

Building a world community

mondial

US Edition

Published by the World Federalist Movement – Canada and Citizens for Global Solutions, non-governmental organizations that advocate more just and effective global governance through the application of the principles of democratic federalism to world affairs.

VOL.4, ISSUE 2
SPRING 2021

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Citizens for Global Solutions

Introducing Sandra Coyle, WFM – IGP's new Executive Director

On December 17 the international World Federalist Movement - Institute for Global Policy (WFM) announced the appointment of Sandra Coyle as the organization's Consulting Executive Director, working with the organization from January through May 2021 to realign the organization's strategy, structure and financing.



Sandra Coyle,
WFM – IGP's new
Executive Director

Ms Coyle's area of expertise lies in strategic communications and strategic planning. She has worked with a number of international organizations and associations, most recently serving as Chief Communications Officer for the African Economic Research Consortium, which fosters economic research, training and capacity-building in Sub-Saharan Africa. She is currently based in Nairobi, Kenya.

Following are her answers to a few questions from Mondial.

What was it about the World Federalists that attracted you to the organization?

The concept of global solutions to global problems attracted me the most. We all learned a very valuable lesson in 2020 with the onset of a global pandemic, that lack of a strong global, coordinated response left many countries in economic and social tatters. Strong international institutions, that are held accountable, can help all of us navigate issues that affect all of us. Operating as individual nation-states is leading to more pain and chaos for individual citizens and a stronger, global body is needed.

How do you assess the WFM organization's inherent assets and potential value-added?

What role do you see the organization playing in the years ahead?

My background is in communications, with a specialization in branding. I have had the opportunity to rebrand organizations and industries over the years. I analyse organizations through that lens and look at three key areas to determine value and future sustainability – brand heritage, mission relevance, potential impact. WFM/IGP in its entirety has all three characteristics to help the organization not only be fit for purpose in this decade, but to shape the future of governance.

My hope is that WFM/IGP becomes more public, providing guidance at the national, regional and global level on creating a federalist approach to governance. At the same time, to actively reach out and mobilize young people, including in Africa, Asia and South America, where most populations are young, to embrace the concept of World Federalism. And lastly, to ensure the organization is sustainable over the long-term to ensure our efforts live on and can be as broadly impactful as possible.

As you begin this work, what are some of the immediate challenges you seek to address?

The immediate challenge is to determine the current and future relevancy of our work to young people across the world. Does the young generation believe in the concept of

federalism? By young, mainly Generation Z. Would they support a federalist movement in its current concept. In branding terms, determining what level of engagement they would be willing to have. Without young people involved, globally, we would not have the momentum to continue.

Secondly, looking at the alignment of our work in terms of the needs of national and regional government bodies. Are there other ways we can help make impact? Is there expertise we can offer?

Thirdly, is seeking efficiencies in how we operate internally and opening the doors of the organization to build consensus and community among our supporters and stakeholders.

Together we are strong and can make World Federalism a reality, divided we cannot.

Is there anything else you would like to say to an audience of Canadian and U.S. world federalists?

Both Canada and the US are of interest to me as both are federations. Growing up in the US,

I was required to Pledge Allegiance to the Republic every school morning as a child so federalism is a concept I am familiar with and one that I have benefited from. The question is what's next? How can we expand an understanding of what it means to be a federation to other countries and regional bodies? Do we have expertise to provide others? Can we improve both current federations? The US in particular appears to be in a dynamic stage of its evolution – will it continue to hold as the prime example of a Federalist Republic or will the internal pressure for change cause it to amend its foundations?

My message to World Federalists in Canada and the US is to seek out new ways to educate on the federalist system – both the advantages and disadvantages – and to actively seek out young people to explain the concept to them. By passing on our knowledge to them, they will be able to take on the idea and advance it for the future world they will soon inherit.



Broad consultations planned for the S-G's follow up to UN75 Declaration

by Fergus Watt



Fergus Watt is Executive Director of WFM – Canada and Coordinator, Coalition for the UN We Need.



On 21 September 2020, world leaders adopted the UN75 Declaration, which sets out twelve commitments to action across the global agenda, including sustainable development, pandemic response, climate action, prevention of violent conflict in fragile states, protecting biodiversity, upholding arms control, non-proliferation, and disarmament agreements, enhancing democratic governance, addressing digital trust and security, and safeguarding human rights.

The Declaration also calls on the Secretary-General to report back to the General Assembly “with recommendations to advance our common agenda and respond to current and future challenges.”

At a time when the world is focused on the COVID-19 pandemic, including the distribution of vaccines, the requirement for a UN75 follow up report has given rise to efforts

to take stock of the UN's current capacities, with the expectation that the Secretary-General's report will initiate a reform process to strengthen multilateralism. According to the Secretary-General, his office has initiated a period of “profound reflection,” including consultations not only with Member States but also with “thought leaders,” youth, and civil society.

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The UN at 75... – continued

In a speech January 28 outlining his priorities for 2021, the Secretary-General stated, “The challenges ahead clearly demand a more inclusive and more networked multilateralism. I have also called for a New Global Deal among countries to ensure that power, benefits and opportunities are shared more broadly and fairly. Developing countries merit a larger voice in global decision-making. Young people must also be at the table – as designers of their own future, not as recipients of decisions of elders who have, let’s be honest, failed them in so many key respects. My report in September should be seen as the beginning of this reset. Strengthening global governance to deliver global public goods is possible.”

For the Coalition for the UN We Need (C4UN, formerly the UN2020 Campaign) these developments represent progress. The campaign has not only adopted a change of name. Wide consultations among civil society organizations and networks led to the adoption in December of a three-year strategic plan to prepare for the period following the Secretary-General’s report (expected early September), when the international community’s efforts to strengthen international institutions is expected to gather momentum.

At a January 13 C4UN-sponsored online videoconference, Maria Fernanda Espinosa,

former President of the UN General Assembly commented on the COVID pandemic’s impacts on the effectiveness of the UN system:

“This crisis, which has caused so much loss and suffering, has also been a stress test for multilateralism. While reinforcing humanity’s shared vulnerability and a sense of global solidarity, the pandemic has further illuminated so many problems – the reasons why global cooperation is needed in the first place. To name just a few: inequalities and growing poverty, the pandemic’s disproportionate impacts on women and girls, and vaccine nationalism. . . .

“And then there are the direct impacts that the necessary pandemic responses have had on the day-to-day operations of the UN system. Diplomacy by videoconference is a poor substitute for the real thing. Without the meetings, negotiations, stakeholder engagement, and all the other trappings of normal work at the UN, the international community has pressed “pause” on too many important multilateral processes.

“It is therefore no surprise that reinvigorating and rejuvenating the multilateral system has become a central ask of citizens, organizations and a large majority of Member States.”



ICC UPDATE

By Monique Cuillerier

The International Criminal Court is currently engaged in eight preliminary examinations, and has thirteen situations under investigation.

Preliminary examinations are currently being conducted in Bolivia, Colombia, Guinea, Iraq/UK, Nigeria, Palestine, the Philippines, Ukraine, and two separate examinations into Venezuela.

Afghanistan

In March 2020, the Prosecutor was authorized to begin an investigation into alleged crimes against humanity and war crimes since 2003 in Afghanistan, as well as other alleged crimes committed on the territory of other States Parties since 2002 but linked to the conflict in Afghanistan.

Bangladesh/Myanmar

In November 2019, an investigation into alleged crimes of

deportation, persecution, and any other crimes relevant to the Court against the Rohingya people was begun.

In February, a delegation from the Court traveled to Bangladesh to explain to the public how investigations are conducted.

A redacted, public version of the “Registry’s Second Report on Information and Outreach Activities” regarding this situation was made available in December 2020.

Burundi

An investigation into crimes under the Rome Statute that may have occurred in Burundi was authorized in 2017 and currently focuses on alleged crimes between 2015 and 2017.

The investigation is focused on alleged crimes of murder and attempted murder, imprisonment or severe deprivation of liberty, torture, rape, enforced disappearance, and persecution.

Central African Republic (I)

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 in October 2016 and sentencing took place in September 2018.

All convictions and acquittals are now considered final and imprisonment sentences are complete.

Central African Republic (II)

The Government of CAR referred this situation to the Court 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 in November 2018 for Alfred Yekatom and he was surrendered to the Court shortly thereafter. A further arrest warrant, for Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona, was issued in December 2018 and he was arrested five days later. The two cases were joined in February 2019. The trial began in February 2021.

Mahamat Said Abdel Kani was the subject of a warrant issued in 2019. He was surrendered to the Court on January 24 2021. A confirmation of charges hearing is tentatively scheduled for October 2021.

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. The Appeals Chamber will consider the appeal filed by the Prosecutor in this case.

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

Darfur, Sudan

The situation in Darfur, Sudan was referred to the Court by the UN Security Council in March 2005.

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

Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman surrendered himself to the Court in June 2020. The confirmation of charges hearing is scheduled for May 2021.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

In 2012, Thomas Lubanga Dyilo was convicted and sentenced to 14 years of imprisonment. He has transferred to a prison in DRC in 2015 where he continues to serve his sentence. Implementation of the collective reparations decision continues.

The trial of Bosco Ntaganda began in September 2015 and he was found guilty in July 2019 of 18 counts of war crimes, and crimes against humanity committed in Ituri, DRC between 2002 and 2003. In early November 2019, Ntaganda was sentenced to thirty years imprisonment. The verdict and sentence are subject to appeal and

the victims' reparations are still to be considered.

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

Georgia

An investigation into crimes against humanity and war 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 all remain at large and, as such, their cases are still pending.

Kenya

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

Paul Gicheru surrendered in November 2020. The confirmation of charges procedure will be conducted in writing, with documents expected to be filed in February 2021.

Mali

Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud was surrendered to Court's custody in March 2018. His trial, which began in July 2020, is ongoing.

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 a judgement was delivered in February 2021. Ongwen was found guilty of 61 counts.

Other

123 countries had ratified the Rome Statute -- 33 in Africa, 19 in the Asia-Pacific area, 18 in Eastern Europe, 28 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 25 in Western Europe and other states.

Election of the next Prosecutor

Following a prolonged and fraught process that resulted in a vote, rather than a consensus decision, Karim Khan, of the United Kingdom, was chosen as the next ICC Prosecutor on February 12th. He will begin his term on June 16, 2021.

In a second round of voting, Khan received 72 votes from 123 countries. Concerns regarding transparency and lack of vetting were raised by civil society during the election process.

Khan worked in the offices of the Prosecutor at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Prosecutor at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

Khan was also Lead Counsel for Kenyan Deputy President William Ruto at the ICC. The case was terminated on the basis that the Prosecution had insufficient evidence. Khan also served as counsel for Saif al-Islam Gaddafi, for whom a warrant has been issued by the ICC.

Most recently, he was with the United Nations Investigative Team for the Promotion of Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/ISIL in Iraq.

The Future of the Conference on the Future of Europe

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



by Monique Cuillerier

The Conference on the Future of Europe was proposed jointly by the European Commission and the European Parliament in late 2019. The Conference is intended to consider the future of the EU and possible reforms. Citizens, including particular groups such as youth, along with civil society and European institutions, are to be included within the process.

The Conference was originally planned to begin in 2020 and last for two years. This timeline has been delayed, in part, as the result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

There has also been disagreement over who should take a leadership role. An early proposal was the Conference would be led by an "eminent European personality." This resulted in disagreements over who that should be and a failure of more than one frontrunner to gain sufficient support across countries.

A more recent compromise suggestion is that the Conference be led by a small group -- the respective heads of the European Commission, the European Council, and the European Parliament.

This proposal would also add an executive board which would include officials from the European Commission and European Council along with MEPs from each political group.

The general outline has already been agreed upon and the delays in starting the Conference are

considered by many to have reached a critical point.

In a statement, Brando Benifei of the Spinelli Group, an initiative intended to reinvigorate federalism within the EU, expressed concern that the current plans for the Conference do not include sufficient possibilities for participation and that the possibility of Treaty change should not be excluded from the outset.

The Union of European Federalists (UEF) has produced an "Appeal to the European Institutions and Governments of the Member States" that presents wide-ranging recommendations intended to strengthen the European community, including a European migration policy, the development of autonomous European defence, and completing the Economic and Monetary Union. The Appeal is also concerned with defining the foundations of a "genuine European democracy."

The UEF sees the Conference as "an historical opportunity towards a sovereign, democratic and federal Europe" that should address key issues regarding the EU's system of government. They would like to see a new Treaty result, one that would overcome current problems.

Further detail about the Conference and UEF's proposals can be found at <https://www.federalists.eu/>



Sir Brian Urquhart: A most worthwhile life in peace and war

by Peter Langille



Dr. H. Peter Langille specializes in peace and conflict studies and is a member of the WPMC Advisory Board.

Sir Brian Urquhart who died January 2 2021, just weeks before his 102nd birthday, left much to remember as a thoughtful soldier, an exemplary international civil servant, a brilliant scholar and a champion of peace.

He was internationally recognized as a key advisor to UN Secretary-Generals; a calm arbitrator of crucial conflicts that had the potential to go nuclear; a pioneer of UN peacekeeping, and as a stellar UN Under-Secretary General for Political Affairs.

Nothing was given -- Brian took his share of hard knocks. While a British paratrooper and intelligence officer in WWII, and his parachute didn't open, Brian pounded into a tree (coincidentally in front of General Dwight Eisenhower). He was hospitalized for six months. During the ill-fated "Operation Market Garden" he tried to issue a warning to senior commanders, but failed to stop the massacre and capture of thousands of his colleagues. Yet he was clearly not the sort of person to stay down. He went on to liberate the Bergen-Belsen death camp and personally captured the 'Beast of Belsen', Josef Kramer.

After the war, Brian Urquhart advised Sir Gladwyn Jebb on British plans for the UN, then served as personal assistant to the first UN Secretary-General, Trygve Lie. After the horrors of war, "to work for peace", was in his words, "a dream fulfilled."

Urquhart inherited from his mother high principles about what was "worthwhile." He cared little for fashion and the lifestyle of success; to get to his apartment one had to side-step through a human hair snip-shop.

Brian was an idealist. In his words, "I think idealism is the only form of realism because unless you're idealistic to some extent, you don't have anything to look forward to, you don't have anywhere to go. And I think there's no point in being pessimistic. After all, we're only on this world once as far as we know. You might as well make the best of it."

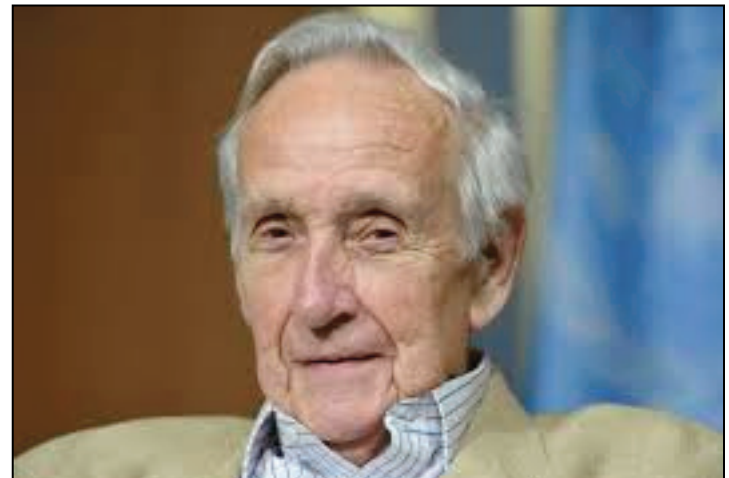
Brian considered the UN's crucial role was to intervene to stop wars -- it was an ongoing "experiment in progress."

Along with his mentors Ralph Bunche and Dag Hammarskjöld, he directed the first attempt at UN peacekeeping in the Suez crisis, followed by an

awkwardly challenging operation in the Congo. As a UN Under-Secretary General for 17 years, he oversaw missions in the Middle East, Cyprus, Namibia, Lebanon and Kashmir.

It was new ground and Brian conceded, "we had to make it up as we went along." For him, the purpose of peacekeeping was to prevent war, de-escalate conflict and protect the vulnerable. Further fighting and any unwarranted use of force were, in his view, deeply regrettable.

Aside from his pivotal role in peace operations, he was a straight-talking mediator and negotiator who led discussions on the peaceful uses of atomic energy and the creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency.



Sir Brian Urquhart

More than a few observers described Urquhart as "the heart of the UN." Yet he did not shy away from constructive criticism of the UN system's failings. His response was blistering when confronted by Member States who only offered lofty rhetoric but were reluctant to reform or help on the ground.

Frequently, Brian was pressured to explain that the UN had no standing army and no substantive reserve funds available in emergencies. The UN's lack of a rapid deployment capacity to enforce international law continued to rankle -- he revitalized Secretary-General Trygve Lie's original idea of a UN volunteer legion. An earlier review of this work noted that, "His [Urquhart's] pieces on the UN volunteer force and the responsibilities of the UN system published in the New York Review of Books in 1993 and 1994 have set the terms of the debate for all future discussions of rethinking the UN system."

Shortly after, Brian agreed to co-chair the Canadian study, Towards A Rapid Reaction Capability For the

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Sir Brian Urquhart... – continued



United Nations, submitted to the UN General Assembly on its 50th anniversary in 1995. He was adamant that a new approach had to be tried. Building on the Canadian proposal, Brian advocated for a UN Emergency Peace Service (UNEPS), and helped to develop detailed plans for the new service. He seldom missed a chance to champion the idea.

Addressing King's College, he explained: "I am convinced that the UN, if it is to be taken seriously in the peace and security field, has to have some capacity to act effectively on the ground within 24 to 48 hours of a decision by the SCouncil. Every year provides examples of what happens when it can't do that," and until it can, "...the UN is not going to work very well."

Canada was one country that Brian respected sufficiently to write: "it has stood with the organization in good times and in bad. It also has a tradition of encouraging new ideas and new thinking about international affairs. Not many countries do this."

It would have pained him to see successive Conservative and Liberal governments drop the UN ball in the ensuing period, especially with hollow claims of "being back".

The leadership that Canadian, David Malone, brought to the New York based International Peace Institute prompted Brian to lend his name to what's now their "Brian Urquhart Center for Peace Operations." The IPI faces a tall order to live up to his expectations.

In 1986, Brian Urquhart officially retired from the UN although he remained an unofficial senior advisor and continued to encourage substantive reforms for global governance.

Urquhart's first book, *A Life At Peace and War*, offers an insider's perspective of the UN system -- and makes wonderful reading.

He also wrote two acclaimed biographies: the first, *Hammarhjold*, detailing his preferred Secretary-General's dynamic, principled diplomacy; and a second on Ralph Bunche: *An American Odyssey*, about his colleague who found peaceful solutions to near-hopeless conflicts (which won Bunche a Nobel Peace Prize in 1950). While at the Ford Foundation, Brian co-authored with Erskine Childers three books on reforming the UN's leadership, its administration, its financing and the need for a more coherent organization of the myriad UN development agencies.

Celebrating Brian's 100th birthday, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres was succinct: "...we are grateful for his brilliant and incomparable contributions as a stalwart servant of we the peoples."

Recognizing humanity's survival challenges, Brian suggested:

The urgent necessity is to give serious thought to the problems of the future, to support constructive change, and to try to make the UN system better able to deal with the new dangers that we will soon have to face. I don't think it's an exaggeration to say that the reasonable survival of the human race on this planet cannot be taken for granted if, for lack of governmental vision and massive public support, this effort does not succeed.

Sir Brian Urquhart wouldn't hesitate in encouraging people everywhere to pull together and aim higher. His unique spirit, inspiration and ideas will continue to clarify what's most "worthwhile."



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.

**click here
to find a Member
Organization
near you**

The UNDP Human Development Report: Looking back to look ahead

by Fergus Watt



Fergus Watt is Executive Director of WFM – Canada and Coordinator, Coalition for the UN We Need.

Late last year the UN Development Programme released its 30th anniversary Human Development Report. First published in 1990, the annual report sought to enshrine a new way to conceive and measure progress. Instead of using growth in GDP as the primary measure of development, the world's countries were ranked by their human development: by whether people in each country have the freedom and opportunity to live the lives they value.

Over the years these reports have not only compiled statistics and benchmarks that track the course of human progress and mainstream development programs. The report has occasionally risen above the political fray, marshaling independent, empirically grounded perspectives that have shaped innovative thinking on what is understood as “development.”

Some of the notable examples where the Report consolidated leading-edge thinking to further drive UN development system norms and understandings include:

the 1994 Report that focused on “human security,” which equates security with people rather than territories, and relies on human rights and the rule of law more than arms and the coercive use of force.

The 1995 Report on the required progress in reducing gender disparities, such as female education, equality of opportunities and compensation in the workplace, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and more.

The 1993 and 2002 Reports that focused, respectively on “people's participation” and on the requirements of providing democracy as an essential element of good governance.

The 2000 Report that had human rights as a central theme. After the Cold War rights could assume a much greater part in development programming. And the 2000 Report also put forward the proposition that human rights and human dignity are essential to a fairer “new era of globalization.”

The 2006 Report that focused on the linkages between poverty and water scarcity worldwide.

The 2007/8 Report that focused on responses to climate change, “the defining human development challenge of the 21st century.”

The 2009 Report that focused on human mobility and development, i.e. growing migration, both within and beyond borders.

The 2019 Report that brought renewed attention to inequalities as a roadblock to human development, their causes and the range of policy responses.

The theme for the Report in 2020 is “The next frontier: Human Development in the Anthropocene.”

“Anthropocene” is a geological term meant to convey that the current age is one in which human activity has become the dominant influence on climate, the environment, indeed most of the earth's biological systems.

Global warming, biodiversity collapse and oceans pollution and acidification are evidence that we have not adequately dealt with human impacts on the natural world. These impacts interact with existing inequalities, threatening significant development reversals.

The 2020 Report suggests that “Nothing short of a great transformation – in how we live, work and cooperate – is needed.”

But alas, one looks in vain for a clear indication of the scale and speed of those required transformations.

At one point it is acknowledged that “At present the global community has no system for measuring the comprehensive wealth of countries—that is, tracking changes to environmental assets alongside human-made assets—so even if we were achieving the sustainability criterion, we would not know. Developing such a system is a major challenge, but it is an essential step towards building global institutions that can account for global environmental changes while balancing the economic interests of current and future generations.”

The 2020 report begins to sketch out the values, priorities and lifestyles – the green economy, etc. – that will need to characterize development in the anthropocene. And there is an effort to develop a new, experimental Planetary pressures-adjusted Human Development Index.

But clearly we humans have much more to understand.





COVID-44: A Letter from the Future

by Bob Flax

“Outbreaks are inevitable, pandemics are optional.”

Unseen Enemy (CNN Films, 2017)

Dear Fellow World Citizen of the Year 2045,
This year, in what would have been the 100th anniversary of the United Nations had it not been transformed into the United Federation of Nations just five years ago, it's easy to see how far the world has already advanced. Last year's outbreak of COVID-44 in a remote, mountainous region of Northern Mongolia provides a good example. Examination of the pathogen's genome revealed that if unchecked, it would have been far more lethal than the great pandemic of 2019-21, and yet, it was locally contained and eradicated in less than two weeks with only 11 fatalities.

As it turned out, the five-step plan to manage epidemics, developed decades ago by the World Health Organization, an organ of the former United Nations, was basically sound. It was our system of global governance which prevented the plan from working effectively. But now, under a world federation, this same five-step plan worked with only minimal suffering and loss of life.

The first step of the World Health Organization's plan is Anticipation. This includes creating preparedness plans worldwide and identifying resources for treatment, labs to isolate the pathogen and sequence its genome, and facilities to manufacture vaccine. A major problem used to be the constant underfunding of the UN in general and disease prevention in particular. The elimination of war, one of the many benefits of a world federation, unburdened national governments so much that it

was easy for them to pay 1-3% of their GDP to our global, democratic, federal government. As a result, each continent now has state-of-the-art WHO medical treatment and research facilities, which also serve as staging areas to move multidisciplinary teams, labs and supplies to any part of the globe. Part of the irony is that the need for them has diminished with the increased funding that has also been directed to global sanitation and health education.

The advent of a world federation also allowed for a breakthrough in the second step of the plan, the Early Detection of Outbreaks, their Assessment, and the Communication of Risk. The remote clinics in Mongolia, where patients with COVID-44 first appeared, used to report their health statistics only locally, to their provincial health departments. Now, all treatment facilities worldwide are networked to the new Global Health Monitoring System (GHMS). With the aid of artificial intelligence, medical experts at WHO faculties worldwide are able to detect an emerging disease cluster in real time, communicate directly with personnel at the clinics, and have an assessment team and full mobile lab on the ground within 36 hours. This kind of global, rapid response was not possible under the old treaty system. It was sometimes achieved when an international airline went down, but even then, nations could be delayed access for political reasons and aircraft parts needed to be taken to distant locations for complete analysis. The GHMS also eliminates one of the main reasons the 2019 outbreak in Wuhan, China, became a global



Mondial is published twice annually by the World Federalists. Editorial production is managed jointly by the international secretariat of the World Federalist Movement – Institute for Global Policy and participating WFM member organizations.

Founded in 1947, the World Federalist Movement is a non-profit, nonpartisan association committed to the realization of global peace and justice through progressive strengthening of the rule of law, democratic accountability and global governance institutions such as the United Nations.

ISSN number: 1488-612X.

Mondial's editorial working group: Monique Cuillerier, Peter Orvetti, Donna Park, Fergus Watt. Material is not copyrighted. Submissions are welcomed.

Publication in the United States is supported by Citizens for Global Solutions, including the Citizens for Global Solutions Education Fund, a 501(c)(3) registered charitable organization.

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pandemic -- a series of disastrous personal and/or political calculations made by the leadership of nations worldwide. Beginning with silencing of the first “whistleblower” doctor in Wuhan, a perfect storm of face-saving, protecting funding, ignoring warnings, denying science, failing to mobilize resources, placing economic interests over human life, winning elections, and bureaucracy, led to the over 200 million infections and four million deaths worldwide. The possibility for this kind of suppression of information has been eliminated, now that raw data goes directly to the global healthcare system.

The third step of the plan is Containment. Effective and rapid containment of a pathogen is vital to stop its spread. Luckily, the local clinics and regional hospital had enough capacity to quarantine those in need of ongoing medical attention, but if necessary, a mobile field hospital was deployed when the lethality of the virus was determined. However, for a variety of reasons, it has often been difficult to have people voluntarily quarantine. A major reason is the need to continue to work and care for their families. The creators of the new global health plan anticipated this problem and built in another innovative feature, a Family Support Fund. The FSF works like a matching grant, to match the monies that local, provincial and national governments pay to the families of those in quarantine to cover their bills while they are unable to work. This will assure that their economic life is not disrupted. Where there is no other parent to care for the children, a social worker supervisor, another part of the team, works with local agencies to temporarily place children with other family members or trusted friends who can care for them. With this degree of compassionate support, compliance with quarantines greatly increased. Other methods of containment, such as masking, hand washing, and contact tracing have similarly been

followed. Investments in increased public education, greater transparency, and material resources have all paid off.

The fourth step of the plan is Control and Mitigation, which attempts to “mitigate its impact and reduce its incidence, morbidity and mortality as well as disruptions to economic, political, and social systems” (1). Before the creation of the United Federation of Nations, this step could often take months or even years, as we saw in the Great Pandemic of 2019-21. In Mongolia, we moved through this step in about a week, while therapeutics were administered, and vaccines were produced.

The final step of the WHO's plan is Elimination, where that the disease is “no longer considered as a major public health issue,” (2) or Eradication, the permanent elimination of the disease worldwide. It's been less than a year since we've seen the last case of COVID-44, but if it does reemerge at another location around the globe, with the vaccine and therapeutics developed and ready, the WHO is confident it can be eliminated, this time in a matter of days.

The World Health Organization's plan for managing epidemics is but one of many solutions that have been allowed to work due to the presence of a United Federation of Nations. Humanity finally has a system of global institutions and world law capable of allowing us to manifest our highest visions.



Bob Flax, Ph.D. is the Executive Director of Citizens for Global Solutions and a Faculty Member in the Transformative Social Change Program at Saybrook University. He wrote this fictionalized letter to illustrate the potential of a world federation for the betterment of humanity. All quotations and more details on the World Health Organization's plan can be found at: World Health Organization. (2018). Managing epidemics: key facts about major deadly diseases. Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/managing-epidemics/en/>

Using the COVID-19 pandemic and economic recession as catapults to a better global future

by **Sovaida Ma'ani Ewing**

If there is one lesson that the COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing global economic recession have taught us, it is that we live in a world that is so interconnected and inextricably interdependent that it has effectively become a single organism. This is a reality that no amount of denial will change. On the contrary, such denial will only cause us to suffer more intensely. We will be better off if we fully recognize and embrace this reality.

It is worth pondering what acceptance of this reality means. Two thoughts come to mind. The first is that if the world is so interconnected that it

is truly akin to a single body, it is futile for any single organ or member to claim that it can go it alone without the support and aid of the rest of the body. Just as it would be nonsensical for the liver to tell the kidneys that it does not care if the kidneys are diseased because it is only concerned with its own health, it is similarly untenable for any nation to tell another nation that its problems are its own and are of no interest to others.

The growing litany of challenges that have been plaguing the world for years — ranging from climate change to the current pandemic — are

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Using the COVID-19 pandemic... – *continued*

demonstrating with increasing clarity that in today's world the advantage of one nation can only be guaranteed by assuring the advantage of the whole world, just as the well-being of any one organ of the body is dependent on the systemic health of the body as a whole. Once we have deeply understood this truth, the next logical step for humanity is to put aside the childish fetish of nationalism and develop new capacities such as consultation, collaboration, and cooperation, worthy of its growing maturity toward unity and the capacity to meet its current needs as a single organism.

Sovaida Ma'ani Ewing is an author, speaker, the founding director of the Center for Peace and Global Governance (cpgg.org) and a member of the Board of Directors of Citizens for Global Solutions.

The second thought that comes to mind is that while many of our most intractable challenges are global in nature — including climate change, the threat of nuclear war, COVID-19 and other pandemics, global economic recessions, and terrorism, to name a few — and therefore demand global solutions, we find ourselves entirely lacking the collective decision-making and enforcement institutions we so desperately need to effectively tackle these global challenges.

Now, more than ever, we need to have an

infrastructure of global governance that includes a world legislature that has democratic legitimacy, allowing for the voices of people of all nations to be properly heard in the context of frank and respectful consultation and a fair and transparent system of decision-making that leads to effective results. Imagine how much better off we would all be during this pandemic if such a system of global governance existed today.

Equally importantly, however, we need to develop the skill of electing worthy leaders who possess the skills and qualities of character necessary to make service to humanity's collective interest a prime consideration in all their decisions. This skill is vital to ensure that any new global institutions we create are not subject to abuse.

We can begin to hone this skill of picking fit leaders who are aware of the interconnectedness of our world and our oneness by practicing it in our elections at home. Every time we think about electing a public servant, whether at the local, state, or national level, we should mindfully seek out a person who recognizes that their job is to guarantee the well-being of the people who elect them while also taking into account the collective interests of the community of nations.



Democracy, Representation, and Federation

by **Evan Freund**



Elections are critical to governmental legitimacy because they are an essential expression of people's freedom to make choices. In our American political thought, elections embody the free expression of the collective will that provides the basis for the authority and legitimacy of government. This idea has been carried forward in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which every member nation of the United Nations subscribes, which declares the following regarding democracy and representation:

Article 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this shall be

expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

However, there is a huge gap between this ideal and reality in the world. In the United States, money in the hands of both people and corporations counts as much as, or more than, votes in elections. In single-party states, elections are frequently not contested. Elections there are a ratification of decisions made behind closed doors. And in much of the world, the will of the people is embodied in an individual who maintains his status through violent suppression, even terror, with the patina of occasional elections. In some societies, notably in the orient, people acquiesce to continued rule by the powers that be, bolstered by ideological claims of representation. This has sufficed to maintain legitimacy during periods of rapid economic growth.

The world is becoming more closely connected and political influences flow worldwide. It is becoming harder to insulate events or elections in any country from foreign influence, in a wide variety of forms: cultural, economic, ideological, and political. In addition, cyber interventions, disinformation, and stealth interferences have become problematic. I would suggest that the only practical response to these challenges to the sovereignty of people is disclosure of sources and motivating benefits that will enable electorates to take all factors into account. At the same time, more transnational movements are feasible and are already occurring.

The Carter Center, which has worked for decades to promote fair elections around the world, nevertheless asserts that “the rule of law is recognized as an essential condition for the fulfillment of human rights and representative democracy.” The Center has compiled and specified the elements of genuine elections that reflect the free expression of the will of the people. Furthermore, the Carter Center has been invited to monitor 110 election processes since 1989. In 2005, the UN developed Principles and a Code of Conduct for International Election Observation adopted by agreement among 155 nations and subscribed to by 55 intergovernmental and regional organizations.

Recent history has demonstrated that regardless of international relationships and communications, nationalism will continue to be important and even a dominant political factor for the foreseeable future. In charting the ebbs and flows between international liberalism and nationalism in the United States, John Mearsheimer outlined the human factors that make the dominance of nationalism persist[1], even in an individualistic society bolstered by economic freedom and reward. National loyalties and national elections will continue to be dominant political forces in the world. At his address to the UN on September 25, 2019 President Trump boldly stated that “Wise leaders always put the good of their own people and their own country first. The future does not belong to globalists. The future belongs to patriots.”

Development of world federation will require reconceptualizing world federation as a requirement for national patriotism, security, and

human survival. For example, a new model of federative relationships is proposed by international economist Dani Rodrik in his book *Straight Talk on Trade*:

These [democratic] principles support 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.[2]

Federation among countries must take place if existential threats such as pandemics, climate degradation, and nuclear annihilation are to be addressed. Also, federation will be required to preserve the sovereignty of people everywhere and prevent the human atrocities of genocide, chemical warfare, and war crimes. International enforcement must be strengthened by ongoing enforcement regimes such as the International Criminal Court and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. In any area of federation, equitable adjustments by governing organizations that enable ongoing cooperation and enforcement will be

[1] Liberalism and Nationalism in Contemporary America, James Madison Lecture to the American Political Science Association, September, 2020 available at <https://www.mearsheimer.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Madison-Lecture.September-10-2020.pdf>

[2] (Rodrik, Dani. *Straight Talk on Trade* (p. 226). Princeton University Press, 2017, Kindle Edition.)

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Democracy, Representation, and Federation – *continued*

required. However, as the actions by international federations impinge more and more on the lives of people, direct representation of people in the governance of the federations will be essential to preserve their legitimacy. Transnational politics around them will develop, and representative organizations will be required to make the rules

and laws by which the federation can be preserved and expanded. As areas of representative federations develop and converge, at some point we will be able to say that world government has arrived.

Environmental Problems: Local, Worldwide, and Global

by Jane Shevstov

Look up any list of global environmental problems and you'll see roughly the same ones listed everywhere: climate change, biodiversity loss,

freshwater overuse, and air and water pollution. Some lists include overpopulation; others single out indoor air pollution, overfishing or soil erosion. Doubtlessly, all these problems affect people and ecosystems throughout the world. However, for the purposes of designing global governance structures and considering actions that might be taken by an eventual world government, it is important to identify which of these problems are truly global and which are just local problems writ large.



We can distinguish between local and global environmental problems by looking at how they might be solved. A local problem in a certain place can be solved by actions taken in that place. (Note that this term does not imply anything about scale; a local environmental problem might involve areas of hundreds or thousands of square miles.) A local problem that appears in many places throughout the world may be referred to as worldwide. On the other hand, global environmental problems manifest in particular places but cannot be solved by action in those places.

As an example, let's consider the problem of air pollution in Los Angeles. The city's notorious smog in the latter 20th century was caused mainly by emissions from its cars and was largely solved by city and state emission regulations. This is a local issue, although since many cities throughout the world face the same problem, it is worldwide. By contrast, air pollution from wildfires driven by global warming can be mitigated locally through land use practices but cannot be solved at that level.

Even if California went 100% carbon-free tomorrow, it would still face the same problems. Climate change is the quintessential example of a global problem for exactly that reason.

The governance implications are clear. Global problems are clear targets for global legislation and, before then, binding treaties. Worldwide problems, on the other hand, are more appropriately addressed through supporting and coordinating local measures. Other than climate change, persistent pollutants such as PCBs and mercury are global problems, as is plastic in the oceans, because these pollutants often cause problems far from their places of origin. Many other environmental problems typically labeled global, such as biodiversity loss due to hunting or habitat destruction, are actually worldwide.

Of course, it could hardly be that simple. The description of biodiversity loss in the previous paragraph omits migratory and wide-ranging oceanic species such as whales, as well as global markets in poached rhino tusk or rainforest beef. Other problems, although local by the definition above, involve multiple nations and can spark conflicts. Disputes over river water, such as that between Ethiopia, Sudan, and Egypt over the Nile, are common examples of such international problems. These situations require political and legal means of conflict resolution; failing that, negotiation is critical. And some local problems, such as deforestation, can have global consequences if taken beyond a certain level and thus might be legitimately restricted by a global authority. Still, the conceptual distinction between worldwide and global problems is helpful in figuring out how different environmental problems are best addressed and which ones could be handled by a world federal government limited to addressing issues that nations cannot.

Message from CGS Board Chair

One of the biggest challenges to the world federation movement over the past 30 years has been engaging the next generation. It's ironic that this movement which started with college students in the 1940's and 1950's has failed to capture subsequent generations of young people. There seems to be an end to that drought with the growing Young World Federalists, the involvement of young people on our CGS board, the Youth Climate Ambassadors of the Center for UN Constitutional Research, and young people engaged with Democracia Global. All of these groups were represented at our CGS 2020 conference held over zoom in November 2020.

Perhaps the most exciting news from all these young people is that world federalists should not hide the fact that they support a global government created by federating the nations of our world. For years now this has been the advice of executive directors and fundraisers: talk about improved international cooperation, but don't talk about the need for global government. The young people tell us that many of their generation are tired of "nationalist" priorities that ignore global problems. They know that global problems require global solutions, effective global solutions require the ability to create and enforce global law, and a world federation is the best way to meet that requirement. They see a world federation as the best way to address human rights abuses, environmental destruction, and global pandemics.

The young people have a lot to teach those of us in the older

generation about using technology and social media to build a large movement. Those of us in the older generation would do well to heed their advice to use very clear language that can be understood by all and to reach the young people of today by using reddit, discord, facebook, and YouTube videos.

We at CGS are energized by the growing number of young people joining the movement towards world federation. We will continue to search for young members to join our board of directors. We are committed to working collaboratively with the Young World Federalists and all world federalists groups towards our common goal.

Citizens for Global Solutions Education Fund is delighted to bring you this latest issue of our US edition of Mondial. We are publishing our statement against racism which was passed in 2020 in response to the killing of George Floyd and the Black Lives Matter movement. We also asked several of our members to write articles for this issue that address current global challenges in the context of world federation. We at CGS are committed to the idea that our vision of a peaceful, free, just, and sustainable world community can be delivered by a federation of nations that creates and enforces world law with justice. We hope you'll be encouraged by these perspectives on today's problems facing our world.

Donna Park is Chair of the Board of Citizens for Global Solutions Education Fund.



CGS Statement Against Racism

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which every member nation of the United Nations subscribes, begins with the sentence "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights." The Declaration continues, "Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status."

No one should be excluded from or denied justice on account of their identity. Citizens for Global Solutions affirms that people everywhere must be free from social discrimination and any form of social contempt, vilification, or privilege based on racial or ethnic identity. All communities of people must enjoy equitable social access, opportunity, education, and political representation in the communities in which they reside, as well as equal enforcement of justice based on law. CGS denounces the oppression of any people or groups of people based on their race, ethnic or gender identity, or economic status wherever and however it occurs.

Citizens for Global Solutions supports the establishment and effectiveness of the International Criminal Court's enforcement of prohibitions against genocide, and the right to international protection of populations suffering from governmental failure. The international community, of which the United States is a part, has an affirmative responsibility to prevent atrocities, build peace based on equity, and provide the basic security of all populations.

Accordingly, Citizens for Global Solutions will:

- Stand in solidarity with Black People, other Peoples of Color, and Indigenous People.
- Listen to what is needed, and take action to address injustice.
- Question the histories, practices, and patterns that reinforce institutionalized oppression and inequity.
- Commit to creating space in our workshops, webinars and daily work that actively combats racism, bigotry, and violence.
- Examine and acknowledge missteps in doing this work, accepting this is a lifelong process. Hold ourselves to a standard that accepts this work is never done.
- Share resources to amplify the voices of Indigenous and People of Color working for systems change.
- Call on white people in our community (including Staff, Board Members, Advisors and Volunteers) to acknowledge the way we benefit from white privilege in all its forms.

¹Statement adapted from JAG Productions, 2020
<https://www.jagproductionsvt.com/george-floyd>



Support a peaceful, free, just and sustainable world community

Please join us. The Citizens for Global Solutions Education Fund, formerly the World Federalist Association, has stood for international peace and security since 1947. 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.

You can reach us by leaving a voicemail at 202-546-3950 (we will call you back), sending an email to outreach@globalsolutions.org, or writing to us at:

Citizens for Global Solutions, 5 Thomas Circle, NW, Washington, DC 20005.

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