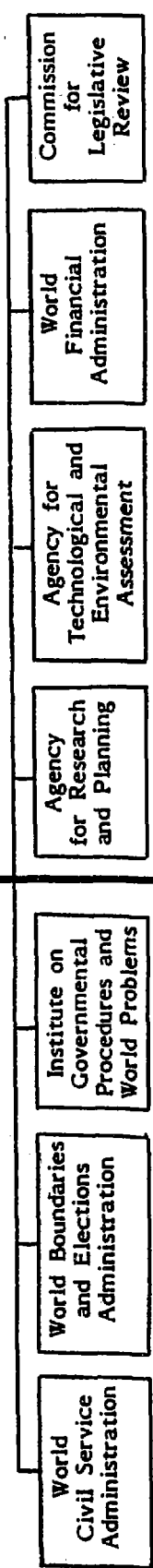
DIAGRAM OF WORLD GOVERNMENT under the CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION OF EARTH

THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD



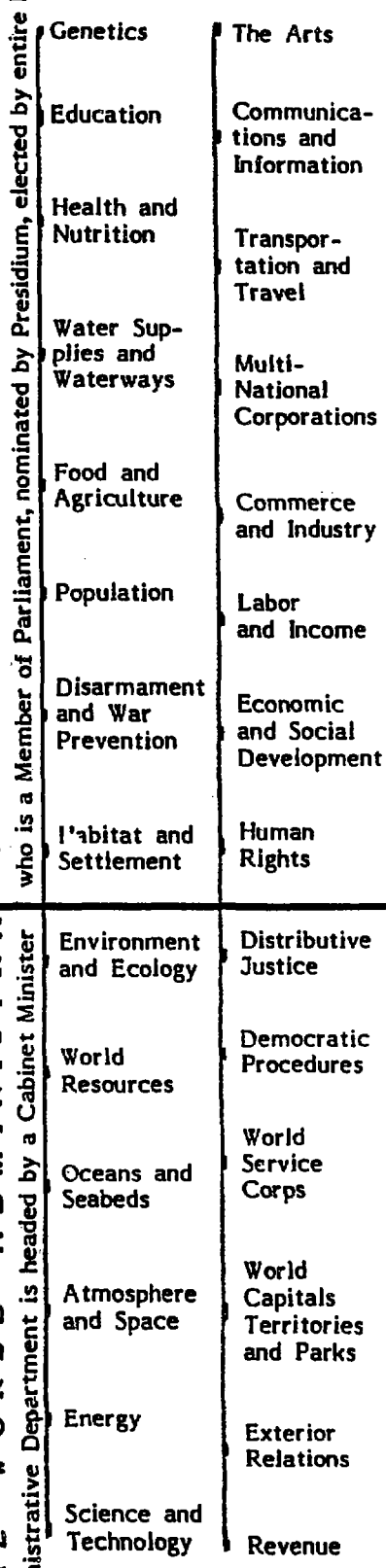
THE INTEGRATIVE COMPLEX

Each part is headed by a Commission designed for multiple views and inter-relationships.



THE WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXECUTIVE CABINET

Each Administrative Department is headed by a Cabinet Minister who is a Member of Parliament, nominated by Presidium, elected by entire Parliament.



Secretary General, to coordinate Administration, nominated by Presidium, confirmed by Cabinet

A BILL OF PARTICULARS

Why the U.N. Must Be Replaced

- I. FAILURES TO SOLVE GLOBAL PROBLEMS
- II. DEFECTS IN ORGANIZATION
- III. THE U.N. CHARTER CANNOT BE AMENDED
- IV. PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS WITHOUT AMENDMENTS ARE DELUSIONS
- V. The PRACTICAL ALTERNATIVE:
Replace the U.N. Charter immediately with
the CONSTITUTION for the FEDERATION
OF EARTH!

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WORLD CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT ASSOCIATION
1480 Hoyt St., Suite 31, Lakewood, Colorado 80215, USA

WHY THE UNITED NATIONS MUST BE REPLACED

A BILL OF PARTICULARS

PART I. FAILURES OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION TO SERVE HUMAN NEEDS during the past five decades and some of the proliferating global problems which the U.N. is not solving.

1. WAR.

Although the United Nations Organization was created in 1945, as stated in the preamble, "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war," during the 49 years since 1945, war preparations and wars have continued as a major priority and activity of almost all member nations of the U.N.

Since 1945, hundreds of millions of people have been murdered or maimed in wars or had their homes and communities destroyed by wars. Mostly civilians. Since 1945, more than 100 nations, including two-thirds of the present Members of the United Nations, have been involved in several thousand wars, and probably fifty or more wars are now going on, including insurrections.

Since 1945, the people of Earth have been robbed of many trillions of dollars for squandering on the nuclear arms race, resulting in increasing global insecurity, with more than 50,000 nuclear bombs aimed and ready to fire, whereas the explosion of less than 100 is sufficient to wipe out human civilization on Earth by causing the onset of nuclear winter as well as by outright destruction and long-lingering radioactive poisoning of the environment.

Since 1945, more scientific and engineering talent of the world has been engaged in the design and production of weapons of war than in any other activity.

Since 1945, apart from nuclear weapons, other weapons of mass destruction and deadly capabilities have been vastly expanded in quantities, in technological varieties, and in destructive power, all contributing to total global insecurity.

Since 1945, most member nations of the U.N., both small and large, poor and rich, have given top priority to equipping themselves with modern weapons of war, regardless of needs for housing, nutrition, education, utilities, and other basic needs and services for their citizens.

Since 1945, trade in armaments and weapons of war has zoomed to ever larger proportions, so that guns with magnified killing and destructive capacities are everywhere, and wars among nations and ethnic nationalities erupt everywhere.

Since 1945, all of the disarmament conventions, commissions, studies and resolutions of the U.N. have failed to stop the increase and spread of military arms for war, have failed to stop the introduction of new technologies for more destructive weapons, have failed to stop more nations from acquiring nuclear weapons, have failed to achieve disarmament.

Since 1945, the building of vast factories to produce weapons of war presents another complex, expensive, and socially explosive problem of conversion to production for peaceful human needs, so that the production and sale of unneeded weapons continues with no global agency able to facilitate and supervise the needed conversion to serve peaceful needs.

Since 1945, the ensuing arms races and military programs of the member nations of the U.N. (euphemistically called national military defense, but in actuality war programs) have caused almost all national economies to become war economies, tied to the priorities given to war preparations.

Since 1945, all production of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction should properly be defined as war crimes, committed by most member nations of the U.N., and in largest measure committed by the five member nations of the Security Council, but the U.N. is silent on this.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION.

Despite much attention given to global environmental deterioration by the U.N. General Assembly, by the United Nations Environment Program, and by U.N. sponsored conferences, the U.N. has been unable to implement actions necessary to reverse major environmental damages and to sustain a good liveable environment on Earth.

Although it has been known for many years that the rain forests of Earth are needed to recycle 50% or more of Earth's oxygen supply, and to store excess carbon dioxide, the U.N. has been unable to stop continued destruction of the rain forests at very rapid rates, and at current rates most of the rain forests will be gone within two generations.

Already delayed action to save the rain forests gravely endangers all of humanity by resulting atmospheric imbalances, while reforestation of rain forests is extremely difficult because of bad soil and water conditions after rain forests are removed.

Although it has been known for many years that the burning of fossil fuels is raising the carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere so that resultant heat trapping will cause disastrous climatic changes, nothing has been done by the U.N. to stop oil and coal production and burning for fuel.

Although the technical feasibility for safe, sustainable and plentiful energy supplies from solar and hydrogen sources has been known for many years, no intensive global "crash" program has been launched to develop such sources rapidly to replace oil and coal.

Although the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions by 20% has been encouraged at various conventions, this will not stop the other 80% from continuing to cause a rise in CO₂ levels in the atmosphere, and the U.N. has no way to achieve even the 20% reduction.

An international treaty, non-enforceable, is being promoted by the U.N. to limit ozone depleting chlorofluorocarbons to 1990 levels, but at 1990 levels, atmospheric ozone will continue to be destroyed, and there is no way to enforce a reduction to 1990 levels, thus promising increased dangers.

Besides chlorofluorocarbons, there are many other gases and sources of gases which deplete the ozone, and which rise in the atmosphere over a period of years, for which there are no regulations thus assuring continued dangerous ozone depletions for the foreseeable future at present rates of being unable to cope with the problem.

Although it has been known for many years that the phytoplankton in the oceans are needed to recycle 50% or more of the Earth's oxygen supply, as well as store excess carbon dioxide and begin the food chain for fish and sea life, and that ozone depletion will result in destruction of the phytoplankton by ultraviolet rays, this problem has not even been taken up at the U.N.

To reverse the catastrophic climatic changes which are sometimes recognized as probably already underway, requires a very massive and globally coordinated program of many inter-related parts, which will cost many hundreds of billions of dollars per year for many years if human civilization on Earth is to be saved, but the U.N. is totally unprepared and unable to launch or administer such a program.

The most drastic result of climatic changes, following upon imbalances of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and heat trapping, will be agricultural failures worldwide and consequent global starvation of a magnitude reaching into the billions of people, but this problem is not even mentioned seriously at U.N. conferences or in the U.N. General Assembly or Security Council.

The end of the current inter-glacial period which has already run its historic course of 11,000 years, and the onset of another "ice age," which is the greatest emergency confronting human civilization, is never mentioned seriously by any U.N. Agency or at any U.N. Conference.

When taking up the issue of ownership and development of the oceans and seabeds as the common heritage of humanity, the decision made at U.N. sponsored "Law Of The Seas" conferences was to give 200 miles offshore to each nation with a seacoast, which is the 200 miles containing the most accessible resources of the common heritage of humanity, and also the areas needing the most protection by global intervention from pollution.

Although radioactive wastes and residues from the production of nuclear power have been accumulating since nuclear power production started 41 years ago, and it is known that these radioactive wastes and poisons are a deadly threat to human life for thousands and tens of thousands of years, the U.N. has done nothing to stop the production of nuclear power with the resulting accumulations of radioactive poisons, despite the additional fact that there are no safe disposal procedures known for the accumulating life-threatening nuclear wastes.

Now that the threats to human life on Planet Earth from the enormous over supplies of nuclear weapons is being recognized (when even one nuclear bomb is an over supply), and now that the objective of dismantling some nuclear weapons has become a diplomatic negotiating point, there is no compelling and safe procedure ready for the extremely complicated and enormously expensive and dangerous work of dismantling. Meanwhile the nuclear bombs which proliferated during all the years of U.N. surveillance become older and more unsafe each year.

Currently dismantling procedures include storage of nuclear explosive components, available for re-assembly into bombs and subject to dispersal to other countries; and the use of nuclear material from bombs in nuclear power plants which poison the environment for thousands of years.

Since 1945, enormous quantities of other toxic wastes have been accumulating from a great many industrial processes, which are dumped in the oceans or shipped from the "advanced" industrial nations to "less advanced" countries, and the U.N. has no program for safe disposal or control over this global problem.

Dozens of other urgent and extreme environmental problems continue to proliferate and become worse, such as soil erosion and deterioration of agricultural lands globally, depletion and pollution of fresh water supplies globally, depletion of ocean fisheries globally, oil spills and discharges everywhere, multiple atmospheric pollutions globally, and the U.N. is unable to do anything except make studies, collect documentation, establish commissions to study the problems, and hold conferences which cannot make any binding decisions to solve the problems.

The people of Earth are living under an increasing poisonous and ugly global haze, which spreads everywhere, and even if mentioned at U.N. meetings, the U.N. is unable to eliminate the sources which cause this haze, even if a threat and burden to life everywhere.

For a full bill of particulars, the foregoing is only a partial listing of the global environmental problems with which the U.N. has been unable to cope.

3. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Although the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations was entrusted with wide areas of concern "with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters," in all of these areas conditions have deteriorated for most of the people and countries of Earth since 1945, while a minority have prospered.

Pleas which were brought before the U.N. by the nations of the "non-aligned movement" for a "new international economic order," to give greater equity for developing countries, were never acted upon to improve conditions, and have since been ignored.

Instead, developing countries were loaded with short-term loans both for development purposes and for armaments, at unsustainable rates for repayment.

To resolve these problems, the International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (I.B.R.D.) (both listed as U.N. Specialized Agencies) together with consortiums of private banks, kindly consented to recycle the debts by combining both overdue and principal interest into new principal amounts, thus re-financing the debts again and again on short terms which could not be repaid.

Since many of the developing countries had initiated various social welfare programs and public enterprises to serve the needs of their people, the debts were recycled only on stringent conditions of curtailment or elimination of social programs, liquidation of public enterprises, devaluations of currencies, privatization, and further austerity measures.

By insisting on treating each country separately, the U.N. affiliated I.M.F. and I.B.R.D., and the helpful financial consortiums of big banks, proceeded on a divide and conquer basis to bring most developing countries over the years into economic subjugation, without the possibilities for development to serve the needs of their people with equity.

Technology transfers so that developing countries could develop modern production of all kinds of both capital and consumer goods have been consistently avoided or done only partly in the context of the operations of multi-national corporations. Developing countries for the most part are treated as sources for raw materials and resources to be used by the "advanced" countries for their own industrial and commercial purposes.

Production by modern technological innovations in the advanced countries has rapidly expanded, to the point where there are almost no markets in international trade for goods which might be produced in developing countries by indigenous industries.

The major exception to the lack of markets for goods produced in less developed countries are the enterprises of multi-national corporations which establish factories in less developed countries to employ labor at very low wages to produce goods for sale in the markets of the richer countries. But only a few of the less developed countries have been chosen for serving the needs of the rich in this way. The rest are not needed.

All the while, since 1945, the gap in incomes for most of the people of the less developed countries in comparison with incomes for people in the more developed countries has been constantly growing larger.

At the same time, by the system of loans and repayment schedules extended to the less developed countries, as supervised by the U.N. Specialized Agencies of the I.M.F. and the I.B.R.D., the net transfer of capital, by reason of debt and interest payments, has consistently been from the less developed and poorer countries to the already rich.

Unemployment in "less developed" countries commonly ranges from 15% to 40% or 50%, while unemployment at 8% to 10% in more developed countries is considered unfortunate but acceptable. The problem is much greater when account is taken of marginal and partial employment, and employment at struggling subsistence levels.

Since 1945, the U.N. has taken no steps towards the introduction of a single global currency, which could eliminate the manipulations and devaluations of variable currencies always to the detriment of most people.

Since 1945, no system of global finance and credit has ever been devised for the primary purpose of serving the human needs of people everywhere, on a basis of equity for all.

Two resource exploitations encouraged in many developing countries have been (a) lumbering for export of raw logs, and (b) cutting down of rain forests to provide land (but with only short-term fertility) for growing cattle for meat exports. Both provide cash required to repay loans and thus have the approval of the U.N. agencies of I.M.F. and I.B.R.D., while making lumbering and cattle entrepreneurs rich.

But both extensive lumbering and the cattle industry result in destroying the rain forests which are the lungs of the world to recycle oxygen and carbon dioxide. The result is gross environmental destruction in many ways, as well as resultant migrations of displaced persons to the overcrowded cities.

The cities of almost all developing countries continue to grow at exaggerated rates, pushed by deteriorating agricultural areas, while the cities lack viable economic opportunities for most of their growing populations.

The cities of most developing countries become ever larger and sprawling aggregates of poverty, pollution, inhuman living conditions, and expanding crime, while major cities of many "developed" countries are not too far behind in all of these problems.

Meanwhile, under the watchful eyes of the U.N. and affiliated financial agencies, a brisk commerce in armaments and military supplies burgeons in almost all developing countries, with spill-over of high-powered guns to all kinds of poverty stricken civilians, insurgent groups, and criminals.

Meanwhile, the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), also a U.N. affiliated project, is being developed behind closed doors and with no representation for interests of "the people" (labor, small farmers, environment, social welfare) to be enforced arbitrarily according to rules to make the world safe for profit-seeking transnational or multinational corporations and their collaborators. The objective is to guarantee and maximize profits for exploitive private enterprise by, among other things, the elimination of such "unfair" trade practices as protection for wage and labor standards, costly environmental protection, subsidies to protect local agriculture and agricultural communities, and the costs of social welfare in general. (Note: There is nothing intrinsically wrong with "multinational" corporations, but only in whose interests they are owned and managed.)

However, all of the above is shortsighted in that with economic distress, poverty, despair, and crime growing in most countries, democracy dies everywhere, dictatorships and successive military coups become common, and tribal, ethnic, religious, and separatist wars erupt everywhere, so that peaceful world commerce becomes unsafe and is disrupted everywhere.

Meanwhile, a new threat has emerged during the past decade: AIDS. Emerging and growing most rapidly in poverty stricken African countries, this threat is growing worldwide, in both "developing" and "developed" countries, with no end and no solution in sight. In some "developing" countries, as much as 20% of the population is reported HIV positive. To the uncontrolled and spreading epidemic of AIDS is now added the resurgence of tuberculosis, particularly in expanding poverty stricken areas.

Prior to AIDS, the sale of drugs manufactured from "third world" agricultural sources, has been one horrible answer to securing limited incomes for some poor farmers while drug privateers get rich. Now the spread of AIDS goes along with the previous commerce in drugs to make socially impossible situations in both rich and poor countries.

Since the end of the "cold war," the U.N. with its associated I.M.F. and I.B.R.D. has willingly cooperated in the universal application of programs for "privatization" and "free market" profiteering, which has resulted in enormous difficulties for most of the people both in the countries of the former U.S.S.R. and of Eastern Europe, and also throughout the entire world of "developing" countries -- all under the assumption that "privatization" and "free market reforms" are proven to be the best form of economic organization.

All of the problems mentioned above are resulting in an enormously growing problem of refugees: people seeking to flee to safe places; environmental refugees from ecologically devastated places, and soon because of climatic changes; refugees from ethnic, tribal, and religious wars; refugees from horrible slums, oppressions, and lack of economic opportunity.

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Many other deficiencies in performance and failures to cope with global problems remain to be listed in such areas as Protection of Human Rights, World Food Supplies, World Energy Supplies, and others. These may be defined in a subsequent enlarged Bill of Particulars.

PART II. DEFECTS IN ORGANIZATION

Considering the seemingly good purposes defined in the U.N. Charter, why has the United Nations failed to solve global problems?

It is not because the Ambassadors to the U.N. from the various countries are incompetent or stupid. They are among the best informed persons in the world. Nor is it because the U.N. staff is incompetent, nor because of misuse of funds. A change in personnel would make no difference.

The main reason is because the U.N. is simply not organized to solve global or supra-national problems. Major defects are described below:

- * The first principle of the United Nations as stated in Article 2 is: "The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members." The Members are the nations of the world, as represented by their national governments. Throughout Articles 1 and Article 2, the frame of reference repeated many times is: "relations among nations," "international disputes," "international peace and security," "international law." The words "world," "global," "supra-national," and "Earth" do not appear in the Charter except by three references to the Second World War and use of the word "world" incidentally once in Article 74 and once in Article 76. The entire Charter is drawn exclusively in terms of relations among Member states or nations. The continuance of national sovereignty is accepted without question.
- * Actually, most of the problems of living together on Planet Earth, including most of the problems listed in Part I of this Bill of Particulars, cannot be defined or resolved in terms of relations between or among sovereign nations.
- * The General Assembly of the U.N. has no authority to adopt world legislation binding on the nations or people of the world. By Articles 10 to 17 on Functions and Powers, the General Assembly is limited to the following actions: "may discuss," "may initiate studies," "may make recommendations," "may consider." However, it "shall" receive reports and approve the budget of the U.N.; and is given some responsibilities concerning Trust Territories. Thus, the General Assembly essentially may only make or authorize studies and make recommendations, usually in the form of resolutions, which may be implemented only insofar as agreed to in treaties or conventions ratified by their sovereign national government or parliaments. World problems cannot be solved in this manner.

- * The General Assembly is composed of delegates appointed by national governments on the basis of one vote for each national delegation, regardless of the populations of the countries represented. The General Assembly is obviously not a fairly representative body for either the people or nations of the world, and because of this basic defect should not be given legislative authority.
- * The Security Council, as defined by Articles 23 to 51, is given "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security," particularly concerning conflicts or potential conflicts among nations. But the Security Council, like the General Assembly, also has no authority to adopt binding world legislation to solve any global problem, although it may make recommendations and it may decide on various war-making actions supposedly to maintain world peace and security.
- * The Security Council, moreover, is composed of delegates from only 15 Member nations, appointed by the national governments. Any decision requires a unanimous vote by each of the five permanent Members of the Security Council, which are defined as China, France, the U.S.S.R. (now replaced by Russia), the United Kingdom, and the U.S.A. This means that any decision can be blocked by any one of the five. If the Security Council were given legislative authority, this would mean rule of the world by the five permanent Members, which would be world oligarchic dictatorship and therefore intolerable. The addition of more members to the Security Council would not change this, since the Five will not agree to relinquish their veto power.
- * Those Articles of the Charter which give the most definite authority for the Security Council to take action are in Articles 33 to 49, of Section VI on Pacific Settlement of Disputes and Section VII on Action With Respect To Threats To The Peace, Breaches Of The Peace, And Acts Of Aggression. Detailed procedures are given which specify that the Security Council "may investigate any dispute" and "may recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment."
- * If the dispute continues or is determined to be a "threat to the peace," the Security Council may decide on further measures "not involving the use of armed force" and "may call upon the Members of the U.N. to apply such measures (which) may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations . . . and means of communication." If this is inadequate, the Security Council then "may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary (which) may include . . . blockade and other operations by air, sea or land forces of Members of the United Nations." This is, of course, the conduct of war against entire populations of countries, including "the interruption of economic relations."
- * Nowhere in the Charter is the disarmament of nations required, in fact, the opposite. Article 43 specifies that "All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call . . . armed forces . . ." And Article 45 specifies that "In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national airforce contingents for combined international enforcement action . . ." This means that the U.N. Charter specifically requires the continuation of national military forces, rather than disarmament.
- * The United Nations does not have a true Executive Branch with Ministries which could be given responsibilities for implementing legislative decisions of a World Parliament. Most of the executive decisions and actions are taken by the Security Council. Towards the end of the Charter, Articles 97 to 101 specify a "Secretariat (which) shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization." Further composition of the

Secretariat and staff are not defined. This is entirely inadequate for the implementation of solutions to the manifold global and supra-national problems of Earth, which in fact the U.N. is not designed to accomplish.

- * The Secretary-General is "appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council." This is a slightly concealed way of saying that the Secretary-General shall be the chief administrative officer for the five permanent Members of the Security Council, who in fact control all important operations and decisions of the U.N.
- * Since the decisions of the Security Council require the unanimous vote of the five permanent members, no decision or action can ever be taken which is adverse to one of the permanent members -- that is, no action can ever be taken which is adverse to the U.S.A., Russia, U.K., France, or China. Thus, decisions and actions can only be taken adverse to nations which are weaker or in a weaker position. The Security Council is thus organized for the strongest nations to rule the weaker nations, and is an agency for maintaining the status quo rather than to find solutions to problems for the common and equitable benefit of humanity. The Security Council, at the bottom line, is organized essentially to carry out the ancient "bully principle" in international affairs.
- * An International Court of Justice is specified under Part XIV, Articles 92 to 96, of the Charter -- not a "World" Court -- which functions in accordance with an annexed statute. The jurisdiction of the Court is limited to "international disputes," but the Court is not given mandatory jurisdiction. The Court has no power to require international disputes to be submitted to it for judgment, but depends on the voluntary agreement of those nations involved. Any nation can decline to be a party to a case brought before the Court, and therefore excuse itself from complying with decisions of the Court.
- * Actually, the so-called "international law" which comprises the legal framework within which the Court functions and makes decisions, is the result only of treaties and agreements among sovereign nations, and does not represent legislation adopted by a democratically elected World Parliament. Thus, it would be undesirable to give the International Court of Justice mandatory and enforceable jurisdiction until World Law is determined by a democratically composed and fairly representative World Parliament.
- * The Economic and Social Council of the U.N. seems to be based on good intentions, yet lacks power to do more than make studies and recommendations, as given permission in Articles 62 to 66 of the Charter.
- * While originally composed of representatives from 18 Member nations, the number was increased in 1973 to 54 nations. This is still less than one-third of the U.N. Members, and includes no voting representatives from people. This body would need to be more representative in order to properly cope with the many world problems with which it should be concerned, although the Charter refers only to "international" economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters.
- * The much lauded Charter of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly and ratified by most Member nations, includes a large number of very well expressed statements to define human rights. However, the U.N. lacks any means for implementing and enforcing the defined "rights." Further, there are lumped together rights which under any circumstances would take many years or several decades to fully accomplish, and rights which presumably should be immediately enforceable. The Charter, however, makes no such distinction and ratification means little more than lip service. Rights which take longer to accomplish should be under a separate heading of "directional principles," but with requirements for fulfillment.

- * Another gross defect in the U.N. system is the means for controlling international finance, loans, and credits. This is managed by the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development -- commonly called the "World Bank." Both are listed as "specialized agencies" within the U.N. system, but both are separately organized and not controlled by the United Nations. Yet both are agencies by which decisions of the Security Council are implemented.
- * Organizationally, both the I.M.F. and the I.B.R.D. are headquartered in the U.S.A., along with the U.N. However, each is managed by a separate Board of Directors of 24 members each. Voting power in each Board is given to Directors in proportion to the financial power and shares of stock held by each member nation. Thus, between 38% and 39% of the votes for each Board are held by the five nations of U.S.A., U.K., Germany, France, and Japan, of which the U.S.A. has 17% of the votes. All of the African countries together have less than 10%. All of the countries of Eastern Europe and of the former U.S.S.R., except Russia, are represented by Directors from Western Europe. All of the Caribbean countries are represented by a Director from Canada. Most of the Pacific area countries are represented by a Director from Australia.
- * These two international financial agencies together control the extension of financial credit and loans, the denial and cancellation or suspension of credit and loans, the specific terms for loans and credit (such as various "austerity" measures, economic reconstruction within a country, cancellation of social programs, and privatization), and determine which currencies are recognized as "hard" currencies for international commerce.
- * By various adroit, sophisticated, informal, hidden and manipulative ways, as well as by voting, these two international financial agencies are used to control the world for the primary interests of the most powerful nations, and to manipulate and implement decisions of the Security Council for the same devious purposes, in particular to implement the basic "bully principle" of the Security Council.
- * Finally, the budget of the United Nations proper is less than \$5,000,000,000 per year, which is less than 2% of the U.S.A. military/defense budget. How many other Member nations of the U.N. also have military/defense budgets exceeding the total U.N. budget? To be practical, a budget of at least A Trillion Dollars a year is required to cope with critical global and supra-national problems demanding immediate and emergency attention, and continuing for the 21st Century, including numerous environmental crises, reversing climate changes, the dismantling of all nuclear weapons, global conversion to benign energy sources and uses, agricultural and ocean life sustainability, facilitation of economic development to serve human needs equitably, and to cope with all of the problems listed in Part I of this Bill of Particulars. A trillion dollars a year is what the Member nations are together spending on war and military costs, so that a trillion dollars a year to solve global problems is quite reasonable. Unhappily, the design of the U.N. is completely unsuited for the use of such funds for the proper solution of global problems.

THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

In relation to this description of U.N. defects, something should be said about the good works of many of the "specialized agencies" of the United Nations. Altogether a few more than 40 agencies are associated with the United Nations in various ways, as institutes, programs, commissions, continuing conferences, funds, councils, and specially defined organizations, of which 15 are specifically listed as U.N. "Specialized Agencies."

Most of the 40-plus agencies are limited to functions of study, research, reports and recommendations. A few are operating agencies, such as the Trusteeship Council, the Universal Postal Union, the Telecommunications Union, the Civil Aviation Organization, the World Health Organization, the I.M.F., the I.B.R.D., the growing G.A.T.T., and emerging Seabed Authority.

Most of these agencies are organized under separate "Agreements" among the sovereign nations, many originating from studies and recommendations of the General Assembly. However, there is no comprehensive and continuing coordination.

Most of the agencies depend for their funding upon voluntary pledges made by the sovereign nations which join together in the separate Agreements or Charters concerning the organization and operation of each agency. The U.N. has no power, itself, to raise money by any compulsory means for any activity of any U.N. agency. The total of the budgets for all of the specialized agencies together is not readily available, but probably may add up to the several billion dollar cost of a small fleet of high-powered military aircraft.

Despite the many very good and valuable studies and reports and recommendations of the U.N. specialized agencies, all of them together have barely made a small dent towards solving the proliferating global problems which are listed in this Bill of Particulars, to which many other unsolved problems remain to be added.

For example, how much progress has the U.N. Environment Program, started 22 years ago in 1972, made in curtailing destruction of the rain forests? Or switching from production and use of oil for energy to solar energy? How much progress has the U.N. Development Program, started 28 years ago in 1966, made in facilitating adequate development programs in any country so as to bring unemployment down below 10%, while at the same time assuring fair wages? This does not mean that the agencies are badly managed. It is simply evidence of the impossible constraints under which they try to function.

The best that can be said about the U.N. Specialized Agencies is that when a constitutional federal World Government with an adequate and mandatory budget of the necessary trillion dollars a year is established, then all viable agencies of the U.N. can be incorporated within the World Government with adequate funding for effective operations.

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In summary, the United Nations is totally unfit to function as a world organization to solve global and supra-national problems, and administer world affairs for the common good of humanity. When analyzed clearly it is obvious that the U.N. was never designed for such good purposes. It should be equally obvious that the U.N. Charter should be totally replaced with a well designed Constitution for Federal World Government which defines the necessary structure, functions and powers required to solve global problems and serve the common needs of all inhabitants of Planet Earth.

Yet, at this time in human history, after 49 years of demonstrated failure, of gross defects in every paragraph of the U.N. Charter, and the manifest impossibilities for the U.N. to solve global problems and serve the peaceful needs of all citizens of Earth, there are many leaders and many organizations proposing to achieve improvements by amending the U.N. Charter, or by adding ancillary bodies to the General Assembly, or by otherwise "strengthening" the United Nations. As long-suffering humanity approaches the 50th anniversary of U.N. failure, much attention is being given to such proposals, which diverts the very serious attention which should be given to replacement of the U.N., rather than reform. These proposals need answering.

PART III. THE DELUSION OF AMENDING THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

The procedure for amending the U.N. Charter is defined in Articles 108 and 109. These Articles both require that any alteration of the Charter must be ratified by each of the permanent Members of the Security Council, as well as by two-thirds of all U.N. Members -- which now total more than 180 nations. Of prime importance is that each Member of the Security Council can veto any amendment, including amendment of the veto power.

The first step towards amendment is "a General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter." Such a conference could be convened by decision of a two-thirds vote of the total membership, inclusive of nine members of the Security Council. However, in view of the opposition of the five permanent Members to amendments, particularly the substantial kind of amendments needed, no review conference has ever been called.

Even if the five permanent Members of the Security Council were agreeable to consider fundamental changes (beginning with elimination of the "veto" power) the entire structure of the U.N. under its Charter is simply unsuited for changing by amendments into anything resembling a democratic World Organization capable of solving global problems for the equitable benefit of all people and countries of Earth. It is not a matter of changing a word or sentence or paragraph here and there. Hundreds of amendments would be required throughout the Charter. Is that a realistic or practical approach?

What is truly needed is nothing less than an entirely different and new Constitution for Federal World Government. This was fully recognized as early as 1946. The truth of the necessity for World Government has since been covered up and treated as unrealistic, but still remains the basic practical requirement for a peaceful world society able to solve global problems and serve human needs.

To transform the Charter into a workable Constitution for Federal World Government would require changing every section, every article, almost every sentence, as well as thousands of words, each change subject to veto. It should be quite clear that transformation of the U.N. by amendments into a Federal World Government is entirely impractical and impossible.

In addition, and most importantly, one major area of international control which can never be changed by amendments to the U.N. Charter, is the area of financial control by the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the so-called "world" bank). Since these financial agencies are governed by organizational "Agreements" and Boards of Directors which are entirely separate from the U.N. Charter, even though called U.N. "specialized agencies," they cannot be touched by amendments to the U.N. Charter.

Some people and organizations currently try to avoid the issue of amendments by proposing instead "restructuring" or "comprehensive restructuring." This is merely a cute ploy on words, and helps only to confuse people and obstruct clear thinking. Restructuring requires amendments to the Charter. Comprehensive restructuring requires comprehensive amendments to the Charter, as specified in Articles 108 and 109, which is neither realistic nor practical nor possible.

For an analogy, a horse and buggy cannot be transformed into a modern automobile by changing parts. And there is no good fairy to wave a magic wand. The only rational and practical solution is to replace the Charter of the U.N. completely with a well designed Constitution for Democratic Federal World Government.

PART IV. PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS WITHOUT AMENDMENTS ARE DELUSIONS

A. ADD A PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

After futilely proposing U.N. reform by amendments since 1946, some people during the past decade have discovered that Article 22 of the Charter states: "The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions."

These people have therefore proposed that without the necessity for amendments, the General Assembly could create an additional People's Assembly or People's Chamber of delegates elected by the people of the world. So they have organized a movement in support of that objective, which has been endorsed and taken up by many organizations. To attempt to achieve changes in the functioning of the U.N. by this method is worse than useless.

First, the General Assembly is unable to function as a world legislative body to solve global problems or serve global human needs effectively. This is not because of the incompetence or ignorance of the delegates, but because of the way the U.N. is designed, as documented above.

As previously analyzed, Articles 10 through 17 describe the functions of the General Assembly, referred to in Article 22. Briefly summarized, the functions are: "may discuss"; "may recommend" or "may make recommendations to the Members (i.e., to the National Governments) of the United Nations"; and, "shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international cooperation." All is to be done in the context of the guaranteed continuance of national sovereignty.

Suppose that after many years the General Assembly is persuaded to add a People's Assembly or People's Chamber to help the General Assembly "perform its functions," and that the people of the world, after further years of organizing, are finally able to elect their delegates to this People's Assembly. What is accomplished?

- * Such a People's Assembly will not change the decision-making powers or processes of the General Assembly;
- * The added People's Assembly could not enact world legislation nor assist the General Assembly or the Security Council to enact enforceable World Legislation on any issue whatsoever;
- * The People's Assembly cannot assist the General Assembly to implement non-existing world legislation, which the U.N. has no authority to implement in any case;
- * The People's Assembly will not change the voting procedure in the General Assembly, which will remain at one vote per member nation, as directed by National Governments;
- * The People's Assembly will not alter the "veto" power of each permanent Member of the Security Council, which will continue as the deciding power in the U.N.
- * In short, the People's Assembly, if finally accomplished, would only be able to make studies, pass resolutions, and make recommendations to the General Assembly, to assist the General Assembly in the "performance of its functions." That is to say, the People's Assembly could only help the General Assembly do nothing for the practical solution of world problems.

The reason that an organized attempt to get a People's Assembly added to the General Assembly under Article 22 is worse than useless, is that such an attempt diverts the attention and energies and money of well-intentioned people away from what truly needs to be accomplished, which is the replacement of the U.N. entirely by a well-designed Constitution for Federal World Government. During the process of trying to achieve a People's Assembly, good people are deluded into thinking they are accomplishing something of value and use in solving world problems, when they are at best accomplishing nothing of legislative or governing substance.

B. ADD A PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

During the last two years, a further proposal has gained popularity, which is to add a "Parliamentary Assembly" to the General Assembly of the U.N., also under the permissive paragraph of Article 22 of the Charter. The proposal is for the National Parliaments of the Member nations to choose and send delegates to the Parliamentary Assembly added to help the General Assembly "perform its functions."

The same criticisms made concerning the proposal for adding a People's Assembly apply equally to the proposal for adding a Parliamentary Assembly.

Delegates to a Parliamentary Assembly, if the General Assembly can be persuaded to add such an Assembly under Article 22, would likewise have no legislative powers. The Parliamentary Assembly, despite all the fanfare, could only make studies and pass resolutions to give advice or recommendations to the General Assembly. Thus, the Parliamentary Assembly, like the People's Assembly, could only help the General Assembly to do nothing effective to solve global problems.

Worse yet, a campaign to add a Parliamentary Assembly only deludes and misleads good people, including members of national parliaments, into thinking that they are accomplishing something of value to solve world problems, when they are in practical reality accomplishing nothing.

Not even a Chamber of Angels appointed by God or The Gods, under the benign provision of Article 22, could help the General Assembly solve global problems or make the U.N. Charter "work."

C. WORLD GOVERNANCE WITHOUT CHARTER AMENDMENTS

Other proposals have been made to "strengthen" the United Nations without amending the Charter. The most precise proposals for "strengthening" without Charter amendment have recently been given the descriptive title of "World Governance.") (Not World Government.)

"World Governance" is a very nebulous and foggy term which contributes only to confused thinking. World Governance is a term which is used by people who either reject the concept of genuine World Government, or who deliberately want to be vague in order to be accepted, or who may think the U.N. can be made to "work" without amendments.

In any event, people who like to use the term "World Governance" generally do not propose a World Parliament elected by and responsible to world citizens, do not propose a World Administration given executive authority and responsible to an elected World Parliament, do not propose a World Court system which functions in the context of world laws adopted by a responsible World Legislature, and who obscure clear thinking on all specifics of a constitution for Federal World Government.

If World Governance has any specific meaning it may be as described in a study by the World Watch Institute in 1992 prior to the major world environmental convention in Rio de Janeiro. Strengthening of the U.N. is generally imagined along the same lines.

By this concept, World Governance starts with treaties or conventions or agreements negotiated among sovereign nations, perhaps initiated by resolutions of the General Assembly. For better enforcement of such treaties or agreements, the following procedures are to be "strengthened," which are already defined for the Security Council by Articles 33 to 49.

- a) More stringent procedures for monitoring of compliance with treaties or agreements, or of directives adopted by the Security Council;

- b) In case of violations or non-compliance, then strict enforcement first by such non-military means as trade sanctions and embargoes, and denial of financial credits, as well as impounding of financial resources which may be outside of the particular country;
- c) If non-compliance or violations continue, then enforcement by military blockade;
- d) Perhaps, along the way, obtain the ruling of an "international court" to justify treaty enforcement by these methods;
- e) As a final resort, enforcement is to be firmly carried out by a variety of military measures, which are already defined and approved by the U.N. Charter, and which of course mean war no matter how many times the term "peace keeping" is invoked.

The difficulties or folly of "World Governance" and "strengthening" of the U.N. by such procedures is, first, that most of the problems of the world are not defined simply in terms of relations or disputes or treaties or agreements between or among sovereign nations, and cannot be solved by trying to enforce treaties or agreements among sovereign nations.

Second, the enforcement procedures under this concept of World Governance are carried out against entire populations, and punish mostly innocent children, women and peace abiding citizens. This is so with trade sanctions and denial of financial credits, by which today hundreds of thousands and in fact tens of millions of innocent people are suffering great hardships.

By the procedures of military embargoes, and then by overt military force, this system of "strengthening" the enforcement capacities of the U.N., or of World Governance, war against entire populations may be carried out all in the name of "peace keeping."

Moreover, World Governance by this concept can only be carried out by the strong against the weak -- by decision, of course, of the five permanent Members of the Security Council. World Governance and strengthening the U.N. by this concept and procedure is simply an obscurantist way of empowering the ancient "bully principle" in international affairs.

In every respect, this is not the rule of law in world and human affairs, democratically agreed with justice for all: World Governance by this procedure is the opposite of the way for civilized society to proceed.

PART V. THE PRACTICAL AND IMMEDIATE ALTERNATIVE:

REPLACE THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER WITH THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION OF EARTH

At this moment in history, early 1994, preparations are going ahead to celebrate during 1995 the 50th anniversary of the United Nations, as if the record of the years since 1945 shows great accomplishments for the good of humanity. Some people and organizations also propose to use the 50th anniversary celebration as an occasion to propose amendments to the U.N. Charter, or to propose other ways to restructure or strengthen the United Nations, so that the U.N. can supposedly better carry out peace keeping, environmental protection and other good purposes.

But both the celebration and the proposals to strengthen or transform the U.N. are entirely and dangerously misleading.

First, the United Nations during the past 49 years has failed utterly to eliminate "the scourge of war," which was proclaimed as the primary purpose of the U.N. Yet in 1995, we are asked to celebrate five decades of the U.N., during which many trillions of dollars have been squandered on a stupendous nuclear arms race, resulting in conditions of total insecurity for everyone on Earth, and the poisoning of the Earth for thousands of years into the future.

We are asked to celebrate the military arming of more than 180 nations, whose first priority of national sovereignty as guaranteed by the United Nations is military armaments. We are asked to celebrate the failure of the United Nations to solve hundreds of other global and supra-national problems, some of which are detailed in this Bill of Particulars.

Second, the reason that proposals for amending or strengthening or restructuring the U.N. are dangerously misleading, in that too many good people are deceived or seduced or hypnotized or fooled or otherwise misled into endorsing or supporting such futile or militarily enforced proposals, so that they give their energies, money and powers of persuasion to help promote such misleading schemes -- instead of helping to replace the U.N. with a true World Federation under a well-designed Constitution for Federal World Government.

Such strong criticism would not be warranted if it were simply a matter of comparing benign alternative routes to a good world order. That, unhappily, is not the choice, as is so well documented by the history of the 49 years since the U.N. was imposed by the victors in 1945.

In the first few years following 1945, the well-intentioned world government movement quickly became, for the most part, wedded to the proposition of working through and amending the U.N. Most of the thousands of peace organizations during the past 49 years have blindly accepted the U.N. as the best hope for humanity, followed now by the environmental organizations. Five decades have been lost since 1945 by pursuing the cause of world peace and solutions to world problems within the limitations of the U.N., which could never become an agency to solve global problems. The insistence on trying to reach good ends by working through the U.N. or by trying to amend or improve the U.N., has been a very large contributing factor, because of resulting delays, in the stupendous accumulation of all of the unsolved and life-threatening global problems detailed in this Bill of Particulars.

It is doubtful that human civilization on Planet Earth can survive another ten years, or even five years of such misdirection over world affairs; or of another ten or five years of blindly pretending that the U.N. can be transformed or strengthened or restructured to do what only a properly designed and constitutionally authorized Federal World Government could possibly do.

The practical replacement of the U.N. Charter with a constitution for federal World Government could be relatively simple. The reason is that a very adequate Constitution for the Federation of Earth is ready for immediate ratification and implementation. This Constitution for World Government was prepared over a period of years, including four sessions of a World Constituent Assembly held in 1968, 1977, 1980 and 1991, with delegates from all continents.

During the past two years, a Global Ratification and Elections Network has been organized, to carry out the ratification campaign in all parts of Earth, to be followed by the election of delegates to the World Parliament convened under a ratified World Constitution. This global network, called GREN, already includes more than 350 non-governmental organizations of all kinds, in more than 70 countries, and inclusive of more than 15 million individual members. The campaign is twofold: to get National Governments and Parliaments to ratify, and to get the people of the various countries to ratify for the final authorization of a World Government to serve their needs.

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BILL OF PARTICULARS written by Philip Isely, January, 1994

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For further information, please refer to the following documents:

- CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION OF EARTH, as amended 1991, 54 pages, \$7.
- ONE WORLD OR NONE: Prescription for Survival, by Dr. Errol E. Harris, 1993, 203 p. published by Humanities Press, 165 First Ave., Atlantic Highlands, NJ 07716, \$15 paper.
- Plan for the Global Ratification and Elections Network, and campaign.

Available from: World Constitution and Parliament Association, Inc.
1480 Hoyt Street, Suite 31, Lakewood, Colorado 80215, U.S.A.
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| | | |
|---|--|---|
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For further information, write to: WORLD CONSTITUTION & PARLIAMENT ASSOCIATION, 1480 Hoyt St., Suite 31; Lakewood, CO 80215, USA

DOUBLE JEOPARDY

AND THE PHYTOPLANKTON PROJECT

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DOUBLE JEOPARDY

And the Phytoplankton Project

The way things are going, most people on Planet Earth are increasingly threatened by two outcomes: starvation or cancer for most of us -- unless nuclear war comes first -- although the main cause is not exactly as analyzed by Malthus. But there is a surprising way out.

No doubt it would be possible to begin with a more restrained analysis of the conditions affecting human survival on Earth, more like the esteemed World Watch Institute does. But if your house is on fire with a strong wind blowing, you don't introduce the danger by a theoretical analysis of how oxygen combines with carbonaceous materials, nor with a scholarly documented projection about how long it will take for the fire to spread and burn down your house and spread to your neighbors' homes. No. You shout FIRE! and expedite all emergency measures as rapidly as possible.

Although not quite so obvious as a fire burning down your home, several conditions on Earth today are the equivalent of a ten alarm fire in almost every part of Earth, requiring extreme emergency actions. In this essay I am concentrating attention on only two of those conditions, which are, however, closely related to many more.

STARVATION

Most people recognize, perhaps dimly, that climate change is underway. The primary cause is excess carbon dioxide in the air, which traps the infra-red heat rays of sunlight and thereby changes the climate. The main climate changes are really not the result of tiny and perhaps debatable average global warming, but are the result of a "differential greenhouse effect" of big extremes between hot and cold, which I will explain in more detail soon. The major consequences are not that low lying coastal areas might be flooded, but that agriculture will be disrupted almost everywhere by adverse climatic conditions, which will become more chaotic rapidly. Although not yet discussed in public, the stark fact emerging from these climatic changes, already far advanced, is that most people on Earth face starvation because of crop failures. When many people realize they face starvation, our civilization will most likely crumble in uncontrollable violence, with guns already everywhere. This scene is not far away.

CANCER

Most people do realize, more personally and painfully, that cancer and other degenerative diseases are increasing rapidly. A comparatively few years ago, the number of people getting cancer was 1 out of 7. Recently, the rate was 1 out of 3 and is now approaching 1 out of 2. In 1931, Dr. Otto Warburg, Director of the Max Planck Institute for Cell Physiology, was awarded the Nobel Prize in medicine for proving that the basic cause for cancer was oxygen deficiency. Without sufficient oxygen, body cells may forget their proper bodily functions and degenerate to an anaerobic state of independent cell multiplication fed by the fermentation of sugar. Sufficiency of oxygen is necessary to keep all body cells and organs functioning properly.

During the past 300 years since the beginning of the coal and industrial revolution, the oxygen content of the atmosphere has been declining. Evidence from pre-historic times indicates that the oxygen content was then about 38%. By the middle of the last century, the oxygen content had declined to about 30%. By the mid 1900s, it was down to 23%. During recent years, it was at a worldwide average of about 19 to 21%, but over major cities from 12 to 17%. Conservatively,

scientists have reported that the oxygen concentration in our atmosphere is being reduced at about 0.8% every 15 years. No wonder that cancer is increasing rapidly!

REMEDY

Quite surprisingly, the basic way to overcome climate change and starvation, and the basic way to prevent cancer is the same. This fact has not been analyzed or publicized, or even noticed before. One reason is that to overcome climate change has long been recognized as requiring major actions decided by public policy and large-scale public programs, supplemented by helpful individual actions.

To prevent and treat cancer, on the other hand, has generally been at the level of the individuals afflicted, supplemented by public policies directed toward individualized therapies. Even after oxygen deficiency was proven as the basic cause of cancer, the therapeutic approach has been to provide more oxygen on an emergency basis to the individual, rather than more oxygen for the planet as a whole. Thus, the relationship between climate change and cancer has not been recognized.

In one word, the basic remedy to both problems is PHOTOSYNTHESIS. Photosynthesis is nature's process of living green plants, by which carbon dioxide is taken out of the air and oxygen is restored to the air. By taking a sufficient amount of carbon dioxide out of the air, climate change may be reversed and worldwide starvation averted. By restoring a sufficient amount of oxygen to the air, cancer may be prevented for most people.

When oxygen deficiency in the air is recognized as the reverse side of too much carbon dioxide in the air, the basic remedy suddenly becomes clear.

Of course, other concurrent actions are also required. To help reverse and prevent climate change, the burning of fossil fuels must be supplanted by non-polluting energy sources like solar and hydrogen. To help prevent and overcome cancer, multiple factors for healthful living, vitamins, special food supplements and diet, are also required. But the basic remedy is photosynthesis. Unless excess carbon dioxide is removed from the air, quickly, and more oxygen restored to the air quickly, very few people can escape the double jeopardy to life which now confronts everybody on our planet.

How the process of photosynthesis can be increased and expedited on the very massive scale which is immediately required, will be described shortly. Before that, it is important to understand the present situation in greater detail. Actually, most people do not realize their homes are on fire!

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate changes now underway need to be understood in long term perspective. Now that readers are alerted to the need for emergency action, I will take a few lines to give historic background. During the past (several) million years, the climate of Earth has alternated between glacial periods which lasted about 80,000 or 90,000 years, and inter-glacial periods which have lasted around 10,000 to 12,000 years. The last glacial period ended about 12,000 years ago, so that the current inter-glacial period friendly to human life and civilization may be naturally drawing to a close irrespective of human transgression against the environment.

The best analysis and scientific explanation which I have seen about the cyclical alternation of long glacial periods with comparatively short intervals of climate friendly inter-glacial periods is that made by John Hamaker, an eclectic engineer, in a very well documented book titled, SURVIVAL OF CIVILIZATION, written with the participation of Don Weaver, and published in 1982. This thesis was later popularized and expanded, and again very well documented, by Larry Ephron, Ph.D., in his book published in 1988, titled: THE END - *the Imminent Ice Age and How We Can Stop It!* Currently, the Earth Regeneration Society, led by Alden Bryant, continues to document this process, along with those who publish the journal, "Remineralize the Earth", and others.

According to the analyses of John Hamaker, Larry Ephron, and the Earth Regeneration Society, after forests have repeatedly grown on land and mountains for several thousand years, the fertility of the soil for tree growing becomes depleted. Forests become weak, subject to disease and die. Fires sweep through weakened forests. The carbon stored in trillions of tree trunks and limbs is oxidized and the atmosphere becomes overloaded with carbon dioxide. This changes the climate, *without any human intervention whatever*, as has taken place several times before. During the most recent inter-glacial period, homo sapiens has populated the Earth. During the past 300 years, humans have burned enormous amounts of fossil fuels and destroyed enormous areas of forests, thus accelerating the accumulation of excess carbon dioxide in the air.

Here I want to give a more detailed description of the climate changing process. During the last 11,000 or 12,000 years of the current inter-glacial period, during which all of human civilization has developed, stable climatic conditions were maintained with about 280 parts of carbon dioxide per million in the lower atmosphere. The carbon dioxide content has been rising rapidly in recent years and now exceeds 350 parts per million: at about 350 parts per million, climate change goes out of control.

As mentioned earlier, the climate changes which are underway are in the nature of a "differential greenhouse effect", rather than average global warming. It works this way: In equatorial and lower latitudes, the over-heated air results in greater evaporation of water into the air both from the oceans and from the land. On land this causes spreading drought. The general circulation of air on the planet results in cooler air from higher latitudes pushing down to replace the rising warmer air at lower latitudes. When the moisture laden warmer air moving to higher latitudes meets the cooler air coming down, the warmer air is cooled and cannot hold so much moisture. The moisture then condenses, forms cloud cover, and moisture precipitates as rain or snow.

Because of the clouds, the infra-red rays of sunlight do not get down to Earth so much at the higher latitudes. Also, the sun's rays at higher latitudes are at a slant and do not heat the Earth as much. When there is cloud cover, the air at surface level is not heated. Instead of melting ice caps, the result is increasing snow during the cooler months of the year. Reports of measurements of increasing snow depth at high latitude, interior points, bear out this description. The edges of polar ice caps may slide further out and then break off because of growing pressure from more snow and ice. As this process continues year after year, the end result is a new ice age or glacial period. During the build up of the glacial period, ocean levels drop as more and more water from the oceans becomes stored in accumulating snow and ice. During the last glacial period, the general ocean level dropped 200 feet or more and our

hunting stage ancestors were able to walk across land from what is now north eastern Siberia to what is now Alaska, as well as from Malaysia to Australia.

However, long before the glaciers expand as before -- and cover Canada, New England, Northern Europe and Siberia -- agriculture will be disrupted almost everywhere by the increasing hazards and turbulence of the climate changes, including shorter growing periods, and five billion people may face starvation because of Earth's decreasing carrying capacity.

OXYGEN CHANGES

The history of the oxygen content of the air, particularly in relation to cancer, may not be so well recorded and documented as the carbon dioxide content in causing climate changes. However, the following pattern of declining oxygen content is reported.

To re-capitulate with some more detail, several thousand years ago, the geological and biological record indicates that the oxygen level was about 38%, when homo sapiens first appeared on the scene. After a couple hundred years of coal burning during the industrial revolution, the oxygen content is reported at about 30% during the middle of the last (19th) century. By the middle of the 20th Century, with enormous amounts of oil burning added to coal burning, the oxygen content is reported at about 23%. Recently, during the 1990s, the average oxygen content over the entire Earth is reported at from 19% to 21%. But over major urban areas, where burning fossil fuels and other polluting factors are greater, the oxygen content goes down to from 12% to 17%, and even lower. At 6% to 7%, everybody dies. Meanwhile, at present levels, it may be difficult for many people to get sufficient oxygen. Human health is thus greatly impaired, because it takes plenty of oxygen from non-polluted air to keep all bodily cells, organs, and living processes functioning properly, and to defend against many pathogens and degenerative conditions.

A further word is needed to explain cancer. In popular terms, and also in most medical literature, cancer is called "breast" cancer or "lung" cancer or "brain" cancer or "bone" cancer or "prostate" cancer or "pancreatic" cancer or "leukemia", etc. Actually, all cancer cells are virtually the same, and cancer is not when a tumor is discovered, but when cells degenerate to the anaerobic stage, living on sugar fermentation long before the tumor grows. Healthy body cells live by energy from oxygen, which is called aerobic respiration. Body cells which are deprived of oxygen and have forgotten their specialized organ and bodily functions, and begin to grow and multiply independently by sugar fermentation, are essentially the same kind of cells wherever there is not sufficient oxygen to prevent anaerobic degeneration. Dr. Warburg's studies also showed that a favorite growing place is the abdomen, before spreading to other locations.

Actually, it may be noted that in the average adult human body about 300 cancer cells may develop every day, but with sufficient oxygen along with other cancer fighting defenses, such cells are also killed and eliminated daily. From this brief description it may be quickly seen that cutting out tumors is not the logical place to begin fighting cancer, but rather the first necessity is to supply sufficient oxygen to all body cells and organs to prevent the accumulation of cell degeneration and cancerous cell growth.

Not long ago, the incidence of cancer was 1 out of 7 people. When Dr. Otto Warburg was awarded the Nobel prize for proving the basic cause of cancer was oxygen deficiency, the oxygen level was at about 23 or 24 percent. In the early 1980s the cancer rate was 1 in 3 persons. Soon the rate of cancer affliction is expected to be 1 in 2 persons. For more documentary evidence of people dying from cancer, anyone may read the obituary pages of the New York times over a period of a year or two. To be sure, every person must die sometime, insofar as the physical body is concerned. But must so many people die in the excruciatingly painful ordeal of cancer, which is afflicting a growing number of younger people, as well as older people? Then before death, there is usually the long period of acute deterioration in quality of life.

From statistical records, it appears well confirmed that there is a close correlation between the growing incidence of cancer and the declining content of oxygen in the air we breathe, with perhaps some localized exceptions explained by other factors. Although perhaps not so well documented, the rapid increase of many other degenerative diseases, infections and not-fully-understood diseases may be traced in large part to oxygen-deficiency, as noted by several speakers at the Cancer Control Convention on September 1, 1997, in Pasadena, California. For example, see the book, "The Un-Medical Miracle of Oxygen" by Elizabeth Baker, the first speaker at the convention; and the book, "Oxygen, Oxygen, Oxygen", by Dr. Kurt W. Donsbach, who likewise spoke at the convention.

In addition to cancer, other diseases and disabilities caused by oxygen deficiency or greatly increased and made worse, may include heart disease and circulatory problems, chronic fatigue, arthritis, osteoporosis, increasing allergies, Alzheimer's, multiple sclerosis, candida, asthma, Parkinson's, increasingly virulent and recurrent "flu", resurgence of tuberculosis, herpes, shingles, phlebitis, diabetes, sinusitis, cramps, psoriasis, toxemia of many kinds, "foggy mind", and AIDS. And many others. Dr. Stephen Levine, molecular biologist and President of Allergy Research, writes: "In all serious disease states, we find a concomitant low oxygen state... low oxygen in the body tissues is a sure indicator for diseases... hypoxia, or lack of oxygen in the tissues, is the fundamental cause of all disease."

Many persons with cancer are reported to die of kidney failure, liver failure, pneumonia, low blood sugar, bursting blood vessels, etc., which are in fact caused by the cancer, which results from lack of oxygen. When deaths from cancer, whether directly or indirectly, are added up, the total is no doubt well over 50% of all deaths. When deaths from all diseases traceable mostly or in large part to oxygen deficiency, the total is probably more like 80%. Death statistics cover up both the total of cancer-caused deaths, and the as yet largely undocumented causative factor of oxygen deficiency; but from available evidence and free of medical jargon, we can see what is happening.

As mentioned before, the approach to the treatment of cancer, as well as prevention, has been only on an individual basis. In the USA, of the 6,000 persons diagnosed daily with cancer, causing about 6,000 cases of personal panic daily, almost all are offered the standard medical and hospital treatment of costly but mostly ineffective and painful procedures of operation, radiation and chemotherapy, together with standard hospital procedure of intravenous dripping in glucose -- which cancer cells are happy to feast upon. Cancer treatment by these methods has, in fact, become BIG BUSINESS. Few learn of the health building alternatives offered

mostly in clinics and hospitals outside of the USA, because doctors wanting to practice such therapies within the USA may lose their licenses, and hospitals very seldom include or allow such therapies.

Where supplemental oxygen is offered as part of health restoring therapy, it is given only on an individual basis: by oxygen at bedside, by portable oxygen tank, by hydrogen peroxide baths and intravenously, by hyperbaric oxygen under pressure to saturate body cells, and within ozone tents also to saturate body cells but not under pressure. (Note: Anybody with a bathtub can take a hydrogen peroxide — H_2O_2 — bath at home by putting about four to six pints of 3% hydrogen peroxide liquid in the bathtub and soaking in this for twenty minutes to absorb the oxygen from the H_2O_2 .) Unhappily, as an increasing percentage of the population suffers from oxygen deficiency and is diagnosed with cancer and other oxygen-deficiency-induced ailments, very few of Earth's population can afford portable oxygen equipment or space-type oxygen suits to maintain crippled existence.

Nowhere have I read that restoration of the total oxygen supplies on Earth must be carried out as the basic and essential way to prevent and overcome the rising incidence of cancer, and other degenerative disease. Yet, certainly, if deficiency of oxygen is the basic cause of cancer as proven by Dr. Warburg and confirmed by others, then restoration of Earth's oxygen supplies to higher levels is the most realistic way to prevent most people on Earth from suffering the *extreme torture of sickness and death from cancer, and from many other agonizing degenerative diseases* as well.

Nothing in this presentation should be construed as minimizing the importance of individual programs for taking many vitamins, minerals and other food supplements to enhance bodily health and defense against all kinds of pathogens and disabilities. Especially with the present decreasing supply of oxygen in the air we breathe, a full scale vitamin and diet regimen is needed for each individual able to get to a reliable health food store, or other source of quality supply. Many books, magazines and reports are available as guides. At the same time, it should be recognized that nutritional supplements for a small educated minority will not be sufficient to ward off the increasing dangers of cancer for everyone, as well as increasing dangers of other degenerative diseases, infections and pathologies, resulting from a world-wide lack of oxygen.

Concerning essential therapies to cope with cancer for individuals already afflicted, many books are written, although few give adequate attention to basic oxygen therapies. This paper, however, is designed primarily to define an effective way to prevent six billion people from succumbing to cancer, which now threatens every person on Earth.

PHOTOSYNTHESIS -- THE GENERAL REMEDY FOR DOUBLE JEOPARDY

Two major areas of photosynthesis account for the continuous recycling of most of the carbon dioxide and oxygen of Earth's atmosphere. These two areas are the trees and forests of Earth, particularly the rain forests, and the phytoplankton in the ocean. Each recycles between 50% and 60% of the carbon dioxide and oxygen of the atmosphere, by taking in carbon dioxide to combine with water to make carbohydrate plant structure, and by breathing out oxygen, which is separated from both the carbon dioxide and from the water during the process of photosynthesis, using sunlight as the energy source.

Scientists, engineers, and others who study the need to retrieve the growing excess of carbon dioxide in the air, which is recognized as changing the climate, have thought mostly in terms of forests. Proposed corrective actions include reforestation of large areas; prevent the destruction of the rain forests; promote the healthy growth of forests by re-mineralization; stop cutting down vast forests to make paper or grow cattle; eliminate wasteful use of forest products.

While all of this is absolutely necessary, several problems are causing a very hazardous delay. The difficulties are: who owns the forested lands? the economic interests involved with cutting down forests? lack of soil fertility; and slow growth of forests. Meanwhile climate change and cancer are rushing ahead.

Although the rain forests of Earth, which do most of the forest sector recycling of carbon dioxide and oxygen, are called the "lungs of the Earth", ownership is claimed by the countries in which the rain forests grow, or by the corporations which have acquired ownership and cutting privileges -- usually to make fast bucks without regard for long term effects.

The nations and corporations claiming ownership of the "lungs of the Earth" say they have the right to do whatever they want with them. Mainly, they want to have them cut down either to sell logs and wood products, or to get them out of the way by cutting down and burning so that cattle may be raised for a few years (until the remaining fertility is gone) to be sold for making hamburgers and beefsteak in affluent meat-eating countries, in order to earn hard currency cash profits and foreign exchange to pay for imports and make a few people wealthy. So much for the "lungs of the Earth"!

To reforest the rainforests, particularly after the land is no longer profitable for raising beef, is extremely difficult. The soil after the forests are gone is generally infertile. Years of rain leach down the mineral content of the soil, and the layers of decaying humus in which the rainforests actually grow on the surface are gone, leaving hard soil which does not retain the moisture needed to nourish seedling trees.

To reforest temperate zone forests is not so difficult as reforestation of rain forests, but temperate zone forests recycle a much smaller percentage of the carbon dioxide and oxygen. Vested ownership in ownership of forest lands also stands in the way, as well as pressure by profit seeking interests to cut and sell publicly owned forests. Meanwhile, vast areas of higher latitude forests are now being cut down to supply ravenous needs for paper -- for newspapers consisting mostly of advertising to compete for consumer dollars -- and do not grow fast enough to retrieve much carbon dioxide, but do contribute to the carbon dioxide overload when cut down and paper is made and burned.

Here, some very important attention must also be given to re-mineralization in conjunction with reforestation and forest rejuvenation. As mentioned earlier, a major reason given for the weakening and death of forests is because of the wearing out of soil fertility, particularly the mineral fertility. In most plans for reforestation, the need for mineral refertilization is given scant attention. Yet without sufficient re-mineralization, replanted forests today generally cannot grow strong enough and rapidly enough to do the necessary job of recapturing the excess carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and store this carbon as carbohydrate in the trunks of the trees.

In nature, as analyzed by John Hamaker, re-mineralization is accomplished during the tedious 90,000 year process of glaciation. The glaciers slowly grind up a mixture of rocks to rock dust which is then blown by glacial period winds over the land and forests. Slowly, this results in mineral refertilization, after which the forests begin to grow again and end the ice age. Hamaker proposes that we re-mineralize now by grinding up glacial-till rocks and spread the rock dust on forest lands. Studies and demonstrations have been made to prove that spreading finely ground rock dust truly serves to rejuvenate forest areas. This process is well documented and described by Larry Ephron and in "Remineralize the Earth".

Another source for rock-dust re-mineralization may be found from observing that fruit orchards and other agricultural crops flourish after being dusted by volcanic ash when nearby volcanoes erupt. Thus, from existing vast lava flow deposits, large amounts of lava flow rock may be ground up into rock dust. Then mix the lava flow dust in proper proportions with ground up limestone rock dust, and perhaps other mineral elements as needed. Then use this combination lava flow plus limestone rock dust as mineral fertilizer, both for planting multi-millions of new trees, and for spreading over existing forests and agricultural lands by low flying planes equipped to do the job.

The way rock dust re-mineralization works also needs a word of explanation. The raw mineral dust itself is not assimilated directly by the tree roots. The actual process is that trillions of micro-organisms in the soil go to work and convert the raw mineral rock dust into food form, which can be assimilated by the tree roots and by other plant life. Hamaker describes this in detail. In the absence of sufficient mineral fertility, the micro-organisms in the Earth become dormant, even for ages. When supplied with mineral dust and water, seemingly arid plains can spring into green life with vegetation, utilizing the organic mineral supplies created by way of the always present micro-organisms there. The necessity for re-mineralization as an essential part of a reforestation program must be emphasized, as well as for the proper fertilization of any soil for growing health-giving food.

But forests take a long time to grow, even without the obstacles of nations and corporations which claim and exercise the right to do what they please with forest lands. The sad result is that reforestation and conservation plans are constantly blocked and thwarted for generations. Meanwhile, climate changes and starvation loom ahead for most people, and cancer becomes the number one killer by painful torture.

THE PHYTOPLANKTON PROJECT

Heretofore, neither reforestation nor phytoplankton fertilization have been proposed as the way to prevent cancer. Indeed, only very recently has phytoplankton fertilization been proposed as an important way to overcome climate change. In this essay, I propose phytoplankton fertilization both to overcome climate change and to prevent cancer.

Three advantages of phytoplankton fertilization to expedite the process of photosynthesis, are the following:

1. If properly fertilized, phytoplankton reproduction and growth can be speeded up many times the normal rate, as proven in recent ocean demonstrations where growth was accelerated by 10 times, 20 times, 30 times, and even 50 times the ordinary rate,

depending on the species of phytoplankton. This means greatly accelerated retrieval of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere as well as greatly accelerated return of oxygen to the air.

2. Most phytoplankton growing areas are in the open oceans, not claimed as the exclusive territory of any nation, although some are within the 200 mile national jurisdictions recently sanctioned by the "law of the seas" treaty -- which has been ratified by 116 nations (as of March, 1997), but not by the U.S.A., Canada, United Kingdom, Chile, South Africa, and other interesting exceptions.
3. A further advantage, of special importance where phytoplankton fertilization may be proposed within some 200 mile nationally claimed jurisdictions, is that more phytoplankton mean more food for fish.

Margaret, my wife, and I first began about 10 years ago to investigate the possibilities for phytoplankton fertilization as a method for overcoming climate change by retrieving the excess carbon dioxide in the air. But we did not know how to fertilize phytoplankton. Unbeknownst to us, a scientist, Dr. John Martin, then director of the Moss Landing Marine Laboratories in California, had the same idea about the same time. But as a marine scientist, he had a good understanding about what was needed to fertilize marine phytoplankton in certain areas of the ocean: by iron sulfate solution.

It took several years to prepare and fund actual ocean demonstrations of Dr. Martin's thesis. During an early debate of his idea, at a seminar in 1988 at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, Martin proposed that fertilizing the oceans with 300,000 tons of iron could remove two billion tons of carbon dioxide from the air. "Give me a tankerload of iron," he said, "and I'll give you an ice age," meaning a reversal of greenhouse warming. But before the demonstrations were carried out in the open oceans, he died of cancer. However, Dr. Martin's successors at the Moss Landing Laboratories, together with scientists from other marine laboratories and universities, did make two demonstrations in the ocean near the Galapagos Islands, 600 miles west off the coast of Ecuador. The results of these two demonstrations in 1993 and 1995 gave astounding and compelling proof that fertilization with iron sulfate solution was a feasible way to dramatically speed up the growth of phytoplankton, and thereby rapidly retrieve excess atmospheric carbon dioxide. By the same token, although never mentioned by either Dr. Martin nor his successors, the accelerated phytoplankton growth must surely also return oxygen supplies to the atmosphere, since return of oxygen to the air takes place in all photosynthesis by growing plants, whether trees, grass, or phytoplankton.

A very important feature of retrieval of excess carbon dioxide by phytoplankton growth is the storage of the carbon or carbohydrate in plant structure, which is quite different from trees or grass.

In the case of trees and forests, the carbon from the carbon dioxide is converted into carbohydrate forms of tree structure and stored in the trunks and branches of the trees. When a tree dies after 30 or 50 or 100 or 200 years, the tree trunk in nature falls to the ground and, after another period of years, decomposes and in that process takes back oxygen from the air and returns carbon dioxide. If the tree is cut for firewood or making paper or lumber or

furniture, it will also, after varying lengths of time, be burned (most paper gets burned very soon) or eventually decompose and return carbon dioxide to the air. In any case, carbon storage is temporary, in geological terms, and when entire forests die and burn at the end of an interglacial period, the cycle is completed. Grass recycles carbon dioxide on an annual basis, with no effective storage time.

When carbon dioxide is taken in by phytoplankton and similarly the carbon is converted to cellular plant structure, even the one-celled structure of billions of phytoplankton, a series of events follows. Some of the phytoplankton is eaten by zooplankton (i.e., animal plankton) and by krill. The krill and zooplankton are eaten by little fish and other aquatic life. The little fish are eaten by big fish. In short, phytoplankton are the very beginning of the entire food chain. But some phytoplankton does not get eaten, and when it dies after a short time, it sinks to the bottom of the ocean, carrying the carbon with it. At the bottom of the ocean, the carbon carried there by dead phytoplankton may remain for centuries or for thousands or millions of years. In fact, present-day oil supplies are the result of millions of years of phytoplankton-carbon accumulation (see the Encyclopedia Britannica), which took place when the Earth was full of erupting volcanoes and phytoplankton was a principal means of removing the carbon dioxide from volcanic eruptions and the creation of an oxygen balance in the atmosphere in which mammals and our ancestral humanoids could live.

The point is, for our present day purposes, phytoplankton retrieval of excess carbon dioxide serves as a much more permanent storage of the excess carbon which we are putting into the atmosphere by burning oil and coal. The articles on algae and phytoplankton in the Encyclopedia Britannica in fact suggest that phytoplankton is the effective agent for recycling about 90% of atmospheric carbon dioxide and oxygen, rather than only 50%, because of the longer storage factor. The concurrent necessity for ending most burning of oil and coal is taken up later in more detail. Assuming that making the transition quickly away from fossil fuels is part of our total program, we have the emergency need now to get the excess CO₂ out of the air as rapidly as possible and to regenerate oxygen supplies back into the air as rapidly as possible, in the context of a fairly long-lasting storage system for the excess carbon.

From the viewpoint of restoring Earth's oxygen supplies, another important feature of plant photosynthesis, including phytoplankton, as compared with burning coal and oil which produces carbon dioxide (CO₂), is that photosynthesis returns a larger supply of oxygen to the atmosphere than is used up in burning coal and oil. In burning fossil fuels, two parts of oxygen are taken out of the air for each part of carbon from fuel to form CO₂, which is then put into the air. In photosynthesis, at least THREE parts of oxygen are returned to the air for each part of carbon removed -- for the reason that photosynthesis is a process of combining carbon dioxide with water to make carbohydrates. Thus, by photosynthesis, the two parts of oxygen from the CO₂ are returned to the air *plus* at least one more part of oxygen released from the water (H₂O) when the plant structure of carbohydrate is formed. This means that photosynthesis gives back more life enhancing oxygen than is taken out in burning coal or oil.

Another critical aspect of less oxygen in the air is the relation to ultraviolet radiation. Ozone, which is three atoms of molecular oxygen rather than the ordinary oxygen of two atoms, is created by lightning and ultraviolet rays striking ordinary 2-atom oxygen. Ultraviolet rays, in fact, help to create their own blockade of ozone for preventing too much UV getting down to

Earth. But when there is less ordinary oxygen in the atmosphere, both lightning and UV rays produce less ozone, and this contributes essentially to the thinning of the upper ozone layer, which therefore lets in more UV rays which contribute to skin cancer, kill phytoplankton and damage other life processes. Deficiency of oxygen in the atmosphere could be a more important and more pervasive cause of ozone thinning than the much publicized harmful effects of chlorofluorocarbons and halons in causing the feared ozone "holes". This means that ozone thinning will continue even after the treaty elimination of chlorofluorocarbons, until oxygen deficiency is corrected. The chain of events described above gives added importance and urgency to the Phytoplankton Project.

My proposal, in view of all previously described considerations, *is to fertilize the phytoplankton in the oceans on a massive scale immediately*, both to cope with the emergency need to retrieve excess carbon dioxide from the air in order to continue a life-friendly inter-glacial climate, and to restore oxygen to the air in order to prevent cancer and other degenerative diseases which are overtaking human civilization.

This is not a complete remedy in itself, since other concurrent actions are also necessary, as mentioned. However, without massive phytoplankton fertilization, the odds appear unlikely that rapid and disastrous climate changes can be prevented, and that the onrush of cancer as a most agonizing and cruel way for most people to die can likewise be prevented, not to mention other degenerative afflictions of both young and old, many of which are also very torturous.

PROCEDURE and TIME SCHEDULE

A preliminary outline of the procedure and time schedule for implementing the Phytoplankton Project is proposed as follows:

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| 1. | Assemble all necessary information. | 1997-98 Complete by early 1998 |
| 2. | Prepare a global map of phytoplankton growth areas in all oceans of the world. Identify those areas where phytoplankton fertilization can be carried out most successfully with maximum beneficial results. All parts of the oceans are not equally suitable because of several factors -- weather and storm conditions, the basic stock of phytoplankton to begin with, the availability of other essential nutrients, other factors which may affect phytoplankton growth, political factors in some areas. Identify the time of year for each area selected for fertilization when storms may be minimal. | |
| 3. | Prepare documentation, appeal letters and advertising copy, both to inform the public and to obtain funding, and also as guides for the people working in the project. | 1997 1998 |
| 4. | Calculate costs and prepare budgets, including a budget for the preparatory stage, and for each stage of implementation. | First by end of 1997 |
| 5. | Prepare a fund raising campaign. This may include direct mail; magazine advertising along with magazine articles; appeals to wealthy individuals; appeals to government agencies of various countries which may support not- | Begin 1997 Continue 1998-99 |

for-profit endeavors for the public welfare; appeals to foundations, etc. The unique nature of the Phytoplankton Project in aiming to cope with two extreme global emergencies -- climate change and cancer proliferation -- should be dramatized in all publicity and appeals. For large financing, individuals who like MEGA-projects need to be found. This may be an important key to successful funding and operations. For both publicity and funding, a convention might be organized on the theme of "More Oxygen for the World."

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| 6. | Begin direct mail fund raising, and continue in relation to the results which are obtained. | Early 1998 |
| 7. | Begin magazine advertising, as part of the publicity and fund raising campaign, and continue in relation to results. | Early 1998 |
| 8. | In order to expedite preparations and operations, it is desirable to obtain the cooperation and collaboration of some of the scientific, engineering and technical persons who are acquainted with the demonstration of phytoplankton fertilization originated by Dr. John Martin, and with the step by step process for, and calculations for, all aspects of phytoplankton fertilization. But we will need persons who are not timid about going ahead with the entire project. Otherwise, new personnel will need to be recruited who can quickly learn what to do from available reports, data, studies, and technical suppliers of equipment. | 1997 1998 |
| 9. | Obtain a prestigious group of honorary sponsors, to help build public support and to help convince governments and all others to cooperate. | Early 1998 |
| 10. | From among those ready to collaborate or start fresh from available information, build up a technical and operating staff, and prepare for actual operations. | 1998 1999 |
| 11. | Make arrangements for the production of the iron sulfate solution, which will be put in barrels designed for dispersal of the solution. Begin production under contract as soon as ships are available for operations. We are informed that the manufacture of iron sulfate solution is relatively inexpensive. In due course, production facilities will probably be needed in several locations, and preparations should be made for large scale and continuous production over a period of years. | 1998 1999 |
| 12. | Acquire and equip the first fleet of ships to carry out the first fleet-size distribution of iron sulfate solution over the area of the ocean selected for the first fleet-size operation. An "area fleet" is envisaged as comprising one large cargo steamer, or "mother" ship, and from 6 to 10 small tugboat size ships for actually spreading the iron sulfate fertilization solution. The iron sulfate may be spread over the ocean by dumping the barrels of solution over the stern of the boat where the boat's propellers will disperse the solution over a wide surface area of ocean. The entire fleet will move slowly along over a designated route, with the tugboats returning to the "mother" ship to | 1999 |

get more barrels of iron sulfate as needed. In this way, a very large area of thousands of square miles can covered, and repeated.

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| 13. | Before launching the first fleet, two or more of the distribution tugboats should be scheduled to go to selected fertilization areas, to train the first crews in all operational details. | Late 1998 or early 1999 |
| 14. | Along with acquiring the ships to do the job, find and employ crews needed to operate each ship, including the "mother" ship and the several tugboats for an area fleet. Subsequently, crews will be needed for additional area fleets, as many as may be calculated to carry out the phytoplankton project over a period of 5 or 10 years or longer. | Late 1998 and 1999 |
| 15. | Arrange during the process of phytoplankton fertilization for continuous monitoring the rate of phytoplankton multiplication, and the calculated amounts of carbon dioxide retrieved and of oxygen regenerated. | 1999 |
| 16. | Acquire and equip additional area fleets, and send to different selected parts of the oceans of Earth. The fleets will go back and forth over their allotted areas, in a time sequence calculated to maintain the fertilization rate as long as needed, according to pre-calculation of the millions of tons of carbon dioxide or carbon which must be recovered by phytoplankton fertilization, and the amount of oxygen which must likewise be restored to the atmosphere. | 1999 2000 and onwards |
| 17. | Where the cooperation of some countries (especially island countries) may be needed to fertilize important phytoplankton areas within 200 miles of claimed jurisdictions, the potential for increased ocean fisheries resulting from increased phytoplankton needs to be studied and made part of the negotiations. | As needed |
| 18. | Continue research to find out other elements besides iron sulfate which may help to expedite healthy phytoplankton growth. | |

CONCURRENT ACTION

Even with the successful conduct of the fertilization of phytoplankton in the oceans, however, this will probably not be sufficient by itself to stabilize climatic conditions at life-friendly inter-glacial conditions of about 280 parts per million of carbon dioxide, and between 25% and 30% oxygen content (or more) for the atmosphere: not if fossil fuels of oil and coal continue to be burned in large quantities, not if the rain forests and other forests continue to be cut down faster than replenished, not if vast areas of forests run out of sufficient trace minerals and the forests become weak and subject to infestations and die and burn as appears to have taken place at the end of previous inter-glacial periods, not if new technology for replacing fossil fuel technology continues to be delayed. If these conditions go on, fertilization of the phytoplankton will probably not be able to compensate for carbon dioxide increase and oxygen depletion.

It is essential, therefore, that the balance of carbon dioxide and oxygen in the atmosphere be achieved and stabilized with the help of other concurrent actions in addition to the Phytoplankton Project in order to extend the life-friendly conditions of the present inter-glacial period, and avoid the looming double jeopardy of starvation and cancer. Some of the necessary concurrent actions must include:

- Re-mineralize on a massive scale all forest lands of Earth, including lands to be reforested, so that forests and trees can grow healthily. If the forests die because of depletion of nutrients, as has been the case at the end of previous inter-glacial periods, the burden of carbon dioxide retrieval and oxygen regeneration will likely be too great for phytoplankton to carry, even with fertilization.
- Stop cutting down the forests at present irreplaceable rates. This includes both the slow-growing northern forests being cut down to make paper and pulp, and the rapid-growing rain forests, to produce hamburgers and lumber. This means developing substitutes (which are available) for paper made from wood pulp; and developing economic activities to substitute for cutting down the rain forests, as well as a change in excessive meat-eating diets. This also means finding ways to replant rain forests with both moisture and mineral nutrients included with partially encapsulated seedlings.
- Stop burning fossil fuels like coal and oil, and make a rapid transition to ecologically safe and sustainable energy sources, like solar, hydrogen, wind and magnetic. This means a globally mandated program to convert to ecologically friendly and sustainable energy technology for industrial uses, for municipal uses, for agricultural uses, and for transportation and mobile uses. For all of these uses, the technology is already proven feasible, although great improvements are possible with the investment of the same amount of R & D (Research and Development) as is squandered on military technology and upon coal and oil technology.
- Construct a global super-power network of energy transmission lines (using conduits which do not permit the emission of harmful radiation) so that people in all parts of Earth can consistently have access to low-cost energy. Originally proposed by engineer Buckminster Fuller, the technology for such a network is already mostly proven, although more R & D can improve. The primary energy sources would be solar and hydrogen, which can be produced in many of the countries now dependent on production and sale of environmentally and healthwise destructive oil. Use of coal and oil to produce and send electric power through such a super-power grid would defeat its ecological and health-serving purposes.

Obviously there are enormous economic and financial interests which are built upon and strongly entrenched in all aspects of the oil industry and the coal industry and in all of the technology designed to burn oil and coal. Many nations, especially "developing" countries, currently depend on oil production for a major share of their foreign exchange earnings, as well as enrichment benefits for controlling elites. This greatly complicates the rational, intelligent and rapid achievement of what is described under the preceding paragraphs. Also, there are similar powerful and entrenched financial interests in all aspects of cutting down the forests of Earth.

In this predicament, there are two hopes for humanity: one is that the Phytoplankton Project may be implemented rapidly enough to stave off immediate catastrophe from the double jeopardy described throughout this article, and so give some time to proceed effectively with the additional concurrent actions. The other is that those persons who now identify their economic interests with the perpetuation of the activities which create the double jeopardy for everybody -- yes, everybody without exception and with no place to hide or escape -- may shortly become convinced of the necessity for making the changes which are described herein, simply in order to save their own lives from cancer and other excruciatingly painful and degenerative diseases, as well as from the ravages of a hostile world facing starvation.

NEED FOR FEDERAL WORLD GOVERNMENT

It is conceivable that private individuals or a non-governmental organization or group of NGOs or a Provisional World Parliament can begin the Phytoplankton Project, and launch the first area fleet for dispersal of iron sulfate fertilization. But it is highly improbable that any group of non-governmental organizations can carry out the complete project over a period of five or ten years, or longer, together with the other essential concurrent actions.

However, for the complete Phytoplankton Project, together with the concurrent actions described above, a federal world government is required. It would be unrealistic to pretend that everything can be accomplished by private individuals, non-governmental organizations, and negotiations among sovereign nations, or by an impecunious United Nations organization with no world legislative authority. Several reasons may be mentioned:

- The total cost, including a five or ten year (or longer) phytoplankton fertilization program, together with the other essential actions sufficient to restore the carbon dioxide / oxygen balance in the atmosphere, will actually take several hundred billion dollars per year. To save humanity from cancer and starvation is an emergency demanding as much as the nations now squander on preparing for their mutual military genocide: a trillion dollars a year.
- To go ahead with this vast program within the time frame demanded to avert multiple catastrophe, to efficiently and effectively plan, coordinate and administer all inter-related activities, requires a world government which can act directly everywhere needed without the complications of extended negotiations over the details of treaties among jealous sovereign nations at every point.
- Since a basic part of the total program, especially for immediate emergency action, involves the oceans of the world, which comprise about 71% of the Earth's surface, a world government is required which has unquestioned authority over the oceans.
- Because of the stark necessity to make a very rapid transition from burning fossil fuels to ecologically safe and sustainable energy sources, together with the technological conversions and inventions needed to use safe and sustainable energy, a world government with a world legislature and world courts is required to enact and enforce mandatory global legislation to accomplish the transition both globally and expeditiously, and to over-rule all contrary interests which jeopardize humanity. Some powerful profit-seeking financial forces might not like this, but since the survival of human life and civilization is at stake, it may be possible to

marshal sufficient popular and legal support to overcome the opposition which is based on selfish and short-term profits.

- In total, most of the work described in this thesis of Double Jeopardy could come under the heading of MAINTAINING THE GLOBAL COMMONS so that people can continue with happy life on Earth. This includes the global commons of atmosphere and oceans and climate, of the oxygen / carbon dioxide balance, of forests and soil fertility, of energy supplies to serve the needs of living without destroying the environment for living, of the very beginning of the food chain, of protection against too much ultra violet radiation, and much more. In a world currently dominated by the grossly exaggerated idea that private individuals and corporations have the supreme right to maximize private profits above all else, protection and maintenance of the global commons on which everybody depends for life, has become nobody's business. If we value survival and human equity, maintenance of the global commons must urgently be established as the rightful and essential business of a federal world government designed to serve the common welfare of all people living for brief spans of time on our only one Earth.

Some people may think that any reference to the necessity for World Government should not be included in this article, because it might "scare off" important people who might otherwise become interested in helping to carry out the Phytoplankton Project.

My view is that it would be unrealistic and irresponsible to propose a plan of action like the Phytoplankton Project, together with essential concurrent actions, without defining how it can truly be completed -- and it cannot be accomplished without a Federal World Government, as explained above. Researchers and project demonstrators of the feasibility of phytoplankton fertilization have done valuable work, but the time is over for playing tiddly-winks. It is necessary to face up to the magnitude of the work to be done, and all that is involved.

Unhappily, too many intellectuals in such countries as the U.S.A. have become extremely timid about proposals which require effective global organization except for maximizing profits to get rich. This is a sad retreat from the bold humanistic thinking at the end of World War II, which became submerged during the 40-plus years of supposedly practical and realistic world political maneuvering of the cold war, from which intellectual leadership in the "advanced" countries has not yet recovered. It is of prime importance now to view the Earth again as Only One Earth, for which the practical management of essentially global affairs must be defined and energetically pursued for the common welfare of all inhabitants.

Actually, for the purpose of quickly and effectively getting a democratic world government into operation, rapidly enough to complete the Phytoplankton Project on the massive scale needed, a Constitution for the Federation of Earth is ready now for immediate ratification and implementation. This Earth Constitution was drafted, debated, amended and approved in its present ready-to-go-into-effect form (of 56 pages) during four sessions of a World Constituent Assembly from 1968 to 1991, with delegates from all continents of Earth.

Briefly, some provisions of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, which seem necessary to summarize so that this important issue is not left in a haze, are as follows:

A World Parliament composed of three houses to adopt world legislation, including a House of Peoples elected directly by the people of Earth from 1000 World Electoral and Administrative districts; a House of Nations appointed or elected by national governments; and a House of Counselors of 200 elected by the other two houses from 20 world regions.

A World Executive elected by and responsible to the Parliament, composed of a Presidium of five members who rotate in turns as President and Vice Presidents. The Executive is given constitutional authority to carry out the legislation adopted by the Parliament, and shall propose a legislative program at the beginning of each year.

A World Administration of about 30 departments, each headed by a cabinet minister appointed by the Executive from among members of the Parliament. The World Administration works with the World Executive to implement world legislation.

An Integrative Complex, including agencies for World Civil Service, Boundaries and Elections, Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems, Research and Planning, Technological and Environmental Assessment, World Financial Administration, and Legislative Review.

A World Judiciary, composed of eight benches, having mandatory jurisdiction over different kinds of issues, with 5 continental seats. A collegium of world judges is nominated by the House of Councillors and elected by the Parliament.

An Enforcement System (which is non-military and based upon the civilian implementation of world legislation) under the direction of an Office of World Attorneys General, with 20 regions and with World Police to apprehend individuals who violate world law.

A World Ombudsmus (plural) to protect human rights and ensure proper government functioning, with a commission of 20 Regional World Advocates.

A Bill of Rights with 18 sections for immediate enforcement; and a further definition of Directional Principles with 19 sections, concerning rights which may take longer to implement worldwide.

Jurisdiction of the Federal World Government is defined in a grant of powers of 40 sections. Nations retain jurisdiction over their internal affairs. The World Government administers all oceans of Earth, as well as Antarctica, and atmospheric affairs, and has charge of all extra-terrestrial exploration.

Five World Capitals are to be established in five Continental Divisions.

Implementation of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth is projected by stages: Provisional before 25 countries have ratified; First Operative Stage when 25 countries have ratified; Second Operative Stage when 50% of countries have ratified; Full Operative Stage when 80% of countries have ratified, comprising 90% of Earth's population.

Disarmament of nations is accomplished when the Constitution is ratified by a sufficient number of countries.

Viable Agencies of the U.N. are transferred to the World Government.

During the past few years, a Global Ratification and Elections Network (GREN) has been formed to work for ratification of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. This constantly growing network now includes more than a thousand organizations of great diversity in more than 115 countries, inclusive of about 40,000,000 individual members. Delegates from the organizations participating in GREN convene in sessions of a Provisional World Parliament, organized under Article 19 of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. The Fifth Session is planned for the end of 1998 or early 1999.

A full description of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth and of the global ratification campaign and Provisional World Parliament is beyond the scope of this article. Readers are encouraged to get more information by writing to the World Constitution and Parliament Association, 1480 Hoyt St., Suite 31, Lakewood, Colorado 80215, USA. A copy of the Earth Constitution itself costs \$7.00 U.S. currency, postpaid.

ANSWERS TO SOME OTHER OBJECTIONS

Some people may object that deficiency of oxygen is over-emphasized as the cause of cancer, and may point to dozens or hundreds or thousands of carcinogenic factors. A carcinogenic factor may be any substance or element or condition contributing to the pathological growth of cancer cells. Among carcinogenic factors may be listed:

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|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Allergies to substances | Nuclear radiation |
| Asbestos | Nutritional deficiencies |
| Automobile exhaust fumes | Pesticides and herbicides |
| Chlorinated and fluoridated water | Polluted air |
| Electromagnetic exposure | Polluted water |
| Emotional toxicity | Rancid fats |
| Food additives | Red blood cell deficiency |
| Free radicals | Stress |
| Hormone therapies | Thymus gland malfunction |
| Industrial toxins | Tobacco smoke and smoking |
| Intestinal toxicity | Ultra violet rays in sunlight |
| Mercury and dental amalgams | Viruses |
| Meat eating | X-rays |

The above list could be multiplied by many thousands if more specific elements were listed under some of the headings, such as: hundreds of substances to which individuals are allergic; thousands of pesticides and herbicides; hundreds of food additives; thousands of industrial toxins; the 800 radio nuclides produced by nuclear power generation; thousand of nutritional deficiencies; unlimited factors causing air and water pollution and emotional stress. For more, see Chapter 25 in the 1116 page book, "An Alternative Medicine Guide to Cancer," edited by Burton Goldberg, W. John Diamond, M.D., and W. Lee Cowden, M.D.

In fact, Dr. Warburg went so far as to say that "almost anything" can lead to cancer, but still insisted that the "only prime cause" was deficiency of oxygen. He was given the Nobel Prize in medicine for proving that with plentiful oxygen the body cells and organs can defend themselves or can be defended against almost all carcinogenic toxins and pathogens: cancerous cells do not grow when oxygen is in good supply. For people who are more exposed to tobacco smoke or continual stress or any other of the thousands of potentially carcinogenic factors, there are no doubt many more than 300 cancerous (anaerobic) cells produced daily, until the oxygenating capacity of the body for destroying and eliminating such cells becomes overwhelmed, and the cancer grows.

While there are many studies to show that various and many factors are carcinogenic, I do not know of any comprehensive study which shows how each particular factor is related to oxygen deficiency. This would appear to be a good research field. But the following sequence may be reasonably postulated:

Assuming that Dr. Warburg was given the Nobel Prize for good and justifiable cause (his thesis having been confirmed by many others, and not contradicted), then if basic atmospheric oxygen supplies decrease, cancer will increase -- for the simple reason that it will become more difficult for people to get adequate supplies of oxygen by the normal process of breathing. Measurements showing the decrease of atmospheric oxygen show a strong correlation to the dramatic increase of cancer. A further correlation may be suspected that with decreasing atmospheric oxygen, more people will become more susceptible to more factors triggering the onset of cancer, and the tolerance level to carcinogenic factors will decrease, thus increasing the cancer rate. In other words, with less oxygen, the carcinogenic potential of more factors will increase, thus pushing the cancer rate up.

Those who might think that oxygen depletion is over emphasized might consider just one scary example, repeated hundreds of times daily at airports around the world: "During take off, a jumbo jet can devour 2 million liters (528,344 gallons) of air per second. In the first five minutes of flight, a commercial airliner can burn as much oxygen as 49,000 acres of forest produces in a day." This is reported by Gar Smith in the Summer, 1997, issue of Earth Island Journal, article titled, "Oil Spills in the Sky". And the number of jumbo jets and other large airliners is projected to grow exponentially during the next decade. As summarized conservatively by researcher, Waves Forest, "Our civilization's combined technologies consume nearly twenty times the amount of oxygen that would normally be extracted by five billion breathing humans."

Some people have worried that the large growths of phytoplankton expected from phytoplankton fertilization might deplete the dissolved oxygen in upper ocean waters when the phytoplankton die. The dissolved oxygen is necessary for fish to live, and if gone, the fish die. Phytoplankton, of which there are many species, are a one-celled free-floating form of marine algae, of which there are thousands of species. Much of marine algae is multi-cellular and may accumulate in colonies. When these forms of algae die, they tend to remain at or near the surface of the water, and large quantities of oxygen from the water may be consumed in the decomposition of such algae, particularly in coastal harbors and bays. On the other hand, when single celled phytoplankton die in the open oceans (those not eaten by fish and other marine life) they generally sink to the bottom with their carbonate structure, and so do not re-absorb oxygen by decomposition at the surface.

Some more cautious scientists and some persons more cautious in general might want to delay the powerful course of action which I have defined herein, because they may want to have more complete answers in some areas of investigation. For examples, some may want more documentation on the causative relationships between various carcinogenic factors and oxygen deficiencies. Some may want more documentation on the causative relation between oxygen deficiencies and other degenerative diseases, many of which are related to cancer. Some may want more proof that climate changes are being caused or aggravated by burning fossil fuels, since many persons (even scientists) have been confused by getting side-tracked into arguments over "average" global warming as compared with the "differential greenhouse effect" of climatic extremes. Some may think that atmospheric regeneration by phytoplankton photosynthesis might be used as an argument by fossil fuel interests to continue burning fossil fuels. Some say the cost of switching from fossil fuels may disrupt the economy. Many more arguments for delay in order to fully document and answer dozens of questions could be delineated, while Earth's atmosphere rapidly degenerates, climate change goes fully out of control, and cancer and starvation overwhelm civilization.

Incidentally, the reduction of automobile emissions by 20% in 10 years or so, which seems to be the most optimistic objective of current treaty negotiations, is ridiculously insufficient and misleading. A 20% or 10% reduction merely slows down a trifle the addition of more carbon dioxide and other poisons to the air. As attested to by responsible engineers, an 80% reduction quickly would be required to overcome adding more CO₂ to the air. The realistic and practical alternative is to expedite automotive transportation by hydrogen powered fuel cells or cylinders, already tested for many years.

Further important details of the complete global program to reverse climate change and regenerate Earth's oxygen supplies are contained in World Legislative Act #6 for an EMERGENCY EARTH RESCUE ADMINISTRATION, to function in the context of emerging Federal World Government under the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. World Legislative Act #6 was originally drawn and adopted at the Second Session of the Provisional World Parliament in 1985 in New Delhi, India. This was before the concept of fertilization of ocean phytoplankton was added in 1996, at the Fourth Session of the Parliament, in Barcelona, Spain. The realization that phytoplankton photosynthesis was the means to restore Earth's oxygen supply as well as recapture the climate changing excess carbon dioxide, came to the author of this presentation only in August, 1997, after his own beloved wife, Margaret, died of cancer the previous month.

CONCLUSION

Although continued study is always needed to understand how everything works in many of the areas mentioned in this document, I believe that enough is known to define the right course and direction for action now. The carbon dioxide content of the air has been and is going up rapidly, and this causes climate changes particularly by the differential greenhouse effect. The oxygen content of the air has been and is going down rapidly, and this makes it more difficult to get sufficient oxygen by normal breathing to prevent cancer, as well as many other degenerative and infectious diseases. Burning fossil fuels both causes and aggravates the increase of carbon dioxide and the decrease of oxygen. Speeding up phytoplankton photosynthesis can be a rapid and long-lasting way to take the excess carbon dioxide out of the air, and restore more oxygen to the air for people to breathe worldwide.

In summary, I have presented a unique combined solution for both the global problem of climate change and impending universal starvation, and the global problem of the rapid increase of cancer and other degenerative diseases resulting from oxygen deficiency. The proposed solution to both problems is presented here for public consideration and action for the first time. Also described are some very essential concurrent actions, most of which could be viewed as part of maintaining the global commons, all in the context of an emerging democratic federal world government, given constitutional authority and competence to do what is necessary. Nothing less can assure survival on Earth, with equity for all.

What we need now are substantial emergency funds to begin the Phytoplankton Project, even before federal world government can be instituted to complete the job. We want to hear from all persons who want to help.

Tax-deductible contributions may be made either to the Emergency Earth Rescue Administration or the Margaret Ann Isely Foundation, both at 1480 Hoyt St., Suite 31, Lakewood, Colorado, 80215, USA. Fax (303) 237-7685 or (303) 526-7933. Email wcpagren@aol.com

See also websites:

<http://www.cruzio.com/~tim/wcpa/index.html>
<http://members.aol.com/phytoproj.html>

Submitted by Henry Philip Isely
16 October, 1997

For biodata about the author, see Marquis WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA, WHO'S WHO IN THE WORLD, and WHO'S WHO IN FINANCE & INDUSTRY.

POSTSCRIPT, 10 November, 1997

As reported in the New York Times on November 3, scientists and policy makers meeting in Bonn, Germany, in preparation for the December meeting in Kyoto, Japan, concerning emission controls, virtually doom civilization to early extinction. An inside headline for the article reads, "Experts Doubt Carbon Dioxide Can Be Curbed In Time To Prevent Destructive Warming." Along with quoting various eminent scientists, the article summarizes thus: "Virtually nobody believes that it is possible to stabilize atmospheric concentrations (of CO₂) below 450 parts per million and a number of experts say it will be very difficult if not impossible to stabilize them even at 550 parts per million." The main reason given is that society is too enmeshed economically and politically in fossil fuels and all related technology and investments. Remembering that disastrous climate change is out of control at 350 parts per million, the danger is not merely "average global warming" (to which many "experts" think we will need to adjust) but the totally and universally catastrophic results of the DIFFERENTIAL GREENHOUSE EFFECT, as explained herein, which is entirely ignored by the "experts," not to mention the concurrent deadly decrease of oxygen supplies. Unless there is a very drastic change in thinking and action, the end is foretold.

Design and Action For A New World

CHARTING THE ROUTE BY WHICH PEOPLE WHO WANT PEACE
AND EQUITY CAN TAKE CHARGE OF WORLD AFFAIRS

Eleven Major Bills Enacted Into World Law At The First Three Sessions Of The

Provisional World Parliament

Organized under Article XIX of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth,
meeting on 4th to 17th September, 1982, at Brighton, England;
on 15th to 25th March, 1985, at New Delhi, India;
18th to 28th June, 1987, at Miami Beach, Florida, U.S.A.;
and 14th to 18th September, 1996, at Barcelona, Spain.

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Bill #1. to Outlaw Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction, and to Create a World Disarmament Agency | pages 3 - 6 |
| Bill #2, for a World Economic Development Organization, to inaugurate a New World Economic Order | pages 7 - 8 |
| Bill #3, for the Ownership, Administration and Development of the Oceans and Seabeds of Earth as the Common Heritage of the People of Earth | page 9 |
| Bill #4, for a Graduate School of World Problems, as part of a World University System | pages 10 - 11 |
| Bill #5, for Provisional District World Courts | pages 12 - 13 |
| Bill #6, for an Emergency Earth Rescue Administration, particularly to save the Environment, together with a list of 35 benefits resulting from the implementation of Bill #6 | pages 14 - 19 |
| Bill #7, for a World Government Funding Corporation, to finance the entire program indicated by all measures defined in this booklet | pages 20 - 25 |
| Bill #8, for a World Commission on Terrorism | page 26 |
| Bill #9, to Protect Life and Nature on Planet Earth, and to Create a Global Ministry of Environment | pages 27 - 29 |
| Bill #10, for a World Hydrogen Energy System Authority | pages 30 - 31 |
| Bill #11, for an Earth Financial Credit Corporation | pages 32 - 35 |
| Call for Ratification of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, together with a diagram for World Government | pages 39 - 40 |
| Call to the Provisional World Parliament | inside front and back covers |

"Let us Raise A Standard To Which The Wise And The Honest Can Repair!"

Who Speaks For Humanity?

CALL TO THE PROVISIONAL WORLD PARLIAMENT*

At this moment, all people on earth are confronted daily with imminent and growing threats of universal catastrophe in nuclear war, while 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.

Although this situation has persisted for many years and grown much worse despite many protests since the end of World War II, there is very little chance that we can continue on the same collision course much longer without total disaster.

The obvious remedy which leading thinkers have pointed out for several decades is to establish a democratic federal world government with an elected Parliament, which is empowered to work out global solutions to the common problems of humanity. Protests against war and armaments must be combined with the creation of world federation, in order to escape destruction and build a peaceful human society on Earth.

Before world federation can be established, however, agreement must be reached on a world constitution which defines the structure, the powers and the functioning of a non-military world government. Fortunately, a Constitution for the Federation of Earth adequate to serve the needs of humanity both now and in the future, although still subject to amendments, has already been prepared at sessions of a World Constituent Assembly during the past few years, and is now being circulated worldwide for provisional ratification by the nations and people of Earth.

But to complete the process of ratification may take five or ten years or longer. Meanwhile the mad rush towards nuclear holocaust goes unchecked.

Action is needed immediately to establish a Provisional World Parliament, which can take some action to halt and reverse the arms race, and go to work constructively on other urgent world problems. In this way, a Provisional World Parliament can gain strength as an effective rallying ground for humanity, while demonstrating in practice a constructive approach towards solving world problems.

To move in this direction the Constitution for the Federation of Earth under Article XIX does, in fact, provide for the organization of a Provisional World Parliament.

THEREFORE

I. We do hereby issue this Call for a Provisional World Parliament, to convene under Article XIX of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. The venue for the first sessions shall be as follows, subject to decisions at subsequent sessions of the Parliament:

1982 — September 4 to 17, Brighton, England;
1985 — March 15 to 29, New Delhi, India;
1987 — June 18 to 28, Miami Beach, Fl, USA;
1988 — A country of S.E. Asia or Africa;
1989 — A country of Africa or Latin America.

II. The business of these first sessions of the Provisional World Parliament shall be to take actions on the most crucial global problems which affect the survival and welfare of humanity, as well as technical requirements for the establishment of democratic federal world government, with the following high

on the list of priorities but not limited thereto:

1. Action to outlaw nuclear weapons and all weapons of mass destruction, and to establish a World Disarmament Agency to supervise disarmament.
2. Action to establish a World Economic Development Organization, together with the necessary global financial institutions, which can direct the use of financial and other resources and human talents away from armaments and war and into projects to serve the peaceful needs of humanity.
3. Action to develop a global crash program for solar energy, so that the living environment on Earth can be protected from fossil fuel and nuclear pollutions, while giving everybody adequate supplies of safe energy.

(continued inside back cover)

*This is the CALL to the First, Second and Third Sessions of the Provisional World Parliament. A new CALL was issued for the Fourth and Fifth Sessions.

PARTIAL LIST OF WORLD PROBLEMS

(which require a world legislature and a world government to devise and implement adequate solutions)

DEFINITION: World problems are problems which transcend national boundaries, and require that solutions be worked out and implemented on a global or trans-national basis, either in part or entirely. Most world problems overlap and are related to other world problems, and require inter-related solutions.

1. Nuclear weapons, spread of nuclear capability, threat of nuclear war and nuclear winter.
2. Other weapons of mass death and destruction.
3. International trade in armaments; many local wars which could escalate; constant military R&D creating pressure for new generations of weapons.
4. The entire process of disarmament: by what stages? unilateral or multilateral? how supervised? the strategy of nuclear freeze? what world political requirements for disarmament?
5. Conversion from armaments to a peaceful world economy. The decentralization and sub-contracting of weapons production and military R&D, pervading all aspects of society, which creates great pressure against disarmament.
6. Nearly a trillion dollars spent annually on war preparations, dominating government and civilian priorities, wasting money and resources, and sub-verting the world's scientific talents.
7. Nuclear energy production, which spreads the capability to produce nuclear weapons, has unsolved waste disposal problems, and opens doors for terrorists to get nuclear weapons.
8. Third world debt and development: Impossibility to continue re-cycling loans and debts under austerity conditions. Imminent collapse of global financial infra-structure without basic changes.
9. Transition to New World Economic Order: How can this be accomplished? What kind of new world finance, credit and money system, which can assure adequate development, full employment at useful work for all, and global economic equity?
10. Rapid increase of carbon dioxide in atmosphere, which may result in cataclysmic climatic changes. CO₂ increase coming from burning fossil fuels, massive de-forestation, and de-mineralization of soils.
11. Acid rain, and trans-national air pollution.
12. Soil erosion, loss of topsoil, increase of floods, decrease of agricultural productivity, but more people: global crises brewing.
13. Use of wood and animal dung for fuel, causing spreading deserts and loss of soil fertility.
14. Rapid cutting of rain forests for wood and agriculture, leading to loss of species and global climatic disaster because forests are needed to absorb CO₂.
15. Threat of a new ice age or melting polar caps: Which? How soon? Consequences? Can this be prevented? The global campaign required.
16. Global transition from fossil fuels and nuclear energy to safe and sustainable energy supplies.
17. Development of means of transportation not dependent on oil, coal or nuclear power.
18. Use of land to produce tobacco, alcoholic beverages, harmful drugs, sugar, and to satisfy meats diets, making shortage of land for essential food production.
19. Drought conditions which are increasing and spreading, resulting in starvation and migration of millions of people: Causes and cure?
20. Pressure of population on resources, and difficulties of birth control: How many can Earth carry?
21. Mal-distribution of world food supply, resulting in widespread mal-nutrition, resulting in widespread mental mal-functioning: threat to civilization.
22. Transnational pollution of fresh water supplies. Trans-national demands on limited fresh water supplies.
23. Ocean pollution which threatens Earth's fish and oxygen supplies. Pollution of oceans from transport, drilling and pumping of oil: How long can this go on before death of the oceans?
24. Claims by nations of 200 miles offshore (the exclusive economic zone under proposed law of seas) which contain most of easily accessible ocean resources.
25. Worldwide use of pesticides harmful to people, which enter into world trade in food, while pests get more virulent.
26. Growing dependence of world food supply on mining water aquifers, plus increase of population in hot dry areas plus air conditioning: crises situations soon.
27. Rapidity of technological changes, resulting in technological unemployment, social and community instabilities, unforeseen adverse ecological impacts.
28. Displacement of natural raw materials by synthetics, resulting in disruption of livelihoods of people in raw materials producing areas.
29. Vast disparities between hi-technology economies and manual labor or low-technology economies. The process of technology transfer so as to benefit everybody.
30. Worldwide rural poverty, excessive urbanization, unemployment, partial employment, social unrest.
31. Brain drains, and opportunities for educated people in less developed countries.
32. How to prevent technological mistakes (e.g., nuclear power, off-shore oil well drilling) and ensure the selective use of technology for life-betterment and ecologically safe purposes.
33. Tariffs, trade barriers, vast disparities in wage levels, inequitable access to resources and markets, movement of industries to low wage countries.
34. Regulation of multi-national corporations.
35. Global planning for wise use of natural resources as common heritage of humanity. Global priorities for investment and development.
36. Ownership of atmosphere and stratosphere. Space exploration as a global project.
37. Ethnic, religious, racial and political intolerances, regional wars, and problem of refugees.
38. Migrations or movements of people across national boundaries. Is freedom of travel and choice of place to live and work possible?
39. Violations and protection of human rights. Protection of minority rights. Do people also have global responsibilities for each other and posterity?
40. Terrorism: many forms and many causes.
41. Co-existence of differing political and economic systems: under what global conditions?
42. Unsolved local problems due to supra-national factors, leading to instabilities and dictatorships.
43. Attempts to escape from global problems by rationale that big is bad and that all problems can be solved locally or by individual transformation.
44. Teaching about history and world problems so that people will be prepared to live together peacefully and work out problems for the common good.
45. Language barriers, world communications, access to basic research, fair reporting of the news.
46. Difficulties for leaders of national governments and national parliaments to conceive of the kind of global political structure which is required to solve world problems peacefully, and to help take the necessary action to establish the required global political structure.
47. General lack of well-informed and well-motivated people with humane and global outlook to cope adequately with inter-related problems of living on Earth.
48. Big dams which silt up quickly, cause ecological damage.
49. Lack of funding for solving world problems.

GENERAL ORDER FORM

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1480 Hoyt Street, Suite 31, Lakewood, Colorado, 80215, USA

World Legislative Bill Number One *

TO OUTLAW NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND TO CREATE A WORLD DISARMAMENT AGENCY

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 weapon or facilities for producing nuclear weapons remain;

Recognizing that disarmament negotiations among nations, together with protests against armaments by people, have continued over decades, while wars have followed one after the other 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 the elimination of all weapons of mass death and destruction;

THEREFORE, be it enacted by this Provisional World Parliament in first session, September, 1982:

- I. From the date of adoption of this bill by the Provisional World Parliament, all nuclear weapons, and all weapons of mass death and destruction as defined in the appendix to this bill, shall be outlawed in the eyes of humanity and under the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. It shall be universally outlawed and prohibited anywhere on Earth to design, engage in research thereon, test, produce, manufacture, fabricate, transport, deploy, install, maintain, store, stockpile, sell, buy or use any nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass death and destruction as defined herein.
- II. There shall be established within three months after the adoption of this bill a World Disarmament Agency, which shall have the authority and responsibility to implement this bill and to supervise disarmament throughout the world, for the purpose of immobilizing, dismantling, conversion to peaceful uses or otherwise elimination from Earth all nuclear weapons and other defined weapons of mass death and destruction, including the elimination of the design, research thereon, testing, manufacture, transport, deployment, storage, maintenance or use of any such weapons.
- III. Until a more fully operative democratic world federation is established, the World Disarmament Agency shall be responsible to the Provisional World Parliament, and to a Provisional World Cabinet which shall be created by the Parliament. The World Disarmament Agency (WDA) shall have a Board of Trustees of from 15 to 275 members, of which not more than 30 may come from any one continent and not more than 10 may come from any one country, with not more than one-third at any time from any single continent. The Board of Trustees shall determine the organization and functioning of the World Disarmament Agency in accordance with the terms of this bill and under the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, while at all times responsible to the Cabinet and Parliament. No nation may have veto powers in the Decisions of the World Disarmament Agency.

(continued on next page)

* Enacted as World Law on 11 September, 1982, by unanimous vote at the First Session of the Provisional World Parliament, meeting in Brighton, England, convened and organized under Article XIX of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.

III-A. The Board of Trustees of the WDA shall be composed as follows:

Up to 50 members shall be appointed by the Provisional World Cabinet, or by a Standing Parliamentary Committee on Disarmament if the Provisional World Cabinet is not functional within three months from the date of adoption of this bill;

Up to 50 members may be named by ratifying countries;

Up to 50 members may be named by ratifying local or regional authorities;

Up to 25 members may be named by ratifying universities or colleges;

Up to 100 members may be named by other ratifying non-governmental organizations.

IV. As part of the process of implementation, this bill shall be submitted for ratification and compliance by all national governments and by all national parliaments, together with an invitation for ratification and compliance by communities, cities, states, provinces, or other political districts, and by universities, colleges, schools, institutes, labor unions, professional associations, corporations, cooperatives, other businesses, and by individual citizens throughout the world and of every country. The U.N. Center for Disarmament shall be advised of this legislation and the actions arising from it. The disarmament required by ratification shall be consistent with the provisions of Article XVII, Section A-9, of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth relating to paired ratification and disarmament.

IV-A. Individuals who ratify this bill will agree not to perform any kind of work related to nuclear weapons or other defined weapons of mass death and destruction, neither in factory, laboratory, university, government agency, or otherwise, nor in any capacity in the design, testing, fabrication, transport, production, deployment, storage, or maintenance of any nuclear weapon or defined weapon of mass death and destruction.

IV-B. Communities, cities, counties, provinces, states or other political units within nations which ratify this bill, including those areas already declared as nuclear free zones, shall be declared zones free of nuclear weapons and free of other weapons of mass death and destruction; and shall immediately proceed, within their constitutional powers and insofar as possible, to immobilize or render inoperable any such

weapons within their boundaries. They shall also require the cessation of all design, testing, production, deployment, transport, storage or maintenance of any such weapons within their boundaries, and shall transfer control and supervision of any such weapons within their boundaries to the World Disarmament Agency for complete dismantling, conversion to peaceful uses or elimination, together with the means for producing such weapons.

IV-C. Universities, colleges, institutes and schools which ratify this bill shall immediately cease and prohibit within their administration or control any design, research, testing, training or any other work in connection with nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass death and destruction.

IV-D. Unions, corporations, professional associations, and other businesses and groups which ratify this bill, shall immediately cease any work in connection with nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass death and destruction, and shall require their members, officers, and employees to comply so that none shall engage in any design, testing, research, production, transport, deployment, maintenance or other work with any such weapons.

IV-E. Each National Government or National Parliament which ratifies this bill shall require the immediate immobilization and defusing of any nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass death and destruction within its borders or under its jurisdiction or direction anywhere in the world, together with the immediate cessation of all design, testing, research, production, transport, deployment, maintenance, sale or purchase of any such weapons; and shall transfer the supervision and control over any such weapons after immobilization, as well as any facilities for production or delivery of such weapons, to the World Disarmament Agency for complete dismantling, conversion to peaceful uses, or elimination otherwise from Earth.

IV-E-(1). All governments are called upon to include in their penal codes the provision that the manufacture, possession and use of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass death and destruction are a crime against humanity, and that any individual responsible for engaging in such activities, shall be indicted and brought to trial accordingly, by due process of law.

V. After six months from the adoption of this bill by the Provisional World Parliament, any nation, national government, corporation, university, laboratory or other entity, or officials thereof, found in violation of Section I of this Bill, shall be declared in violation of world law and as acting as a world outlaw or outlaws, and may be brought before any suitable international court or world court established under the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, for appropriate trial and disposition.

VI. To finance the work of the World Disarmament Agency until further financing is available, each country, state, city, local authority, corporation, university or other agency or entity ratifying this bill shall be asked for a subscription or contribution equal

at least to one percent (1%) of its annual budget if possible. In the case of countries, each ratifying country shall be asked for a subscription equal as near as possible to five percent (5%) of its last military budget.

VII. To work out all necessary details for the inauguration of the World Disarmament Agency, this first session of the Provisional World Parliament shall elect a standing Parliamentary Commission on Disarmament (PCD). The PCD shall be composed of 9 members elected by the Provisional World Parliament, and 8 members to be co-opted by the elected members. The PCD shall be responsible to and answerable to the Provisional World Parliament.

(Appendix on next page)



RATIFICATION FORM

RATIFICATION OF WORLD LAW TO OUTLAW NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND TO CREATE A WORLD DISARMAMENT AGENCY

Because of the necessity for eliminating all nuclear weapons from Earth as quickly as possible, and for eliminating or converting to peaceful uses all other weapons of mass destruction, the undersigned does hereby ratify World Legislative Bill Number One to Outlaw Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction and to Create a World Disarmament Agency, and will undertake to comply with the provisions of this Bill which was enacted into World Law on 11 September, 1982, by the Provisional World Parliament, organized under Article XIX of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.

NAME of individual, community, city, county, province, state, other political unit, university, college, school, institute, union, corporation, laboratory, business, association, non-governmental organization, church, group or other entity:

Address _____ Telephone _____

City _____ State _____ Postal Zip _____ Country _____

Signature of individual or responsible official _____ Date _____

Printed name of responsible official _____ Office Held _____

Further description or documentation of basis for ratification, such as resolution passed by the City Council, Student-Faculty Council, Board of Directors, Membership Meeting, etc.: _____

(Note: Any supporting documents may be attached.) VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION \$ _____

Subscriptions to the World Disarmament Agency will be requested as soon as the World Disarmament Agency is operational. Meanwhile, voluntary contributions are solicited to carry forward the ratification campaign.

Please return Ratification Form and any contributions to:

WORLD CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT ASSOCIATION
1480 Hoyt Street, Suite 31
Lakewood, Colorado 80215, U.S.A.

Appendix - A

Definition of Other Weapons of Mass Death and Destruction:

Bio-chemical weapons, including nerve gas, bacterial weapons, mass defoliants, any other kind of poison gas or bio-chemical weaponry;

Fire bombs, block-buster bombs, anti-personnel bombs, cluster bombs, neutron bombs, and other kinds of bombs;

Cruise missiles, Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles, short range missiles, and other missiles used to deliver nuclear or other weapons of mass death and destruction;

Bombers, military aircraft, and military aircraft carriers;

Battleships, military submarines and any other ocean launched weaponry;

Satellite weaponry or weapons stationed in or maneuverable from upper or outer space or the Moon;

Laser ray weapons, and any other weapons which might in future be developed for mass death and destruction;

Delivery systems for nuclear weapons, bio-chemical weapons and all other weapons defined herein;

Delivery systems or means when used to convey military weapons across national boundaries;

For further information about the Provisional World Parliament, the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, and for more copies of this bill to outlaw nuclear weapons, write to: World Constitution and Parliament Association, 1480 Hoyt St., Suite 31, Lakewood, Colorado, 80215, U.S.A.



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Total Amount of Contributions

BILL TO INAUGURATE A WORLD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

WHEREAS,

Economic development to achieve better living conditions is a primary concern of most of the People of Earth;

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 for a peaceful world society, and disarmament is required to apply resources for development;

The world is on the verge of extreme financial crisis, which greatly affects the lives and livelihoods 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. B-5, and Sec. E-5 and 6, and to Article XVII, Sec. C-9 and Sec. C-10-e.

The inauguration of an adequate and effective World Economic Development program by the Provisional World Parliament could expedite acceptance of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, and may also provide a key to financing subsequent sessions of the Provisional World Parliament and World Constituent Assembly, as well as the campaign for ratification of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.

THEREFORE, This first session of the Provisional World Parliament, convened under Article XIX of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, enacts this Bill to inaugurate a World Economic Development Organization (WEDO), together with related and appropriate global financial institutions, under the following conditions:

A. Scope

WEDO is conceived in terms of carrying forward a very adequate program of world economic development to meet peaceful human needs, with a development budget of at least two hundred billion dollars (U.S. dollars) per annum in the very near future, altho the first years budgets may be less.

Since adequate and effective world economic development in terms of peaceful human needs can only be carried out in the context of non-military world federation, WEDO shall be designed as an integral part of the process of world federation. Accordingly, WEDO shall be organized to serve only those countries and people who ratify or give provisional ratification to the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. (Article XIX, Sec. B-5, CFE)

B. Funding

Capital funds for the operation of WEDO shall be sought from the following sources, but not limited thereto:

1. Appropriations or subscriptions from participating countries, on the basis that any country can afford to make an appropriation or subscription of up to one-fourth the amount that it simultaneously reduces its military budget.
2. Appropriations or subscriptions from oil-rich countries and other countries with surplus budget which may have surpluses which they want to have invested in a World Economic Development Program designed particularly to achieve a new World Economic Order, which will enable the less developed countries to realize greater economic equity.

(continued on next page)

3. Deposits by thousands and eventually millions of people who wish to deposit their money with financial institutions which are designed to serve exclusively peaceful human needs.
4. In due course, development of the financing potential and procedures defined under Article VIII, Section G, paragraphs (d), (e), (f) of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, which bases financing on potential productive capacity in both goods and services, rather than on past savings, this being the key to the development of an equitable new world economic order.

C. Banking and Credit

To receive, manage, create and disburse funds and credit, a Planetary Banking and Credit system shall be established in conjunction with WEDO, in accordance with Article VIII, Section G, of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.

Each country making an appropriation or subscription to WEDO shall be given a line of credit equal to ten times the amount of the subscription. Additions to the initial line of credit shall be made on the basis of the productivity potential of approved projects.

A basic condition for the extension of financial credit shall be the potential productive capacity of any project.

D. Board of Directors

WEDO shall be developed and supervised by a Board of Directors consisting of up to 33 members, composed as follows:

- 6 Members of the Board shall be elected by the Provisional World Parliament, or World Parliament for terms of 5 years.
- Up to 21 Members of the Board (to be call "subscriber members") shall be designated by the first 21 countries ratifying or giving provisional ratification to the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, and making a subscription to WEDO equal to at least 25% of their last military budgets, or 2% of GNP, to serve terms of 3 years.
- 6 Members of the Board shall be named by the agencies of the Integrative Complex, and in particular by the World Financial Administration, when formed (Article VIII of the CFE), to serve terms of 5 years.

The Board of Directors shall meet quarterly, and shall elect its own officers. One-third of the members from each category will be replaced by new members at the end of their respective terms. No one shall serve more than 3 consecutive terms. The members leaving the Board shall be determined by ballot of the Board.

E. Administration

The Board of Directors shall define and select the Administration for WEDO.

F. Subscribers Council

Each country ratifying or giving provisional ratification to the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, and making a subscription to WEDO equal to at least 25% of its last military budget or 2% of its GNP, or more, shall name a Member to the Subscribers Council.

Replacements of the "subscriber members" of the Board of Directors, after first terms are served, shall be made by election of the Subscribers Council.

G. Consultants

WEDO may establish a roster of consultants in various fields of expertise, and may retain some outside agencies or institutions on a consulting basis.

WEDO shall in particular utilize the services of the Agency for Research and Planning, the Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment, and the World Financial Administration of the Integrative Complex, as provided under the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.

H. Projects

Each country making a subscription to WEDO shall be invited to submit projects for approval and financing by or through WEDO.

States, communities, districts, cooperatives, corporations, universities and other bodies or individuals may also submit projects for approval and financing by or through WEDO.

In addition, WEDO shall prepare a roster of projects which seem desirable, and may invite the participation of public or private agencies to carry them out.

WEDO shall consider and assist only projects to be developed and carried out by or within countries which have ratified or given provisional ratification to the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, or by communities, corporations, cooperatives, states, universities, or other bodies or agencies which have ratified or given provisional ratification to the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.

I. Criteria

WEDO shall use the following criteria in evaluating projects:

- a) Non-military and peaceful purposes.
- b) Contribution to supplying or servicing genuine human needs.
- c) Equitable distribution of benefits and remunerations.
- d) Employment of people needing employment.
- e) Utilization of available resources, manpower, brainpower, and technology.
- f) Conservation and protection of the environment.
- g) Utilization of renewable and non-polluting sources of energy.

BILL FOR THE OWNERSHIP, ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE OCEANS AND SEABEDS OF EARTH AS THE COMMON HERITAGE OF THE PEOPLE OF EARTH

WHEREAS,

Under Article XVI, Section A - (a), of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, all oceans and seabeds from 20 km. offshore are defined as World Territory;

The recently drafted Law of the Seas treaty among nations is contrary to and in violation of important provisions of Article XVI of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth;

The peace and security 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 the oceans and seabeds;

It is essential for actions to be taken in line with Article XVI, as well as Article III, Section 23, before undesirable and difficult obstructions and dangerous precedents are established to the contrary.

THEREFORE:

1. This first session of the Provisional World Parliament, convened pursuant to Article XIX of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, gives notice to all nations and to all people of Earth that the oceans and seabeds from 20 km. offshore from any and all countries are considered to be the Common Heritage of the People of Earth, and as such are declared to be World Territory, and shall in future be owned, administered and developed as World Territory for the maximum benefit of Humanity.
2. The development and exploitation of ocean resources beyond 20 km. offshore shall be, in future, under the jurisdiction, supervision and administration of a World Oceans and Seabeds Authority (WOSA) which shall be established by the World Parliament or Provisional World Parliament, and which shall be responsible to the World Government under the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.
3. Any claims by any nation to any Exclusive Economic Zones or to any ownership of oceans or seabeds or the resources thereof beyond 20 km. offshore, are declared to be invalid and contrary to the Principle of the Common Heritage of the People of Earth, and shall not be recognized.
4. The nations of the world are requested NOT to ratify the so-called "Law of the Seas" treaty which is currently being submitted for ratification, which at numerous points violates the principle of the oceans and seabeds as the Common Heritage of the People of Earth; and are requested instead to accept the jurisdiction of the World Oceans and Seabeds Authority which is to be established by the World Parliament or the Provisional World Parliament under the terms of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.
5. All development of the mineral, oil, food and other resources of the oceans and seabeds from 20 km. offshore shall in future be managed under the supervision, licensing and/or direct operation of the World Oceans and Seabeds Authority, so as to insure that all such development shall inure to the primary benefit of humanity as a whole, rather than to any special or private or national interest.
6. No military submarines, warships, military aircraft carriers, nuclear weapons, fissionable materials, or any weapons of mass destruction, nor any other war-making or military equipment, shall be permitted from 20 km. offshore, and shall not be permitted transit on or within the oceans from 20 km. offshore.
7. All shipping companies, oil tanker companies, fishing companies and other companies using the oceans from 20 km. offshore, including both private and nationally owned companies, shall be licensed by the World Oceans and Seabeds Authority.
8. This first session of the Provisional World Parliament hereby creates a World Oceans and Seabeds Commission (WOSC) which shall work during the ensuing year to prepare the details for a World Oceans and Seabeds Authority, consistent with the terms of this bill and with the provisions of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, and shall report back to the second session of the Provisional World Parliament with specific recommendations. The WOSC shall initially be composed of five members, appointed by the Steering Committee of the Provisional World Parliament, and shall have authority to co-opt additional members and consultants.

* Enacted on 12 September, 1982, at the First Session of the Provisional World Parliament meeting in Brighton, England, convened and organized under Article XIX of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. Supplemented by the "MANIFESTO To Begin World Government With More Than 70% Of Earth Included", approved by the Parliament meeting in September, 1996.

World Legislative Bill Number Four

BILL FOR INAUGURATING A WORLD UNIVERSITY SYSTEM WITH A GRADUATE SCHOOL OF WORLD PROBLEMS *

WHEREAS, one of the powers given to World Government under the Constitution for the Federation of Earth is to "develop a world university system," (Article III, paragraph 35); and

Whereas, 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

Whereas, it is within the realm of feasibility for the Provisional World Parliament to inaugurate a Graduate School of World Problems as a first part of a World University System;

THEREFORE, this first session of the Provisional World Parliament meeting in September, 1982, does hereby grant the Charter for a Graduate School of World Problems as a first part of a World University System, under the following conditions:

A. Purposes

To prepare individuals to work on peaceful solutions to all kinds of world problems from a global and human point of view;

To prepare competent personnel to staff the emerging and developing agencies of democratic world government, as well as personnel with a global orientation to staff corresponding agencies of national governments, and to staff transnational corporations and independent agencies, as well as to work independently;

To prepare individuals to complete the design and implement adequately, professionally and with vision the various departments, agencies, bureaus, etc. of the world government, as defined in the Constitution for the Federation of Earth;

To prepare individuals to become competent global statesmen and stateswomen, who will be particularly well qualified to hold public office;

To provide a central campus for studies, research, training and other activities appropriate to the above defined purposes, with schools at branch campuses later;

To attract and assemble together both faculty and students who are qualified and committed to the studies, research, preparations and activities necessary for accomplishing the above purposes;

To provide the library, laboratories, research and other facilities needed for a Graduate School dedicated to the above purposes;

To assemble all current information and studies about world problems, as well as to foster new studies and research;

To engage consultants and visiting professors and resource persons in addition to a resident faculty;

To provide a favorable environment for both informal and formal associations and extra-curricular activities which students and faculty dedicated to the above purposes may wish to pursue;

To include programs for graduate students who may pursue off-campus studies and work in connection with the courses of study and preparation offered by the Graduate School;

To arrange and schedule work and employment opportunities along with academic studies as part of the educational program of the School.

B. Incorporation

For purposes of receiving tax deductible contributions, the Graduate School of World Problems shall be incorporated under such national and state laws as may be most favorable, in addition to the Charter granted by the Provisional World Parliament.

C. Board of Trustees

The School shall have a Board of Trustees consisting of nineteen members, selected as follows:

Six of the Trustees shall be elected by the World Parliament or Provisional World Parliament for five year terms;

Four of the Trustees shall be elected by the Faculty of the School for three year terms;

Four of the Trustees shall be elected by the Students of the School for three year terms;

Five of the Trustees shall be named by the agencies of the Integrative Complex of the World Government (when formed) for five year terms.

The Board of Trustees shall employ the administration for the School and oversee the entire functioning of the School. The Board of Trustees shall elect its own Chairperson and other officers.

The Board of Trustees shall meet at least twice a year.

D. Chancellor

The Administration of the School shall be headed by a Chancellor, who shall be elected by the Board of Trustees, and who shall be responsible to the Board of Trustees.

E. Advisory Council

The School shall have an Advisory Council consisting of not less than 24 nor more than 48 members. One-fourth of the members of the Advisory Council shall be named by the Board of Trustees, one-fourth by the faculty of the School, one-fourth by the students of the School, and one-fourth by the agencies of the Integrative Complex of the World Government. The Advisory Council shall be composed so as to represent all parts of Earth.

F. Location

The location for the first campus of the School shall be Colorado, U.S.A. The location of other campuses shall be decided by the Board of Trustees. The Institute of Mundialist Studies in France shall be included as a campus.

G. Opening Date

The Graduate School of World Problems shall be organized to open its first campus facilities for the fall (September) term of 1983, if possible, and not later than September, 1984. The first facilities may be in leased quarters.

H. Budget and Finances

The Chancellor shall prepare annual budgets for the operation of the School, together with annual financial campaigns. To begin the School, those Trustees who are elected by the Provisional World Parliament shall prepare the initial budget and finance campaign.

Sources of financing for the School shall be developed by the Board of Trustees and by the Administration, working together, from the following sources, among

* Enacted on 12 September, 1982, at the First Session of the Provisional World Parliament.

World Economic Development (continued from page 8)

- h) Correction of the present imbalance between raw material producing and finished goods producing countries or areas.
- i) Technology transfers to improve conditions in less developed countries or areas.
- j) Decentralization as compared with excessive urbanization.
- k) Democratic controls.

J. To Begin

WEDO shall commence operations as soon as 10 countries have subscribed or \$200,000,000 is obtained. Meanwhile a secretariat shall be employed and shall do preparatory work as soon as \$50,000 is obtained.

others:

Pledges and subscriptions from any institution, agency, corporation, public body or individual who or which may benefit from the studies and projects developed at the School and/or may want to employ graduates of the School;

Appropriations by the World Parliament, when funds are available, and also appropriations by national parliaments as well as by states and communities;

Solicitation of contributions from the informed section of the general public which can appreciate the purposes and potential of the School and of a World University System;

Scholarships provided by individuals, trusts, foundations, corporations, etc., interested in studies, research and work on world problems;

Living trusts, bequests, and every other kind of gift;

Income from the operation of economically viable projects initiated by the School;

Tuition fees.

I. Responsibility

The Board of Trustees of the School shall be responsible to the Provisional World Parliament or World Parliament until such time as a more complete World University System is established, and thereupon shall be responsible to the over-all administration of the World University System.

J. Further Details

All further details for the development and operation of the School shall be developed and refined by the Board of Trustees and the Administration of the School, working in collaboration, but subject to final approval by the Board of Trustees and otherwise consistent with the provisions of this Bill.

K. Parliamentary Commission

A WEDO Parliamentary Preparatory Commission shall be appointed by the continuation Steering Committee for the Provisional World Parliament, and authorized to prepare further details for the organization and operation of WEDO, together with related financial institutions, and to bring any recommendations before the next session of the Provisional World Parliament. The work of the Parliamentary Preparatory Commission shall be consistent with and not in violation of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.

* Enacted on 12 September, 1982, at the First Session of the Provisional World Parliament

World Legislative Bill Number Five

WORLD COURT BILL

BILL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PROVISIONAL DISTRICT WORLD COURTS AND PROVISIONAL REGIONAL WORLD COURTS OF THE WORLD SUPREME COURT SYSTEM, in accordance with Article XIX, Sec. E-2, and with Article IX, of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, hereinafter referred to as "Earth Constitution."

WHEREAS, the escalation and proliferation of nuclear weapons has reached a level endangering the viability of the entire world by threatening to cause the immediate extinction of all persons and living things on the planet, or at the least such destruction as to set civilization back for hundreds or thousands of years;

WHEREAS, there is an urgent need to establish courts of proper jurisdiction to hear any and all cases properly brought before them regarding issues relating to research, testing, design, 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, the oceans, or anywhere in the atmosphere or outer space;

WHEREAS, international law and world law and Article III, Sections 1, 2, 34, 39 and 40 of the Earth Constitution, together with World 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 comprise a body of world law appropriate for adjudication and enforcement under a world court system;

WHEREAS, while issues involving the threat of nuclear destruction or extermination present the primary and most urgent need for legal means to deal with such problems in a global context, at the same time many other urgent and crisis type world problems also require the early establishment of world courts of appropriate jurisdiction as avenues for adjudication and enforcement;

WHEREAS, the Earth Constitution under Article IX does provide for a World Supreme Court together with eight or more defined benches, together with a Superior Tribunal and such related World Regional Courts and World District Courts as may be found necessary; and further provides under Article XIX, Sec. E-2, for the Provisional World Parliament to proceed with all actions it considers appropriate and feasible in accordance with the Earth Constitution;

NOW THEREFORE, it is hereby enacted in accordance with these Articles and Sections of the Earth Constitution named above, the following:

I. A Provisional District World Court (hereinafter (PDWC) shall be established in Los Angeles, California, U.S.A., and a PDWC 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.

II. These PDWCs shall operate under the Earth Constitution which was completed and adopted in June of 1977, and shall utilize as their Rules the Rules presently in force in the highest courts of the host country or countries, except when such high court Rules are in contradiction with said Earth Constitution or of subsequent resolutions or legislation of the Provisional

World Parliament or World Parliament or the World Supreme Court established under the Earth Constitution.

III. The first Provisional Regional World Court (hereinafter PRWC) shall also be established in Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. Additional PRWCs may be established, as needed, in such countries and cities as may be decided by the Provisional World Parliament, or by the World Supreme Court or Provisional World Supreme Court when constituted. The Rules of said PRWCs shall be the same as for the Rules presently in force in the highest courts of the host country or countries, except as similarly noted under Section II of this Bill;

IV. Appeals from any judgment of any PDWC or from any judgment of any PRWC, may be taken directly to the appropriate Bench of the World Supreme Court or Provisional World Supreme Court or to the Superior Tribunal of the World Supreme Court, all as provided under Article IX of the Earth Constitution.

V. It shall not be necessary for an appeal from a PDWC to be taken first to a PRWC before being taken to the World Supreme Court or Provisional World Supreme Court or to the Superior Tribunal of the World Supreme Court. It shall not be necessary for any case or action to arise first in a District World Court or PDWC or Regional World Court or PRWC before being taken to a Bench of the World Supreme Court or to the Superior Tribunal of the World Supreme Court, as such origin and progression is not mandated under the Earth Constitution.

VI. The Primary seat of the Provisional World Supreme Court shall be located in the Primary World Capital, as provided in Article IX, Sec. C of the Earth Constitution. If the Primary World Capital is not established prior to an appeal to the World Supreme Court or Provisional World Supreme Court, the Provisional World Supreme Court shall be located in Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

VII. The judgments of all said courts shall have full force under World Law and International Law, shall have complete *stare decisis* effect and shall be *res judicata* in World Law and International Law on all issues adjudicated. Said judgments shall be enforced by virtue of said force and effect. Any violation of said judgments shall be deemed a violation of World Law and International Law. In every respect these said courts shall be empowered to fully function under the Earth Constitution.

VIII. Service of Process shall be made by first class U.P.C. mail on any defendant or legal representative thereof in the host country or countries of the particular Court or Bench of the World Supreme Court. Diligent efforts shall also be made to give hand delivered or telephone notice of Process. For the purpose of serving Process, defendants may be any national, local, regional, state, provincial or other government, or any

individual, corporation, association, university or other legally recognized entity, and it shall be permissible for Process to be served on any embassy, consulate, department of state, foreign office or other responsible governmental department of any country.

IX. The terms or periods of these said Provisional Courts shall be from the date of adoption of this Bill by the Provisional World Parliament, and continuing until further resolution or direction by the Provisional World Parliament or World Parliament, or until the complete World Court system is established pursuant to Article IX of the Earth Constitution.

X. Each PDWC and each PRWC shall be presided over by three Judges who are attorneys-at-law under the laws of the host country or countries, and who shall have at least five years of legal or juristic experience, minimum age of twenty-five years, evident competence in concepts of world jurisprudence, and commitment to upholding the Earth Constitution.

XI. The Courts provided herein shall have the power to adopt local Rules consistent with the aforesaid high court rules and with the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, and with the other provisions specified in Section II of this Bill.

XII. For the purpose of implementing this Bill, a Standing Parliamentary Commission shall be established, to be composed of five M.P.'s of the Provisional World Parliament having legal training and experience or evident global legal competence, together with a member of the legal profession in California, U.S.A., all members of the Commission to be fully committed to carrying out the provisions of this Bill. The six original members of this Standing Parliamentary Commission on World Courts may co-opt an additional five members, and shall have full authority to implement the provisions of this Bill without further permission or directives from the Provisional World Parliament, except in matters which are specifically reserved for decisions by the Provisional World Parliament, while remaining at all times responsible and accountable to the Provisional World Parliament and to further legislation which it may enact. The said standing commission must further at all times carry on its work in ways not contrary to the provisions of the Earth Constitution.

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Adopted this 16th day of September, 1982, at Brighton, England

Attested by T.P. Amerasunche
Secretary of the First Session of the Provisional World Parliament.

EMERGENCY EARTH RESCUE ADMINISTRATION

WHEREAS:

THE PEOPLE OF 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 COMMON CAUSE FOR SURVIVAL.

The new Common Enemy is the rapidly accelerating increase of Carbon Di-oxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere, which will result in cataclysmic climatic changes unless overcome soon.

The climatic changes and resulting catastrophes, which could become irreversible within a decade unless the "greenhouse syndrome" of accumulating CO₂ is reversed, include:

- * Widespread drought, which is likely to continue relentlessly year after year, and to devastate more and more countries;
- * Rapidly spreading deserts and forest die-outs;
- * Many erratic weather extremes, together with high winds and forest fires, all serving to make agriculture, food production and living conditions difficult;
- * Repeated crop failures in the temperate zone "bread baskets" of the world;
- * Massive starvation for hundreds of millions of people, beginning in the poorer countries, but spreading to the developed countries as food supplies run low;
- * Excessive evaporation from oceans in the lower latitudes, then drawn by air currents to higher latitudes where precipitation as snowfall will increase under continuous cloud cover, thus resulting in accumulations which will turn to ice;
- * The unexpectedly rapid onset of a new ice age;
- * Vast areas become uninhabitable, leading to attempted mass migrations of people, but no where to go;
- * Soon the pressure of growing ice fields on Earth will result in increasing volcanic eruptions at release points spewing great quantities of CO₂ into the atmosphere, and pushing the whole process beyond the point of no return.

SEVERAL CONCURRENT REASONS FOR THE RAPID INCREASE OF CO₂ IN THE ATMOSPHERE INCLUDE:

I. Rapid de-forestation, due to over-cutting for fuel, lumber, and conversion of forest land to the raising of cattle for beef, particularly in the tropics and sub-tropics where vigorous forest growth is particularly critical to hold the CO₂ in dynamic balance;

II. Weak and un-healthy forest growth, resulting from general soil-demineralization worldwide, together with acid rain and other pollutants. Healthy forest and tree growth is necessary to keep the balance of CO₂ in the atmosphere, because trees take in CO₂ and store carbon in the process of growth.

III. Burning of fossil fuels, both coal and oil, which releases stored carbon in CO₂ form.

IV. General loss of top soil and soil fertility, leading to generally less healthy plant growth, which is then unable to use up as much CO₂.

V. Heavy meat eating diets, which are increasing as affluence spreads, which puts economic pressure for conversion of forest lands to cattle raising and other meat production.

We recognize that present day civilizations have developed during an inter-glacial period of a little more than 10,000 years, and that another ice age might ordinarily be expected to recur from natural causes, as in the past history of the Earth. In the present circumstances, however, the actions of people are hastening the advent of another glacial period. At the same time, it may be equally possible for people to prevent a new ice age from overwhelming civilization by taking appropriate corrective steps now to restore a dynamic balance.

** Enacted as World Law at the Second Session of the Provisional World Parliament meeting March 15 to 25, 1985, at New Delhi, India, convened and organized under Article XIX of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.

THEREFORE:

A. AN EMERGENCY EARTH RESCUE ADMINISTRATION IS HEREBY CREATED.

B. THE EMERGENCY EARTH RESCUE ADMINISTRATION (EERA) shall carry out a coordinated worldwide emergency campaign on several major fronts concurrently, in order to overcome the increase of CO₂ before climatic and geological changes become irreversible:

I. **FIRST FRONT: MASSIVE REFORESTATION.** The following shall be carried forward:

a) Make an inventory of all areas in the world suitable for reforestation and tree plantings to re-capture maximum net amounts of CO₂. Give special attention to soil mineral content and other particular requirements of each area.

b) Select areas to begin re-forestation and tree plantations, where the fastest growth and maximum retrieval of CO₂ may be accomplished in the shortest possible time. For this purpose, particular attention may be given to tropical and sub-tropical areas, providing water is available.**

c) Select a variety of trees suitable for re-forestation and tree plantations for various areas, taking into consideration rapidity of growth, net CO₂ recovery, water requirements, fruit and nut crop production, usable timber crops.

d) Establish and expand nurseries to expedite growth of many billions of trees for re-planting.

e) Proceed with re-forestation and tree plantings on as much available land as possible, including de-forested lands, publicly owned land, roadside strips, wind-break strips, continuously renewable tree crop areas, tree crops to produce food and wood products.

f) For the work of re-forestation and tree plantings, employ the unemployed wherever possible, particularly the unemployed of less developed countries as well as the unemployed everywhere, and also of people who may be displaced during the transition away from fossil fuels.

II. **SECOND FRONT: A. MASSIVE REMINERALIZATION OF FOREST LANDS AND CROP LANDS,** since the mineral content of the soil is most important for healthy, vigorous growth, able to re-incorporate the carbon content in trees and plants, and also for truly nutritious food crops.

a) Determine mineral mixes in powdered rock form best suited for healthy tree and plant growth in various areas. E.g., combination of lava flow, glacial deposits and limestone.

b) Contract with or establish quarries and rock or gravel grinding operations in locations around the world, to provide hundreds of millions of tons of appropriate mineral mixes ready for application.

c) Select areas to begin re-mineralization operations, particularly areas to be reforested and planted in tree crops, and areas where forests are dying or weakened from de-mineralized soils, acid rain and other pollutants.

d) For re-mineralization on a mass scale, equip thousands of airplanes to carry out the re-mineralization in a manner similar to crop dusting. Where possible, convert available military aircraft for this emergency campaign in the common cause for survival and peaceful living on Earth.

e) Continue until all forest lands, tree crop areas and crop lands are re-mineralized, which in addition to maximizing vigorous tree growth will also result in more nutritious fruit and nut crops and more nutritious agricultural products generally.

B. (Adopted as an amendment at the 4th Session of the Provisional World Parliament, on 17 September, 1996) **MASSIVE MINERALIZATION AND REMINERALIZATION IN SELECTED AREAS OF THE OCEANS OF EARTH, AND IN MAN-MADE LAKES:**

Considering that the phytoplankton in the oceans shares with the rain forests and other forest on land in the natural process of recycling the carbon dioxide and oxygen of the atmosphere and in keeping nature's balance especially during an inter-glacial period, and may account for 50% or more of the recycling and storage of carbon dioxide;

Considering that the phytoplankton are in grave danger of depletion by reason of ultraviolet radiation resulting from ozone depletion, yet at the same time under favorable nutritive conditions can grow and multiply many times more rapidly than forests for purposes of recapturing the excess carbon dioxide now in the atmosphere;

And recognizing that recent research and living scientific demonstrations have proven the great potential for stimulating rapid phytoplankton growth and multiplication by mineral fertilization, particu-

** Note: If CO₂ accumulations continue too long, causing protracted draught and desert conditions, the affected areas may then become difficult or impossible to reforest from lack of water and rain.

larly by iron solutions where experiments in oceans have demonstrated rapid increase in phytoplankton from twelve times to eighty times the normal rate;

THEREFORE:

Fertilization of phytoplankton by properly prepared iron solutions should be accomplished on a very massive scale in those parts of the oceans best suited for the recapture of the excess atmospheric carbon dioxide, e.g., in a wide belt around the earth of the trade-winds zones, and a wide belt around the Earth north of Antarctica, and in other selected areas. This can be done immediately, without waiting for the slow growth and re-growth of forests, or by the agreement of nations now controlling forest areas, and therefore should be massively expedited. For this purpose, qualified scientific and technical persons who are not timid about going ahead with this action should be recruited as a top priority.

The efficacy should also be explored and implemented for extensive man-made lakes created in temperate or semi-arid locations where water can be supplied, to grow forms of algae on a massive scale, which can then be harvested for ground fertilization, or with some species used for valuable human food supplementation.

III. THIRD FRONT: EXPEDITE THE TRANSITION FROM FOSSIL FUELS TO SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SUPPLIES AND TECHNOLOGY. The following shall be carried out:

- a) Initiate, or help initiate, and coordinate a global crash program of research and development for alternative sources of energy which are both safe and sustainable.
- b) Particular attention shall be given to the potential and technologies for solar and hydrogen power and energy.
- c) The goal shall be to achieve a 50% to 90% reduction in use of coal and oil as energy sources within six to ten years.
- d) Do whatever possible to expedite the transition both for heating and cooling purposes, for industrial and commercial power, for conversion to electricity, and for transportation.
- e) Collaborate with other agencies working towards the same ends, particularly under the terms of other world legislation concerning world energy supplies and technologies.

IV. FOURTH FRONT: PUBLICITY. To mobilize worldwide public support and cooperation in this

emergency campaign, the EERA shall carry out an extensive global program of publicity, information, education and advertising.

V. ON ALL FRONTS, encourage, foster and coordinate the participation of all concerned agencies, both public and private, both local, regional, national and international, in this common campaign for re-forestation, re-mineralization, and the transition to safe and sustainable energy supplies.

VI. The "fronts" of the emergency campaign shall not be limited to those defined herein, and other fronts may be defined and developed by the Administration of the EERA.

C. A BOARD OF TRUSTEES of up to 200 members, serving terms of five years, shall be created to direct and administer the EERA, within the framework and specifications of this World Legislation, and shall be composed as follows:

- a) 20% of the members shall be elected or appointed by the Provisional World Parliament or by the Provisional World Cabinet to be created by the Provisional World Parliament;
- b) 30% of the members shall be designated by the national governments or national legislatures which ratify this world legislation. The first 10 ratifying countries shall name ten members, the next 20 ratifiers shall name ten members, the next 30 shall name ten members, and the remaining countries shall name ten members. Until such ratifications have been accomplished the Provisional World Cabinet may appoint parliamentary or governmental leaders from various countries to serve on a temporary basis until members are duly named by the ratifying countries;
- c) 25% of the members shall be elected or appointed by subnational political entities which ratify this world legislation, including states, provinces, cities, local and regional authorities;
- d) 25% of the members shall be elected by organizations and corporations of all kinds which ratify this World Legislation.

The Provisional World Parliament or the Provisional World Cabinet shall designate three Co-Chairpersons for the Board of Trustees from three different continents, and shall designate an Executive Director and five Regional Directors, all of whom shall serve ex-officio with vote on the Board of Trustees. Each Trustee shall have one vote and only one vote, and there shall be no proxy voting.

The Board of Trustees for EERA shall do whatever is necessary to implement this world legislation as expeditiously as possible, and shall establish its own rules of procedure and operating structure within the framework and terms of this World Legislation.

The Board of Trustees shall at all times be responsible to the Provisional World Parliament and Provisional World Cabinet, and in due course to the World Government established under a ratified Constitution for the Federation of Earth, and shall make annual reports together with interim reports as necessary.

D. An EARTH RESCUE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (EREC) of 21-33 members shall be elected by the Board of Trustees to manage the day to day conduct and operations of EERA, between meetings of the full Board of Trustees. Included ex-officio on the EREC shall be the three Co-Chairpersons and the Executive Director. The EREC shall be responsible for preparing the operating budgets for EERA, subject to approval by the Board of Trustees, and shall employ all necessary key personnel.

E. FUNDING: Since the task of EERA is similar in nature to a war for which all available resources are mobilized and given priority, the EERA shall be funded in similar proportions, amounting to a hundred billion dollars per year, or more. Sources of funding shall include;

a) Appropriations by those national governments which ratify this world legislation for EERA. Appropriations requested from national governments for EERA shall be 20% of the amounts currently being spent for military purposes.

b) National governments shall also be requested to cancel military contracts, especially contracts for nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and to transfer unspent funds to the Emergency Earth Rescue Administration, as well as for other useful peacetime projects for world economic development and to serve human needs in accordance with World Legislative Bill Number Two of the First Session of the Provisional World Parliament.

c) Appropriations and contributions from sub-national political entities, communities, corporations, organizations and individuals who recognize the common enemy of humanity as defined herein.

d) Sale of EARTH BONDS, if other sources of funding do not prove adequate, such Earth Bonds to be redeemed

plus interest by the World Government if and when established under a ratified Constitution for the Federation of Earth. The procedure for the sale and redemption of Earth Bonds shall be as provided in other World Legislation to be adopted at the Second Session of the Provisional World Parliament.

F. ORIGINAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: To begin the EERA and make sure that everything moves along expeditiously, the Provisional World Parliament or the Provisional World Cabinet shall appoint an Original Executive Committee, to be composed of from 5 to 21 members. The first 5 members of the OEC shall be appointed at the Second Session of the Provisional World Parliament, and the first 5 may then co-opt additional members. The OEC shall include at least one Co-Chairperson and the Executive Director for EERA. The OEC shall begin immediately to initiate all activities of EERA, and to implement all provisions of this World Legislation. As soon as a permanent EREC is elected by the Board of Trustees, the OEC shall be replaced by the EREC, which may include members of OEC. Until replaced by the EREC, the OEC shall be responsible to the Provisional World Cabinet or to the Provisional World Parliament through the standing Parliamentary Commission for EERA.

G. GLOBAL RESCUE TEAMS: As soon as funding of \$50,000 has been obtained, or sooner if feasible, the OEC shall recruit, employ and dispatch several Global Rescue Teams of two or three persons each, to travel to as many countries as possible for the purposes of obtaining ratification of this World Legislation for the Emergency Earth Rescue Administration, together with funding and other participation in expediting the work and objectives of EERA. The Global Rescue Teams shall seek ratification by national parliaments and national governments, by communities, states and other subnational political entities, and by corporations and other organizations.

H. STANDING PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION FOR EERA: A standing Parliamentary Commission for EERA of 9 members shall be elected by the Provisional World Parliament, to serve as liaison between the EERA and the Provisional World Parliament, for the purpose of ensuring that the provisions of this World Legislation are carried out. The Standing Parliamentary Commission for EERA shall appoint the OEC if the OEC is not otherwise composed within six weeks after the adoption of this World Legislation. The OEC may include members of the Standing Parliamentary Commission for EERA.

BENEFITS OF THE EMERGENCY EARTH RESCUE ADMINISTRATION PLAN*

Partial List

1. **ACHIEVES CONDITIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL STABILITY:**
Because EERA overcomes disastrous climatic changes resulting from excess CO₂ in the atmosphere, and carries forward a massive re-mineralization/fertilization campaign.
2. **PREVENTS IMPENDING STARVATION OF SEVERAL BILLION INHABITANTS OF EARTH:**
Because EERA reverses and brings CO₂ accumulation under control, and thus overcomes climatic changes now threatening humanity with massive starvation before the end of this century.
3. **ENDS EXTREME AND SPREADING CONDITIONS OF DROUGHT:**
Because EERA brings over-heating of atmosphere (because of excess CO₂) under control.
4. **HELPS SOLVE CONTINUING WORLD FOOD SUPPLY PROBLEM:**
Because EERA improves agricultural production worldwide.
5. **REVERSES DESTRUCTION OF EARTH'S FORESTED AREAS:**
Because EERA carries forward massive reforestation campaign, together with re-mineralization of forest lands for healthy forest growth.
6. **SAVES AND RESTORES TROPICAL RAIN FORESTS:**
Because restoration of fast growing healthy rain forests is essential part of EERA campaign for reforestation to recapture excess CO₂.
7. **OVERCOMES DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS BY ACID RAIN:**
Because EERA requires quick phase-out of fossil fuels, and EERA re-mineralization program overcomes the extreme acid condition of forest soils damaged by acid rain.
8. **SOLVES WORLD ENERGY SUPPLY PROBLEM:**
Because EERA requires global crash program to develop efficient non-polluting sustainable energy supplies, particularly solar energy and hydrogen energy, in order to phase-out burning of fossil fuels.
9. **HELPS SOLVE SOIL EROSION PROBLEM:**
Because EERA plants billions of trees which hold soil on hills, and restores soil fertility on all crop lands, which means humus building conditions which retain water.
10. **HELPS TO SOLVE WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM:**
Because EERA campaigns result in controlling water runoff and improve water purity.
11. **SOLVES PROBLEM OF BAD FLOODS:**
Because EERA tree planting and remineralization to promote healthy tree and crop growth reduce rapid water runoff during heavy rains.
12. **SOLVES PROBLEM OF RAPID RESERVOIR SILTATION:**
Because EERA prevents rapid water runoff together with rapid erosion, thus making dams useful for longer periods of time.
13. **SAVES OCEANS FROM DYING:**
Because EERA requires rapid end to off-shore oil wells, rapid phase-out of super tankers for oil transport, greatly reduces pollution from burning of fossil fuels, and substitutes remineralization plus humus for agricultural fertility instead of too much inorganic nitrates & phosphates which quickly leach into streams & rivers and then into oceans, upsetting plankton growth.
14. **SAVES THE EARTH'S OXYGEN SUPPLY:**
Because EERA prevents death of the oceans which recycle 60 to 80 percent of Earth's oxygen supply, and improves healthy forest and plant life on land which recycles the rest of Earth's oxygen supply.
15. **IMPROVES WORLD FOOD SUPPLY THROUGH SUSTAINABLE OCEAN FISHERIES:**
Because EERA keeps the oceans healthy, especially the most useable areas near shore.
16. **IMPROVES WORLD FOOD SUPPLY THROUGH NUT AND FRUIT CROPS:**
Because EERA requires planting of more trees for nut, fruit and other crops wherever possible, e.g., tree crop plantations; roadside, fence row, and backyard trees, with emphasis on trees which produce valuable crops for human use, not only the recapture of CO₂.
17. **ASSURES LASTING SUPPLIES OF TIMBER FOR WOOD PRODUCTS, ETC.:**
Because EERA requires sustained use planning and planting of all forests in the world, and attention to fast growing trees which can be used for wood products, etc.
18. **REDUCES USE OF PESTICIDES WHICH ARE HARMFUL TO PEOPLE:**
Because EERA requires massive re-mineralization (with humus where possible) on all forest lands, tree crop areas, agricultural and pasture lands, so that healthy mineralized growth resists pests and infestations, as well as fungus type and other maladies.
19. **SAVES VALUABLE MULTIPLICITY OF PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES:**
Because EERA saves the rain forests and promotes healthy growth of forests everywhere.
20. **IMPROVES QUALITY OF FOOD SUPPLY FOR GOOD NUTRITION:**
Because remineralization of all agricultural and tree-crop lands, required by EERA, means the production of more nutritious and good tasting food.

(more on other side)

21. GREATLY REDUCES KILLING OF FORESTS BY INSECT INFESTATIONS:
Because such infestations spread when tree growth is unhealthy, and EERA corrects this condition by massive remineralization campaign and phase-out of fossil fuels.
22. REDUCES FOREST, BRUSH AND PRAIRIE FIRES, WHICH ALSO ENGULF HUMAN HABITATIONS.
Because increased incidence of such fires is result of continuous drought conditions and unhealthy tree growth, which are both corrected by EERA program.
23. REDUCES TORNADOS AND VIOLENT WIND STORMS:
Because increasing incidence of tornados, hurricanes and violent wind storms are result of climatic disruptions and chaotic wind circulation pattern from overheated atmosphere, caused by excess accumulation of CO2 in atmosphere, which EERA corrects.
24. REDUCES AGRICULTURAL DISRUPTIONS FROM UNPREDICTABLE CLIMATE HAZARDS:
The increased incidence of late frosts, early freezes, killing freezes in areas seldom affected before, violent rains, etc., which destroy crop planning and production, are the result of climate changes resulting from excess, CO2, which is corrected by EERA.
25. SOLVES THE "OTHER ENERGY" CRISES:
Because EERA requires sustained-use tree plantings, those parts of the world which depend on wood for fuel are assured of sustainable supplies of wood if they cooperate in EERA program.
26. LEADS TO SHIFT AWAY FROM HEAVY MEAT EATING DIETS:
Because increase in beef and meat eating diets puts heavy pressure to convert forest lands, especially in tropical countries, to beef production, which takes 7 to 9 times as much land as grain products used directly for human food, the EERA program must encourage reduction in beef eating (while maintaining dietary protein balance) to save forests and recycle CO2.
27. GREATLY REDUCES POLLUTION IN THE CITIES:
Because EERA requires rapid transition away from fossil fuels to non-polluting energy sources, thus eliminates most gas & oil powered vehicles in favor of electrically or hydrogen powered vehicles, and eliminates coal & oil as energy sources for factories, for heating & cooling homes, offices, etc.
28. GREATLY REDUCES THE PALL OF HAZE OVER MUCH OF THE WORLD:
Because EERA eliminates major sources of haze producing pollution, which is important not only for cities and towns, but also for enjoyment of mountains, rural areas and vacation areas.
29. SAVES ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL TREASURES OF THE AGES:
Because EERA eliminates most acid rain, acid fog, and atmospheric pollution which destroys the architectural and archeological heritage of history and civilization.
30. SOLVES WORLDWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM:
Because EERA campaign can employ every able bodied and able minded unemployed person, and every under-employed person, available throughout the world. These emergency campaigns will continue for the next 20 years at least.
31. SOLVES DISARMAMENT PROBLEM:
Because EERA program requires that all military arms programs be discontinued and abandoned immediately, and that all expenditures, resources, manpower, and scientific talent now squandered in military programs must be turned immediately to fighting the new common enemy of mankind, which is the rapid increase of CO2 in the atmosphere.
32. HELPS SOLVE PROBLEM OF MILITARY CONVERSIONS TO PEACEFUL USES:
Because all available personnel and useable technology now in military "service" is required for EERA campaigns for reforestation, remineralization, and conversion to non-polluting energy.
33. PREVENTS RAPID ONSET OF NEW ICE AGE, WHICH WILL DESTROY CIVILIZATION:
Unless reversed, the increasing levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere (now almost at the point of no return at 350 parts per million) will trigger rapid and irreversible onset of new ice age, which could last for tens of thousands of years. EERA program can bring CO2 levels down to safety and dynamic balance, if implemented expeditiously.
34. PREVENTS NEW UPSURGE OF VOLCANIC ACTIVITY:
If CO2 induced climatic changes are not reversed quickly, the ensuing build-up of snow and ice in polar latitudes will trigger (by geologic pressures) worldwide increased volcanic activity, which will spew great quantities of CO2 and dust in atmosphere, and make the new ice age irreversible. Expeditious implementation of EERA program can prevent this.
35. ACHIEVES WORLDWIDE HUMAN UNITY:
Because the People of Earth can save themselves from the catastrophes resulting from excess CO2 only by abandoning military arms and joining in common peaceful defense provided by EERA against this new common enemy of human life and civilization on Earth.

Recommended reading on CO2 crisis and remedy: **SURVIVAL OF CIVILIZATION**, with update, \$12, from Hamaker & Weaver Publishers, Box 1961, Burlingame, CA 94010, U.S.A.

* Please refer to World Legislative Bill #6 for an EMERGENCY EARTH RESCUE ADMINISTRATION (EERA) which was adopted by the Second Session of the Provisional World Parliament meeting in New Delhi, India, in March, 1985, and is being distributed by the World Constitution and Parliament Association, 1480 Hoyt Street, Suite 31, Lakewood, Colorado 80215, U.S.A. Phone (303) 233-3548.

PHYTOPLANKTON ACTION NOW! (1997-98)

To proceed more rapidly with implementation of World Legislation Number Six, an EMERGENCY EARTH RESCUE ADMINISTRATION (EERA) has been incorporated as a not-for-profit association in the State of Colorado, U.S.A., and has obtained tax exemption for contributions under IRS rules of 501 (c) (3).

The first objective of incorporated EERA is to go ahead with a pilot project for the fertilization of ocean phytoplankton, as outlined in Section II-B of World Legislative Bill #6. Included will be the employment of research and operating personnel, arrangements for ships and the procuring of iron solution supplies, as well as logistics. Collaborative working arrangements with Oceanus, Greenpeace, and other ocean oriented organizations and institutions will be sought.

To carry the work forward expeditiously, your tax-exempt contributions are urgently solicited. You may use the following form to expedite your contribution:

Name _____ Date _____
 Address _____ Country _____
 City _____ State _____ Postal Code _____

ENCLOSED IS A TAX-EXEMPT CONTRIBUTION OF:

\$1,000; \$500; \$200; \$100; \$50; Other _____

Please send me a receipt for tax exempt purposes for this contribution.

Return to: EERA Organizing Office, 1480 Hoyt St., Suite 31, Lakewood, Colorado 80215, USA. (Same office as the World Constitution and Parliament Association.)

RATIFICATION FORM

RATIFICATION OF WORLD LAW TO CREATE AN EMERGENCY EARTH RESCUE ADMINISTRATION, IN ORDER TO OVERCOME THE EXCESS ACCUMULATION OF CARBON DIOXIDE IN THE ATMOSPHERE

Because of the necessity for overcoming the excess accumulation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere as rapidly as possible, and because of the multiple benefits which are expected to result from the several correlated actions required to overcome excess CO₂, as provided in World Legislative Bill #6, we do hereby ratify World Legislative Bill #6 for an EMERGENCY EARTH RESCUE ADMINISTRATION, and stand ready to elect representatives to serve on the Board of Trustees for the Emergency Earth Rescue Administration, and will cooperate in every way possible for the implementation of this world legislation.

NAME of community, city, county, province, state, other political unit, university, college, school, institute, union, corporation, laboratory, business, association, non-governmental organization, church, group or other entity:

Name _____ Date _____

Address _____ Country _____

City _____ State _____ Postal Code _____

Signature of individual or responsible official _____ Date _____

Printed name of responsible official _____ Office Held _____

Further description or documentation on ratification, such as resolution passed by the City Council, Student Faculty Council, Board of Directors, Membership Meeting, etc.:

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION \$ _____

World Legislative Bill Number Seven **
for a
WORLD GOVERNMENT FUNDING CORPORATION

WHEREAS:

The People of Earth are confronted, today, with many extreme and inter-related problems. Whether we survive or perish depends on the effectiveness with which solutions to these problems are devised and carried out during the coming decade.

But effective solutions are impossible so long as nations insist on the continuance of national sovereignty, or on consultative institutions based on national sovereignty, as the framework within which to negotiate and manage those affairs which transcend national boundaries.

Peaceful and effective solutions to the major problems concerned with human survival and progress on Earth, require that those solutions be designed and carried out within the framework of an adequate World Federation and non-military democratic world government. Solutions now ready for ratification and implementation include, among others, the following:

- * The Constitution for the Federation of Earth;
- * A series of sessions of a Provisional World Parliament, continuing until the Constitution for the Federation of Earth has been ratified by a sufficient number of countries;
- * World Legislative Bill #1, which outlaws nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and provides for the organization and functioning of a World Disarmament Agency;
- * World Legislative Bill #2, which provides for a World Economic Development Organization, including the design for a new world finance and credit system based on potential productive capacity rather than past savings;
- * World Legislative Bill #6, which provides for an Emergency Earth Rescue Administration, to prevent climatic and environmental catastrophe in time to avert the onset of a new ice age.
- * Plans for an Earth Rescue Corps, to mobilize the support and participation necessary for ratification and implementation of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, and of the specific solutions mentioned above, together with solutions to other world problems within the context of world federation and world government.

To obtain the 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 millions of dollars, far beyond the financial capacity of those persons who have envisioned and initiated this course of action.

THEREFORE:*Article One*

A World Government Funding Corporation is hereby created for the following purposes:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. To obtain loans and contributions from both public and private sources;</p> <p>B. To disburse grants and payments to various agencies which will work to achieve a democratic non-military, world federation and federal world government and will work to design and implement peaceful solutions to world problems in the context of an emerging world federation and non-military democratic world government.</p> | <p>C. To arrange for repayment of all loans of \$500 or more by the Treasury of the soon-to-be established World Government.</p> <p>D. The total upper limit of loans to be repaid shall not exceed \$50,000,000,000 (U.S. Dollars).</p> <p>E. For purposes of launching the world Government Funding Corporation, the aim is to obtain a minimum of \$100,000 (U.S. Dollars) quickly.</p> |
|---|--|

Article Two

Loans to the World Government Funding Corporation, which may be called Earth Rescue Loans, and contributions, shall be sought from the following sources:

- A. National Governments
- B. Cities, towns, local and regional governments, particularly those which ratify World Legislative Bills #1 or #6;
- C. Private Corporations;
- D. Non-governmental organizations and associations;
- E. Individuals;
- F. Loans may be contracted as lump sums, or as annual subscriptions over a period of years.

Article Three

The World government Funding Corporation (WGFC) shall make grants and disbursements in such manner in the judgement of the Directors and Officers of the WGFC as shall best serve and help to achieve the purposes of the WGFC. In particular, the WGFC shall make grants and disbursements to the following agencies, and to carry out the following activities, but not limited thereto:

| <i>Agencies</i> | <i>Activities</i> |
|--|--|
| World Constitution & Parliament Association; | Ratification and implementation of the constitution for the Federation of Earth; |
| Earth Rescue Corps; | Ratification and Implementation of World Legislative Bill #1, to outlaw nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and establish a World Disarmament Agency. |
| Provisional World Parliament; | Ratification and implementation of World Legislative Bill #2, for a World Economic Development Organization; |
| World Constituent Assembly; | Ratification and Implementation of World Legislative Bill #6, to recapture excess carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, and to save the environment; |
| World Disarmament Agency; | Implementation of other world legislation adopted by the Provisional World Parliament. |
| Emergency Earth Rescue Administration; | |
| World Economic Development Organization; | |
| Graduate School of World Problems; | |
| Provisional World Cabinet; | |
| Provisional District World Courts; | |
| Other agencies established under legislation of the Provisional World Parliament, or pursuant to the Constitution for the Federation of Earth; | |
| Emerging Agencies of the Integrative complex. | |

Article Four

Repayment of the loans of \$500 or more made to the World government Funding Corporation shall be managed as follows:

Sec. 1. The Provisional World Parliament authorizes and directs the Treasury of the World Government, when established under the Constitution for the Federation of Earth (or under any other Constitution for World Government) to assume all loans made to the World Government Funding Corporation, up to a total of \$50,000,000,000 (U.S. dollars), and to begin the repayment of such loans plus interest as soon as the Constitution for the Federation of Earth (or any other Constitution for World Government) has been ratified by 50 countries, and the Treasury of the World Government has an income of \$20,000,000,000 (U.S. dollars) per year. Repayment may be scheduled over a 20 year period. Interest paid shall be paid on all loans to

the WGFC at the rate of 10% per year on the unpaid principal balance, plus bonus interest if any, and limited to 10 years accrual from the date the loan is made. No interest shall be paid until payment on principal begin.

Sec. 2. To further assure the repayment of the loans made to the WGFC, this Provisional World Parliament recommends to the next session of the World constituent Assembly, that the Constitution for the Federation of Earth be amended (under Article VII, Sec. C-28; Article VIII, Sec. G; and Article XVII, Sec. D) to make the assumption and repayment of loans to the WGFC mandatory by the Treasury of the World Government, as specified above.

Sec. 3. All agencies and sources making loans to the WGFC shall be fully advised of the conditional nature of repayments.

Sec. 4. In order to encourage and obtain the first loans to the World Government Funding Corporation, the original incorporators and/or Board of Directors are authorized to devise and put into effect a downwardly graduated scale of additional annual interest above 10%

Article Five

The organizational and operating structure of the World Government Funding Corporation shall include a Board of Directors, Officers, an Executive Committee, a Directorate, and a Central Bank.

Sec. 1. The Board of Directors of the World Government Funding Corporation shall be composed as follows:

- A. The original incorporators of the WGFC, to serve 10 years.
- B. Up to 12 Directors to be named by the original incorporators, to serve terms of two years.
- C. Up to 100 Directors to be named by the sources of funding, to serve terms of two years, on the basis of one Director for each \$10,000,000 (U.S. Dollars) of loans made to the WGFC over a 5 year period. A loan subscription of \$2,000,000 per year for 5 years shall constitute the right to name one Director. Sources making or subscribing to less than \$10,000,000 in loans to the WGFC over a 5 year period may join with other sources in the same category to elect a Director for each combination of loans of \$10,000,000. For purposes of this section, source categories shall be: National Governments; Towns, cities and political units less than national governments; private corporations; non-governmental organizations; and individuals.
- D. Any vacancy on the Board of Directors shall be filled by the originating source for that particular Director.
- E. The Board of Directors shall adopt all necessary by-laws and rules for the proper functioning of the World Government Corporation.

Sec. 2. Officers of the WGFC shall be elected by the Board of Directors, and shall include a President, two vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, the Executive Director for the Directorate, and the Managing Director for the Central Bank. Officers shall serve terms of 2 years, and may be re-elected for succeeding terms.

Sec. 3. The Executive Committee shall be composed of the Officers, the Original Incorporators, and up to 10 additional members to be elected by the Board of Directors from among their own number. The Executive committee shall make all necessary decisions between meetings of the entire Board.

to be paid to the makers of the first loans to the World Government Funding Corporation, up to a loan total of one billion dollars. The additional interest paid for the first million of loans and for the next \$200,000,000 of loans may be substantially more than for subsequent loans up to the one billion limit of loans which may receive bonus interest. Repayment of loans receiving bonus interest will be subject to the same conditions as for later loans, as defined under Art. 4, Sec. 1.

Sec. 4. A directorate headed by an Executive Director shall be established in Colorado, U.S.A., and shall be entrusted with the overall implementation of the purposes of the World Government Funding Corporation, subject to the decisions of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee.

In particular, the Directorate shall give directions to the Central Bank of the WGFC for the disbursement of grants and funds of the WGFC; and shall receive weekly reports from the Central Bank of the WGFC on receipts and disbursements, together with recommendations. The directions for disbursements must be in conformity with basic guidelines established by the Board of Directors of the WGFC. Any grant or disbursement of \$1,000,000 or more to a single agency or entity must be specifically approved by either the Executive Committee or the entire Board of Directors.

The location of the Directorate may be changed by decision of the Board of Directors, providing that a majority of the original incorporators agree. The Executive Director of the Directorate shall be chosen by the Board of Directors, with agreement by a majority of the original incorporators, and shall serve as an ex-officio Officer and member of the Board.

Sec. 5. A Central Bank for the WGFC shall be established in a country most suitable for the receipt of loans and funds from all over the world, and for the disbursement of grants and payments all over the world, under conditions of minimum difficulties in respect to regulations, taxes, currency conversions, and political freedom. Decision on location of the Central Bank is to be made by decision of the Provisional World Parliament, or by decision of the Original Incorporators.

The head of the Central Bank shall be a General Manager chosen by the Board of Directors, with the agreement of a majority of the Original Incorporators, and shall be an ex-officio Officer and Member of the Board.

The Central Bank of the WGFC shall receive loans and funds from all sources, and shall make grants and disbursements under the direction of the Directorate. The Central Bank shall make weekly reports, including recommendations, to the Directorate. The books and accounts of the Central Bank shall be reviewed by the Board of Directors quarterly; and shall be audited semi-annually by an independent accounting firm chosen by the Board of Directors, and may be audited at any other time upon decision of the Board of Directors, or of the Executive Committee.

Article Six

A prestigious Advisory Board, and/or Honorary Financial Sponsors, of up to 300 respected persons from many countries shall be formed to give credibility, status and stability to the World Government Funding Corporation. Persons to compose the Advisory Board shall be invited by the Original Incorporators.

Article Seven

To begin the World Government Funding Corporation, the following steps shall be taken:

Sec. 1. Incorporation of the WGFC shall be made by three persons who must be completely dedicated to the purposes of the World Government Funding Corporation, as defined herein.

Sec. 2. Obtain from \$50,000 to \$100,000 or more as "start-up" money to get the plan for the World Government Funding Corporation into operation.

Sec. 3. Seek the commitment of the first five national governments to support the WGFC with immediate loans (or contributions) totaling \$5,000,000,

Sec. 6. Applications for grants from the WGFC shall be made to the Directorate, with duplicate copies sent to the Central Bank.

Sec. 7. Meetings of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee, in order to comprise a quorum, must include at least one of the original incorporators.

together with pledges or subscriptions to increase their loans (or contributions) to a total of \$50,000,000 over a five year period. The total of pledges or subscriptions by the first five may be conditional on obtaining similar support from an additional five national governments.

Sec. 4. As an early priority, make grants to get the work of the Earth Rescue Corps underway, since the Earth Rescue Corp is the key to getting the total program effectively underway. ■

ADDENDUM: PRIORITY CONTRIBUTIONS

GETTING FROM HERE TO THERE

As things now stand, it is not possible to solicit or receive loans which are to be repaid by a future world government, because Securities and Exchange regulations might interpret such a plan as fraudulent no matter how clearly the conditions of repayment are described - since the world government does not yet exist. At the same time, national governments sell bonds to pay for nuclear weapons and other military programs, which are claimed necessary for national security. National governments promise to repay such bonds, but if the weapons are used in a world war, most people on Earth will be killed, and the bonds will never be repaid. This appears to be quite fraudulent, compared with selling bonds to pay to establish a world government - which, if achieved, can maintain world peace. Despite the inconsistency, we cannot at this moment offer a repayment plan until some national governments agree to participate in the plan.

To reach the stage of government participation, we propose to start by asking for contributions instead of loans: that is, **to ask for PRIORITY CONTRIBUTIONS**. Our first budget goal is \$200,000. Two hundred people (who are already paying for war) each contributing **only \$2.74 a day for a year** can easily enable us to reach the goal of \$200,000. With the first \$200,000, our aim is to carry the action forward to the stage of participation by

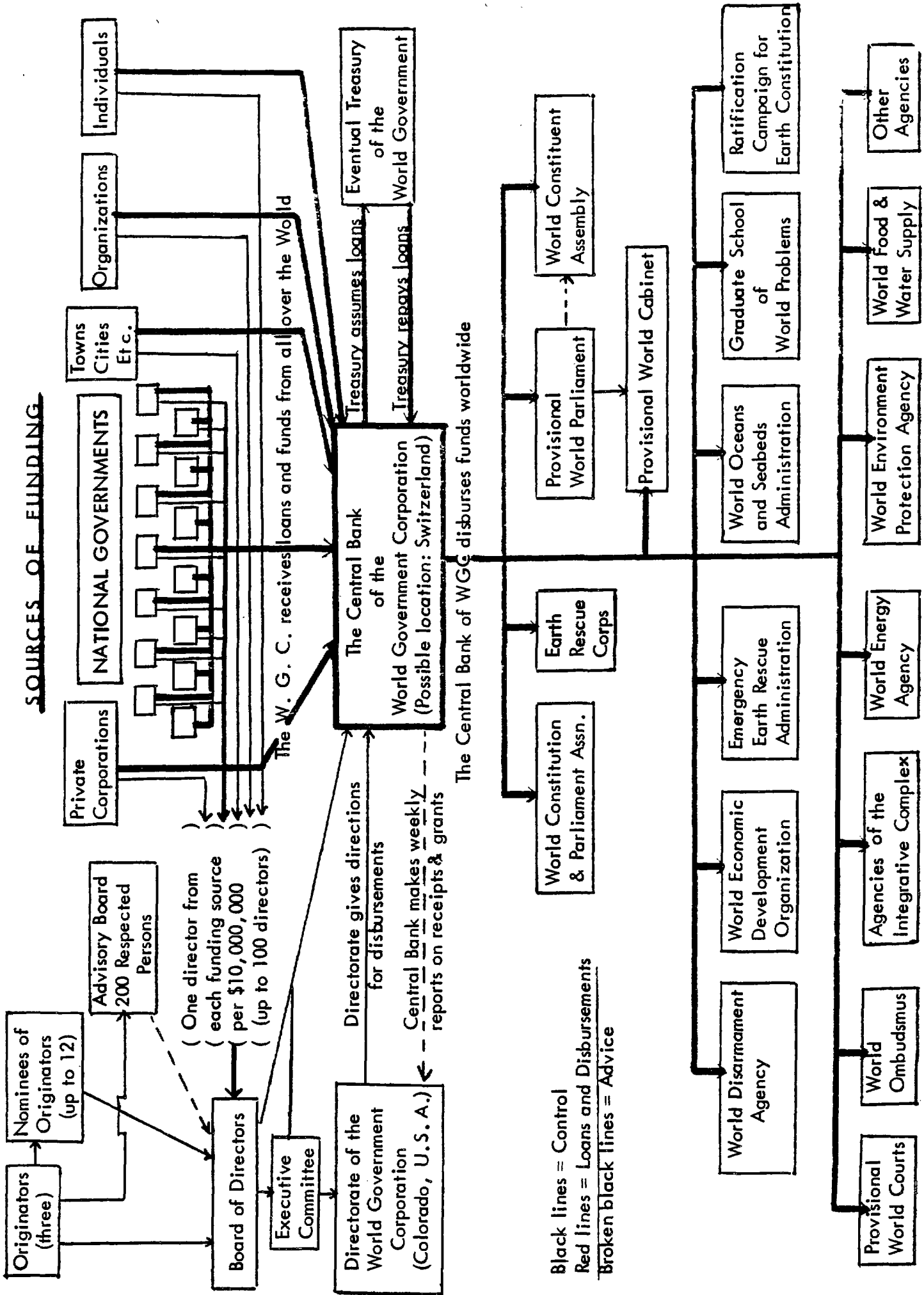
the first several national governments, that is, to the budget stages of \$200,000 and \$50,000,000.

When five national governments join the plan, the original "Priority Contributions" may then be given priority consideration for possible conversion to loans or the proposed debenture bonds of the World Government Funding Corporation, and thus qualify for repayment - with bonuses - by the future world government, as described above. But until five national governments decide to join this plan to achieve world government, the priority contributions will remain as contributions, with no claim for repayment.

So, to start, it is necessary to find a few people who are willing to take the risk that some national governments can be persuaded to join this plan, as outlined under World Legislative Bill #6. We will, in fact, be presenting this plan very actively to selected national governments during the next few years. As to the risk factor, without world government everybody is already risking everything, because without world government war is likely very soon to destroy all.

So, why not risk a little bit - for example \$2.74 a day for a year (\$1,000) - to build on what we have already accomplished, which if successful can both assure survival on Earth, and also pay nice bonuses to those who give early financial support?

ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE WORLD GOVERNMENT CORPORATION



HOW WORLD GOVERNMENT WILL WORK

MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION OF EARTH

adopted at the 1977 session of the World Constituent Assembly,
and revised at the 1991 session.

WORLD PARLIAMENT composed of three houses, to adopt World Legislation.

House of Peoples, elected directly by the people equally from 1000 World Electoral and Administrative Districts.

House of Nations, appointed or elected by national governments.

House of Counsellors of 200 elected by the other two houses, chosen for global perspective; has nominative, consultative, initiative and referral functions.

WORLD EXECUTIVE, elected by and responsible to the Parliament. Presidium of a rotating president and 4 vice-presidents, all M.P.s, nominated by House of Counsellors. Executive Cabinet of 30 ministers, all M.P.s. The World Executive may not veto or suspend the Parliament or the Constitution.

WORLD ADMINISTRATION of about 30 departments, each headed by a Cabinet Minister or Vice President; coordinated by a Secretary General chosen by the Presidium and confirmed by the Cabinet.

INTEGRATIVE COMPLEX, including agencies for World Civil Service, Boundaries and Elections, Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems, Research and Planning, Technological and Environmental Assessment, World Financial Administration, and Legislative Review.

WORLD JUDICIARY, composed of 8 Benches having mandatory jurisdiction over different kinds of issues, with 5 continental seats. Collegium of World Judges is nominated by House of Counsellors and elected by Parliament, headed by a Presiding Council of 5 members which assigns judges to the several Benches.

THE ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM, non-military, is headed by an Office of World Attorneys General and commission of 20 Regional World Attorneys, elected by and removable by Parliament. The World Attorneys appoint the World Police (removable by the Parliament) to apprehend individual lawbreakers.

WORLD OMBUDSMUS, to protect human rights and ensure proper government functioning is headed by a Council of 5 World Ombudsen nominated by House of Counsellors, and commission of 20 Regional World Advocates, all elected by the Parliament.

BILL OF RIGHTS of 18 sections, effective when Constitution is ratified.

DIRECTIONAL PRINCIPLES of 19 sections, additional rights and benefits to be implemented over a period of time for all world citizens.

JURISDICTION OF WORLD GOVERNMENT defined in Grant of Powers of 40 sections. Nations retain jurisdiction over internal affairs.

FOR ELECTIONS AND ADMINISTRATION. Earth is divided into 1000 Districts, 20 Regions, 10 Magna-Regions, at least 5 Continental Divisions.

FIVE WORLD CAPITALS to be established in 5 continental divisions, one is the Primary Capital, the others are Secondary Capitals.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EARTH CONSTITUTION BY STAGES:

Provisional World Government, before 25 countries have ratified.

First Operative Stage, when 25 countries have ratified.

Second Operative Stage, when 50% of countries have ratified.

Full Operative Stage, when 80% of countries, comprising 90% of Earth's population, have ratified.

DISARMAMENT of nations accomplished when constitution is ratified. The World Government does not retain nor use weapons of mass destruction.

VIABLE AGENCIES OF THE U.N. are transferred to the World Government.

World Legislative Bill Number Eight **

WORLD COMMISSION ON TERRORISM**WHEREAS:**

- * In a world already beset with many global crises and difficult problems, the situation is made more difficult by terrorism;
- * Both organized terrorism and random terrorist acts serve to confuse issues, enflame passions, exaggerate problems and make peaceful and reasonable solutions more difficult;
- * Sometimes terrorism is organized by States against other States or against people, even their own citizens; sometimes terrorism is organized by people against States or against other people;
- * In some situations, regardless of basic issues, the economic and social fabric of entire countries is disrupted, the living and working conditions of people made dangerous and miserable, and many innocent people are killed and their property destroyed;
- * In order to cope with terrorist activities, some smaller countries which might otherwise desire to apply resources for peaceful development, are forced to divert funds for military defense against terrorism;
- * Instead of an end to terrorism, more and more situations appear to be caught up in terrorist complications and intrigue.

THEREFORE:*Article One*

A WORLD COMMISSION ON TERRORISM is hereby created.

Article Two

Terrorism is defined 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.

Article Three

The objectives and functions of the World Commission on Terrorism (W.C.T.) shall include the following:

- A. To investigate and clarify the issues 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 worldwide level;
- B. To discover, uncover, clarify and define any just grievances or partly just grievances which may be involved;
- C. To discover, uncover clearly and define any extraneous, ulterior, hidden, manipulative, devious or false issues or reasons for terrorist activities;
- D. To uncover and clarify the true facts and nature of situations where terrorist activities may be used to enflame or confuse and utilize local or transnational situations, e.g., ethnic conflicts, for the achievement of objectives pursued by third parties.

Article Four

To discover and define possible solutions to particular situations involving terrorism, and solutions to any aspects of terrorism which transcend national boundaries; in particular, to define, recommend and encourage solutions in the context of an emerging World Federation:

- A. To expose and seek an end to all transnational shipment or trade in arms and terrorists supplies of all kinds;
- B. To expose and seek an end to all training of persons to engage in terrorist activities, particularly where terrorists are trained in one country for terrorist actions 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 peaceful solutions by the World Ombudsman, to be set up under the Constitution for the Federation of Earth;
- D. To publicize the true nature of economic problems which may be involved, where such problems transcend national boundaries, and to have such problems taken up for peaceful solutions by the World Economic Development Organization, with adequate resources applied to implement peaceful solutions;
- E. 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 and individuals before World Courts of Justice.

Article Five

The nucleus of the WCT shall consist of members of the Provisional World Parliament, at a minimum of one from each country.

Article Six

The WCT shall be empowered to invite each country affected by the activities of terrorists to send both government and peoples representatives to serve on the World Commission on Terrorism.

Article Seven

The WCT is authorized to begin its work forthwith.

Article Eight

Funding for the WCT shall be from the World Government Funding Corporation, which is set up under World Legislative Bill #7.

World Legislative Bill Number Nine ***

TO PROTECT LIFE AND NATURE ON PLANET EARTH, AND TO CREATE A GLOBAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

WHEREAS:

Seventeen years after the first United Nations Conference on the Environment, held at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1970, many global environmental problems are evident, and some of them are worsening progressively;

There are serious problems in our world in terms of --

- a) lack of industrial safety;
- b) pollution;
- c) improper selection of technology;
- d) unequal distribution of the benefits of technological development;

Many problems of the environment affect humanity as a whole, for example:

- a) deforestation,
- b) loss of top soil,
- c) acid rain and snow,
- d) worsening climate,
- e) increase of carbon-dioxide in the atmosphere,
- f) ozone depletion,
- g) toxic wastes,
- h) extinction of species,
- i) noise pollution,
- j) degradation of mountains,
- k) widespread hunger, resulting from agricultural disruptions,
- l) pollution of major river systems,
- m) export of hazardous wastes and pollutants to the "third world".

The Earth is the only world we have, and environmental problems disregard boundaries;

Most problems of the environment are supra national, and therefore require a global or trans-national approach to identify and find solutions to those problems of the environment which need to be solved on a global basis, and by the Provisional World Parliament.

THEREFORE:

Article I. A Global Ministry of Environment is needed, having the urgent tasks of:

- a) identifying the major issues of environment disruptions and problems,
- b) monitoring environmental dangers,
- c) working on solutions to such problems on a global or transnational scale, and
- d) co-ordinating all efforts before problems and situations become irreversible.

Article II. Global Environmental Problems to be Solved:

1. Increase of carbon-dioxide in the atmosphere
 - a) Reduction in the consumption of fossil fuels;
 - b) Move towards sustainable solar, hydrogen, bio and other energy sources;
 - c) Development of a world-wide program of re-forestation and afforestation, with emphasis on fast growing trees having economic value;
 - d) Re-mineralization of all forest lands in order to promote and protect the healthy growth of all forests.
2. Oceans
 - a) Tankers carrying oil must be doubly protected, until withdrawn from use;
 - b) The sewage from the cities must be adequately treated before discharged into rivers and oceans;
 - c) The artic and antartic regions must be fully protected from harmful exploitation;
 - d) Oceans and seabeds should be considered the property of all of humanity.

*** Adopted in plenary session on the 25th of June, 1987 at the Third Session of the Provisional World Parliament, meeting at Miami Beach, Florida, U.S.A.

Report submitted by Emil O. Peter, Assistant Chairperson of the Commission on Environment of the Provisional World Parliament

3. Forests

- a) A massive world-wide reforestation and afforestation program is required, of properly selected trees, being careful not to upset the eco-system;
- b) People who now depend on trees for fuel should be provided with alternative energy sources, in order to avoid excessive cutting of trees for firewood;
- c) Tree plantations along with family planning should be made part of the Global Development Program;

4. Acid Rain

- a) Pollution control measures in manufacturing must be very stringent in order to reduce oxides of nitrogen and sulphur;
- b) The causes of acid rain in manufacturing and transportation must be brought under control and eliminated.

5. Mountains

- a) High mountains, such as the Himalayas, the Andes and The Alpes, should be designated as "Areas of World Protection";
- b) The uses of high mountains needs to be controlled so as to conserve and protect both the mountain environments and the areas downstream, which are of transnational concern.

Article III. Further Detailed Steps to be Taken

- a) Demand for a total ban on testing nuclear weapons, considering that cumulative environmental effects may be as deadly as military use;
- b) Means must be developed for the safe disposal of all wastes which may be hazardous or harmful;
- c) The protection of animals and plants must be incorporated in the action program of the Ministry of Environment;
- d) Outer space operations which may threaten to harm the environment of Planet Earth, must be controlled in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment;
- e) Cooperation with environmental organizations and governmental authorities is needed to exchange information;
- f) The Ministry of Environment should cooperate with the environmental agencies of the U.N.;
- g) Establishment of "training centers for survival" is recommended;
- h) Energy conservation, recycling and energy-equivalency need to be implemented, so that energy will be saved;
- i) The oceans and seas must be protected against pollution;
- j) Surplus agricultural food stocks, such as in the USA and the European Community, should never be destroyed, but instead should be distributed to poor people;
- k) Wet-lands must be protected from industrial uses;
- l) Preference should be given to the use of trains and buses as means of public transport;
- m) Nature must be protected for its unique value in the health and recovery of humans.

Article IV. Some Guidelines for the Specific Action Program of the Ministry of Environment

1. Environmental education at every level of society should be promoted in cooperation with the Ministry of Education of the Provisional World Cabinet;
2. Appropriate technology, whether large or small, should be selected for development projects;
3. No major project should be carried out without environmental assessment and protection;
4. Large-scale measures must be planned to control pollution, and to protect the eco-system as the basis of human existence;
5. The establishment of an international conservation agency under the Ministry of Environment must include the recycling of materials;
6. Human society should plan for a sustainable energy future;
7. The action program of the Ministry of Environment shall be revised at each session of the Provisional World Parliament, and an annual report shall be given at each session.

Article V. Creation of the Global Ministry of Environment

Within three months after the approval of this Bill by the Provisional World Parliament, the Global Ministry of Environment shall be created. The Environment Ministry shall have the power to supervise the determinations and implementation of this Bill. The Environment Ministry shall be responsible to the Provisional World Parliament, as well as to the Provisional World Cabinet.

Article VI. Composition of the Global Ministry of Environment

The governing council of the Global Ministry of Environment shall be composed of from 15 to 95 Trusteeship Council Members, composing a Council of which a maximum of 32 members may come from any single continent of Earth, and a maximum of 12 members from any single country. At no time can more than one-third of the Council members be from any single continent.

The Trusteeship Council shall decide the form of organization and the functions of the Global Ministry of Environment, in accordance with the aims and specifications of this Bill, and in accordance with the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. The Trusteeship Council shall at all times be responsible to the Provisional World Parliament and to the Provisional World Cabinet.

A 30 page BULLETIN from the MINISTRY ON ENVIRONMENT is published frequently by Emil Peter, Deputy Minister, P.O. Box 1232, 7620 Wolfach, West Germany. Please send \$10 for printing and postage costs.)

An Appeal to Scientists

from Don Weaver, editor of *The Solar or Ice Age? Bulletin*

Hamaker-Weaver Publishers
 P.O. Box 1961 Burlingame, CA
 94010, U.S.A. tel(415) 342-0329
 From: Don Weaver

To: Members of the Committee on Global Change (the U.S. National Committee for the International Geosphere-Biosphere Program, or IGBP), and others.

Re: "more research" alone VS. Encouragement of "Global Change" within and between all people in Positive Active Response of "Earth Regeneration" to the Challenge of our dying Gaia-sphere and- contrary to the simplistic "global warming" theory belief- the accelerating rapid transition into yet another Glacial Period.

Dear Friends,

I am writing and sending each of you the enclosed materials in case there is any chance remaining for us (humanity) to agree to cooperate in restoring fertility, health and balance to this object of study you all share some concern with, and in case any of you might yet be instrumental in that kind of world transformation.

The materials are the latest *Countryside* magazine plus earlier review summaries of our book, *The Survival of Civilization*. Many or most of you have already been informed of the book or given a copy directly; you've

probably also seen it discussed (using that word quite loosely!) in **Climatic Change** and elsewhere the last few years. Some hundreds of thousands of minds-- no, that would certainly be millions counting John Hamaker's television interview on Ted Turner's "Superstation 17"-- have been tried and found wanting in their expected natural interest in the potentials inherent in our accelerating interglacial-to-glacial ecoclimatic changes: the potential for the destruction of most of the world's life and what we call civilization, and the potential for "inspiring" us to trade in our ecologically "imbalancing" ways for regenerating ways of cooperative living.

Apparently in most of us the fear of death and/or job loss, etc. outweighs for us our love of life, personal and planetary. We would rather not know if the nuclear clock is moving closer to "midnight", or if a new glacial period is being triggered by life-support system breakdown (and how are the two interrelated?). We want to be "safe" and besides, the people saying such things are no doubt just more "Prophets of Doom" or "cranks" or they made up some crazy book to separate the fearful and gullible from their money, so...could there really be any truth to it?...let's just ignore them.

Buckminster Fuller had an unusually brilliant, whole-systems-encompassing, open mind. He found John Hamaker's thesis and my supplementary material published as *The Survival of Civilization*

to be "completely convincing" and a book each of you truly concerned for the fate of the Earth should find "must reading". (the latter not a direct Fuller quote)

Would you please let me know if you are one of the "all too rare" scientist-ecologists carefully maintaining an openness of mind and heart, and would therefore-- if you have not yet done so-- be willing to receive and study *The Survival of Civilization*-- as a gift from me to you and, I hope, the living Earth? Also, please note that there is still available the latest update Bulletin#9 (needing cost-covering donation). How might I be of further assistance?

**for Life and Earth,
 Don Weaver**

P.S. I have received the Summer 1987 issue of *Earthquest* and will be sure to continue receiving it. For those of you who may not be aware of this publication you may request free regular issues from:: Office for Interdisciplinary Earth Studies (OIES), University Corporation for Atmospheric Research, P.O. Box 3000, Boulder, CO 80307. Also, are you aware of the major conference (first of its kind?) at U.C. Berkeley, Jan 13-16 called **Restoring the Earth Conference 88?** Should not most if not all of our future conferences be held within this context? (Studying while Restoring-- of course!) Info: 1713C Martin Luther King Way/Berkeley/CA 94709 (415) 843-2645

(Note: SURVIVAL OF CIVILIZATION (218 pages. \$12), and SOLAR AGE OR ICE AGE BULLETIN (260 pages. \$6) are also available from the World Constitution and Parliament Association.

World Legislative Bill Number Ten ***

WORLD HYDROGEN ENERGY SYSTEM AUTHORITY BILL

Submitted by Professor Nejat Veziroglu
President, International Association for Hydrogen Energy
Director, Clean Energy Research Inst., Univ. of Miami

WHEREAS

- * The peoples of the world are striving to increase their living standards, and thus - in addition to adopting all appropriate conservation measures - must increase their energy consumptions.
 - * There is a need for two types of energy carriers, viz., electricity (meeting about one-quarter of the demand at the consumer end) and fuel (meeting about three-quarters of the demand).
 - * The main sources at present are fossil fuels, i.e., coal, petroleum, and natural gas.
 - * 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.*
 - * Fossil fuels are finite in amount and will eventually be depleted, with the downturn in production expected to start early in the next century.
 - * Hydrogen would enable all the new primary energy sources to be presented to the consumer in the best utilizable form.
 - * It is prudent to plan and begin conversion to the next energy system by making use of the remaining fossil fuel sources (and also other conventional energy sources, such as wood, etc.) to achieve a smooth change-over, which is expected to be completely accomplished within 50 years or less.
 - * The resulting energy system "the Hydrogen Energy System" would save the Biosphere and life from extinction, would be universal and permanent, and would provide humankind with abundant energy for economic progress and higher quality of life.
 - * It is also prudent to preserve the diminishing supplies of the fossil fuels for non-fuel applications (such as lubricants, synthetic fibers, and plastics), for which there may be no substitutes.
- ### THEREFORE
- A. THE WORLD HYDROGEN ENERGY SYSTEM AUTHORITY (WHESA) IS HEREBY CREATED.
 - B. TASKS: WHESA shall carry out various tasks in order to replace the existing fossil fuel system with the Hydrogen Energy System.
 - I. FIRST TASK: EDUCATION OF PEOPLE AND DECISION MAKERS. WHESA will organize short-courses, seminars, symposia and conferences in order to educate the people and the decision makers around the world about the benefits of the World Hydrogen Energy System vis-a-vis the fossil fuel system. In these meetings the efficiency, environmental and economical advantages of the Hydrogen Energy System, as compared with the fossil fuel system, will be expounded.
- * The combustion products of fossil fuels are causing growing damage to our Biosphere (the only known domain in the Universe to be supportive of life) and especially to its living components through pollution, acid rain, CO₂ and carcinogens.
 - * The combustion products and their harmful effects do not stop at the national boundaries.
 - * It is of the utmost importance to keep the Biosphere clean and fit for life, and hence the energy sources and energy carriers as clean as possible.
 - * There exist "clean" primary energy sources, which however are not as convenient to utilize as fossil fuels in general (e.g., in transportation).

*** Adopted in plenary session on the 25th of June, 1987 at the Third Session of the Provisional World Parliament, meeting at Miami Beach, Florida, U.S.A.

II. SECOND TASK: RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. The World Hydrogen Energy Research Center (WHERC) will be established. In this center researchers from various countries will work on efficient and economical conversion of primary energy sources, such as solar, biomass, wind, waves, tides, ocean thermal and geothermal, to hydrogen. Various methods of hydrogen production, such as electrolytic, photolytic, thermal, thermal-chemical, thermo-electro-chemical, and hybrid methods will be researched and evaluated. Various methods of storage of gaseous and liquid hydrogen will be investigated, and the best ways of storage for different applications will be determined and developed. Transmission and distribution of gaseous and liquid hydrogen will be investigated, and the best ways for different applications will be determined and developed.

There will also be research into utilization of hydrogen in residential, commercial, utility, industry and transportation sectors. There will also be research on safety and environmental effects of hydrogen, as well as on development of materials for hydrogen using systems.

III. THIRD TASK: DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS. WHESA will assist in establishing Hydrogen Energy System Demonstration Projects wherever they would be feasible. WHESA will help - through the expertise it will develop in WHERC - countries which are interested in establishing hydrogen energy system demonstration projects, and will provide technology transfer.

IV. FOURTH TASK: CONVERSION TO HYDROGEN. WHESA will assist each and every country to convert from the present fossil fuel system to the hydrogen energy system in a smooth, orderly and economically expedient way. It is expected that the energy production and utilization equipment, plants and/or transportation will be changed to hydrogen whenever they have to be replaced and/or new ones are needed due to increase in demand, or because of dire necessity to save the environment quickly. The change-over must be accomplished within 50 years or less.

V FIFTH TASK: ENVIRONMENTAL SURCHARGE. WHESA will campaign for a uniform environmental surcharge legislation to be enacted by each and all countries of the world, so that the products (energy carriers and otherwise) would be made responsible for the harm they cause to the biosphere and to life, directly or through their waste or manufacture; that the price of each product would include an "environmental surcharge" to cover its environmental damage; and that the environmental surcharge would be used by appropriate world authorities to undo the damage to the Biosphere, life and structures, to cover related medical, restoration and relief expenses, and to compensate the victims.

VI. The WHESA "tasks" shall not be limited to those defined herein, and other tasks may be defined and developed by the WHESA as needed.

C. ADMINISTRATION: WHESA administration will consist of the following: (1) WHESA Administrator, to be appointed by the Executive Cabinet Presidium and approved by the World Parliament, (2) General Directors for the tasks enumerated under Section B above, to be appointed by the Administrator and approved by the Executive Cabinet, and (3) technical and administration personnel to be proposed by each General Director and approved by the administrator.

F. FUNDING: Initially, WHESA will be activated as soon as a minimum of ten million U.S. dollars is obtained from energy companies and/or philanthropic organizations, or national or sub-national governments. After activation, the WHESA budget will be derived as follows:

(1) one quarter of one per cent of GNP of each country ratifying the World Constitution.

(2) Two and a half per cent of the net income of each energy company, including energy mining, transportation, storing processing (to fuel and/or electricity), and marketing companies - both public and private which take part in the transformation process. ■

World Legislative Bill Number Eleven ***

AN ACT FOR THE EARTH FINANCIAL CREDIT CORPORATION

WHEREAS —

- 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, depends on adequate financing;
- The countries and peoples of the world must be freed quickly from the disruptions to their economies and livelihoods by repeated devaluations, inflations, and manipulations of monetary values, exchange rates and interest rates, both in world trade and for peaceful development;
- The financial, credit, money and banking system 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 the credit, without being dependent on or limited by prior savings or prior capital formation;
- Financial credit must be available in sufficient quantity to carry out unlimited and life-saving peaceful development projects in all countries and all parts of Earth, as well as to implement fully the World Disarmament Agency, the Emergency Earth Rescue Administration, the World Economic Development Organization, and all other World Legislative Measures adopted by the Provisional World Parliament and subsequently to be adopted by the fully constituted World Parliament;
- The Constitution for the Federation of Earth, under Article VIII, Section G, sub-items (e) and (f), specifies a new "Planetary Monetary and Credit System based on useful productive capacity and performance.....within the Planetary Banking System for the financing of the activities and projects of the World Government, and for all other financial purposes approved by the World Parliament.";
- To launch such a Planetary Finance, Credit, Money and Banking 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) shall ratify or give provisional ratification to The Constitution for the Federation of Earth, and agree to use and make the transition to the new global financial system.

***Adopted as World Legislative Bill #11, at the Third Session
of the Provisional World Parliament, Plenary Session, 27th June, 1987.

Please see the Directive Amendment to World Legislative Bill #11, adopted at the 1996 Session of the Parliament, printed on pages 37 to 39.

THEREFORE —

Article 1: As soon as ten national governments have given provisional ratification to the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, and have also ratified World eLegislative Bills #1, #2, #6, #7, and #11 (this act), then an Earth Financial Credit Corporation shall be organized and activated as a division of the World Economic Development Organization, for the purpose of introducing the new Earth finance, credit, money and banking system.

Article 2: The method of introducing and making the transition to the new Earth finance, credit, money and banking system, shall be by extending multi-billion dollar revolving lines of credit in Earth Dollars to all developing countries, and to other countries, willing to accept the terms defined herein.

Article 3: Initial revolving lines of credit in Earth Dollars shall be calculated on the basis of \$1 billion dollars for each million of population for countries having natural population increase rates by birth of more than 2% annually, \$1.5 billion dollars per million of population for countries having natural population increase rates of between 1% and 2%, \$2 billion dollars per million of population for countries having natural population increase rates of between 0% and 1%, and \$2.5 billion dollars per million of population for countries having zero or less population growth.

Article 4: The capacity and ability of the Earth Financial Credit Corporation to extend Lines of Credit shall be based simply on facts of people available to work, resources available, and technology available, whether within a country or by transfer, and shall not be dependent on nor limited by prior savings.

The extension of financial credit by the **EFCC** is further backed by the value of all the resources in the oceans and seabeds beyond 20 km. offshore, which is claimed as World Territory and as the Common Heritage of Humanity under World Legislative Act #3; and is further backed by the claim of humanity as a whole (as represented by the Provisional World Parliament during this transition period to the Ten Trillion Dollars (U.S. currency) plus, which the separate nations of Earth currently propose to obtain from their citizens and spend for genocidal military equipment, preparations, and operations during the next ten years.

Article 5: The manner of extending the revolving Lines of Credit shall be in the form of an offer to each country defining the total amount of the Line of Credit per Article 3, to be activated under the following terms:

1. Provisional ratification of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth is a prerequisite to activating the Line of Credit.

2. Ratification of World Legislative Acts #1 for disarmament, #2 for a World Economic Development Organization, #6 for an Emergency Earth Rescue Administration to save the environment, #7 for a World Government Funding Corporation, and #11 for the Earth Financial Credit Corporation, is also required to activate the Line of Credit.

3. Specific proposals and projects for the use of credit or funds advanced per the Line of Credit must be submitted for approval by the Earth Financial Credit Corporation.

4. Criteria for approval of such proposals and projects shall include:

a) No military or military related proposals or projects will be accepted;

b) Projects and proposals must serve peaceful human needs;

c) Projects and proposals must meet specified human values of decent working conditions, adequate living wages to all employees, no excessive salaries or profits to owners, administrators or managers;

d) Projects and proposals must meet specified ecological and environmental standards;

e) Other applicable criteria set forth in World Legislative Act #2.

5. Financial credit and funds, as parts of the Line of Credit, may be given to the national government, public corporations, private corporations, cooperatives, communities, universities, individuals, and to other entities whose projects or proposals receive approval.

6. Multi-national corporations may obtain credit under the terms of the Line of Credit, provided that the credit is obtained within a country whose government has given provisional ratification to the Constitution for the Federation of Earth and of the

World Legislative Acts specified above, and may use or spend the credit for development of projects only within countries whose national governments have ratified or given provisional ratification to the Earth Constitution and specified World legislative Acts.

7. The Line of Credit will be accounted in terms of Earth Dollars, which shall at no time have a lower value than U.S.A. Dollars or international SDRs (Special Drawing Rights), whichever is higher in value at the time of exchange.

8. Each country accepting a Line of Credit under the conditions specified herein may turn over current external debts for repayment to creditors by the Earth Financial Credit Corporation, under the following procedure:

a) Announce to creditors that the country is accepting the Line of Credit from **EFCC**, and is assigning its approved external debts for repayment to creditors by the **EFCC**.

b) Approved current external debts are defined as the balance due on original principal amounts of loans for valid projects, excluding loans for military projects or purposes, and excluding re-cycled interest and interest currently due.

c) No further external debts may be contracted except through the **EFCC**, or other agencies of the World Economic Development Organization (WEDO) or of the emerging World Government under the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.

d) The debts assumed by the **EFCC** shall be repaid to creditors in Earth Dollars, which shall never be valued below par with U.S. Dollars, and shall be paid on an installment basis during the next 20 years after assumption of the debts by the **EFCC**.

e) All subsequent interest on debts assumed by the **EFCC** shall be at no more than 2% of the assumed principal.

9. Administrative and financing fees to be charged on credit or funds advanced under the Line of Credit shall be limited to no more than 2% per annum on the principal amounts advanced and shall be uniform to all those receiving credit advances. Repayment shall be in Earth Dollars.

10. The original Line of Credit shall be subject to increase or decrease in direct relation to the decrease or increase in the rate of population growth.

11. Acceptance of the terms of the Line of Credit means the elimination of any further differentials or

fluctuations in exchange rates because there will be only one universal Earth Dollar system.

Article 6: In addition to countries which qualify for Lines of Credit from the **EFCC**, the **EFCC** shall also extend Lines of Credit in Earth Dollars to the various global agencies established under World Legislation adopted by the Provisional World Parliament, as well as for the functioning of the Provisional World Parliament, itself, and of the Provisional World Executive Cabinet. The Lines of Credit extended to global agencies shall be based on budget projections of each agency, work to be accomplished by each agency, and wealth in goods and services to be produced by each agency; but not to exceed a combined total of more than two trillion Earth Dollars for any single fiscal year, unless this limit is altered by act of the Parliament.

Article 7: The Board of Directors for the **EFCC** shall be composed as follows:

Part A — The first 25 national governments to accept Revolving Lines of Credit extended by the Earth Financial Credit Corporation may each name one representative to the Board of Directors of the **EFCC** each to serve a five year term. After more than 25 countries have accepted Lines of Credit, then for the election of successive terms for Directors, each national government shall nominate one candidate and the total of 25 Directors shall be elected by a combined vote of the national governments.

Part B — Thirty additional members of the Board of Directors of the **EFCC** shall be elected as follows:

- 10 elected by the Provisional World Cabinet
- 5 elected by the Board of Directors of the World Economic Development Organization;
- 5 elected by the Board of Directors of the World Government Funding Corporation;
- 5 elected by the Board of Directors of the Emergency Earth Rescue Administration;
- 5 elected by the Board of Trustees of the World Disarmament Agency.

The Directors to be elected under Part B of Article 7, may be elected in whole or in part prior to the naming of members of the Board of Directors by participating national governments.

Article 8: The Board of Directors of the **EFCC** shall elect its own officers from among their own number, and shall appoint an Executive Director and other administrative personnel as needed.

Article 9: The Board of Directors of the **EFCC** shall formulate and adopt all rules and regulations necessary for the effective and efficient operation of the **EFCC**, in accordance with the provisions specified herein, and subject to approval by the Board of Directors of the World Economic Development Organization, or by the Provisional World Cabinet if **WEDO** is not yet functional.

Article 10: To expedite the inauguration and successful and rapid development of the **EFCC**, a **Procurement Department** may be established under separate legislation by the Provisional World Parliament. When established, the Procurement Department shall work in close co-operation with the **EFCC** in order to expedite widespread and general acceptance of the Lines of Credit and of all financial procedures being introduced by the Earth Financial Credit Corporation, as well as by other financial agencies established by the Provisional World Parliament.

Article 11: Under the following specified circumstances, the Earth Financial Credit Corporation may be initiated without the participation of national governments at the outset:

Part A — In the event that within 12 months from the adoption of this World legislative Bill #11, ten national governments have not accepted the plan for the **EFCC**, inclusive of Provisional Ratification of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, together with ratification of the world legislative measures specified as a prerequisite to receiving Lines of Credit, then the Board of Directors of the Earth Financial Credit Corporation, serving through election by agencies other than national governments, may devise ways and means to begin operation of the **EFCC** without waiting for the official participation of national governments.

Part B — If the Board of Directors of the Earth Financial Credit Corporation, after prudent and careful consideration and preparation, shall determine that it is feasible to make the **EFCC** operative before the elapse of 12 months from the date of adoption of World Legislative Bill #11, then the Board of Directors of **EFCC** may take the necessary steps to do so.

Article 12: The possibility shall be explored by the Board of Directors of **EFCC** for introducing and developing Earth Dollars as global legal tender, Earth Dollar Lines of Credit, and Earth Dollar accounting procedures, etc. from a global financial base established in an offshore World Territory or in a zone of an existing country where the zone is granted legal extra-territorial status for this purpose. The Board of Directors of **EFCC** shall be empowered to implement this procedure as found feasible.

Article 13: The more fundamental changes defined by World Legislative Act #11, shall be developed in conjunction with the transitional financial procedures defined under World Legislative Acts #2 and #7.

Article 14: To encourage the cooperation of existing banks and financial institutions in making the transition to the new financial system, which is not based on prior savings and does not require prior savings to extend Lines of Credit or make loans, recognition shall be given to the net cash assets of cooperating banks and financial institutions in the following manner:

The net cash assets of those banks and financial institutions which agree by contract to join in and co-operate with the new financial system within 2 years from the date of operative launching of the **EFCC**, shall be integrated with the new system on the basis of 100% valuation of their net cash assets in terms of Earth Dollars, together with interest to be paid at 10% for 10 years on such net cash assets integrated and used in the new system. The net cash assets of those banks and financial institutions which agree to join during the 3rd year of operation of **EFCC** shall be accounted at 90% of valuation, together with 9% interest for 9 years. The net cash assets of those which agree to join during the 4th year shall be accounted at 80% of valuation together with interest at 8% for 8 years. And so on, until the 12th year, when the old system will have no transfer value to the new system.

See DIRECTIVE AMENDMENT on next three pages.

DIRECTIVE AMENDMENT TO WORLD LEGISLATIVE BILL #11

adopted 15 September 1996, at 4th Session of the Provisional World Parliament

METHOD FOR BEGINNING AND OPERATING THE NEW GLOBAL FINANCE AND CREDIT SYSTEM, AS ORIGINALLY DEFINED IN WORLD LEGISLATIVE ACT NO. 11.

The basic process will 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.

This 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 is presently customary, until the universal card system is available.

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC PURPOSES

Each national Government joining the Federation of Earth is given a line of credit of a minimum of one billion Earth Dollars for each million of population, and an accounting number. For purpose of drawing on the line of credit and making repayments, the accounting number may be attached to a Government Credit Card. When using the credit card to draw on the line of credit the credit advance in Earth Dollars may be deposited in one or more accounts in designated banks, depending on intended use.

Use for productive projects or services will have a shorter term repayment period, like 5 to 20 years. Use for infrastructure projects and maintenance of the public commons, will have a longer repayment period, like 20 to 40 years. Appropriate repayment schedules can be prepared with low cost-of-accounting fee based on the repayment sums, not on the outstanding balance.

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC PURPOSES

The Government receiving the credit advance may assign credit in Earth Dollars for each project or public operation as it may decide, and assign a credit card number and credit advance for each under the master account number of the country.

Since one purpose of the New Global Finance and Credit System is to guarantee full employment at

useful work at fair wages for all, whether in public or private projects or functions, the Governments of most countries of the World Federation will be able to undertake any useful activity or productive enterprise or service sufficient to guarantee employment at fair wages for all.

Public credit cards assigned under the master credit card number of a country may be used for all purchase and payment purposes -- for capital equipment, rentals and leases, materials, supplies, payment of wages and salaries, payment for utilities for all contractual purposes, and for all operational expenses. Repayment will be according to standardised repayment schedules and may be derived from sales, use and service fees, rentals, tax revenues, etc. as the case may be.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Private owned or organized corporations, businesses, enterprises, and associations of all kinds may also apply for and obtain credit cards for business and functional purposes. The same standards will apply to both public and private activities in order to obtain credit cards and credit advances: No production for military purposes, no production or trade in prohibited poisons or activities considered harmful, payment of fair wages according to defined standards; protection and conservation of the environment, according to defined standards. The basic guiding principles shall be the production and commerce in goods and services of benefit to humanity.

When assigned a credit card, a private enterprise will be given a line of credit which can be expanded as needed. Such credit may be used for all operating purposes, including capital equipment, materials and supplies, wholesale purchases, payment of wages and salaries, utilities and other business purposes. Repayment schedules will be longer term for capital equipment, etc. and shorter term for inventory of goods for sale, etc. Repayment will include an accounting fee related to the payment, not to the amount of the credit advance or outstanding balance.

By the New Credit Card System, business purchases and payments can be instantly accounted worldwide. Where credit card technology is not yet installed, accounting will be done by paper through all banks which are converted to the Earth Dollar unit of accounting.

INDIVIDUALS

As a standard procedure, where credit card technology is installed where an individual is accepted for employment by the Government of a country within the World Federation, or by a public project or function of any kind, the individual will be assigned a credit card and account number, and will be given full instructions for use.

Upon beginning employment in the public sector, each individual will be given a line of credit and an immediate credit advance equal to wages and salaries for several months, just as a private business or farmer today is frequently given a sufficient cash or credit advance to operate for several months until "cash-flow" is established.

With the development of instant worldwide electronic technology, payment of wages can be made directly to individual credit card accounts, wherever the credit card technology is installed. The individual in turn can purchase anything by credit card wherever the Earth Dollar credit card is honoured. Payment of monthly credit card accounts may be made either by cheque, or by a credit card debit system if approved by the individual.

Individuals employed in the private sector may also be given credit cards upon employment, and paid directly to credit card accounts. One difference in private employment may be that the employer may not be required to give a credit advance when beginning employment of an individual. One condition of social security within the Earth Federation will be the guarantee of employment in the public sector if not available in the private sector. There is always useful work to be done.

Credit cards may be used to pay public services as well as for goods for sale at private retail stores. When given a credit card number and account this does not change when the individual changes jobs or employment, or changes residence. The same credit card account will be good for both public or private employment.

Everything does not need to be done by credit cards. The individual can draw cash advances in Earth Dollars for incidental purchases and other purposes, and may make deposits to account from non-credit card sources. All personal rights and freedoms are guaranteed under the Constitution. Use of the Earth Dollar Credit Card System will simply make financial accounting much easier and simpler, and can greatly expedite the inauguration of the New Global Finance and Credit System to serve human needs. Also, it

may enable portions of society outside of the first stages of Earth Federation to join in the functions of the Federation even before laggard national Governments have joined.

THE CENTRAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

A key factor in beginning and operating the New Global Finance and Credit System will be the technology for the CENTRAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE and all Regional Accounting Offices, since the credit accounting process will replace the previous and obsolete system based upon fictions of past savings, the mystic of capital formation, the holy right of those who claim to be the holders and representatives of past savings and savers to collect interest and profits in that privileged position.

The Accounting Offices are to be set up and operated with the latest technology for instant electronic accounting of debits for credit advances, and credits for repayment, both in the use of credit cards, and every other technique for recording credit advances and repayments.

Credit Card Systems have, in fact and in practice, demonstrated that financial credit can safely be advanced with no collateral security and with no basis in past or prior savings or any other tangible measure of wealth. We merely propose to extend the "Credit Card" system of creating financial credit (without collateral or past savings) for ALL financial accounting purposes worldwide, both for public and private projects, operations, services and endeavours of all and every kind.

To put this system into operation it is necessary simply to set up a Global Accounting office equipped with all the latest technology for instant electronic communications and accounting procedures, and then to establish Regional Accounting Offices, all electronically inter-connected. This new system will do all accounting in the new Universal Monetary Unit of Earth Dollars, which may also be used as "Digital Money" integrated into the credit card system. The basic procedure to be introduced and developed is electronic accounting without the transfer of money by coin or paper, which will be phased out.

Some critics may say that less developed countries do not have credit cards or the sophistication to employ the credit card system. In answer, a person only needs to take note of how rapidly communications by the technology of facsimile or fax has been installed in all developing countries, and now the procedures of global "Internet" and "Worldwide Web" along with personal computers.

To begin with such a system does not even require the agreement or ratification or approval or participation of any National Government or established banking system. But it does require the possession or installation and use of cutting edge technology, both for the World Central Accounting Office and the Regional Accounting Offices, together with the distribution worldwide of the credit card terminals by which individuals, corporations and public agencies make payments and receive credit advances, and together with the distribution of millions of securely designed credit cards and other technology for digital money and multi-million and multi-billion dollar credit advances and repayments.

This should all be done in the context of the finance, credit and banking system established by world legislation under the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. The crucial point is that the new Global Finance and Credit Card Technology can be introduced and developed directly by people and non-governmental organisations without waiting for national governments to agree on World Government. That is, this new system for all financial purposes can be rapidly introduced, as rapidly as people can be persuaded to accept and use the new system - which is all to the advantage of better living for all people on Earth.

To devise the details of this new Global Finance and Credit System, currently operating credit card and digital money systems, technology and proposals must be diligently studied and adapted for purposes of global finance. To help get the new system introduced and operating, the help of an existing credit card accounting system, with all relevant technology may be obtained on a contract basis with fees paid for accounting services.

To gain sufficient acceptance and use of the New Global System, in order to begin operations and then expand, a global campaign can be carried out with the following features:

- Get several thousand organisations in the Global Ratification Network, with their 50,000,000 or soon 100,000,000 members to accept, use, and publicize use of the New Earth Dollar Finance Credit and Accounting System, put forward and advanced through the technology of credit cards and instant worldwide electronic accounting.

- Get many thousands or millions of merchants and suppliers in many countries to accept and use the Earth Dollar Credit Card System, implemented with the most advanced technological processes for accounting Earth Dollar Credit Card purchases, by people as consumers, and the purchase in turn by the merchants of the goods and services which they need.
- Design and produce many millions of Earth Dollar Credit Cards and give to the many millions of the individual members of the GREN organisations, who have jobs or promise of jobs within a reasonable period of time -- in order to get off to a flying start with millions of people primed with credit card purchasing power as consumers, to provide the markets for goods and services offered by merchants and suppliers who have agreed to use the new credit card system.
- Get manufacturers and suppliers to accept the new Earth Dollar Credit Accounting System, both for sale of their goods and services, and for the purchase of equipment, raw materials, components, parts and supplies.
- Get employees of every kind of enterprise and endeavour, whether public or private, to accept payment of their salaries and wages in the new Earth Dollar system, particularly by making direct payment into the credit card accounts which each person holds.
- Naturally, use this new Earth Dollar and advanced technological credit accounting system for all public projects, maintenance of the global commons, and for every kind of public endeavour.
- Get suppliers of advanced technology of every useful kind, not within the countries which have adopted this new system, to accept payments for technology, equipment, supplies and professional services by credit cards drawn in terms of Earth Dollars, and hooked into the advanced electronic technology of the New System.

ADDITIONAL WAYS MAY BE DEvised FOR THE FURTHER EXPANSION, APPLICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS NEW SYSTEM, DESIGNED TO SERVE HUMAN NEEDS IN MAXIMUM TERMS.

From the Introduction to the *HANDBOOK FOR THE PROVISIONAL WORLD PARLIAMENT*
(Publication Date: Fall, 1988, from the World Constitution and Parliament Association)

YES, BUT — WHAT CAN A PROVISIONAL WORLD GOVERNMENT ACTUALLY DO ?

1. It can establish a new global financial system, which can provide virtually unlimited credit for peaceful development.
2. It can begin the Emergency Earth Rescue Administration — to recapture the excess carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, prevent global climatic catastrophe, and thus save the environment and prevent the starvation of most people on Earth.
3. It can set up the World Disarmament Agency, ready to supervise the disarmament of nations.
4. It can establish the Graduate School of World Problems, together with a World University System with branches in various countries, to prepare persons to devise and implement adequate solutions to world problems in the context of an evolving world government.
5. It can establish the World Economic Development Organization, and begin financing of peaceful development projects in all countries joining the Earth Federation.
6. It can prepare for the worldwide transition to safe, non-polluting and sustainable energy supplies and applications.
7. It can establish and begin the functioning of a comprehensive World Environmental Protection Agency.
8. It can establish and prepare the functioning of the global Oceans and Seabeds Administration.
9. It can establish and prepare the functioning of the World Ombudsmus, to defend human rights.
10. It can prepare for global elections to the Peoples House of the World Parliament by defining 1000 World Electoral and Administrative Districts.
11. It can organize annual sessions of the Provisional World Parliament to work on solutions to world problems, and expedite the achievement of a fully established democratic federal world government.
12. It can carry on a sustained campaign for the ratification of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.
13. It can begin the implementation of other World Legislation enacted by the Provisional World Parliament.
14. It can establish and begin the functioning of all the agencies of the Integrative Complex of the World Government, as defined by Article VIII of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.

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PARVEZ KAZIM, M.A., Pakistan; Publisher; Compiler & Ed. Who's Who in Pakistan, Who's Who in Muslim World, 200 Great Scientists; Author Imr. Exec. Dir. Teenage Publishers.

KAZIMIERZ KAKOL, Dr. Econ., Poland; Prof. Journalism, Warsaw Univ. since 1968; Lawyer; Ed. Law and Life Weekly, 1957-74; Imr. Mem. Gen. Ctee. Polish United Workers Party.

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- DR. SANTIAGO TORRES-BERNARDEZ, Spain; Lawyer, Member many U.N. Legal Citees including Law of Sea, Treaties, Humanitarian Law; Registrar at World court, 1980-.
- MOST REV. DESMOND M. B. TUTU, South Africa; Nobel Peace Prize, 1984; Archbishop Cape Town, Bishop of Johannesburg, Pres. All-Africa Council Churches, 1987-; Chan. Univ. Western Cape, Third World Prize 1989.
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- MONDHER OUANES, Tunisia; Advocate; Pres. Assn. Lawyers of Tunisia; V. Pres., Union of Arab Legal Professions, headquartered Baghdad.
- DR. G.N. RAMACHANDRAN, India; CSIR Distinguished Scientist; was Head Dept. Physics and Dean, Faculty Sciences, University Madras.
- DR. KAMARAZU N. RAO, M.D., India; Pres. Intn. Medical Sciences Academy; was President World Federation Public Health Assns. and Secretary General, Population Council of India. WHO Consultant.
- HON. MAHINDER SINGH SAATHI, India; Mayor of Delhi; was labor leader; works for Hindu-Sikh Unity.
- AMADOU SEYDOU, Niger; Ambassador at various times to France, U.K., Italy, Spain and Switzerland.
- BORIS TOPORNIN, Russia; Lawyer; Inst. of State & Law; Vice President, International Association Constitutional Law
- PROF. DR. SALAH E. ABDEL WAHAB, Egypt; Attorney-at-Law; University Professor; former Under Secretary of State, Businessman.
- SHRI K. K. SHAH, India; Member Rajya Sabha 1960-71; Gov. Tamil Nadu 1971-76; Cab. Min. 5 years; Secretary Indo-African Soc.; President Indo-Arab Soc.
- SARV MITTRA SIKRA, India; Chief Justice Supreme Court India 1971-73; President Indian Law Institute, Indian Bar. Intn. Law Assn., Indian Soc. Intn. Law.
- DR. SOMPONG SUCHARITKUL, Thailand; Ambassador Japan, France, Italy, Greece, Portugal, Benelux; Member Permanent Court Arbitration since 1978.
- DR. JORGE E. ZAVALLA B., Ecuador; Prof. Law; Vice President, Ecuador, 1968-72; former Minister Finance; University Rector.
- ZHANG YOUFU, China; Ecologist; Specialist in mudflow, soil, water and forest conservation.

UNIVERSAL CALL FOR RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION OF EARTH

During these latter days of the 20th century, the realization is growing that all life on Planet Earth is threatened with imminent destruction from many sources. After thousands upon thousands of years of toil and struggle, people thought that material abundance and expanding opportunities could soon be enjoyed peacefully by all. But it is now evident that the same technology which promised abundance also promises universal disasters even more quickly—unless major problems can be solved without further delay.

Whatever illusions remain that peace and security and human rights can be achieved through military arms, must be discarded. Whatever illusions remain that adequate progress can be made through negotiations among sovereign national governments for the solutions to the inter-related global crises confronting humanity, must also be discarded.

The inescapable alternative for humanity today is the establishment of a democratic federal world government, given adequate powers and means to provide the framework within which supra-national problems can be solved for the good of all. The basis for democratic world government, if it is to serve the needs of people equitably, is a constitution which defines the powers, the structure, the composition and the functioning of the world government, as well as the procedure by which it shall be inaugurated. At the same time, it must protect the legitimate jurisdiction of national governments over the internal affairs of nations.

At a World Constituent Assembly meeting from the 16th to 29th of June, 1977, at Innsbruck, Austria, participants from 25 countries of all continents debated and adopted the draft of **A CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION OF EARTH**. We, the participants in the Assembly, together with other supporters, now submit the Constitution for the Federation of

Earth for worldwide ratification by the nations and people of Earth.

The procedure for ratification is defined in the Constitution, itself, in Article XVII, Section A. Preliminary ratification is requested by the national legislatures or by the national governments of each country. Final ratification is requested by the people of each country through popular referendums.

Because of the urgency of the world situation, it is imperative that each national government and national legislature immediately take the necessary steps for consideration of the World Constitution and for implementation of the process of ratification. It is also imperative that people in each country, through various institutions and means, take the necessary steps to accomplish final ratification by popular referendums.

To assure survival of human life on this planet, and to enable all people to realize greater and finer potentialities in life, we implore those receiving this CALL to expedite the process of ratification.

Please confirm the action which you will take in the ratification process, and any definite acts of ratification, to the World Constitution and Parliament Association, which is conducting the general ratification campaign, with offices in various countries and world headquarters at 1480 Hoyt Street, Suite 31, Lakewood, Colorado 80215, U.S.A.

(Note: With Trustees and members in 60 countries, the World Constitution and Parliament Association has the following officers for 1987-88: President: Reinhart Ruge, Civil Engineer, Mexico; Vice Presidents: Hon. Gordon M. Bryant, x-Cabinet Minister, Australia; Prof. Ramsey Clark, x-Attorney General, U.S.A.; Gerhard Havel, Pres. Weltfederalisten, e.V., W. Germany; Ahmed E. H. Jaffer, Businessman, x-M.P., Pakistan; Hon. Madan B. Pradhan, x-Cabinet Minister, Nepal; Rev. Toshio Miyake, Minister, Peace Leader, Japan; Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya, Lawyer, Political Leader, Nigeria; Sri Ratansinh Rajda, M.P., 1977-84, Political Leader, India; Mrs. Helen Tucker, Director, World Citizens Center, Canada; Executive V. Pres.: Dr. Terence P. Amerasinghe, Lawyer, Editor of World Parliament Review, Sri Lanka; Secretary General: Philip Isely, Integrative Engineer, U.S.A.; Treasurer: Mrs. Margaret Isely, Businesswoman, U.S.A.; World Peace Envoy: Hon. Suchart Kosolkitiwong, Pres. International Federation Religions, Thailand)

PROVISIONAL RATIFICATION

In affirmation of this Call for Ratification of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, we, the undersigned organization, association, community, university, group or individual(s), hereby give our **provisional ratification to the Constitution for the Federation of Earth**, pending the next (4th) session of the World Constituent Assembly planned for 1990, where the Earth Constitution will be subject to review and possible amendment before final ratification and implementation. Meanwhile, we affirm our intent to live in accordance with the principles of the Earth Constitution insofar as possible, and will participate when possible in sending delegates to sessions of the Provisional World Parliament, until supplanted by a World Parliament elected under the terms of a ratified world constitution for democratic federal world government.

Name of Organization, Community, University, Group, or Individual(s): _____

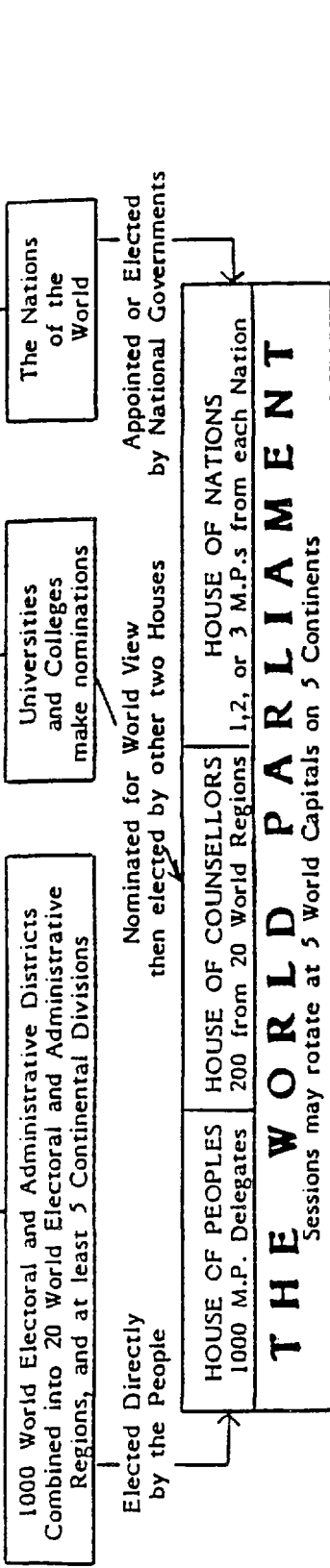
Address _____ Date _____

Name of President, Chairperson, or Chief Officer: _____

Name of Secretary or Executive Director: _____

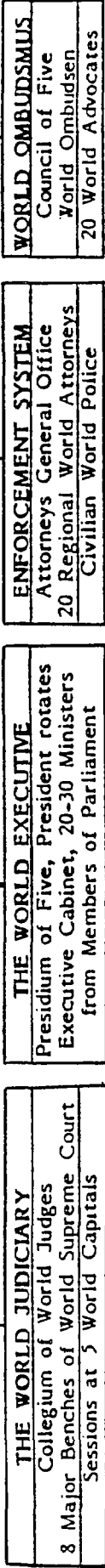
DIAGRAM OF WORLD GOVERNMENT under the CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION OF EARTH

THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

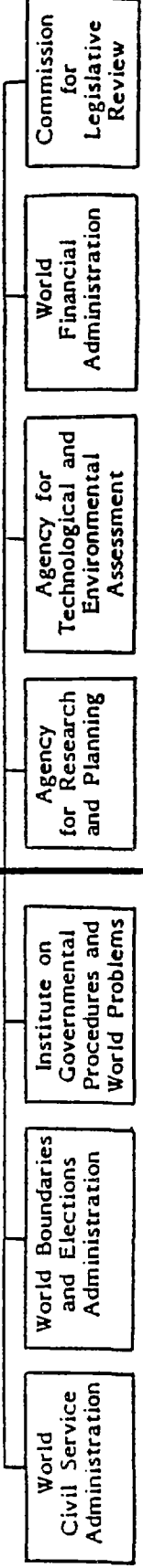


THE WORLD PARLIAMENT
Sessions may rotate at 5 World Capitals on 5 Continents

World Legislation requires majority vote by House of Peoples and House of Nations, plus vote by House of Councillors in case of deadlock. House of Councillors nominates candidates for Presidium, World Court Judges, Attorneys General, Ombudsman, then elected by entire Parliament.



THE INTEGRATIVE COMPLEX
Each part is headed by a Commission designed for multiple views and inter-relationships.



THE WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXECUTIVE CABINET
Each Administrative Department is headed by a Cabinet Minister who is a Member of Parliament, nominated by Presidium, elected by entire Parliament.

- Genetics
- Education
- Health and Nutrition
- Water Supplies and Waterways
- Food and Agriculture
- Population
- Disarmament and War Prevention
- Habitat and Settlement
- Environment and Ecology
- World Resources
- Oceans and Seabeds
- Atmosphere and Space
- Energy
- Science and Technology
- The Arts
- Communications and Information
- Transportation and Travel
- Multi-National Corporation
- Commerce and Industry
- Labor and Income
- Economic and Social Development
- Human Rights
- Distributive Justice
- Democratic Procedures
- World Service Corps
- World Capitals Territories and Parks
- Exterior Relations
- Revenue

Secretary General, to coordinate Administration, nominated by Presidium, confirmed by Cabinet

CALL TO THE PROVISIONAL WORLD PARLIAMENT

(continued from inside front cover)

4. Action to claim ownership and supervision of the oceans and seabeds from 20 kilometers offshore, as the undivided heritage and property of humanity.
 5. Begin work on solutions to the problems of world food supply, and all related problems.
 6. Establish the World Ombudsmus to protect human and civil rights.
 7. Establish a World University System, to prepare people to work on trans-national problems from planetary and human-value perspectives.
 8. Evolve strategies to provide humanity full opportunities to work, to develop and fulfill themselves individually and as members of communities.
 9. Activate a global environmental protection agency.
 10. Take actions on other world problems, and create the necessary organs and agencies of world government, even if on a provisional basis, as may be found appropriate and feasible, in accordance with sections D and E of Article XIX of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.
 11. Define the boundaries for World Electoral and Administrative Regions and Districts for the conduct of world elections and the functioning of the world government.
 12. Decide the next session of the World Constituent Assembly, which can act on proposals for amendments to the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.
- III. Delegates to these first sessions of the Provisional World Parliament shall be individuals and representatives who accept the Constitution for the Federation of Earth as the basic working document for the Parliament, and whose credentials are obtained under one of the following conditions:
- a) By 500 signatures on election petitions, using forms approved by the general steering committee for the Parliament.
 - b) By resolutions of one or more organizations which give support to the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, and which have a combined total of at least 1000 members.
 - c) By resolutions or bills passed by national parliaments, or parliamentary groups for world government, giving provisional ratification to the Constitution for the Federation of Earth and authorizing delegates to the World Parliament.
 - d) By resolutions of communities and universities for ratification or provisional ratification of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth and authorizing delegates to the Parliament.
 - e) By securing at least 1000 votes in any official community, state or national election where support for the Constitution for the Federation of Earth is part of the candidates record election campaign.
 - f) By the re-confirmation of support for the Constitution for the Federation of Earth by delegates to previous sessions of the World Constituent Assembly, or by delegates elected to the Peoples Congress.
- IV. All persons who propose to attend the Provisional World Parliament are requested to notify the General Steering Committee for the Parliament as soon as possible.
- *****
- This call to the Provisional World Parliament was adopted and issued from the Fourth Annual Convention of the World Constitution and Parliament Association, meeting at New Delhi, India, from 21 to 24 February, 1981.
- For further information, and to join in the action, write to the ---
- World Constitution and Parliament Association
1480 Hoyt Street, Suite 31
Lakewood, Colo. 80215, U.S.A.
- The General Steering Committee for the Provisional World Parliament has the same address.

Telephone: (303) 233-3548 or 233-1589
Fax: (303) 237-7685 or 526-7933
E-Mail: wcpa@plinet.com



DESIGN AND ACTION
FOR A NEW WORLD

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CRUMBS OR ABUNDANCE?

The quickest way to get funding for all useful projects, to get out the debt trap, to employ everybody, and to achieve a safe environment for happy living, is to establish a NEW GLOBAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM BASED ON POTENTIAL PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY, rather than on past savings.

This can be done by implementing the PLAN FOR AN EARTH FINANCIAL CREDIT CORPORATION, defined by World Legislative Act Number Eleven, and fully explained in the booklet.

To begin implementation, the ratification of World Legislative Act #11 is required by a minimum of 10 national governments, with ratification open to other countries until the new global financial system is universally accepted.

When ratified by the first ten, and made operational, each country so ratifying can immediately be given a line of revolving financial credit equal to a minimum of \$5,000 per person, for the total population of the country.

All countries joining under this system, in any part of the world, will use the same global medium of exchange and financial accounting, which may be measured in Earth Dollars.

There will be no more currency exchange devaluations, manipulations or differential valuations among those countries joining the Earth Dollar system. Earth Dollars and Earth Dollar accounting can then be used for capital investments, public projects, credit advances, all payments for goods and services, and all other financial purposes.

Financial credit can then easily be negotiated for all useful and peaceful projects within all countries joining the system, whether for public undertakings and projects of all kinds, for private enterprises and cooperatives, or mixed. No more austerity measures. An annual accounting and administrative fee of from 1% to 2% will be charged for credit which is in use.

You may calculate the total revolving Line of Credit for your country according to the assigned lines of each credit for each country joining the system, at the rate of a minimum of \$5,000 per unit of population. Higher rates are possible. For example, a country with 2,000,000 population will be given a minimum line of credit of \$10,000,000,000 -- Ten Billion in Earth Dollars. A country with 20,000,000 population will be given a minimum line of credit of \$100,000,000,000 -- One Hundred Billion in Earth Dollars. Compare this with the amount which might be obtained through the International Monetary Fund or any combination of existing institutions based on the system of scarcity of past savings.

There will be no more unemployment. Through the global accounting procedures of the Earth Financial Credit Corporation, financial credit will be extended wherever people are ready to work. No past savings or collateral required. Financial credit in the new global system is an accounting procedure for abundance, based simply on people available for useful work.

As for the current international debts of countries which join the system, the debts will be assumed by the new global system on a percentage of original unrepaid principal, sans interest and refinancing fees, and then repaid in Earth Dollars over a period of years to the credit holder: they will be glad to get something of value. No country is able, by itself, to get out of the debt trap.

All countries joining the new system will benefit from having their combined strength to negotiate and enforce universal acceptance of the Earth Dollar medium of exchange and accounting to acquire such goods and services as are needed from countries still outside the Plan. Compare this to present circumstances where each country must negotiate separately for the acceptance of its particular currency in a constant flux of differential valuations.

Negotiations for acceptance of the Earth Dollar credit and payment system, at face value, by countries and corporations not yet operating within the Plan, will be carried on by a Procurement Agency representing those who have accepted and are operating within the Plan. Such negotiations, based on the combined strength of all countries operating within the Plan, will continue until all countries on Earth have accepted the new global financial system.

Transnational corporations which have operations in countries which have not yet joined the system, may also negotiate for credit in the Earth Dollar system, under specified circumstances, and by accepting Earth Dollars at face value for exchange purposes.

One condition, however, must be clearly recognized and accepted: a new global economy based on the abundance of productive potential, can be introduced and developed only in the context of, and as an integral part of, the emergence of a World Federation and a democratically organized World Government, operating and functioning under the terms and conditions set forth in a Constitution for Federal World Government.

Such a global constitution has already been prepared, and is known as the CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION OF EARTH. The Earth Financial Credit Corporation is designed for implementation within the overall framework of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth. No global financial system to serve human needs can be successfully introduced and implemented except within the context of a plan for world federation and world government.

Therefore, provisional ratification of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth is also necessary -- along with ratification of World Legislative Act #11. Provisional ratification means acceptance of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth as the operational framework for the conduct of global affairs, pending the outcome of the World Constituent Assembly which will convene at the end of 1990. At the 1990 Assembly, all participating national governments are invited to send delegates, to serve along with delegates of the people, to review the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, and to adopt those amendments considered necessary and helpful. Following this Assembly, an intensive and final global ratification campaign is expected.

But the Earth Financial Credit Corporation can be organized and launched immediately by the first 10 national governments desiring to escape from the present debt trap of austerity and scarcity and devaluations, enforced by current international financial institutions: by 10 national governments which desire to move ahead into the new era of abundance made possible by a finance and credit system based on potential productive capacity rather than past savings. This is all to be carried out and developed in the context of EMERGING WORLD FEDERATION, as spelled out in World Legislative Act #11, and in the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.

For further details, we invite you to take the opportunity now to study carefully the Plan for the Earth Financial Credit Corporation, and to arrange a conference with representatives of the World Constitution and Parliament Association and with Cabinet Members of the Provisional World Parliament.

It is within the capacity of 10 countries to start this new global financial system, and thereby immediately empower themselves with adequate financial credit, while the system is expanding to become universal, in the context of a ratified Constitution for the Federation of Earth.

Reply to: Philip Isely, Secretary General
World Constitution and Parliament Association
8800 West 14th Avenue, Suite 31
Lakewood, Colorado 80215, U.S.A.

Telefax: (303) 526-9504 and (303) 233-4800

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