



THE BULLETIN

World Citizens Association of Australia
 Institute for Global Peace and Sustainable Development

<http://www.worldcitizens.org.au>

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News and Events

Global News

Global Parliament of Mayors Project

An exciting new project has been announced, a **Global Parliament of Mayors** to be convened in The Hague in September. The project was initiated by Benjamin Barber, founder and president of the Global Interdependence Movement:

“To make good on the potential of the city in dealing with the challenges of our ever more interdependent planet, the global/local promise of intercity cooperation must be politically realized. What is called for is nothing short of a global governance revolution – a revolution responsive to the constraints of democracy and the law but rooted in the legitimate use of collective urban power. What is called for is an innovative political body that can act ‘glocally’, a “Global Parliament of Mayors.” – Dr. Benjamin Barber

The project has been in preparation for three years, and the invitation is signed by Mayor Yiorgos Kaminis (Athens); Mayor Xavier Trias (Barcelona); Mayor George Ferguson (Bristol); Mayor Peter Kurz (Mannheim); Mayor Leoluca Orlando (Palermo); Mayor Edward Murray (Seattle); Mayor Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz (Warsaw) and Mayor Jorge Astiazarán Orcí (Tijuana). The idea for the project may owe something to our own Pera Wells, who is a member of the Global Interdependence Movement, and began the series of Model Global Parliaments in Australia a few years ago.

This has great potential for spreading the idea of a general **global parliament**, which is a softer and more acceptable phrase than world federation or world government, even though it would amount to much the same thing in the end. It implies the principle of *democracy*, which must be fundamental to any world federation.

For further details, see [here](#).

The United Nations Climate Change Conference, Paris 2015

The nations of the world met in Paris last December, and agreed at last to do something about climate change. They agreed to limit global warming to 2 degrees Celsius, and “will pursue efforts” to limit it to 1.5 Celsius. The agreement will become legally binding if ratified by at least 55 countries. A total of 146 countries presented their own national targets. There will be a “global stocktake” every five years.

This is a great step forward, in that the nations of the world have collectively acknowledged there is a problem, and agreed to do something about it. Now it is up to all of us to keep our own governments up to the mark. The experts estimate that the actual commitments made in Paris might stop warming at about 2.7 degrees, so we still need to do better. In Australia, we should help persuade our government to improve their weak target for 2030.



The talk of 1.5 degrees was unfortunately nothing more than a goodwill gesture to the island nations, there is no possibility of stopping global warming at that level. We have probably earned 1.4 degrees or thereabouts by what we have already emitted, and it is impossible to stop all emissions overnight. Even 2 degrees is going to be awfully hard to achieve.

Iran Nuclear Deal

A framework agreement was reached in 2015 between Iran and the 'P5+1' powers (i.e. the 5 permanent members of the Security Council plus Germany), under which Iran agreed to downscale its ability to enrich uranium, in return for the removal of economic sanctions against it.



In January, it was announced that Iran had complied with the terms of the agreement to date. Iran had shipped 98 percent of its fuel to Russia, dismantled more than 12,000 centrifuges so they could not enrich uranium, and poured cement into the core of the Arak reactor designed to produce plutonium. As a result, the crippling sanctions were finally lifted, so that Iran could resume normal trading with the rest of the world. The prospects seem good that Iran will “come in from the cold”, and give up its ambitions to possess nuclear weapons.



World Conference on Global Institutions in 2020



The Commission's co-chairs: former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and former Nigerian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Gambari in

We reported on the UN Commission's Report, *'Confronting the Crisis of Global Governance'* in our last Bulletin, but we missed an important item in the report. The Commission proposes that Civil Society organizations and UN member-nations collaborate to organize a World Conference on Global Institutions in 2020, the 75th Anniversary of the United Nations, to provide a target date to enact the urgent global governance reforms necessary for a secure and just future. We must do what we can to push forward this initiative.

The Commission is strongly influenced by world federalists. One of the Commissioners is in fact Lloyd Axworthy, a former Foreign Minister of Canada, who is also President of the World Federalist Movement.

Global week of action for a World Parliament



The third Global Week of Action for a World Parliament was held over 15-25 October 2015. Some 27 events in 18 different nations around the world were listed on their website, including our own Model Global Parliament in Sydney, which occurred (somewhat earlier) in September.



Local News

Model Global Parliament, Sydney



The seventh Model Global Parliament was convened in the Legislative Assembly chamber of the Parliament of New South Wales in Sydney on Friday 18 September 2015, on the theme 'Our Common Home'. For a full description click here. [\[Link! To communique2015.docx\]](#)

“The Man Who Saved the World”

Daryl Le Cornu worked with a team of people from the Human Survival Project and ICAN, to organise an advance screening of the film 'The Man Who Saved the World' at the ACU North Sydney on 25 September 2015, and attracted a crowd of about 200. The WCAA was a supporter of this event. The film tells the story of Colonel Stanislav Petrov of the Soviet Army, who could have started World War III by pressing the button when a warning of a ballistic missile was received. He refrained, and it turned out to be a false alarm. The story of this man and how this film came about is in itself fascinating.

In 2006, Douglas Mattern, who was President of the Association of World Citizens in San Francisco, organised that an award be given to Stanislav Petrov. At the United Nations building on 19 January 2006, Petrov was presented with an award, 'The Man



Who Saved the World', in recognition of his efforts to prevent a catastrophic global nuclear war on the night of 26 September 1983. It was though Douglas Mattern's efforts that the world was made aware of Stanislav Petrov's heroic action. It is good to know that a sister world citizens' organization was responsible for this recognition being given to Stanislav Petrov.

For further information see: <http://www.brightstarsound.com>



There were short talks after the film given by Sue Wareham, John Hallam and Richard Broinowski.

Humanitarian action for a ban on nuclear weapons

Daryl Le Cornu and Ranny Rustam attended a Roundtable meeting of ICAN Australia on November 10, 2015, where this topic was discussed. The movement for a ban has been fortified by the Austrian-led 'Humanitarian Pledge' to 'fill the legal gap for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons', which 127 countries have endorsed. Some 800 parliamentarians in 42 countries have now signed ICAN's Parliamentary Appeal for a Nuclear Weapons Ban. In 2016 the discussions about the possibility of creating a treaty to ban nuclear weapons has gone back to the United Nations with an Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) being established in Geneva. The OEWG has already had one meeting just recently in February. There is a bigger meeting planned for May 2016 and a concluding meeting in August. It is our hope that by the end of the year there will be a draft treaty. However, we should be aware that the nine Nuclear Weapons States are opposed to such a treaty and that the Australian government is leading a small group of likeminded nations who are working against such a treaty. The WCAA is a one of ICAN's partner organisations.

For ICAN's statement at the OEWG see:

<http://www.icanw.org/campaign-news/ican-statement-at-the-oewg/>



World Government Research Network

An international workshop on 'The Practical Politics of Global Integration' has been set for 13-14 June 2016, at Griffith University.

World Citizens Association

President' President's Column:



There is plenty of interesting material in this edition of our bulletin. Firstly, there are reports on significant global developments such as Global Parliament of Mayors, the Climate Change Summit, and the Iran deal. Locally, there was the Model Global Parliament, the 'Man Who Saved the World' film event, the ICAN Roundtable on a nuclear weapons ban treaty, and the formation of a new branch on the Central Coast. Also, Chris Hamer has enlisted some other experts in global governance to set up the 'Coalition for a World Community of Democratic Nations' which no has its own website. In education, Bob Gauntt's initiative to set up a website which clearly describes world federalism is a welcome development, and the WCAA has secured 2,500 copies of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* booklets to use its outreach program. There are also some articles included that are very relevant to some key issues today – climate change, global governance and nuclear weapons.

The WCAA Executive Committee held a planning day in February and decided to set up some a number of sub-committees to focus on aspects of our work. The Executive Committee decided that in 2016 it would look at all aspects of our organisation to see where we could improve our effectiveness in educating the public about global issues. We aim to run more events for members and enable members to have greater input into our activities.

Daryl Le Cornu

WCAA Planning Meeting February 2016

A planning meeting of the WCA Council was held at Rada Dey's home on February 14. Minutes of the meeting may be found here. [Add link to minutes]

Sub-committees were set up to focus on particular areas of our work, namely:

- **Events Subcommittee:** Chair Daryl, members Chris, Wally, Ranny, Pera?



- **Aid Project Subcommittee:** Chair Wali, members Michael, Chris, Tam
- **Media, Communications & Engagement Subcommittee:** Chair Ranny, members Rada, Aisha, Daryl, Paul Neeraj
- **Fundraising Subcommittee:** Chair Chris, members Daryl, Rada, Tam, Wali, Pera

Ranny Aksari

Morriset Branch



John Hegarty has proposed starting a Branch or Chapter of the WCA based at Henry Kendall Gardens, 150 Maidens Brush Road Wyoming NSW 2250. There are over 700 potential recruits at his retirement village in Morriset, where he has now established a Resource Centre with 1000 books. A formal motion endorsing this development was passed at the planning meeting on February 14. John is also thinking about establishing a *Model Global Community*, as a variation on the MGP. These are some more exciting new developments.

Advertisement

We need a volunteer to act as Editor of the Bulletin. If you are interested, please contact Daryl at djlecornu@hotmail.com

Treasurers Report

World Citizens Association Australia

Cash balances held in accounts as at 14 February 2016:

Aid fund account: \$1831.71

General account: \$1842.89

Radhiga Dey

Education Report



UDHR pamphlets

The WCAA now has 2500 UDHR booklets to use in its outreach program. These have been purchased via a donation and donated to the WCAA. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was written in 1948 and is the foundation of all international human rights law. At the time it was hailed as the 'Magna Carta for humanity.' In promoting democratic world federation the WCAA is in effect advocating the achievement of the international rule of law so that the rights enshrined in the 1948 declaration are enshrined and protected globally. The UDHR booklets can be used at WCAA events to discuss human rights and how democratic world federation could best protect them.

World Federation Academia package - Bob Gauntt initiative

Bob Gauntt from the World federalist Association in California is developing a website called the 'World Federation Academia Education Project.' The purpose of the project is to familiarise tertiary students with the views of world federalists. Initially, the website will have the views listed that world federalists have a consensus on. This is part of a strategy to prompt peace studies professors about the possibility of including world federation ideas into college and university peace studies programs.

See the draft points of the education package at the end of this bulletin. Please email any comments you have on this draft. We will be reporting back to Bob Gauntt with our suggestions.

Daryl Le Cornu

UNAA NSW Conference – 22-23 July 2016



The UNAA NSW Conference will be held on Friday and Saturday 22-23 July. There will be many sessions which may be of interest to WCAA members. Chris Hamer will be speaking in one session of global government. There will be more information coming soon.



Institute for Global Peace and Sustainable Governance (IGPSG)

Centre for Global Governance and International Peace

With our hard-won DGR status, we are now just about ready to seek outside donations from charitable foundations for our IGPSG Trust. Some initial applications have been sent off, but no positive responses have been given as yet. Thich Minh Tam has also been continuing to seek funding through his International Buddhist Organization for Culture, Education and Social Development. Check out their excellent website at <http://www.buddhismonline.org/>, which links back to us, and features a photo of one of our Model Global Parliaments.

Coalition for a World Community of Democratic Nations

The website is now online. The next step is to recruit further NGOs to join the Coalition. I raised the matter at the Council meeting of the World Federalist Movement in New York, but a resolution of support was narrowly defeated, 16 to 18 votes. It was probably a little too early. I am starting to set up a Steering Committee. Members so far include Daryl and myself from IGPSG, Bob Flax from the Democratic World Federalists, Olivier D'Argenlieu from the World Citizens March, John Keane from the Sydney Democracy Network, Rick Wicks founder of World Democracy News, James Yuncker, author and advocate of A Federal Union of Democracies, and Bob Gauntt, a founder member of the Coalition for a Democratic World Government.

Chris Hamer

Editor's Corner



Articles

Filling the legal gap on nuclear weapons

Daryl Le Cornu



This article was written for a presentation given at the Legal Studies Association conference for Legal Studies teachers, held at Rydges at Rose Hill on 19 March 2016.

Abstract Last year was the 70th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. For just over seventy years the international community has struggled with this awesome new weapon and its potential to extinguish all life on this planet. Numerous legal approaches have been taken to seek the prohibition and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons. Since 1945 progress has been made addressing the threat of weapons of mass destruction in international law. However, there is still a significant legal gap in regard to nuclear weapons when compared with other weapons of mass destruction such as chemical and biological weapons. Since 2011 there has been a renewed international campaign, the Humanitarian Impact initiative, to fill the legal gap that exists in regard to nuclear weapons. This article seeks to follow the various approaches taken over the last 70 years to fill the legal gap on nuclear weapons.

[The full article is a little too long to reproduce here. It may be found at <http://worldcitizens.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/daryl.pdf>]



Fixing Global Governance

Jim Page



Dr James Page is Adjunct Professor with the School of Humanities, University of New England. He holds a PhD in peace education, and was recently Australian co-ordinator for an international research project looking at social attitudes to peace and war.

Abstract The failure of global governance, and how to remedy this, is a recurrent theme in political philosophy. This essay suggests a number of priorities, including: strengthening and reforming the United Nations system; addressing the pessimism in discourse about global governance, and acknowledging the advances which have been made; and engaging the cult of nationalism, with a reclaiming of the universalist ideals of renaissance humanism. Part of engaging the cult of nationalism also involves re-thinking the role of religion, especially as a force supporting nationalism and the status quo. Ultimately we do not know what future global governance will look like, but the key is to believe that transformation is possible.

There are numerous signs that the way the world is run is in trouble. These troubling signs include our seeming inability to agree on a way to deal with the global migration crisis; our seeming inability to address global climate change; continuing maldistribution of global resources; problems of global food security; our seeming inability to regulate multinational corporations; problems in regulating the internet; our seeming failure to limit the global arms trade; our seeming inability to make meaningful progress in nuclear and general disarmament; our seeming failure to enforce international human rights standards; our seeming inability to enforce responsible governance in both the public and corporate sectors; and our continuing reliance on war and killing as means of conflict resolution.

The complexity of the current situation is perhaps best illustrated by the growing world migration and refugee crisis. Critics assert that many of those seeking to enter the developed world are indeed economic migrants, that is, seeking a better material lifestyle. This is precisely where the debate becomes complex, especially for those in settler countries, such as Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the USA, where a large part of the population consists of the descendants of those who did in fact migrate



seeking a better life. It seems problematic to condemn people for doing this now, especially if fleeing dire economic conditions. This is yet another pointer of the need to change the way we organize global society.

I want to suggest that the first priority in progressing to something better ought to be to support and strengthen the United Nations system. It is commonplace for commentators to note just what a flawed system the UN is. For instance, power within the UN Security Council rests very much with the five permanent members, each of whom is a nuclear weapons power, and each of whom has the power of veto over any resolution. Critics point to the extent to which United Nations resolutions are routinely ignored, and that the United Nations is all about talk and not action. And there is also an underlying perception that power in the United Nations system rests with the nation-states which are most powerful, as the United Nations system cannot afford, in an economic sense, to alienate those powerful nation-states.

Yet it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that working from this flawed system to something better offers us one of the best hopes of better world governance. There are many current initiatives to renew the UN, and we do not know what will emerge from these initiatives. For instance, one intriguing current initiative is the Campaign for the Establishment of a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly (CEUNPA), with global representatives directly elected from the peoples of the world. This radical proposal offers the potential for the UN to become a genuine democratic global organization, and a genuine democratic voice, rather than merely a collection of representatives (elites) of nation-states.

I would suggest that a second priority is to engage the pessimism infecting thinking about global problems. This is not to understate the global problems. Yet the problem with pessimism is that it tends to be self-fulfilling. It is noteworthy that so many popular movies today are dystopian and post-apocalyptic, reflecting a wider cultural belief in the inevitability of some kind of civilizational collapse. If one does not believe there can be solutions to problems, then one will act in a way that tends to bring that vision into reality. In other words, unless one believes that there are workable solutions to global governance, then one will not commit to proposed solutions, as these obviously cannot work. Conversely, if one believes that a peaceful, socially just and ecologically sustainable society is possible, then one will be more willing to work to bring that society into reality.

Of course, what is realistic or optimistic or pessimistic can rest upon one's own perceptions. Many will argue that we're unavoidably locked into a cycle of self-interest and force, but it is also the case that self-interest can be, paradoxically, a motivator for change and co-operation, in that it can be seen that unless we co-operate as a global society, then the results will be disastrous. It also needs to be stated that, despite current challenges, and as pointed out in the most recent UN Millennium Goals Report (2015), there have been unprecedented efforts and profound achievements in key areas, such as the global reduction of the number of people in extreme poverty, the growth of the middle classes in developing regions, the global reduction in the number of people suffering undernourishment, and the growth in universal primary education.

I would argue that a third priority in improving global governance is to engage the cult of nationalism, which, paradoxically, is still dominant today. We live in a strange world, where the actual authority of the nation-state is being steadily eroded, but yet nationalism as a culture and



ideology seems to be more dominant than ever. We need to re-define how we think of ourselves, that is, as global or planetary citizens, rather than citizens of a particular nation-state. Interestingly, this universalism is not a particularly new idea. A universalist vision was articulated within renaissance humanism, with, for instance, Desiderius Erasmus (1469-1536) writing of his desire to be a *civis totius mundi*, or a citizen of the whole world, and Francisco de Vitoria (1483-1546) writing of a *res publica totius orbis*, or a republic of the whole world.

An interesting part of re-thinking nationalism, I would suggest, is also re-thinking religion, and the part religion plays in underscoring the legitimacy of the nation-state. I would suggest that too often organized religion plays the role of legitimating the nation-state, or legitimating war, and of legitimating the status quo. We need a religious or spiritual vision which is more inclusive, and more open to social and cultural change. Paradoxically enough, this does not necessarily involve inventing new religion or religions as such, but realizing that there already is a utopian element within existing religious traditions – that change is possible.

What will improved global governance look like? It could be a form of evolving and growing global consensus, where there are shared aspirations and shared standards, applicable to all and accepted as being applicable to all. Improved global governance may also involve more explicit and workable sanctions against those individuals, and groups, who do offend against international human rights and international standards. And improved global governance may also involve new and reformed overarching structures, specifically involving the United Nations. I suspect all will be necessary. The key, however, is to believe that this project of transforming global society is possible, in which case the possible may soon become the inevitable.

Winning on Climate Change?

Michael de Mol



Michael de Mol is a member of the Bahá'í faith, and a long-term campaigner for peace and better global governance. He was a founding member of the WCA, and served as Secretary from its beginning until 2015, as well as assisting with the Aid Project. He remains a member of the Council.

Abstract

According to Samuel Alexander, an Academic at Melbourne University, if the world continues with 'business as usual' he calculates a projected 80 fold increase in global



GDP by 2080. If correct, we can expect an 80 fold increase in greenhouse gas emissions, an 80 fold increase in biodiversity loss and an 80 fold increase in pollution of air, earth, sea and rivers. Samuel Alexander suggests that in order to meet the needs of earth's population we need to focus on "de-growth" and a steady state economy. The military mindset while fitting with 'business as usual' has no place in the steady state economy. Therefore we ought to both pursue and promote vigorously the concept of a steady state economy.

Here is the problem. On the one hand, to be less polluting, to slow species extinction, to preserve limited resources for future generations, and to reduce greenhouse emissions – we need to cut economic growth. On the other hand, unless we have continued economic growth we go into economic recession and then economic depression – as in The Great Depression the world experienced between the two great wars.

According to Samuel Alexander, an Academic at Melbourne University: "Over [the next] 70 years, at 3% growth, the economies of the developed world (with populations of 1 billion people) would have doubled in size three times, meaning they will be eight times larger, in terms of GDP than they are now. If we also assume that by 2080 the world population is going to be about 10 billion (UNDSEA 2012), and that this population has caught up to the developed world's living standards, then the global economy would be around 80 times larger, in terms of GDP, than the size of the developed world's aggregate economy today"¹.

From this simplified maths, if the world continues with 'business as usual' we can expect an 80 fold increase in greenhouse gas emissions, an 80 fold increase in bio-diversity loss and an 80 fold increase in pollution of air, earth, sea and rivers.

Samuel Alexander suggests that in order to meet the needs of earth's population we need to focus on "degrowth" and a steady state economy.

However at the recent G20 Summit in Turkey we have just the opposite.

From the opening remarks of the G20 Leaders' Communiqué we read:

"We, the Leaders of the G20, met in Antalya on 15-16 November 2015 to determine further collective actions towards achieving strong, sustainable and balanced growth to raise the prosperity of our people. We are firm in our resolve to ensure growth is robust and inclusive, and delivers more and better quality jobs. We recognize that advancing inclusive growth and entrenching confidence require the use of all policy tools and strong engagement with all stakeholders"².

World leaders are not in a de-growth frame of mind.

[Samuel Alexander's original article may be found at <http://theconversation.com/life-in-a-degrowth-economy-and-why-you-might-actually-enjoy-it-32224>]



Notes from Bill Pace on Security Council reform

William R. Pace is Executive Director of the World Federalist Movement. He wrote an article in *'The Federalist Debate'*, November 2015, on recent moves to re-open negotiations on Security Council reform. The UN General Assembly has agreed to re-open discussions on this topic, a process which has been going on since 2008. Bill Pace is pessimistic about the prospects. Reform of the Security Council would require amending the UN Charter, an extremely difficult process in itself, and hardly any two nations can agree on exactly what the reforms should be in any case. Calls for a Charter Review Conference are receiving very little support.

The times are not propitious for ambitious schemes of international cooperation and global governance. Bill notes that the world federalist movement has lost 80-90% of its members worldwide in the last 25 years, as the old soldiers of the World War II generation fade away, and are not replaced by younger members. That is a rather depressing statistic! He is left hoping for a new "tipping point" such as the end of the Cold War for further progress to be made.

Bill ends with a quote from former President of the WFM Peter Ustinov: "we can see the mountain tops we are seeking, but there are many, many paths to these summits." He disagrees that there is only one path, and encourages many pathfinders instead.

[A final note: we are trying to push forward on our **own** path, through the Coalition for a World Community of Democratic Nations, see <http://c4wcdn.org/>]

Chris Hamer

Education Package

DEMOCRATIC WORLD FEDERATION EDUCATION PACKAGE

WHAT A DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION WOULD LOOK LIKE

1. The goal of world federalism is a democratic world government under world law, limited by a world constitution with a bill of human rights.
2. Among the purposes of world law enforcement are to
 - a) protect the Earth's environment,
 - b) Prevent/stop international military aggression,
 - c) Uphold human rights
 - d) Ban weapons of mass destruction,
 - e) Help to eliminate poverty and hunger worldwide,
 - f) Fight international terrorism.
3. Stopping aggression: If international military aggression occurs, the world government would act , in accordance with world law, to



- a) protect innocent people on each side of the conflict,
- b) stop the violence,
- c) arrest and prosecute persons responsible for the aggression.

4. Individual Accountability: World law enforcement would include the arrest and prosecution of individual persons. The men, women and children of an entire nation should not be punished for the crimes of its leaders.

5 Universal Accountability: Everyone would be accountable under world law, including all national and world government officials. No one would be above the law.

6. Global Structures: The WG would include a world legislature, world courts and a world executive with a world peace force. These institutions would protect the rights and security of the people of all nations.

7. Safeguards against world tyranny: Among the safeguards are:

- a) The accountability of world government officials,
- b) The powers of national governments,
- c) Checks and balances among the different branches of the WG,
- d) The bill of human rights (a check against both world dictatorship and the tyranny of the majority),
- e) The Duty to Disobey Unlawful Orders: For all members of the world peace force and all WG officials and employees , the duty to uphold the world constitution and follow world law takes precedence over the duty to follow orders. World law would require everyone to disobey illegal orders even if such orders come from the highest level of WG officials.

8. The Federal Principle: The creation of a world government will not mean the end of nations. Under the world constitution, the people of each nation will still have their own national governments and national laws allowing them to maintain their own cultural traditions, and manage their national affairs in their own way as long as they are in compliance with world law. (not violating human rights or creating problems for the rest of the world)

9. A global system of government that includes a democratic world government and also national governments is what we call a democratic world federation.

WHY IS THERE A NEED FOR DEMOCRATIC WORLD FEDERATION?

1. A democratic world government is needed to limit national sovereignty. Today sovereignty includes a nation's freedom to start wars and to develop nuclear or whatever weapons their technology can produce. World law would limit national sovereignty just as US federal law limits the sovereignty of the 50 states.



2. National and international laws are inadequate to protect the global environment and halt the proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction ;
3. There is an urgent need for enforceable world law to protect the world's people and the future of our children;
4. An adequate system of world law requires some form of world government;
5. The only type of world government that would have any chance of being acceptable to the world's people would be a constitutional democratic federal world government under world law.
6. A democratic federal world government, founded on a world constitution with a global bill of human rights, will protect cultural diversity throughout the world and enable the human family to act as one to protect its common global home.

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