

Building a world community

mondial

US Edition

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In this issue:

- Challenging times for the International Criminal Court
- The United Nations as a Values-based Community
- “Modalities resolution” highlights UN2020 campaign
- Fernando Iglesias highlights Japan Congress
- An interview with Bill Pace
- Introducing Dr Tawanda Hondora
- Union of European Federalists Focuses on Elections
- Global Problems Need Global Solution
- In Memoriam Takeshi Akune & John Sutter
- Towards the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
- The Right to Peace: A Political Approach
- CGS resolution addresses the crisis in multilateralism
- Reimagining Your United Nations through Model UN
- Global Town Halls to Discuss UN Renewal
- My Friend Harris Wofford Jr. 1926-2019
- The Women, Peace and Security agenda

plus UPDATES (ICC, ICRtoP, COPLA Campaign), BOOK REVIEW, PODCASTS



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Citizens for Global Solutions

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Challenging times for the International Criminal Court

by Yasmina Gourchane

The International Criminal Court (ICC) has faced a number of challenges of late: threats from officials of the United States government; questionable judicial decisions; imminent changes to its leadership. Coming off a year of 20th anniversary celebrations and commemorations in 2018, supporters of the Court have more recently been looking critically at the past two decades of international justice, with an eye towards improving the Rome Statute system to better carry out its mandate.

In March, the withdrawal of the Philippines from the Rome Statute was eclipsed by news of Malaysia joining the Court, which came after many years of strong civil society campaigning. The Philippine President expressed his government's intent to withdraw from the Court in 2018, which, as stipulated in the Statute, became effective one year later. The Philippine withdrawal became effective as of 15 May, dropping the total number of states parties to the ICC to 122.

The accession of the newest State Party was cause for celebration. But just one month later, in an unprecedented move, the government of Malaysia backtracked on its decision, and announced the rescission of its instruments of accession to the Court, citing political criticism and opposition from the Royal family, but not necessarily a lack of confidence in the Rome Statute system of international justice. Malaysia's accession was slated to enter into force on 1 June, meaning they were never officially party to the treaty.

On the heels of the withdrawal news came a decision by the judges of Pre-Trial Chamber II regarding the situation in Afghanistan, in which they rejected the Prosecutor's request to open an investigation into alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by the Taliban and other armed groups, Afghan military forces, and United States military forces and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The judges reasoned that an investigation "would not serve the interests of justice", citing limited prospects for a successful investigation and prosecution. These limited prospects include the length of time between the commission of the alleged times and the Prosecutor's request, the complex political situation in the relevant States, which would prevent meaningful cooperation with the Court, and the significant amount of resources such an investigation would require.

The decision was met with much shock and outrage from civil society, including members of our NGO Coalition for the ICC. Many members claim the Judges gave in to political pressure from the US administration by refusing to open an investigation,



Inside the ICC in The Hague
photo: Peter Dejong

The judicial year kicked off in January 2019 with the acquittal of Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé of all charges of crimes against humanity allegedly committed in Cote D'Ivoire in 2010-11. Beginning in 2016, the trial focused on allegations that Gbagbo, former president of Côte d'Ivoire, and members of his inner circle including former youth leader Blé Goudé, created and executed a common plan to hold on to power after losing the country's 2010 presidential election by encouraging attacks against supporters of rival candidate, Alassane Ouattara. Following this year's acquittal, Gbagbo and Blé Goudé were both "conditionally released." The decision to acquit the two was delivered orally by the judges of the trial chamber, and to date, has not yet been followed by a reasoned, written decision. The Prosecutor retains the right to appeal the decision, but may do so only after the submission of a written decision by the judges.

a decision which impacts the lives of thousands of victims, and puts into question the prospects of meaningful justice for the Afghan people. However, the case is not yet closed—the Prosecutor may choose to appeal the decision as soon as the final concurring opinion of the presiding judge is made available.

In May, the ICC Appeals Chamber confirmed that Jordan did not properly comply with its obligations under the Rome Statute by failing to arrest Omar al-Bashir, the former President of Sudan. Bashir attended the League of Arab States Summit in 2017 in Jordan, a State Party to the ICC. By not arresting Bashir, who was and still is wanted by the ICC, Jordan failed to comply with its obligations under the Rome Statute. Importantly, the decision also notes that there is no Head of State immunity under customary international law vis-à-vis an international court. Since then, following months of civilian protests, Bashir was removed from power by the Sudanese military, and is allegedly in detention in Sudan.

As the Court looks towards its next generation of leadership, with the election of the next Chief Prosecutor to take place in late 2020, the ICC's Assembly of States Parties (ASP) decided to establish a committee on the election of the next Prosecutor, in an effort to ensure a transparent and fair process to name the most highly qualified candidate for this

important position. With strong leadership from the CICC and key Coalition members, the committee will not only be composed of five members, one per regional group, but also a panel of five independent experts. These experts would have extensive background in national or international investigations or prosecutions, thereby informing the process to ensure a highly qualified candidate to fill the role of Chief Prosecutor.

Most recently, in response to a strong belief in the need for a better-functioning Rome Statute system, supporters of the ICC have called for an independent assessment of the Court. Many stakeholders have joined this call for an independent review, including former ASP Presidents, members of civil society, and even Court officials. Many in the Coalition believe that an assessment could serve to reify trust in the credibility of the institution, which has diminished with these recent instances of questionable jurisprudence and external criticisms. The time for change is now, as many powerful states pose a serious threat to the rule of law, and the voices of victims continue to fall on deaf ears. The Court was established to end impunity for the worst crimes which shake the conscience of humanity: a meaningful review, with support from all key actors, could go a long way to help the ICC succeed in this mission.

**Front
Page**



Save the Date!

World Federalist Movement

2020 Congress: June 3 to 7, Brussels

Additional program and registration information will be available later this year at www.wfm-igp.org.

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The United Nations as a Values-based Community

by Otto Spijkers

The United Nations is often criticized for being a paper tiger, without any teeth. All the United Nations does, so it is said, is produce paper, lots of paper. This paper is filled with declarations of aspirational principles about a better world, carefully translated into all six working languages of the United Nations – Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. State representatives from all over the world fly to New York – business class, of course - to draft these declarations, supported by an expensive international bureaucracy, i.e. the United Nations Secretariat. The representatives sometimes bicker over one single term for days, and then, when they are exhausted and just want to go home, they reach some watered-down compromise, which satisfies no one, but at least it does not offend anyone either. Usually these declarations are legally non-binding, and thus unenforceable, and many of them fall into desuetude the day after they are adopted.

One of the most recent such declarations is the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas, adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 2018, in which all States pledged to “respect, protect and fulfill the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas.” Did this declaration make headlines? Did it drastically alter States’ policies?

Did it improve peoples’ lives? So why bother?

In fact it is actually a very valuable thing to have representatives from all countries in the world come to New York and jointly produce legally non-binding declarations such as the one referred to above.

The process of making these UN declarations is the closest thing we have to a global town meeting, in which a global consensus takes shape on how to tackle the most important global challenges. Facilitating this town meeting is the organization's main strength. It is what the UN is good at. As Jan Pronk pointed out some years ago, the United Nations is, above all else, a “values community.” Pronk was The Netherlands Minister for Development Cooperation and later Minister of Environment. He was also Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations in Sudan, and is thus also familiar with the inner workings of the United Nations civil service.

Since its foundation in 1945, the United Nations has facilitated an ongoing international dialogue, resulting in an impressively rich global consensus on shared values, purposes, principles, and norms. This dialogue resonates with citizens around the world, in part due to a feeling people have that they need to justify their behavior also at a global level. Social media, the internet, etc. has expanded the global



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audience, and we thus increasingly relate our behavior to the whole world. And that requires a common language, a common moral language. The only way to develop such a common moral language is through a global gathering of the world community, a “town meeting of the world.” Only a continuous discussion between people from different ways of life will reveal which values are universally shared, and which are not. To be successful, such a discussion has to include the views of all the individuals of the world in some way. There is no better place for the evolution of global values than in a deliberative organ where the views of all the world’s citizens are represented.

Any meaningful discussion about global values must also be a genuine discussion. All the participants must bear the global interest in mind, and show consideration not only for themselves and for their own lives, but also for others, ultimately for the global community as a whole. This should not be understood to mean that, as soon as all the participants have the global interest in mind, there will be no more conflicts about values. Practice shows that the opposite is true. In addition to the challenge of reconciling the global language of values with the language of all the local communities of this world – with their own culture, traditions and language of values – there is an equally formidable challenge of resolving the conflicts between the global values themselves. These conflicts are probably unavoidable; they constitute an intrinsic, irremovable element in human life. The challenge is therefore to find an uneasy equilibrium between conflicting global values, an equilibrium that is constantly threatened and in constant need of repair.

In my view, the United Nations is the most suitable candidate to provide such a process of values-based, authoritative decision making. With regard to the inclusive character of the UN’s discussions, it is true that representatives of colonial peoples, the Axis powers, and those States that refused to declare war against these Axis powers, were all absent at the San Francisco Conference, where the UN Charter was made. So that was not a particularly good start. However, this lack of inclusiveness was corrected in subsequent years, when all States ratified the UN Charter, thereby adhering to the UN purposes, principles and values. Over time the cursory references to human rights and self-determination were interpreted broadly and flexibly, allowing the Charter to also play a key role in those fields which

had been largely neglected by the “founding fathers” in 1945. These examples also show the practical importance of the inclusive character of the debates: it was only when the developing States became Members of the United Nations, that the Assembly concentrated intensively on international development assistance. And it was only when some of the liberated peoples were admitted, that the Organization became seriously engaged in the decolonization process.

Every year, all the world’s States send their representatives to the UN Headquarters in New York to collectively seek global solutions for global challenges. The UN Charter is used as the legal framework. This explains the central role played in those Assembly discussions by the values and value-based norms defined in that document.

As regards the genuine character of the discussion, it must be acknowledged that the sincerity of the statements made in the Assembly is often questioned. Do they really mean what they say? Do they act accordingly? Are those grandiose statements not examples of hypocrisy? How does the United Nations ensure that States are actually encouraged to do more than pay lip service to the norms and values mentioned in the General Assembly’s declarations? There are various ways in which promises made in Assembly resolutions can have consequences. For example, various non-governmental organizations and the global media closely scrutinize what is going on in the Assembly. It is increasingly difficult for any State representative to make a promise in the Assembly and assume that no one has heard it or cares about it. In 1951, the instrument of “naming and shaming” had already been described by the President of the International Court of Justice as being more powerful than most legalistic methods of “enforcement”; and this is even more the case today.

When the role of the Assembly is characterized in this way – as a global discussion about values – various possibilities can be suggested to strengthen the capacity of the Assembly. For example, the Assembly could be made more democratic to improve the inclusive character of the debates. The Assembly delegates could be selected on the basis of popular elections, similar to the European Parliament. Larger countries, such as China, could possibly be given more votes than smaller States, such as Nauru. The UN’s deliberative, values-based system can and should continue to evolve and be improved.



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“Modalities resolution” highlights UN2020 campaign

by **Fergus Watt**

The adoption on 14 June 2019 by the United Nations General Assembly of a resolution (A/RES/73/299) on “Commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations” marks a significant landmark for the UN2020 campaign.

This “modalities resolution” sets out the organizational framework and practical arrangements for actions by various UN stakeholders to mark the UN’s 75th anniversary in 2020. Its development however was contentious, reflecting the division and polarization characteristic of so many issues the UN system grapples with these days.

Russia, China, and some members of the Non-Aligned group of states) that wanted a cursory, pro-forma anniversary event that allowed little more than a celebration of UN accomplishments and a re-commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter.

Prospects for a stand-alone General Assembly resolution for UN 75 received a strong push earlier this year from the President of the General Assembly, Ms. María Fernanda Espinosa of Ecuador, who had identified as her top priority the need for states to renew commitments to multilateralism. In March she appointed two co-facilitators, ambassadors from Singapore and Iceland, to lead the General Assembly discussions on the 75th anniversary.

After closed consultations with governments in April, an initial “Zero Draft” of the resolution drew sharp criticism for its limited involvement of civil society organizations in the 75th anniversary process. UN2020 campaigners provided the co-facilitators with a text-based set of suggested revisions, supported by 169 organizations from around the world.

After further discussions among governments, the modalities resolution that emerged is one that UN2020 campaigner Florencia Gor describes as “less than ideal, but one we can work with.” Some of the key provisions of the resolution include:

- The theme for the 75th anniversary will be “The future we want, the United Nations we need: reaffirming our collective commitment to multilateralism.” This theme shall “guide all activities, meetings and conferences organized by the United Nations in 2020.”
- A Leaders Summit will take place September 21, 2020. Additional commemorative meetings will be organized in New York on June 26 (the 75th anniversary of the signing of the Charter) and October 24 (UN Day). A youth plenary will also be organized in the Spring of 2020.



UN2020 campaigner Florencia Gor (right) with President of the General Assembly María Fernanda Espinosa Garcés

Prior to these developments, since early 2017, a coalition of civil society organizations, the “UN2020 Initiative,” (convened by the World Federalist Movement) had mobilized opinion in support of a vision of the 75th anniversary as an important opportunity to address the current crisis in multilateralism, and to involve governments and other UN stakeholders in a process of stocktaking, review and consideration of measures that strengthen the organization.

At the General Assembly discussions of the draft modalities resolution, this expansive vision of what an anniversary process could entail clashed with the voices of those (including

- A political declaration will be adopted at the Leaders Summit. Arrangements for the negotiation of this outcome document are to be determined by the President of the 74th session of the GA, Amb. Tijani Muhammad-Bande of Nigeria.
- The resolution welcomes the Secretary-General's decision to appoint a focal point to coordinate all activities within the UN system, including an outreach strategy led by the secretariat's Department of Global Communications.
- A trust fund is to be established to receive voluntary contributions from member states and other donors.

Points of contention during the development of the resolution included the wording for the theme, the length of the commemorative Summit (one full day), whether heads of government would be invited to make statements at the Summit, and whether a negotiated political outcome document should be part of the process.

But most contentious were the provisions setting out the role for civil society organizations. Governments opposed to a robust 75th anniversary commemoration were successful in resisting any meaningful role for CSOs at the September 21 Summit event. However, elsewhere the resolution "emphasizes the need to engage civil society and youth in all activities to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations."

At a meeting June 5-7 hosted by the Washington-based Stimson Center, UN Assistant Secretary-General Fabrizio Hochschild, the UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the 75th anniversary, shared the SG's ambitious draft plans for a "UN@75" program of activities.

The Secretariat hopes to stimulate a "global dialogue" at the local, national and international levels on "The future we want, the United Nations we need." From "classrooms to board rooms, village houses to houses of parliament," the intention is to catalyse widespread public engagement on the role of



the UN system in addressing global challenges. All 130 UN Resident Coordinators will be involved, as will UN regional commissions and many Agencies and Programmes. Young people in particular will be drivers of this worldwide dialogue.

The planning document recognizes that an unprecedented confluence of existential threats, systems changes and new actors," including the role of mega-corporations and tech giants, present new governance challenges. These changes "are occurring faster than public institutions' ability to adapt or regulate." The document calls for "a reflection on successes as well as failures, inviting transformational thinking about the potentially momentous paradigm shifts for how the multilateral system as a whole confronts global challenges."

According to Ms. Gor, "We really appreciate the leadership that the Secretary-General is providing. The stage is set for a potentially groundbreaking series of developments for the UN. Much will also depend on decisions taken by Amb. Bande, the President of the General Assembly's 74th session. We're gearing up for a lot of work ahead."

UN Assistant Secretary-General Fabrizio Hochschild, the UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the 75th anniversary



THE COPLA CAMPAIGN

An overview since its creation

By Camila López Badra

Camila López Badra is the coordinator of the COPLA Campaign and Executive Director of Democracia Global, a Buenos Aires based WFM Member Organizatio.



Latin America and the Caribbean embody a paradox: despite having improved the levels of development of its population in the last decades, the region continues to consolidate itself as the most violent on the planet. According to the latest report "Crime and violence" conducted by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), *"the region accounts for 39% of world homicides, though it has only 9% of the global population"*.¹

Although crime and violence are complex phenomena of study, the presence of organized crime in the region is one of their main causes - evidenced mainly through drug gangs and trafficking in arms and persons. Latin America and the Caribbean face an unequal struggle: on the one hand, there are transnational mafias with connections that easily evade national borders and on the other hand, national political and legal systems cannot judge them properly.

Faced with this reality, that represents a direct threat to democracy and human rights, the Argentine NGO "Democracia Global - Movimiento por la Unión Sudamericana y el Parlamento Mundial" created in 2013 the campaign to establish a Latin American and Caribbean Criminal Court against Transnational Organized Crime (COPLA, for its acronym in Spanish).

At the juridical level, this Court seeks to prosecute key members of criminal groups: it points directly at figures such as Chapo Guzmán and Pablo Escobar. A second objective is to confiscate their assets. The preliminary Statute of this future Court is based on the Palermo Convention, of which almost all Latin American countries are signatories. It has already been drafted by a group of legal experts specialized in international and constitutional law. Even though this draft will most likely be modified once states accept to join the proposed Court, the campaign continues working in the meantime on guidelines for a Prosecutor's Office and a Regional Coordination Agency that would be accompanying organs of the Court.

An up-to-date progress summary

In Argentina, the campaign has achieved impressive results. It has become a state policy of the country. There are favorable resolutions from both Chambers of Congress. The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the Ministry of Security and the Anti-Corruption Office are actively supporting it.

At the regional level, it is supported by the Mercosur Parliament, where Ministers of Justice, Security and Interior of Mercosur countries have agreed to evaluate it as a possible initiative to fight against organized crime. Last November, the Declaration of Buenos Aires stating support for COPLA was signed by parliamentarians from throughout the region during the Parliamentary Speakers' Summit at the G20 in Buenos Aires.

At the international level, the campaign was supported by the Euro-Latin American Parliamentary Assembly and the Argentine group of Parliamentarians for Global Action. President Mauricio Macri and Vice President Gabriela Michetti called for the creation of such an organ during their speeches at the UN General Assembly in 2018 and 2017.

In addition to the statements of support, the COPLA campaign has been presented at countless events and conferences around the world. In March, it was exhibited during the first edition of the Italo-Argentinian Anti-Mafia Seminar in Buenos Aires, attended by the high authorities of the National Anti-Mafia and Antiterrorism Directorate, President Macri and the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship Jorge Faurie. During the presentation of the COPLA initiative, Raul Jungman (former Minister of Public Security of Brazil) asserted the importance of the Court by stating the "need to create an authority that leads to the convergence of criminal laws and intelligence operations in the Latin American region."

During the same month, the city of Buenos Aires hosted the Second United Nations High Level Conference on South-South Cooperation. The COPLA initiative was presented at a side event as an important tool in the advancement of regional integration.

Last but not least, the proposal was introduced during the Subregional Parliamentary Workshop organized in the city of Montevideo and attended by parliamentarians from Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

Significant progress has been made if we consider the years of life of this campaign. But much remains to be done. The next step is to obtain declarations of support from other Parliaments of Latin America and the Caribbean. An ultimate goal of COPLA is to create more just and equitable societies, in addition to fostering integration among the countries of the region.

¹ ALVARADO, N. y MUGGAH, R (2018). "Crimen y violencia: un obstáculo para el desarrollo de las ciudades de América Latina y el Caribe". Page 5.

If you are interested in signing the petition in support of the creation of a Latin American and Caribbean Criminal Court against Transnational Organized Crime, please visit www.coalicioncopla.org.

ICRtoP Update:

Coalition events highlight gender and responsibility to Protect

by Marijke Kremin



Marijke Kremin is a Program Associate at the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect at the WFM-IGP office in New York.

Continuing its work to raise awareness around the Responsibility to Protect (RtoP, R2P) norm and atrocity prevention, the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (ICRtoP) has taken steps to work across different UN agendas.

The ICRtoP capitalized on the momentum gained in our Women, Peace and Security (WPS) side event with our partners the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), by hosting a side event to the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), examining its priority theme, “social protection systems and sustainable infrastructure for gender equality, through a prevention lens.” The event addressed opportunities for holistic approaches to development, conflict prevention, and humanitarian responses that remove barriers to gender equality and build infrastructures ensuring women’s inclusion and access to justice, bringing together a panel of female civil society activists from around the world sharing their experiences of working in conflict prevention and women’s inclusion and representation. The discussion resulted in the production of recommendations for the inclusion of a gender lens in conflict prevention by improving women and girls’ political participation and access to the necessary public services and protections to advance gender equality.

Using gender as a common thread, both through the CSW event during and our side event WPS Week in October, led to the ICRtoP convening a side event to the UN Security Council Debate on the Protection of Civilians in Conflict. Working with the Global Justice Center, the panel discussion on 22 May, entitled “Gender and Genocide: Engendering analysis for better prevention, accountability, and protection” directly linked the relationship between gender and atrocity crimes. The event expanded upon the Global Justice Center’s white paper, *Beyond Killing: Gender, Genocide, and Obligations under International Law*, focusing on the unique ways women

experience and are affected by genocidal violence by bringing together experts from civil society, academia, and law. The goal of the event was to raise awareness around the need for the inclusion of a gendered analysis to illuminate the multi-dimensional nature of atrocity crimes. A lack of gender-specificity in legal frameworks prevents the international community from effectively preventing and punishing atrocity crimes.

On 20 December 2018, UN Secretary-General António Guterres appointed Ms. Karen Smith



as his new Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect. Ms. Smith is a lecturer in International Relations at Leiden University, The Netherlands. As UN Special Adviser to the Secretary-General, Ms. Smith will be responsible for the overall development of R2P within the UN system, as well as for supporting the General Assembly in its consideration of the norm. In January the International R2P Coalition organized an introductory meeting for New York NGOs and Ms Smith (pictured above at the center, front row, wearing glasses). A second ICR2P consultation took place 25 June, ahead of the General Assembly’s 2019 debate on R2P. The 2019 Secretary-General’s 2019 report on the Responsibility to Protect is entitled “Lessons Learned for Prevention.”

NGOs meet the new Special Adviser on R2P, Ms Karen Smith, in New York.



Fernando Iglesias highlights Japan Congress

WFM Co-President Fernando Iglesias gave the opening keynote address at WFM – Japan's May 2019 National Congress. The following text is based on excerpts from his remarks in Tokyo.

It is a pleasure and an honor for me to join a Congress of such importance for the future of world federalism and the activities of one of the oldest and most active organizations of our movement.

As a writer and journalist, I wrote my first books on the question of world federalism, even if I ignored the term. My first book was published 20 years ago, and the title was "Republic of Earth." I also wrote other books about globalizing democracy, the case for a world parliament, global modernity and so on. But I'm also here with you as an activist, as one of the founding members of Democracia Global (Global Democracy) in Argentina.

Today, national populism is a growing global tragedy. As World Federalists, this is not a good time for the principles we defend.

After the great advances showed by the creation of the International Criminal Court and the strengthening of European integration, international cooperation and multilateralism are facing serious difficulties. The rise of nationalist and populist leaders in Europe and America, Brexit, the increase of trade frictions, abandoned agreements on arms control, and the consolidation of great powers whose political structures are not democratic at all, form a fragmented and conflictive global political scenario.

However, it is also true that the real alternatives are getting clearer every day. Federalism or nationalism. Cooperation or conflict. Peace or war. In short, a future shared among all human beings or the resurgence of the worst nightmares from the past.

These days are hard, but let me remind you that in June 1941, in one of the darkest moments of human history, Altiero Spinelli, a federalist activist imprisoned by fascism on the island of Ventotene, wrote these wise words: "The dividing line between progressives and reactionaries no longer coincides with the formal lines of more or less

democracy, or the pursuit of more or less socialism, inside each national state. It falls along a very new line that separates those who conceive the essential goal of politics as being the ancient one - the characteristics of national political power and its conquest - and those who see the main purpose as the creation of a solid international state, who will direct popular forces towards this goal, and who, even if they were to win national power, would use it first and foremost as an instrument for achieving international unity."

This challenge, to overcome national divisions by developing new regional, international and global federal institutions, and democratizing and empowering the United Nations, is the main political task of the twenty-first century. This vision has also been the main contribution of world federalism to humanity and its survival. But these are not just words. We, the federalists, have been a decisive part of the campaigns, such as for the creation of the International Criminal Court, the seed of a truly universal justice, and the support of the European Union and its Parliament, a model of regional political integration whose principles constitute examples for the whole world.

Last year's Hague Congress identified a number of campaigns as priorities for the World Federalist Movement, including the creation of a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly and a regional Latin American and Caribbean Criminal Court Against Transnational Organized Crime.

Advocacy for a UN Parliamentary Assembly (UNPA) has been pursued for over ten years by a growing group of NGOs led by Democracy Without Borders, and its leader Andreas Bummel. The international appeal for a UNPA has now obtained the support of 1,552 members of parliament from 122 different countries. It would be excellent if the WFM-Japan devoted its efforts to encourage the Japanese Diet to issue an official resolution of support for a UNPA through its federalist parliamentary group.

A UNPA should be the embryo of a World Parliament, the nucleus of a democratic and



federal global governance, a Parliament to represent all humankind in order to cope with global issues and give the citizens of the world a voice and a vote.

In the Americas we have obtained the official support of four parliaments: the Argentine Senate in 2008 (the first national parliament in History to adhere to the UNPA campaign), the Latin American Parliament in 2008, the Argentine Chamber of Deputies in 2009, and the Mercosur Parliament in 2011.

I would also like to invite you to get to know the campaign for the creation of a Latin American and Caribbean Criminal Court Against Transnational Organized Crime. Nowadays, criminal organizations are transnational, regional and global, but justice is not. They are organized for trafficking drugs, people and weapons, for laundering money coming from the mafia and political corruption, regardless of territorial borders. Meanwhile the forces of justice remain anchored at the national framework, developed in the nineteenth century for a world that no longer exists.

The importance of this is paramount. Latin America is inhabited by only 9% of the world's population but one third of world homicides are committed there.

Two decades ago the United Nations adopted the Palermo Convention, of which Japan is full member since its origin. Now we need to enforce the Palermo Convention at a concrete institutional level, creating a judicial body that promotes international cooperation and regional integration in the fight against transnational crime.

A successful Latin American Criminal Court could also become a precedent and stimulus for the creation of regional courts in other parts of the world, such as Asia.

At our Hague Congress last year the WFM decided to create five Transnational Working Groups devoted to dialogue and the formulation of federalist responses to global issues. The five groups are connected to ecology and climate change, nuclear proliferation, disruptive technologies, economic and financial instability, and criminal cells related to migration, transnational organized crime and international terrorism. The idea is to mobilize

professionals working in different parts of the world. We are just beginning to develop and organize these groups. But that is precisely why we need some of you to get involved, participate in them and be part of the solution.

As I mentioned, the challenges we face are huge. Constantly growing technological and economic power require management and control. Digital revolution, artificial intelligence and globalization of social processes open the doors to paradise, but also those to the hell of climate change,

depletion of resources, economic crisis, nuclear destruction and economic irrelevance for billions of human beings. A technology and an economy of the twenty-first century are not compatible with the institutional architecture of the nineteenth century. The global society of knowledge and information calls for a global political framework; representative and democratic at all levels, from the local to the global. That is our common goal. This brings us together regardless of our national origin, our language, our national political preferences or cultural habits.

World peace through world law. Let's refresh our founding flag. Let's update and expand the rule of law with a global democratic assembly representing the voices and the interests of all human beings at the United Nations. Let's work together for regional integration, all over the world.

We need to avoid future disasters by completing the meaningful steps we achieved through the creation of the United Nations, the European Union and the International Criminal Court. The time has come. If we fail, if nationalists, sovereignists and tribalists win, there will only be destruction and barbarism. I hope we will all be up to the task and face these enormous challenges.

Thank you very much.



Fernando Iglesias addressing the WFM Japan 2019 National Congress.

An interview with Bill Pace

In May 2019, Mondial asked Bill Pace to look back and recall some of the highlights and achievements during his 25-year career as Executive Director of the World Federalist Movement – Institute for Global Policy, most of which also included his serving as the Convenor of the NGO Coalition for the International Criminal Court. Excerpts from the interview are re-printed below.

Can you describe for us the nature of the World Federalist Movement when you started your work as Executive Director.

The World Federalist Movement was an old peace movement based on preventing World War III by trying to reform the Charter to get enforcement of law over use of military force and extreme nationalism. There were many people in 1946 that lived through two of the largest international wars in history, and many scholars, including Einstein believed that the post World War II community had 5 or 10 years to prevent World War III. So when there are enough weapons to destroy the planet a thousand times over the question was how do we deal with it? And that was the essential cause of WFM.

I started as Secretary General of the organization and then in April 1994 became the Executive Director. At that time, we had only a small office in Amsterdam which organized governing meetings for the Executive Committee and Council but had no real programmatic staff. The organization had a few thousand members mostly in the US and Europe. There was no South America, Africa or Asia participation. Now between its various programs (including the ICC Coalition and the R2P Coalition) we have been able to expand that network to over 2,500 member organizations from over 150 countries.

I'm retiring at a time when these questions of "Why war?" are more intense than they have probably been in the last 30 or 40 years.

What was your motivation for pursuing a career in the field of human rights and international justice?

I resisted the draft to Vietnam and became obsessed with understanding the institution of war. I vividly remember being at a library in Denver and coming across the book, Einstein on Peace, a 500-page biography about Einstein's struggle to understand the question "Why war?" He believed that the path towards dealing with war was the world federalists. Nothing in the last 48 years has deterred me from the vision of a legal democratic federation of countries being the best hope for achieving nuclear disarmament.

Could you share some of your first experiences working in the field?

My first real job was working out west in the Rocky Mountains on environmental and disarmament issues at the local level. My first international experience was in 1988 when I was hired by Amnesty International USA to assist on an initiative called Human Rights Now which was a Rock and Roll tour promoting the 40th anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights. It was an extraordinary experience to see how relatively few people could organize something that could move hundreds of thousands of people in a politically important inspiration of human rights. This idea really played a key role in the activation of WFM showing that just a few organizations could really make a difference. Years later WFM has played a pivotal role in the 1 for 7 billion campaign, the Hague Appeal for peace, the UN2020 campaign on the 75th anniversary of the Charter.

Who are three people you have worked with that you most admire?

Although it's controversial, Kofi Annan was a very important Secretary-General, whom I was fortunate enough to develop both a professional and personal relationship with. Though his legacy is still being debated I think he was committed to standing up against to the big powers and corruption of the principles set out in the Charter.

Working with Silvia Fernández de Gurmendi over the past 25 years has been incredibly rewarding. First as a leader in the process to the Rome Statue, then as part of the advanced team for the Court, then President and then a judge of the Court.

Lastly, as the non-governmental individual, Mr. Ben Ferencz, the last surviving prosecutor of the Nuremberg tribunal, who has tirelessly fought for the principles of world federalism, outlawing war and recognition of the crime of aggression. It's hard to only come with three because there are so many but those are three who were very inspiring.





You came to the organization having played a key role in civil society preparations for the 1992 Earth Summit. What were the main milestones on the organization's growth between then and now?

I was doing work for the Earth Summit as a part of the Center for Development of International Law (CDIL) which was later folded into WFM as a parallel supporting organization when I became Executive Director. I was asked to chair a working group on legal and institutional issues, which was focused on the implementation aspect of the outcomes from the Earth Summit. We wanted to see the UN environmental program become a UN environmental organization. The view was that two thirds of the earth didn't belong to any nation state so strengthening international governance would come from the environmental world.

Since then I believe the main milestones of the organization has been in strengthening the peace and human rights architecture of the international legal order, particularly as it pertains to war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide and steps forward on the crime of aggression. We have been able to do so by creating relationships and developing synergy with various human rights groups and environmental groups..

You were present at the signing of the Rome Statue, the treaty that established the International Criminal Court 20 years ago. What was that like?

I think the Times of India called it "international law-making of historic proportions." It was one of the greatest advancements of international law and the greatest hope for peace in that time. When the

decision to adopt and reject the efforts of India and the US to stall the treaty was made known there was a thunderous and emotional applause for about 25 minutes. Those who were there were a part of making history. While the legacy of what we have achieved with the Rome Statue is still being determined, I think it's been one of the stronger treaties agreed by governments in the General Assembly and one I believe to have extraordinary potential for promoting world peace.

What are some key successes you can highlight during your Directorship at WFM? What are some failures the organization has faced?

The greatest success was being able to build an organization with 3 employees and a budget of \$100,000 into an organization with multiple regional offices, a staff of 40 people, hundreds of interns and volunteers and a budget that peaked out at 4.5 million. When I became Executive Director I was keen on developing strategic networks and campaigns that focused on various issues that were included in world federalism. WFM was able to accomplish that through building its network and establishing its various campaigns including the Hague Appeal for Peace and 1 for 7 billion campaign and through its various programs including the Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect and The Coalition for the International Criminal Court that collectively work on strengthening international law and human rights. The unfortunate failure is that WFM hasn't been able to sustain its various programs. A combination of the 2008 financial collapse and withdrawal of political support for many of our projects has resulted in WFM having to do more and more with less and less.

Earlier this year Bill Pace (second from right) joined Malaysian members of the Coalition for the ICC for a meeting with the Malaysian Foreign Minister, Saifuddin Abdullah (with red tie, standing beside Mr. Pace).

What was the hardest decision you had to make during your Directorship at the movement?

The hardest decisions have come in the last two years with the transition of new leadership both within our organization and within the political sphere. It's a very bittersweet time to be stepping back from my position in a world where the US government and so many other governments are abandoning the most progressive elements of the post-World War II legal order in favor of autocratic leadership. But I am hopeful that WFM will be able to make it through the various transitions and come out stronger. The organization has welcomed a new Executive Director who brings unique skills that no director of WFM has ever had. I think another strength of this transition period will be the strong women who were elected to leadership positions in the organization.

Looking ahead, what are the main challenges for the organization?

The truth is that we have had more proposals for reforming the UN Charter than we had members. We had more proposals for what world federalism looks like and many of them cancel each other out. A major challenge for the organization has been developing a clear vision of what we want and how we want it, which is more important now than ever before. Going forward it will be vital to have a clear strategic plan and continue building support for our vision of international democracy and democracy principles. I have to hope that we can survive the storms of political regression. The John Boltons of the world know that we are a threat to everything that extreme nationalism stands for.

As a long-time insider, what are issues within the field of international law and global peace that are not acknowledged in mainstream media or taught in academia?

The "how" is more important than the "what." It's important to have what goals you want the UN and international community to embrace but it's how you get to those goals that determines everything else. I think the media and academia have failed miserably in understanding how international organizations function and how international democracy can be achieved.

What advice would you give to younger generations pursuing a career in this field?

I would read Einstein on Peace by Albert Einstein and The Anatomy of Peace by Emery Reves. But I believe the best way to learn about the field is to be in it. Serve as an intern, volunteer in the field so you can learn about the work of international organizations and the great work that they do to better our world. I'll finish by sharing a short mantra "The human race has to make peace with itself, with the rest of life on this planet, for this planet." I believe our peace movement shares the principles of federalism that give us the legal tools of how to do this.

Anything else to add?

All the great achievements come from a few people working together and that is something that lies at the heart of our organization. I hope we can use this momentum to achieve the first preamble goal of the UN charter and "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war"

Mr. William R. Pace has served as Executive Director of the World Federalist Movement-Institute for Global Policy (WFM-IGP) since 1994. He has been the Convenor of the Coalition for an International Criminal Court since its founding in 1995 and is a co-founder and steering committee member of the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect. He has been engaged in international justice, rule of law, environmental law, and human rights for the past 30 years. He previously served as the Secretary-General of the Hague Appeal for Peace, the Director of the Center for the Development of International Law, and the Director of Section Relations of the Concerts for Human Rights Foundation at Amnesty International, among other positions. He is the President of the Board of the Center for United Nations Reform Education and an Advisory Board member of the One Earth Foundation, as well as the co-founder of the NGO Steering Committee for the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development and the NGO Working Group on the United Nations Security Council. He is the recipient of the William J. Butler Human Rights Medal from the Urban Morgan Institute for Human Rights and currently serves as an Ashoka Foundation Fellow.



Introducing Dr Tawanda Hondora



I joined the World Federalist Movement – Institute for Global Policy as Executive Director in March 2019 because I am attracted by its Mission – for peace, prosperity and justice for all.

The work has been both challenging and exciting. It's a role that presents many opportunities for influencing change on a broad set of transnational issues.

Increasing threats against multilateralism and the re-emergence of virulent nationalism means positive change is going to be exceptionally challenging to achieve. The world is becoming more unstable, raising the spectre of even more catastrophic violent conflict.

Examples abound, from Mali and Burkina Faso in West Africa; Libya, Sudan and South Sudan in North East Africa; Central African Republic and the DRC in central Africa; Syria, Yemen, Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories in the Middle East; Afghanistan, North Korea and Myanmar in Asia; and Venezuela and Colombia in Latin America.

Many of these crises have been exacerbated by the reckless behaviour of some of the major powers, not least the permanent members of the UN Security Council – China, France, Russia, United Kingdom and United States.

In tragicomedy fashion, the US currently wields the biggest wrecking ball. In April, it declared that the US would withdraw from the Global Arms Trade Treaty. And in May, unmoved by extensive evidence of war crimes in the Yemen conflict, which is a proxy war between Saudi Arabia and Iran, the US revealed over \$8 billion worth of arms sales to Saudi Arabia and two neighboring states.

The deteriorating crisis in Libya and Sudan are the latest examples of the dangers we face from the P5's use of the United Nations Security Council to further their self-interests instead of acting for the greater good.

I believe that these and myriad other challenges require civil society to focus its energies on pushing for reforms that will strengthen global governance frameworks and institutions. These institutions must work for us – the people – and not at the instance and in the interests only of the powerful, few as is all too often the case.

We also have an opportunity to invigorate domestic and regional activism and constituencies. I have always been convinced that battles are not fought and won at the UN Offices in Geneva or New York, but rather at home, in national capitals and the world's regions.

I've joined an organization that has since 1995 coordinated and provided secretariat services to several coalitions, including the Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC). Together with our CICC partners we are advocating for the strengthening of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

We must push for the fortification of the court's effectiveness, independence and integrity and join forces to prevent the likes of the US, which just recently imposed sanctions on the ICC Prosecutor, from destabilizing and destroying this most venerable of institutions.

The same holds true of key global institutions such as the World Trade Organisation, the UN Security Council, the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

It is only through the convening and opinion-shaping power of civil society that we can shift the ground from those whose defining motto is that "might is right."

We also need to consider how best to strengthen the European Union in view of its many challenges and the lessons to be drawn for other regional entities like the African Union, Organization of American States, Association of South East Asian Nations, and the League of Arab States.

These bodies can be the nucleus around which regional rules on human rights, climate change, peace, justice and human security, and trade and sustainable economic development can evolve into normative and globally binding rules, principles and values.

I am especially humbled that I come into WFM-IGP to step into the shoes of that indefatigable giant - William Pace.

Through coalition building and coordination, Bill's visionary leadership turned WFM-IGP into a formidable impact-multiplying force, particularly on international justice and mass atrocity prevention frameworks and institutions.

Building on his legacy, my team and I are exploring how best to harness – among others - the influencing capacity of two often overlooked constituencies, the corporate sector and the youth.

The business sector is critically important and highly influential. With work continuing on transforming the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and leveraging the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the business sector should be more effectively roped in to influence progressive action, including with respect to ending mass atrocity crimes, ensuring the right to privacy in a digital world, and addressing climate change.

We also need to work harder and smarter to attract the youth to the ideal of using multilateral frameworks and institutions to address global challenges. I am in this field because of one of my early experiences after I was admitted to the bar in 1998.

I was appalled to discover that many people were in prolonged pre-trial detention in Harare, Zimbabwe for lack of money for bail. The injustice of the situation led me to join Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR) through which I and others provided pro bono services to journalists, trade unionists and students in addition to my day job as a commercial law attorney.

Twenty years later this experience still motivates me to work for the greater good; for the rule of law and better global institutions; and on a broad (and broadening!) spectrum of human security issues - from the Sustainable Development Goals to peace and international justice.

The members and organizations that make up the World Federalist Movement are custodians of a wonderfully rich constellation of ideas. There is much to do. It won't happen at once or overnight. But every step is progress, and together we can make every step count.

Union of European Federalists Focuses on Elections

Eric
Rosenzweig
is a Program
Associate
with the
Center for UN
Reform
Education in
New York



by Eric Rosenzweig

Since its formation after WWII, the Union of European Federalists has been a front-line advocacy group for European cooperation and unity. Its 70-year history includes successful campaigns for the European Community, which ultimately led to the European Union (EU).

This year, it is focusing on the recent European Parliament (EP) elections and released a manifesto outlining proposals for “European Refoundation” in 2019. The goals represent efforts to strengthen the EU as an institution and realign European interests in order to stem the tide of “growing nationalist, and anti-democratic forces and other illiberal forces” which seek to weaken or dismantle European structures.

The manifesto is broken into themes of financial integration and economic stabilization, defense and security, managing immigration, and combating climate change.

The EU, which started as a “coal and steel community” and developed a series of economic policies which eventually led to the Eurozone, continues to require further evolution of its economic cooperation arrangements. The manifesto states that while

the nations’ markets have integrated, this has yet to be followed through with a convergence of its economies, which would demonstrate true integration and cooperation.

The manifesto calls for the completion of the Banking Union and the establishment of a formal Eurozone Budget and Treasury funded by taxes on trans-border activities, carbon taxes, and other areas in which taxes could be levied fairly and equitably. The budget would be controlled by the European Commission and the European Parliament and used to fund other initiatives proposed in the manifesto.

Further, the manifesto calls for funding mechanisms for economic stabilization, such as a European Deposit Fund, an Unemployment Insurance Scheme, and coordinated policies to “prevent overspending in boom times.” These steps would help create more durable continent-wide growth with the aim of promoting the Eurozone as a stable and democratic global economic power.

Similarly, the manifesto calls for creation of a “European Bank for Climate” as a branch of the already established European Investment Bank. As the name implies, the bank would invest and

Join Our Global Movement

The World Federalist Movement - Institute for Global Policy has Member Organizations (MOs) around the world that are dedicated to spreading the ideas of World Federalism. Currently our MOs are working on diverse issues such as raising support for the International Criminal Court, strengthening the European Constitution, creating a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly, and reducing small arms trafficking.

In addition to the WFM Member Organizations and Associate Organizations, WFM-IGP’s programs CICC and ICRtoP also have thousands of members around the world. For more information on their members, please visit www.coalitionfortheicc.org and www.responsibilitytoprotect.org.

WFM-IGP also welcomes your individual membership in our global efforts to promote the principles of international democracy, federalism, global governance and human rights.

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guide Eurozone's "ecological transition": phasing out fossil fuels and moving toward a green economy. Proposed methods range from the aforementioned carbon tax, to stopping fossil industry subsidies and increasing investments in renewable energy, creating binding emission reduction targets, and measures to minimize plastic waste.

The budget would also be called upon to fund investment in European technological and defense industries. Procuring defense products locally is part of the manifesto's broader theme of coalescing Eurozone defense and security policy into a unified European Defense and Security Union. Evolving out of the 2018 Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO), the manifesto outlines a structure for democratic involvement in a continent-wide defense policy, governed by an elected Commissioner, co-legislated by the EP and a Council of Defence ministers. The manifesto suggests an EU policy of "civilian conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict stabilization", with a view also toward EC engagement on civil protection and responses to natural disasters.

Lastly, the manifesto calls for a unified European policy for immigration. Notwithstanding the humanitarian imperatives, the issue of immigration has long been a universal, if not always unifying, issue for EU member states. This is partly due to the uneven nature of the Eurozone economy alluded to in the manifesto. Therefore, it calls for "the establishment of legal channels for economic migration" and reform of the EU Visa policy. Regarding humanitarian asylum, the manifesto calls for replacing the current 2013 Dublin III Regulation with a European Asylum System that includes a "refugee status" and a "humanitarian visa." Overall, it calls for greater respect for human rights and shared responsibilities when setting a unified response to economic and humanitarian migration.

Elections for the EP were held at the end of May this year, with a turnout of more than 50% of voters (up from 42% in the 2014



election). While tracking polls predicted a rise in far-right Eurosceptic (anti-EU) seats in the parliament, the impact was not nearly as large as forecasted. Center-left and center-right parties lost the most, with more radical candidates on both sides of the political spectrum picking up seats. Far-right majorities in France, Italy, Hungary, the UK, and Austria* (*until ousted the next day by scandal) were offset by gains made by the Greens. The one-third Eurosceptic block may prove an obstacle for the UEF's ambitious agenda, but at the same time, the EU seems likely to be free from internal dismantling in the upcoming parliamentary cycle.

**Front
Page**



Keith Best is a member of the WFM-IGP Executive Committee.



Global Problems Need Global Solutions

Adapted from a speech by Keith Best

Presented at Uniting for Peace Spring Conference, April 2019, London

We are living through an exciting period in history in terms of innovation, scientific and technological advance and an understanding of our world. And yet the dream of finding a way to live together in peace eludes us. Why has the ability to see what is happening on the far side of the planet, or being confronted with images of the disasters and wars blighting people's lives as they unfold, not brought a greater consciousness about the way we manage ourselves, not only in our domestic and national lives but also globally?

Various peace groups and campaigns have failed to motivate collective opinion. The more people reinforce their prejudices by remaining with those with similar views, rather than being stimulated by others, the more difficult this becomes. Harvard Law Professor Cass Sunstein describes this in his book *How Change Happens* as the concept of "group polarization" where deliberation moves groups, and the individuals who compose them, towards more extreme points of view.

From ancient times to the present, there have been aspirations for world government, a concept which can seem scary. There is greater sympathy for a system of global governance in which there is no potentially tyrannical single power but a structure of local and self-government and an intertwining of global institutions subject to the rule of law. Yet we are far away even from that. There are self-appointed groupings, such as the G7 and G20, but they are ad hoc, with no democratic or institutional integrity.

There is the pragmatic approach that, if it is working then do not fix it. Haphazard arrangements, if they enable the exercise of power in an acceptable manner, do not necessarily need to conform to a neat structure which satisfies academics or administrative perfectionists. I do not detect, however, widespread satisfaction with the status quo. There is need for a structured order. World order or, maybe, the preferred term of global governance must be consensual and, while the term itself implies an administering authority, it must be accountable and adaptable.

Any reference to a supranational authority arouses suspicion, especially among conspiracy theorists. We need look only at the United Kingdom to see the mythology that has been built up about the EU, amounting at its extreme to an unaccountable totalitarian European superstate.

With the rise of nationalism and populism, in which the majority feels that it has the right to tyrannize or ignore the minority, we may be living through a crisis of democracy, but it may be the practice rather than the form which is at fault.

A necessary part of the answer is a proper devolved federalist system of both political power and commensurate funding, to which there has been only a pusillanimous political response. These issues can be translated upwards not just to European but also global jurisdictions. Does anyone seriously believe that climate change or cyber security can be left to states acting individually? Global problems need global solutions.

The global conflagrations of the last century and the continuing wars around the world, as well as terrorism and religion-generated conflict might be causes of despair but consider what advances have been made, some quite recently. The extension of the franchise and improved empowerment of women, the universalisation of human rights, the Geneva Conventions, acknowledgement of our trusteeship for the planet, and the International Criminal Court.

I venture that the essential requirements for a just world order are the rule of law, justice, accountability, and democracy. Federalism encapsulates the concept of decisions being made at the lowest practicable level and reserved to a higher authority only where appropriate – it is a bottom up and not a top down democracy.

What is the desired panoply of international institutions? Those international treaties which seek to regulate behaviour that transcends national boundaries often falter through lack of enforcement mechanisms. The oldest legal institution dedicated to resolving international disputes is the Permanent Court of Arbitration, established in 1899. Territorial disputes between states can be adjudicated in the International Court of Justice,

but the absence of, say, a court attached to the Refugee Convention means there is nothing other than the court of public opinion to hold a country to its obligations.

We have the International Criminal Court, although it is too proximate to its creation to evaluate, and questions remain about its internal integrity and sustainability. I believe in due course it will be seen to be one of the most profound developments in international jurisdiction. The reality is that all international agreements need oversight and accountability.

Finally, what about the voice of the global commons? The idea of a UN Parliamentary Assembly to address

the democratic deficit at the UN has momentum, having been endorsed by more than 1,500 politicians from 122 countries.

With such developments we should not lose heart. We may now live in a more dangerous world, but we are also entertaining the framework in which we can meet conflict and abuse and provide a more peaceful environment in which we may yet realise Tennyson's dream of

*"Till the war-drum throb'd no longer,
and the battle-flags were furl'd
In the Parliament of man,
the Federation of the world."*



In Memoriam



Takeshi Akune

Takeshi Akune, who served as Secretary General of the World Federalist Movement of Japan since the 1990s, passed away this past January in Sakai, Osaka.

A dedicated federalist, peace and anti-nuclear activist, Akune was a strong advocate in Japan on behalf of the Coalition for the International Criminal Court and the campaign

for a UN Parliamentary Assembly.

Although he had resigned as Secretary General of WFM – Japan in September 2018, he continued to work for the causes he believed in. WFM's then-Executive Director, Bill Pace commented, "The loss of Takeshi Akune is very sad, but I was inspired with his hard work for peace and disarmament to the very last breath."

Most recently Akune promoted a petition calling on U.S. President Donald Trump to stop the reclamation effort in the Oura Bay in Henoko, Okinawa. The petition gained over 210,000 signatories, one of whom was Dr Brian May, lead guitarist for the band Queen.

Takeshi Akune frequently posted the Queen ballad "Teo Toriatte - Let Us Cling Together" (<https://youtu.be/Ge18n2JCwBs>), which movingly expressed the spirit of solidarity and humanity that characterized his life-long commitment to federalism and peace.

John Sutter

Dr John Sutter, who passed away in March 2019 at the age of 93, left a large footprint in the history of the World Federalist Movement. Despite a quiet soft-spoken demeanour, he was well known for his dogged determination, hard work and devotion to the World Federalist cause.

After serving as a combat engineer in the U.S. Army during World War II, Sutter earned a Bachelors degree in Public Administration and an M.A. in Economics and History, before joining the U.S. Foreign Service, serving in China during the 1949 revolution and later in Indonesia. After completing a PhD at Cornell University he worked for three decades on behalf of The Asia Foundation, a nonprofit development organization based in San Francisco, serving in Malaysia, Indonesia and Pakistan.

Upon returning to the U.S. in the mid-1980s Sutter devoted himself to the promotion of more democratic international institutions, as an active participant and donor to the U.S. World Federalist Association, then the California-based Democratic World Federalists as well as the international World Federalist Movement. Among his many noteworthy achievements, he was the driving force behind the "Northern California World Federalist" and later "Toward Democratic World Federation" newsletters, and a key organizer of the 1995 WFM World Congress in San Francisco held on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter.

World Federalist Listening



Global Dispatches (UN Dispatch)

<https://www.undispatch.com/category/podcast/>

Length and Frequency: About a half hour, twice a week.

Mark Leon Goldberg covers a range of topics, including the situations in specific countries and broader, global subjects, and also features a sub-series of interviews with correspondents at the UN (from different media sources). Episodes are always interesting, current, and topical. Goldberg asks good questions from a place of knowledge.



Global News Podcast (BBC World Service)

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p02nq0gn/episodes/downloads>

Length and Frequency: About a half hour, twice a day.

A summary of BBC World Service news from around the world, covering a broad range of current topics (terrorism, Brexit, Sudan, etc). Deals with current, sometimes breaking news, in some depth.



Pod Save the World (Crooked Media)

<https://crooked.com/podcast-series/pod-save-the-world/>

Length and Frequency: 45 minutes to an hour, every Wednesday, occasional bonus episodes.

This podcast talks about foreign policy from a US perspective. Host Tommy Vietor (also a co-host of the US political podcast Pod Save America) is a former spokesperson for the US National Security Council and often joined by Ben Rhodes, former Deputy National Security Advisor. They talk about areas of current interest in foreign policy, taking the particular perspective they gained from working under President Obama. There are also interviews with journalists, academics, and former political staffers.

UN News Audio Hub

<https://news.un.org/en/audio-hub>

Length and Frequency: 2 1/2 to 10 minutes, most days (sometimes multiple pieces).

Short News in Brief and Interview segments about the United Nations, its work, and areas of interest (eg humanitarian needs, natural disasters, Global Goals, etc).



On Human Rights (Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights & Humanitarian Law, Sweden)

<https://rwi.lu.se/podcast/>

Length and Frequency: 20 to 60 minutes, irregular but usually at least monthly.

An irregular podcast that covers broad areas related to international human rights. Recent topics have included "What are Crimes Against Humanity?" and "The Threat of Power in the Digital World."



Africa Rights Talk (Centre for Human Rights, University of Pretoria, South Africa)

<https://www.chr.up.ac.za/about-africa-rights-talk>

Length and Frequency: Began in April 2019, about twice monthly, 30 to 45 minutes long.

This podcast includes conversations with academics, practitioners, and activists about the human rights system in Africa and the state of human rights in Africa and around the world. Topics recently covered include, "The human rights movement: A truly universal system?" and "Engaging the African Commission on sexuality matters."

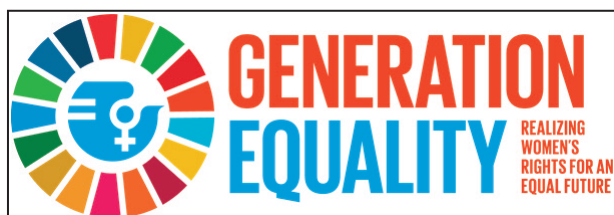
Towards the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

by Monique Cuillerier



Monique Cuillerier is WFM-Canada's Membership & Communications Director

The Fourth World Conference on Women was held in Beijing in September 1995. At the conference, 189 governments agreed to the Beijing Platform for Action, a consensus document that addressed twelve critical areas to be addressed. These areas encompass poverty, education and training, health, violence against women, armed conflict, the economy, power and decision-making, institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women, human rights, the media, the environment and the girl-child.



The previous three conferences were held in Mexico City (1975), Copenhagen (1980), and Nairobi (1985). A five-year review took place in June 2000 in the General Assembly, a ten and fifteen year reviews during the annual meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women in 2005 and 2010 in conjunction with meetings of the General Assembly. To mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the conference, there are various plans for what is being referred to as Beijing+25.

All States were called upon to develop national reviews of their implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and submit them to UNWomen and their regional UN commission by May 1, 2019.

There are also plans for civil society reporting, for example in Canada there is a broad group of interested organizations working on developing a parallel report. These reports will be submitted, during the summer of 2019, to the regional commissions ahead of their meetings.

Regional meetings and reviews in the fall of 2019 will ensure that the outcomes of intergovernmental processes at the regional level can feed into the 2020 review. These will take place at the regional commissions (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

(ECLAC), and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA).

In March 2020, during the annual meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women, the United Nations will conduct a review and appraisal of progress made on the Beijing Platform for action and outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, which was held in 2000. Additionally, the review will assess current challenges that affect the implementation of the Platform for Action and the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women in reference to the full realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

A civil society forum will be held in France and Mexico in June 2020, with the opportunity for remote participation. The purpose of the forum is to energize the global feminist and women's movements and mobilize young leaders. The expected outcome will be recommendations for urgent implementation actions directed at policy makers with the goal of achieving key gender equality markers by the end of the SDGs in 2030.

Then, in July 2020, there will be a High Level Political Forum held in New York. Governments will do a 5-year review of the 2030 sustainable development agenda. Within the seventeen sustainable development goals is Goal 5, which focuses on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.

And finally, in September 2020, in conjunction with the opening of the General Assembly session, there will be a one-day high-level meeting to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary and encourage concrete steps towards the realization of gender equality and empowerment for all women and girls.

It is hoped that this schedule of consultations and reviews at all levels will result in improved implementation plans and the setting of ambitious yet achievable goals.

“

from the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 1995

If there is one message that echoes forth from this conference, let it be that human rights are women's rights and women's rights are human rights, once and for all.

Hillary Clinton

”

Front Page

The Right to Peace: A Political Approach

by Hon. Douglas Roche, O.C.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations, Robert Muller and I wrote a book, *Safe Passage Into the Twenty-first Century*, in which we discussed the UN's quest for peace, equality, justice and development. We gave a framework for a global system to abolish war and establish a democratic United Nations, a global justice system, and a global human development system. This ambitious agenda requires a transformation in thinking to move the world from the old culture of war to a new culture of peace.

The University for Peace is developing that agenda of education for nonviolence, social inclusion and the rule of law to overcome cycles of conflict and violence. It was named in the historic Declaration on the Right to Peace, adopted in 2016 at the UN General Assembly, and encouraged to "contribute to the great universal task of educating for peace by engaging in teaching, research, post-graduate training and dissemination of knowledge."

The world needs to know more about the Declaration on the Right to Peace. The idea of a culture of peace to overcome the culture of war was first taken up in 1989. UNESCO, under Federico Mayor, began to formulate a culture of peace as a set of ethical and aesthetic values, habits and customs, attitudes and ways of life that express respect for the dignity and human rights of individuals. The Norwegian Centre for Human Rights produced a document outlining peace as a human right, peace as a duty, and the development of peace through programs promoting a culture of peace.

At UNESCO's general conference in 1997, many European countries attacked or expressed reservations about the right to peace. Countries from the South accused the North of wanting to protect their arms industries. During the next two years, the debate shifted to a culture of peace which resulted in the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, adopted by the General Assembly in 1999. It set out a path for ending violence through education, dialogue and cooperation, commitment to peaceful settlement of conflicts, promotion of the right to development, equal rights, and freedom of expression, opinion and information.

The often unsung movement which rejects war is still overshadowed by the coverage the media gives to intra-state wars and other forms of strife. The movement to a culture of peace, however "soft" it may appear on the surface could be the real power of the 21st century. The momentum of history, buttressed by new life-enhancing technologies, is on the side of the culture of peace.

Is it possible at this moment in history to turn the culture of peace into the right to peace? Does it follow that, because all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing, all people are entitled to the right to peace in order to enjoy their inherent human rights?

In 2012, the UN Human Rights Council began a study of a declaration stating that all individuals have the right to live in peace so that they can fully develop their physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual capacities without the threat of violence. Stark divisions between different countries' perspectives inevitably emerged, however.

Just as it was necessary to go beyond the UN Charter in writing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the proponents of the right to peace claim it is now necessary to wrap the issues of peace

and security, development and human rights into a single framework called "the right to peace." Many states find this appealing because it reflects a holistic approach to peace. They take the view that without peace, it is not possible to realize all human rights, including the right to development. Some Western countries still vigorously reject this idea, holding the view that there is no legal basis for peace in international law and that it is impossible to find a common definition of peace grounded on human rights.

The Human Rights Council struggled to find consensus on the declaration, settling on, "Everyone has the right to enjoy peace such that all human rights are promoted and protected and development is fully realized." The resolution was adopted first by the Human Rights Council, and then the General Assembly in 2016, although with notable votes against (such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France, and Spain). The resolution carried because of support in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

The opponents of a Declaration on the Right to Peace doubtless fear that it will pave the way for a future comprehensive law against warfare. As a politician and activist, my immediate concern is building public opinion for an extension of the present human rights agenda to include the primary issue of peace.

The development of public opinion in opposing war is a necessary basis for legal prohibition of warfare. Thus the Declaration has political value in laying the basis for a more secure world. Fighting over the legality of the document at this stage may derail long-range efforts needed to strengthen international law. In short, the new Declaration on the Right to Peace, non-binding as it is, can act as a catalyst in spurring the development of the peace agenda.

Achieving a Right to Peace depends on a rules-based order. But that order seems to be giving way today to a new world of deep disarray. Global warming is heading to massive catastrophe. A new nuclear arms race is starting. Migrants and refugees are piling up by the millions. The International Criminal Court, the Iran Agreement, and the Paris Accords are being undermined. Although the "death of multilateralism" has been greatly exaggerated, it is unquestionably being attacked by forces that stoke greed and fear in the political and economic systems.

In this atmosphere, the culture of peace, let alone the right to peace, appears to be suffocating. But what cannot be suffocated is the conscience of humanity. A new global conscience is awakening humanity and leading us to new recognition of the implacable values of the common good. I fully support the expression of this conscience outlined by Pope Francis earlier this year, when he called for work on the primacy of justice and law, defence of the vulnerable, working to build bridges, and "rethinking our common destiny."

The wave of the future is the struggle for an elementary social justice, a goal framed by the Sustainable Development Goals. Millions of people, in a vast array of civil society organizations, are working daily in a myriad of ways to make the world a better place, especially for the vulnerable. This unsung activity is firming up a culture of peace and laying the groundwork for acceptance of the right to peace, and this will have a greater long-range effect on humanity than the eruptions now taking place. Focusing on what the world has already achieved in the human security agenda gives us a solid foundation to hope for even more in the years ahead.

By Monique Cuillerier

The International Criminal Court is currently engaged in ten preliminary examinations, has eleven situations under investigation, and is pursuing 26 cases that involve 42 defendants.

Preliminary examinations are currently being conducted in Afghanistan, Bangladesh/Myanmar, Colombia, Guinea, Iraq/UK, Nigeria, Palestine, the Philippines, Ukraine, and Venezuela.

Following the preliminary examination, the request to open an investigation into the situation in Afghanistan was rejected by the Pre-Trial Chamber in April 2019. The Office of the Prosecutor is currently determining whether there will be an appeal of that decision.

Central African Republic (I)

In early June 2018, the Appeals Chamber acquitted Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo because they found the previous conviction by the trial court had erroneously included acts outside the scope of the charges and erred in its assessment of whether he took all necessary and reasonable measures to prevent or punish his subordinates of the other crimes involved. This case is now closed.

Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu, and Narcisse Arido, were found guilty of offences against the administration of justice. Appeals resulted in new sentences for Bemba, Mangenda and Kilolo in September 2018. Bemba was sentenced to one year imprisonment and fined EUR 300 000, Kilolo and Mangenda were each sentenced to eleven months imprisonment. Kilolo was fined EUR 30 000. All were credited with time spent in detention and the imprisonment portion of their sentences, as a result, are considered served. Outstanding issues regarding the re-sentencing continue to be argued in front of the Appeals Chamber.

Central African Republic (II)

The Government of CAR referred this situation in May 2014. The situation focuses on alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity committed since 1 August 2012, in the context of the conflict between Muslim Séléka and Christian anti-balaka groups.

An arrest warrant was issued on November 11, 2018 for Alfred Yekatom and he was surrendered to the Court on November 17. A further arrest warrant, for Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona, was issued on 7 December 2018 and he was arrested five days later. The two cases were joined by the Pre-Trial Chamber in February. The confirmation of charges hearing was scheduled to begin in June, but has been delayed until September 2019.

Côte d'Ivoire

The cases of Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé, charged with crimes against humanity allegedly committed in Côte d'Ivoire in 2010 and 2011, were joined in March 2015 and the trial began in January 2016. In January 2019, both were acquitted. On February 1, 2019, the Appeals Chamber set conditions to be imposed upon Gbagbo and Blé Goudé following their release to a State willing to accept them and enforce the conditions set by the Chamber. They are no longer in the ICC detention centre as an interim measure pending their release. A complete decision in writing will be issued in due course and there remains the possibility that the Prosecutor

will appeal the decision after the full decision is filed.

The case against Simone Gbagbo remains at the pre-trial stage as she is still not in the custody of the Court.

Darfur, Sudan

There are four current cases concerning the situation in Darfur, Sudan with five suspects -- Ahmad Harun, Ali Kushayb, Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir, Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain, and Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein -- who all remain at large.

Following the ongoing political change in Darfur, the situation regarding Al Bashir in particular may change, as there have been calls from within Sudan to have him turned over to the Court.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

In 2012, Thomas Lubanga Dyilo was convicted and sentenced to 14 years of imprisonment. In December 2017, a decision set the amount of his liability for collective reparations at US\$10,000,000. Implementation of the collective reparations decision remains pending.

Bosco Ntaganda was found guilty of eighteen counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity, including murder, rape, sexual slavery, and enlisting child soldiers, on July 8, 2019. Next, the Court will receive submissions regarding the possible sentence.

Sylvestre Mudacumura, for whom an arrest warrant was issued in 2012, remains at large.

Georgia

An investigation into crimes allegedly committed in and around South Ossetia, Georgia in 2008 was begun in January 2016 and continues.

Libya

Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli, Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi, and Al-Tuhamy Mohamed Khaled are all still at large and, as a result, their cases remain pending.

Kenya

Arrest warrants for Walter Osapiri Barasa, Paul Gicheru and Philip Kipkoech Bett for various offences against the administration of justice remain outstanding.

Mali

Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud was surrendered to Court's custody at the end of March 2018. The next step will be a confirmation of charges hearing.

Uganda

The case against Joseph Kony and Vincent Otti remains pending as they are still at large.

The trial of Dominic Ongwen began in December 2016 and the Defence is currently presenting evidence. Over 4000 victims have been granted the right to participate in the trial.

Other

To date, 122 countries have ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

The Philippines withdrew from the Rome Statute effective March 17, 2019.

CGS resolution addresses the crisis in multilateralism

Given the growth of nationalism around the globe, and the retreat from global agreements and international organizations, CGS wishes to declare its policy regarding this issue.

Whereas, multilateral organizations make significant contributions to international trade, human welfare, environmental sustainability, and peace;

And whereas transparent and democratic policy processes enable people to participate in formulating rules that affect their lives;

And whereas multilateral organizations that directly affect the lives of people require legitimacy for their continued acceptance and support;

Be it resolved that CGS supports the inclusion of democratic representation in broad-based multilateral organizations and will support multilateral organizations that are reforming to achieve transparency and to include democratic representation of member nations in their policy-making processes.

Citizens for Global Solutions Message from Board Chair

Greetings!

Life moves quickly at Citizens for Global Solutions. In the last edition of Mondial, you heard from Larry David as Chair of the CGS Education Fund. Larry has moved to Chair of the CGS Development Committee, and I am the new chair of the CGS Education Fund. I can't thank Larry enough for serving as my mentor and friend. I am grateful that he continues to be active in CGS and committed to our future and our goal of a United Federation of Nations!

I am excited to share two announcements: CGS will hire Dr. Bob Flax as our Executive Director effective 1 August 2019, and all are invited to attend our CGS Annual Meeting in Los Angeles, CA in 2019!

Bob has been a key player at CGS for several years and is currently a member of the Board of Directors

of the CGS Education Fund. He coached us through our recent strategic planning process, used the Theory of Change approach to help us develop a roadmap to guide our programming, represents us to the World Federalist Movement, and chairs our Strategy Committee. Thanks to a generous grant from the Workable World Trust for covering the first year of Bob's salary.

Bob is a psychologist, educator, administrator, and organization development consultant. He was previously employed as the Associate Director of Research at Saybrook University where he also teaches courses on global governance and world federation in their Transformative Social Change Program. He served as past President of the Democratic World Federalists. Throughout his career, Bob has been dedicated to addressing human suffering. First as a psychologist, he worked in a variety of settings including 16 years in the California prison system where he was the first psychologist to work full-time with San Quentin's "death row" inmates. With a growing awareness of the suffering that organizations and large systems sometimes cause, he pursued additional training in conflict resolution and organization development and began consulting to organizations from small non-profits to IBM. This work eventually led to his involvement with CGS. We are delighted to have Bob transition to our Executive Director.

Please mark your calendar. Our CGS National Conference will take place 1 to 3 November 2019 in Los Angeles, CA. I hope you can join us! CGS Boards will be meeting; come meet our leadership, learn more about our efforts to create a World Federation, and see how you can get involved. Watch our website at globalsolutions.org/resources/events/ for detailed information as it becomes available.

Onward to a United Federation of Nations!

Donna Park, Chair
Citizens for Global Solutions Education Fund



A message from Executive Director Bob Flax, Ph.D.

I'm delighted to serve as Executive Director for this remarkable organization. Since 1947, Citizens for Global Solutions (CGS) and its predecessor organizations have supported international treaties in areas such as arms control, disarmament, preventing discrimination against women, and protecting the rights of children. It's also helped to create institutions such as the International Criminal Court.

In spite of these and other accomplishments, the last decade has been challenging. We lost members, chapters, and, according to some, even our mission of promoting a democratic world federation. Due to the tireless dedication of our Board of Directors and other volunteers, we've restructured and rebuilt CGS. We have committed to a vision of a peaceful, free, just, and sustainable world community. The mission of our Education Fund is to educate and advocate for a democratic federation of nations with enforceable world law to abolish war and global violence in the resolution of disputes, protect universal human rights and freedoms, and restore and sustain our global environment.

I am proud to announce our current programs. For more information about any of them please send an email to outreach@globalsolutions.org.

Book Club and Speaker Series

These free videoconference sessions can be attended anywhere in the world where phone or internet access is available. We will read and discuss classics and contemporary literature in areas such as world federation and world citizenship. When possible, we will hear directly from the authors and relevant guest speakers.

Breaking News Response Team

Every day the news is filled with stories demonstrating the limitations of our current system of global governance . . . but where do you turn to find news of a better alternative? Through our blogs on our website (globalsolutions.org/blog/), newspapers, social media and other outlets, this team will respond to breaking news, providing the public with information about how a world federation would solve (or prevent) these problems.

Global Town Halls and UN 2020

CGS has partnered with Global Voice, The Workable World Trust, and others to organize and promote a series of Global Town Hall Meetings

leading up to the 75th anniversary of the UN in 2020. We are working toward a UN summit conference called "UN2020", to renew and strengthen the United Nations.

Model UN Plus

This program will introduce Model UN students to the important transformations of the United Nations proposed in Joe Schwartzberg's book, *Transforming the United Nations: Designs for a Workable World*. It will also develop curricula that can be made available to Model UN programs in high schools and colleges.

Peace Studies Outreach

The CGS Peace Studies Outreach Program provides speakers, curriculum, films, slideshows and other materials on the concepts and history of world federation and world citizenship to students and professors in peace studies programs at colleges and universities. In partnership with the World Service Authority, we are also establishing World Citizen Clubs on university and high school campuses to engage students as active world citizens in their local communities.

Religious and Spiritual Communities Outreach

Several faiths promote the idea of global governance. This program explores those teachings and disseminates different formulations of the Golden Rule, the Declaration of a Global Ethic, the Charter for Compassion, and other items that promote the idea of world community.

Speakers Bureau

CGS conducts presentations for schools, festivals, community gatherings, religious institutions, and other organizations. These thought-provoking events are offered in different formats, such as a film or an interactive slideshow.

We welcome your participation in our programs as well as your volunteer and financial support. For the sake of our children and succeeding generations, it's imperative that we work together to find effective solutions to our most pressing global problems.

Sincerely,
Bob Flax, Ph.D.
Executive Director, Citizens for Global Solutions



Reimagining Your United Nations through Model UN (MUN)

Andrea Klein Bergman is the Model UN Programs Consultant, at Workable World Trust



by Andrea Klein Bergman

Front Page

Last September we mourned the loss of Joe Schwartzberg, author of “Transforming the United Nations System: Designs for a Workable World” and founder of the Workable World Trust (WWT). The Trust continues to support multiple projects that move forward the transformation or creation of more transparent, democratic, people-centered and effective global governance bodies. One of those projects is “UN Reform Tracks” that can be implemented at middle school, high school and college-level Model UN (MUN) Conferences.

Why MUN? We have the potential to reach young minds that are already engaged in multilateralism through simulations, motivating these students to think beyond the status quo and ask, “What if?”

power. Thus, regions do not have to cater to the P-5 members.

We first introduced our SC Reform track this past spring at the 2019 Mexico City International Model United Nations Conference (MIMUN). Several weeks before MIMUN, students were given our SC Reform Modules to introduce the reforms and prepare them for the conference. MIMUN is a multi-day event, providing the opportunity to run the SC committee with both the reform model and as a traditional session.

Responses from both students and teachers exceeded our expectations. Delegates were driven to work together in the interest of their regions and the common good, as opposed to the current mentality of self-interest. Students were more engaged than staff and teachers have witnessed in previous years, and it really created a new energy of collaboration. As the SC Chair, Diego Rivera, observed, “They were putting regional interests first, they were putting human rights first, and they were actually thinking in ways as a whole to work for a better solution.” When using the Schwartzberg model, after intense debate among the representatives for each region, the resolution passed unanimously. Notably, when the students switched back to traditional SC voting, some of the P5 members with veto power killed the resolution.

Based on that success, the SC Track is now being implemented or considered for schools in New Jersey, Minnesota and California.

As democratic institutions continue to be weakened around the world, it is crucial to educate our youth to think critically about the current system of global decision-making. These Tracks can challenge our next generation of civic and politically savvy students to disrupt what they currently know, while giving them tools to reshape our current system. WWT plans to invest in scaling-up and creating additional reform tracks to launch globally.



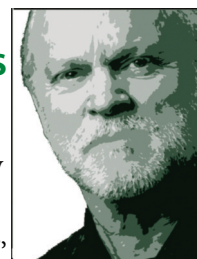
Sixth edition of Mexico City International Model UN (MIMUN), February 28th - March 3rd, 2019 in Mexico City.

We began by focusing on the Security Council (SC) because it is one of the most important UN bodies, has the power to consider any situation that could endanger international peace, and its resolutions are binding. Currently, its composition includes only 15 of the 193 countries in the UN; with the Schwartzberg reform proposal, all 193 member states are included in 12 regions with weighted voting calculations, and with no veto



Global Town Halls to Discuss UN Renewal

by Earl James



Earl James is
the President
of Global
Voice

The year 2020 will mark the 75th anniversary of the United Nations, providing an opportunity to modernize the UN for the 21st century, and perhaps move a step closer to fully federated global governance.

To take advantage of this opportunity, Global Voice and Partner Organizations (www.globalvoice.solutions/about) have launched "The Road to 2020," a series of Global Town Halls where people from diverse arenas can gather and discuss UN renewal recommendations.

The Inaugural Global Town Hall was held in Boulder, Colorado, July 21-23, 2018, on the campus of the University of Colorado Boulder. Dialogue was focused on UN reform recommendations made by the Commission on Global Security, Justice and Governance (stimson.org/content/report-commission-global-security-justice-governance).

Key presenters included European Union Ambassador to the US, David O'Sullivan and Stimson Center President Emeritus Ellen Laipson, among many other subject matter experts. (Detailed report at globalvoice.solutions/global-town-halls-1.html.)

The potential for UN reform to take place in 2020 was greatly enhanced this year when UNGA President Maria Espinosa appointed co-facilitators to develop a "modalities resolution" establishing the formal process for Member States to negotiate a political declaration for the 2020 Summit.

With the global climate-extinction threat gaining force almost daily, Global Voice has formed an alliance with a promising new initiative called "The Common Home of Humanity" (commonhomeofhumanity.org). Since the climate extinction threat is -- and will continue to be -- the strongest driver of global change for some time to come, two critical aspects of the Common Home of Humanity proposals make it a very promising initiative: 1) The biophysical boundaries of the planet should form the baseline for reforming international environmental law; and 2) Its legal framework could become the first step toward full world federation: "The Earth System is an intangible, global commons which spans across the national territories of states. Only by recognizing it in its indivisible entirety, is it possible to achieve effective environmental laws and management systems."

Fine, you may say. But how is the climate threat a more powerful motivator toward global governance

than threats such as nuclear war have been? Climate disaster and potential human extinction is underway now; nuclear war -- while still a threat -- is just that, not a current reality that we must stop or our species, among many others, will perish.

To further explore this initiative's potential, Global Voice and Partner Organizations are planning several Global Town Halls this year and in 2020.



To date, there are two Global Town Halls confirmed and another being discussed:

1. Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 15-18, 2019 (tentative)

Theme: Global Environmental Governance and the Common Home of Humanity

2. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 19-20, 2019 (confirmed)

Theme: "Paving the Road to Reform: Climate Change and Sustainable Development."

The European Studies Center (ucis.pitt.edu/esc/) of the University of Pittsburgh, in partnership with Global Voice and the Workable World Trust, will host this GTH.

3. Minneapolis, Minnesota, Date TBD early 2020 (confirmed)

To be hosted by Global Minnesota (globalminnesota.org) and the Workable World Trust (workableworld.org)

Sign up for future Global Town Hall notifications at info@globalvoice.solutions.

Amb. O'Sullivan, Larry David (Citizens for Global Solutions) and Conor Seyle (One Earth Future Fdn.) discuss The Road to 2020 strategies.



Tad Daley is
the Director
of Policy
Analysis at
Citizens for
Global
Solutions.



My Friend Harris Wofford Jr. 1926-2019: Prophet of a United States of the World

by Tad Daley

Obituaries for Harris Wofford Jr., who died on January 21 at age 92, focused on his work as an aide to John F. Kennedy, his brief tenure as a U.S. senator, and his lifetime engagement with both civil rights and volunteer service. But it may turn out that his greatest legacy was what Harris told me was “his first love in the world of ideas,” and the first great cause of his life. In 1942, during the darkest days of the Second World War, teenage Harris Wofford founded a nationwide youth movement which proclaimed that after the end of that war the human race could abolish war, by creating a “United States of the World.”

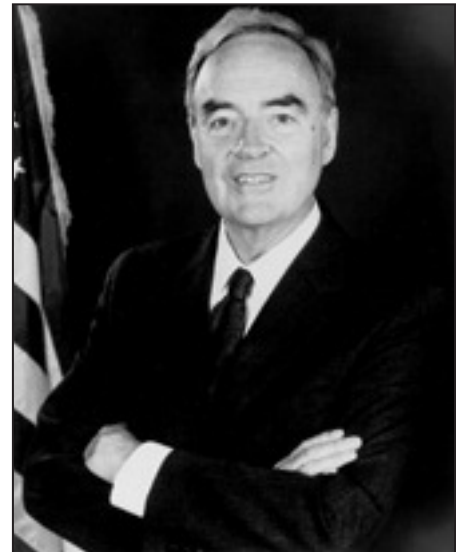
The 1940s Student Movement for a World Republic

I met Harris seven years ago, in January 2012 at a small event in Washington D.C. I approached him afterwards and asked him if he still believed any of that stuff. “It’s totally still how I think about the direction of history,” he replied. “And you’re the first one to ask me anything about it in maybe 25 years.”

One night early in 1941, Harris told me, as World War II raged prior to America’s entry, he was sitting in the bathtub in his family’s home in Scarsdale, New York, listening to a radio panel arguing for “A World Federal Union of Free Men.” Wofford later wrote that “prophets and visionary statesmen had proclaimed the idea of a Federal World Republic for centuries. ... But for me the idea was born that night.”

A year later, Pearl Harbor had brought America into the war, and that moved 15-year-old Harris to act. One evening early in 1942, he and classmate Mary Ellen Purdy set out on their bicycles, rode around Scarsdale, knocked on doors, missed their suppers -- but enlisted themselves and eight other classmates as the inaugural chapter of the “Student Federalists.”

The Student Federalists began to spread far beyond the boundaries of Scarsdale. Funds were raised. Speaking tours were organized. Literature was printed. Essay contests were launched. A “Model World Constitutional Convention” was undertaken just a few weeks



before D-Day. TIME magazine published a flattering article on the organization’s founder on November 20, 1944. During one cycle, the National Debate Tournament topic for all American high schools was: “RESOLVED: That a federal world government should be established.” The chancellor of the University of Chicago, Robert Maynard Hutchins, assembled a group of eminent scholars and designated them “The Committee to Frame a World Constitution.” (Harris, by then an undergraduate at that university, served as advisor and chief bottle-washer for the Committee.) And the group at Northwestern University, comprised almost entirely of WWII veterans, pulled off a standing-room-only rally in Chicago Stadium, with Albert Einstein as keynote speaker.

By 1947, the Student Federalists had enlisted several thousand members, had opened 10 regional offices, and had established chapters on 367 high school and college campuses around the country. In February of that year, they combined with a half-dozen similarly thriving world government advocacy organizations to form the “United World Federalists” (UWF). One of the leading brokers of the merger, by all accounts, was 21-year-old Harris Wofford. That organization has remained in continuous existence ever since -- small, obscure, struggling, but endeavoring to keep the flame alive -- and is known today as Citizens for Global Solutions (CGS).

A longer version of this remembrance can be found at globalsolutions.org/my-friend-harris-wofford-jr-1926-2019-prophet-of-a-united-states-of-the-world/.

A Brilliant Young Man's Thinking About a World Republic

In 1946 at age 19, Wofford wrote "It's Up to Us: Federal World Government in Our Time," and followed up two years later with "Road to the World Republic." With the new United Nations only a few months old, Harris illuminated both its impotence and undemocratic character. "We should work to develop the General Assembly into a world law-making body by delegating it real powers. ... Assembly delegates should be elected directly by the people of the respective nations."

Wofford emphasized the bedrock idea that world government would not eliminate local institutions or identities. "By becoming a world citizen, we maintain citizenship in our city, province, and nation, and gain a higher and more precious title. ... This means a world government that is federal, with power in all fields truly international in scope but with lower levels each continuing in the fields it can govern best. ... Only such a federal union can protect the diversity in the world and still secure the needed unity."

Every time we got together, I could tell that it meant a great deal to Harris that one person during the twilight of his life knew something about and asked him about and cared about his opening act on the stage of history. And he demonstrated his enduring commitment to the dream of a politically unified human race. We



coauthored two articles about it for the Huffington Post and the Public Interest Report from the Federation of American Scientists. We worked on them together for weeks, and at age 88 he haggled with me over every word. And just about a year ago, he re-engaged with the organization he did so much to create, Citizens for Global Solutions, joining its Advisory Council, endorsing the organization's newly reconceptualized mission statement, committing to "a democratic federation of nations with the power to enact enforceable world law to abolish war, protect universal human rights, and restore and sustain our global environment."

Tad Daley last year with former US Senator and JFK confidant Harris Wofford (founder of the Student Division of CGS in 1947).



Save the Date! Citizens for Global Solutions Annual Meeting

**November 1 to 3 2019
Los Angeles**

**For more information, see:
www.globalsolutions.org/resources/events/**



"Straight Talk on Trade" by Dani Rodrik

by Evan Freund

We are living in a time when global economics have become central to international relationships. National economies are increasingly differentiated and interrelated. International economic relationships have become domestically politicized and, in some cases, weaponized as well. Unconventional wars are currently being waged by the U.S. against Iran, North Korea, and Venezuela using weapons of tariffs, sanctions, and secondary boycotts. Income disparities in the U.S. are attributed to liberal economic policies enshrined in multilateral organizations such as the World Trade Organization.

In his book "Straight Talk on Trade" (Princeton University Press, 2018), Harvard-based international economist Dani Rodrik addresses the crisis of legitimacy that many multilateral organizations, proposed or already existing, are experiencing. Rodrik challenges fellow economists to address the political and social underpinnings of economic policy in addition to the numerical aspects to which many economists confine themselves. This challenge is a direct and pointed challenge to the Chicago school of economists that over the past 60 years has posited the autonomy of markets, inspired deregulation, and advocated reductions in government regulation in general. Rodrik argues that government is necessary to establish and stabilize markets. To enable lawful economic activity to take place, as well as to legitimize the results of economic activity, government is necessary.

To accommodate current political realities, Rodrik proposes a flexible scheme of economic organization that incorporates national regulation of economic affairs with international coordination and harmonization. Rodrik states that "The quest for extensive global governance is a fool's errand, both because national governments are unlikely to cede significant control to transnational institutions and because harmonizing rules would not benefit societies with diverse needs and preferences." At the same time, Rodrik supports the notion that governance is necessary for international markets to be established and maintained.

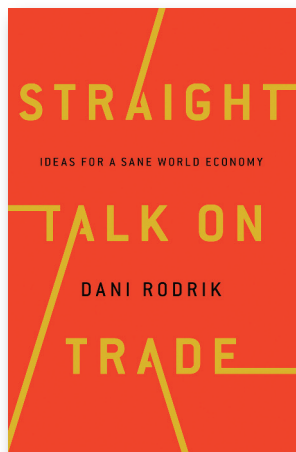
His review of the primacy of domestic economic regulation, current multilateral organizations and problems of overreach lead him to propose "a different model of global governance, one that

would be democracy enhancing rather than globalization enhancing. They would open up space for democracies to improve their functioning at home, without prejudging what the policy outputs ought to be or whether the result is greater economic integration. Global governance could then usefully contribute to democracy, through global norms and procedural requirements designed to enhance the quality of domestic policy making -- instead of rules aimed at increasing global trade and investment."

Rodrik's model of federation in economic affairs can be called "federation lite." International economic governance must leave policy space for national regulation of economic affairs. As Rodrik describes, even income distribution effects are primarily a result of national policies and are unjustifiably attributed to trade effects. However, in the case of the global commons, "there is a very strong case for establishing strong and binding global rules in these policy domains, since it is in the interest of each country individually to uphold its share of the upkeep of the global commons. Failure to reach global agreement would condemn all to a collective disaster."

What Rodrik overlooks in his analysis are the rapidly growing political interactions, both positive and negative, between aligned factions in different countries around the world. Growing international interchange and interaction will engender the development of transnational political movements that can create or destroy international trade and markets as well as the global commons. Will "federation lite" be enough to maintain the stability necessary for predictable trade? Domestic management of trade and development depend increasingly on stable and predictable international markets. To say that political processes that allocate entitlements and power are entirely domestic in origin or impact is no longer true.

At the same time, the argument of Rodrik that global governance should fundamentally support (and protect) local and national governance processes is a useful reminder to federalists that good governance begins at home.



<https://press.princeton.edu/titles/11216.html>



The Women, Peace and Security agenda -- and why it is important

by Monique Cuillerier



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The Women, Peace and Security agenda has been developed through a series of United Nations Security Council Resolutions that began with Resolution 1325 (2000).

Broadly put, the WPS agenda incorporates promotion and support for women's active and meaningful participation in conflict-prevention and -resolution mechanisms, including peace negotiations; human rights of women and girls, including particular awareness of sexual- and gender-based violence in armed conflict; and women's equal access to relief and recovery distribution mechanisms and services.

Of the conflicts in the world today, most take place within states and are the result of poverty, resource scarcity, and human rights abuses. Women and girls suffer disproportionately from these situations and there are specific forms of violence, particularly sexual violence and exploitation, that are aimed at women and girls.

Women's increased participation and representation is necessary to improve peace and security outcomes. The value and need for the Women, Peace and Security agenda becomes clear as we examine different aspects of the current situation.

A 2018 study of 82 peace agreements in 42 armed conflicts between 1989 and 2011 found that peace agreements with female signatories are associated with durable peace and a higher rate of implementation for agreement provisions. Meaningful participation means that women are at the table when negotiations are taking place, women's interests and lived experiences are fully reflected in peace processes, and women are equally considered in recovery efforts.

Despite the evidence, women still only represent very small percentages of mediators, negotiators and signatories in peace processes and subsequent implementation.

Representation of women has improved in some areas, for example, in the UN Secretary-General's Senior Management Group, which attained gender parity in January 2018. But within UN peacekeeping operations, women are still very under-represented (comprising only 4% of military troops and 10% of police officers). Globally, women are less well represented in

elected positions in conflict and post-conflict countries than elsewhere.

Three-fifths of all maternal deaths worldwide occur in countries affected by conflict or disasters. Early, forced, and child marriage increase in conflict-affected areas and in humanitarian settings.



MINUSTAH Police Academy celebrates International Women's Day / photo: UN

Financing for the Women, Peace and Security agenda has been increasing, albeit slowly.

Member States of the United Nations have primary responsibility for implementing the Women, Peace and Security agenda and, as of January 2019, seventy-nine United Nations member states have developed national action plans on Women, Peace and Security to address the implementation of projects and programs in conflict and post-conflict situations.

As well, a Women, Peace and Security Focal Points Network was formed in 2016 in order to provide a forum for Member States and regional organizations to share strategies and approaches. Namibia is the current chair and in 2020, Canada and Uruguay will share that position.

For World Federalists, the Women, Peace and Security agenda has been important for several of the organization's core campaigning programs, including peacekeeping and peacebuilding, the Coalition for the ICC and the Responsibility to Protect Coalition.

Citizens for Global Solutions Education Fund, formerly the World Federalist Association, has stood for international peace and security since 1947. We are dedicated to our vision of a peaceful, free, just and sustainable world community. Our mission is to educate and advocate for a democratic federation of nations with enforceable world law to abolish war and global violence in the resolution of disputes, protect universal human rights and freedoms, and restore and sustain our global environment.



Citizens for Global Solutions promotes its vision and mission through member activism and grassroots advocacy, program initiatives like our Model UN Reform project, research and writing conducted by our “big-picture think tank” - the World Federalist Institute, and education and outreach efforts nationwide.

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You can always leave a message for us at 202-546-3950. We will call you back.