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A LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, WILLIAM PACE



William R. Pace Credit: WFM-IGP

2015 has been a milestone year for the United Nations, during which it will celebrate its 70th anniversary. Likewise, the Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC) and the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (ICRtoP), will be celebrating their respective 20th and 10th anniversaries this year. Anniversaries give us a moment to reflect on the progress that has been made. As we struggle to address the terrible difficulties and seemingly intractable conditions of crippling conflicts, extreme poverty, catastrophic environmental impacts, and inequality, let us nevertheless look at these in relation to the past 69 years.

In 1945, the worst and most destructive worldwide war in history came to a cataclysmic end, and opened into the age of nuclear weapons and the Cold War between the USA-Western Europe Organization, based upon new principles, purposes, and powers. The membership at the UN has since then

grown from 51 to 193 through the dismantling of imperialism and decolonization, closely facilitated by the UN. In 2015, there is now a major new “international democracy” in Europe with no war among its members since its founding, and other regional and sub-regional international organizations based upon democratic principles, human rights, political and economic integration developing throughout the world. It is with hope that we can

mark these accomplishments, sure signs of progress, which have maintained pockets of peace in a world still tangled in turmoil, and upon which further action can be taken.

In this way, anniversaries also give us a moment to take stock of plans for the future. A couple initiatives that are beginning to gain steam, and that the International Secretariat has been pushing hard for are, calling for the UN Security Council to restrain the use of the veto in the case of mass atrocities, and the 1 for 7 billion campaign, which is advocating for a more transparent and inclusive selection process for the next UN Secretary-General.

The next WFM Council meeting has been scheduled from 4-7 November in New York. We hope to have as much participation as possible, and I look forward to welcoming you and continuing these discussions.



The World Federalist News (WFNews) is the main publication of the World Federalist Movement and the Institute for Global Policy. For more information on our projects and past issues of WFNews, visit www.wfm-igp.org.

REACHING THE PUBLIC WITH OUR WORLD-SAVING IDEA BY DEBBIE METKE, CITIZENS FOR GLOBAL SOLUTIONS

The World Federalist Movement has a long, proud history of mainly academic, big vision thinkers who have tried hard to influence those in politics. Our intelligence has been our strength but also a setback, as evidenced by our failure to make a dent in the public discourse. Let's explore why we haven't impacted the discussion. I believe it starts with one simple reason—we have not understood nor prioritized how to talk to the everyday person on the street—a populace needed to swell the influence in our direction.

I live in the middle of the United States (a "flyover" zone, as elites like to call it) – not the "more important" centers of power on the East and West coasts. The people here are down-to-earth, hard working and quite practical but generally not apt to look holistically at the world situation from other than long-held common beliefs like the following:

- wars are needed to protect us
- industrial pollution is the price for needed economic growth
- government is broken and will always be corrupt
- we can only change ourselves, spiritually

- politics is local, so don't even try to influence the big picture.

While these old canards have held the public back for decades, I believe our movement has not really attempted to reach deep and address the basics of what the world's population needs to understand the path to a united world. By the way, let's not beat ourselves up – it's a huge topic and we have a biased and inadequate media and school system to circumvent. But now as things are getting desperate in our world, more are feeling the pinch and are flaying about for answers and if we wise and visionary World Federalists don't step in with an easy to understand, attractive and obtainable roadmap, the darker and more extreme interests will quickly try to fill the gap.

It starts with basics – redefining and explaining the worth of terms such as justice, governance, democracy, globalization, the structure of the United Nations, what conservatives and progressives both want, and even the cultural and psychological ideas for creating world citizens. Sweeten it all with pictures and even stories, as I have done in my new book using personal travel experiences I experienced as I

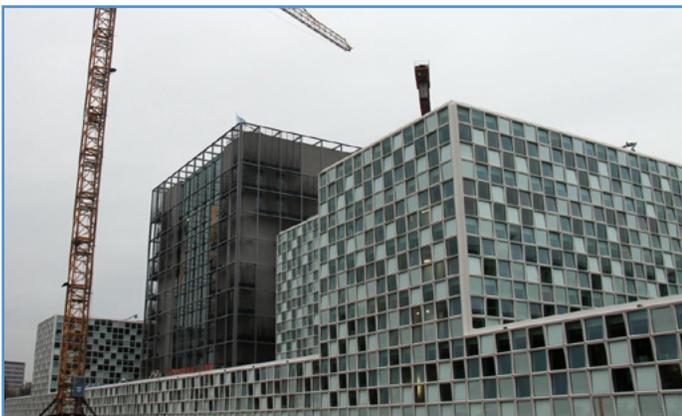


Debbie Metke is the author of a new book, My Big Fat United Planet – My Fun Trip Around It and Creating a World Federation to Save It. She is a world traveler and worked in the Washington DC World Federalist office.

backpacked alone around the world. It gives folks a little "sugar" with their politics.

This is our time – the moment when the world problems are getting too big for the nation-states alone to handle. But the everyday public must understand the costs to their future and our roadmap to save ourselves. We need to explain our idea in accessible language and then spread it far and wide. The citizens of the world yearn for hope and they are awaiting our message.

NOT BOOTS ON THE GROUND BUT A NEW FORTRESS OF JUSTICE BY PETER DAVIDSE, WERELD FEDERALISTEN BEWEGING NEDERLAND



Credit: ICC-CPI

The completion and use of the permanent housing of the International Criminal Court will mark another watershed in the rise of world law. After the Nuremberg and Tokyo war crimes tribunals following World War II, suspects of genocide, and other atrocities against mankind, will have their chance at a fair trial here. The Hague, world capital of justice and peace, proudly welcomes this "small court" where individuals have *locus standi*. The large court, around a century old, adjudicates between states in cases such as delimitation of Exclusive Economic Zones in the North Sea after oil was found or a border dispute between Burkina Fasso and the Republic of Mali.

THE PARLIAMENTARY GROUP FOR WORLD FEDERATION IN JAPAN

BY SHIOHAMA OSAMU ,CHIEF SECRETARY OF JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY GROUP FOR WORLD FEDERATION



affiliations with the International Criminal Court becoming a reality. In 2005, with the 60th anniversary of the end of WW II and the United Nations establishment, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution incorporating a 'search for a roadmap to World Federation.'

Thanks to this resolution, a committee in the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs was established in order to further the efforts of the International Criminal Court, International Solidarity Levy, the Campaign for the United Nations Parliamentary Assembly and United Nations Reform.

Therefore, in order to create a World Federation with a better and more transparent democracy, we suggest that other countries create and implement a Parliamentary group that promotes World Federation.

The Japanese Parliamentary Group for World Federation is cooperating with the World Federalist Movement as NGO.

The organization was established in 1949 with the well-known politician Mr. Yukio Ozaki, and currently continues with approximately 100 members of the National Diet, including former Prime Ministers and former chairmen. The current chairman is Mr. Takahiro

Yokomichi, who is also a former chairman of the House of Representatives.

The office of this group is held within the building of the House of Councilors and, with regards to parliament members, invites many various professionals to hold lectures assemblies and proposals for political measures.

The results of our hard work is Japan's

SAVE THE DATE FOR THE 2015 WFM COUNCIL MEETING!

The 2015 WFM Council Meeting will be taking place at the United Nations Church Center in New York City from 4-7 November, 2015. You will not want to miss this opportunity to engage in discussions with like-minded individuals and attend events on global governance. Register today at www.wfm-igp.org

December 23, 2014 saw the legal establishment of The Workable World Trust, the principal purpose of which is: "To promote a progressively better world through transformation and strengthening of the United Nations and other agencies of global governance." Since then, the Trust has undertaken numerous initiatives. Brief notes on the more important of these follow:

In terms of input of time and energy, our principal concern has been the planning of a major international conference, entitled "CREATING A WORKABLE WORLD," to be held at the Humphrey School of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, MN, USA. The program is now established and is laid out elsewhere in this newsletter. Our keynote speaker, W. Andy Knight, will be coming from Trinidad and other speakers will include Andreas Bummel from Germany and John Trent from Canada. Bill Pace will be among the distinguished presenters from the USA. It's going to be a rich and unforgettable experience. We hope to fill all 250 seats in the conference venue, and expect substantial registration from non-local activists and students from the US and Canada and, we hope, from other countries as well. So mark your calendars now, spread the word, and register early. For registration information and further details see <http://workableworld.weebly.com/oct-2015-conf.html>.

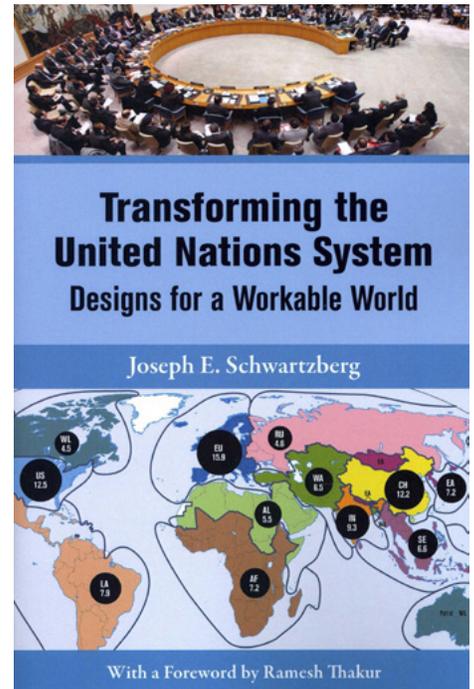
A second major initiative is to finance translations of the Trust Director's book, *Transforming the United Nations System: Designs for a Workable World*, into seven major languages in addition to English. Contracts have already been signed for translations into Arabic, Chinese, French, Japanese, Russian and Spanish, and we expect soon to add German as well. Thus, a comprehensive set of original and workable ideas for improving global

governance institutions will become available, in inexpensive e-editions, to politically engaged readers throughout the world. We anticipate that one or more of these seven editions will become available by the end of this year.

To improve the international visibility of both the Trust and of WFM-IGP, the Trust provided most of the cost of sending WFM Council Member Shimri Zameret, an Arabic-speaking Israeli, to represent both organizations at the periodic World Social Forum, held in March of this year in Tunis. It was attended by 70,000 persons from some 5,000 civil society organizations. There, Shimri made a remarkable set of contacts and delivered a report on World Federalist and associated activities.

Even before the legal establishment of the Trust, its present Director embarked on a campaign to make his book better known in the international diplomatic community. With logistic assistance from WFM-IGP and Citizens for Global Solutions (WFM's US national affiliate,) he distributed one or more complimentary copies of that work to every one of the 193 country missions to the UN and to all members of the US House and Senate Foreign Relations Committees. Subsequently, he has presented copies to scores of prominent global leaders (e.g. to all 21 women who have held positions of leadership in important UN agencies), academics, NGO leaders, etc.

In recent months, the Director has focused primarily on the Security Council. He has visited and corresponded with key staff of the UN missions of India, Brazil and Germany and corresponded also with staff from Japan. The following letter from the German mission is worth quoting:



Dear Prof. Schwartzberg,

On behalf of Amb. Braun, I wish to thank you for your letter of 6 April, including your thoughtful proposal for a Security Council based on a regional system with weighted voting. I read your proposal attentively, as I have done with your 2013 book "Transforming the UN System".

As you know, Germany, along with the G4 countries Brazil, India and Japan, is actively advocating for a more effective and representative UN system, especially the UN Security Council. In our view, the 70th anniversary of the United Nations presents an important opportunity for member states and the international civil society to refocus attention on this long overdue aspect. Your contribution to this debate is most welcome.

Sincerely,

Heiko Nitzschke

Counsellor

EUROPEAN FEDERALISTS RENEW DEMANDS FOR A EUROZONE ECONOMIC & FISCAL UNION, AN EU COMMON ARMY AND AN EU IMMIGRATION POLICY

BY WFM MEMBER ORGANIZATION, UNION OF EUROPEAN FEDERALISTS

The Federal Committee of the Union of European Federalists (UEF), chaired by Elmar Brok (MEP, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the European Parliament) met in Brussels on 17-18 April 2015. A number of resolutions were adopted during the meeting defining the organisation's political positions.

Regarding the future of the European Monetary Union and the prospect of an economic and fiscal union, the UEF welcomes the initiative of the Presidents of the European Commission, the European Central Bank, the European Council and the Eurogroup to prepare a report for the European Council meeting in June. The UEF calls for the report to include clear proposals and a timetable towards an economic and fiscal union to strengthen and deepen the monetary union, including a Eurozone budget and debt and tax instruments to fund investments and stabilise the Eurozone economy. In the next months, the UEF will be collecting endorsements by members of the European Parliament and national parliaments on these requests.

On the prospect of an EU army, the UEF calls on the High Representative and EU Institutions to exploit the possibilities for a more integrated defence cooperation within the existing treaties. It urges Member States to establish a Permanent Structured Cooperation as the first nucleus of a European Defence Union. In the long term, the UEF stresses that a credible and efficient defence policy, acting as European

pillar of NATO, can be achieved only by transferring national defence sovereignty to a federal EU, including the pooling of at least part of the national defence budgets into a common European ad hoc budget and establishing a European Command accountable to a European authority subject to parliamentary control.

On the topic of EU immigration policy, particularly in light of recent tragedies in the Mediterranean, the UEF urges the European Commission to present a reform of the Common European Asylum System which can: ensure that people fleeing armed conflict or persecution and who are in need of international protection have effective access to legal asylum procedures (including in their country of origin). Furthermore, the UEF calls for the establishment of solidarity mechanisms between Member States, including resettlement programmes, allocating migrants to Member States according to their GDP or population, and ensuring that sufficient EU solidarity funds and operational capabilities are made available for that purpose.

On the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), the UEF considers it to be an opportunity for a renewed transatlantic relationship and that it would serve as the basis for economic and political development in the whole transatlantic region. Nevertheless, certain conditions should be met in order to ensure that both sides will benefit equally from the TTIP through the harmonisation

Particularly in light of recent tragedies in the Mediterranean, the UEF urges the European Commission to present a reform of the Common European Asylum System which can: ensure that people fleeing armed conflict or persecution and who are in need of international protection have effective access to legal asylum procedures.

and improvement of common standards. The UEF also insists that the European Parliament must be closely involved at all stages of the negotiations.

The Federal Committee, held semi-annually, determines the UEF political direction and activities between the Congresses. It organises the Congress, approves the annual budget and final account balances, draws up the rules of procedure of UEF, and elects the UEF Bureau and Treasurer..

With fast-moving political and military developments in Ukraine, civil society is urging the country's lawmakers to build on the momentum of a recent vote in favor of an ICC investigation into alleged recent crimes against protestors by becoming a full member of the Court.

A vote for the ICC

On 25 February, just days after the ousting of former President Viktor Yanukovich, 339 of 450 MPs in Ukraine's parliament voted to use a special mechanism to recognize ICC jurisdiction to allow its prosecutor to investigate and prosecute alleged crimes against humanity committed between 30 November 2013 and 22 February 2014.

The resolution alleges that Yanukovich and other high-level government officials are criminally responsible for ordering government forces to commit murder, unlawful deprivation of physical liberty, torture, and enforced disappearances against civilian protestors.

While an ICC investigation is by no means a foregone conclusion, the fact that the vote was one of Ukraine's first considerations in the wake of Yanukovich's departure demonstrates that justice is a key priority and that the nascent Court is now looked to by many as the international body capable of addressing mass human rights **violations wherever they may occur.**

Civil society urges Rome Statute ratification

Ukraine signed the Rome Statute in 2000 but has yet to join the ranks of 122 other states that have ratified it. In April 2013, it was the focus of our Campaign for Global Justice calling on the government to take the necessary steps to become a full ICC member.

In the wake of the parliamentary vote, civil society groups in the country urged Ukraine to join the

Court, a sentiment echoed by Coalition members No Peace Without Justice and Parliamentarians for Global Action. Roman Romanov of the International Renaissance Foundation in Ukraine:

"Ukraine has never experienced such grave human rights violations before. The Ukrainian people don't want to have to choose between selective justice and impunity. The national justice system is very weak and it played a significant role in monopolizing the power of Yanukovich's political regime. Hence the will to have the ICC investigate. But Ukraine should nevertheless take all the necessary steps towards full ratification of Rome Statute as soon as possible."

The increased political tensions and military build-up in the country have made ratification, with the protection that ICC membership provides, all the more urgent. The ICC has jurisdiction over crimes committed on the territory of a member regardless of the nationality of the perpetrators.

Special mechanism to accept ICC jurisdiction

For non-ICC members such as Ukraine, there are just two ways for the Court to exercise jurisdiction:

- the situation must be referred to the Court by the United Nations Security Council, or
- the non-state party in question may lodge a formal declaration accepting the Court's jurisdiction.

The parliamentary resolution makes reference to the second option—known as an 'Article 12.3 declaration.' However, no formal declaration has yet been made at the ICC.

Some, including blogger Nikolai Holmov, have questioned whether any formal declaration accepting ICC jurisdiction would even be possible under Ukraine's present constitution.

The constitutional hurdle to ratification

In 2001, Ukraine's constitutional court found the Rome Statute to be incompatible with the Ukrainian constitution, concluding that an amendment would be necessary before ratification could happen.

The main stumbling block was deemed to be the ICC's complementarity principle which stipulates that its jurisdiction is complementary to national criminal jurisdictions. This means the Court would only intervene if national courts were genuinely unable or unwilling to investigate and prosecute. Ukraine's constitution gives national courts the exclusive competence over the administration of justice, and forbids the delegation of that competence to other bodies or officials.

Thus it appears that this constitutional court ruling could also make an Article 12.3 declaration null and void. Others disagree, saying that the ruling would have no bearing on a temporary acceptance of ICC jurisdiction.

What happens if a formal declaration is lodged with the ICC?

Should a formal Article 12.3 declaration be lodged with the ICC, the prosecutor would need to conduct a preliminary examination to determine whether the Court would have jurisdiction.

First, the prosecutor would make an initial assessment of any communications received on alleged crimes in order to filter out all information on crimes outside the jurisdiction of the Court.

Next, an analysis of issues of temporal and geographical or personal jurisdiction would be conducted, and an analysis of alleged crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court. The third step considers admissibility, as per Article 17 of the Rome Statute.

Article 17 is the crux of the complementarity regime,

FULL ICC MEMBERSHIP... CONTINUED FROM 6

as it lays out the conditions for when cases would be considered inadmissible due to investigations and prosecutions at the national level.

The explanatory note attached to Ukraine's parliamentary resolution alleges that the then-prosecutor general, Viktor Pshonka, had not investigated nor initiated any prosecutions of the alleged crimes, which if true could address most of the admissibility thresholds.

The Court would need to consider whether this was due to an unwillingness or inability to do so, with the latter condition being due to a total or substantial collapse or unavailability of its national judicial system.

Given the current state of affairs in Ukraine, some have argued that national institutions are unavailable to conduct such investigations and prosecutions, although this has not prevented the issuance of an arrest warrant against Yanukovich on 24 February for mass murder.

The crimes against humanity cited in the parliament's resolution must also be determined to have been committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack in order to be considered of sufficient gravity to justify further action by the Court – a threshold which some commentators, such as David Bosco and Mark Kersten, have already questioned as being unable to be met.

Finally, the prosecutor must consider whether an investigation would not serve the interests of justice, a notion that has not been defined by the ICC, but which likely would take into consideration whether the investigation would hamper the prevention of future serious crimes and the guarantee of lasting respect for international justice.

If, after all of these analyses, the prosecutor concludes that there is a reasonable basis to proceed with an investigation, she must request authorization to open an investigation from judges of an ICC pre-trial chamber. Needless to say, this has the potential to be a lengthy process.

Amend, ratify, implement

It is clear that Ukraine needs to build on the momentum of the recent parliamentary vote by amending the constitution as soon as possible to allow for compatibility with the Rome Statute.

Encouraging signs have come from Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations, Yuriy Sergeyev, when he stressed that "we must ratify the Rome Statute" following a Security Council meeting in February.

By so doing, uncertainties around the Article 12.3 declaration from a constitutional perspective could be put to bed. Better still, such a move would set Ukraine on the path to becoming a full ICC member and provide it with the protective legal framework to ensure that crimes that shock the conscience of humanity do not go unpunished.

Civil society stands ready to assist Ukraine with every step towards ensuring that cultures of impunity are replaced with cultures of accountability.

THIS TIME HILLARY CLINTON IS MY CANDIDATE FOR GOOD BY LUCY LAW WEBSTER, CITIZEN FOR GLOBAL SOLUTIONS

This time, Hillary Clinton supports all or most of the progressive policies that are also supported by Bernie Sanders and Elizabeth Warren. In my assessment she is and will be working for good for the people. In the United States and throughout the world she will be able to use her unique background and commitment to provide leadership for all men and women.

There is a campaign led by the World Federalist Movement entitled, ONE FOR 7 BILLION. It is working to create a democratic process for selecting the next UN Secretary General. This will be important. It will also be important



Lucy Law is an Economist for Peace and Security Board Member Retired UN Political Affairs Officer, and World Federalist Movement International Council Member

to have a President of the United States who has a "one for 7 billion" approach to world affairs. This time, Hillary Clinton will not vote

for invading Iraq. Her vote in 2008 was the main reason my support for her switched to Barack Obama. He did not want to invade Iraq, and now he is doing his best to correct and mitigate the tragic fallout from that misguided United States policy.

Today the world needs a common cause. We need a rallying cry for justice, peace and human rights for all. It is important that the United States gets with that program. There is no better candidate for this than the key leader emerging to guide the Democratic Party and to be the first woman President of the United States of America.

WAKING UP TO THE SCOURGE OF WAR-TIME SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY COALITION FOR THE ICC

The international community is slowly waking up to the importance of prosecuting perpetrators in ending the global scourge of wartime sexual violence. Yet much work remains to be done.

Conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is a widespread weapon of war—seen in conflicts in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Darfur and Syria, to name but a few. It is used to terrorize, to degrade, to punish communities and to ethnically “cleanse.” Women and girls are predominantly the victims; but men and boys are also targeted and suffer. Survivors are often marginalized and stigmatized, with little hope of seeing their attackers brought to justice.

Adopted in 1998, the Rome Statute was one of the first international treaties to extensively address conflict-related SGBV as crimes against humanity, war crimes and, in some instances, genocide. Unfortunately, there have been few other developments of note—until recently. Encouragingly, the past two years have seen much more visibility for SGBV on the international justice, peace and security agendas.

In June 2013, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 2106, which recognizes the centrality of ending impunity for the prevention of SGBV in conflict and encourages states to strengthen accountability at the national level. A few months earlier, the UN General Assembly adopted the landmark Arms Trade Treaty, making it illegal to export weapons to countries or parts of the world where there might be a risk that the weapons will make women, men and children vulnerable to sexual violence. The same year, the G8 recognized that rape and sexual violence in armed conflict are grave breaches of the Geneva Convention and should be considered war crimes.

In 2014 the Security Council held an open debate on sexual violence in armed conflict focused on the



implementation and consolidation of Resolution 2106. While stressing the primary national responsibility of countries to protect citizens against sexual violence and to provide justice, many countries also iterated their support for the ICC as a tool for the Security Council to ensure accountability for SGBV. They also stressed that any amnesties offered as part of peace deals should not apply to such crimes.

Meanwhile in London last June, the United Kingdom hosted the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict, as part of its wider Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative that has rallied international focus on the issue. An impressive array of victims and survivors, 129 governments, 79 ministers, over 1,700 experts, faith leaders, youth organizations and representatives of civil society and international tribunals and organizations, as well as Nobel laureates, took part. With significant national and international media interest, the summit brought the scourge of wartime rape into the public eye in way not seen before.

The summit saw the launch of an International Protocol on Documenting and Investigating Violence in Conflict—setting out international standards on how to collect the strongest possible information and evidence while protecting witnesses—in order to increase convictions and deter future perpetrators.

Many Coalition members were also present, with Amnesty International issuing a series of recommendations urging world leaders to seize the opportunity and take legitimate action to end sexual violence, Colombian NGO COALICO holding a panel

on sexual violence against children in Colombia, and No Peace Without Justice (NPWJ) calling for concrete action to end in crimes. NPWJ also served as a judge on the Ending Sexual Violence Hackathon, which saw the development of innovative approaches to using technology as a tool to promote ending SGBV in conflict, among many others.

Claudine Bela Badeaza, Director of the Centre d'éducation et de recherche pour les droits des femmes (CERDF) and focal point of Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice, Province Orientale, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC):

“The Summit was a very important opportunity for those of us working in conflict areas to have access to and hear from political leaders and policy makers. We rarely have this sort of chance to speak directly to these global decision-makers and we hope that they will do more to end sexual violence in conflict.”

From the beginning of her term in office, ICC Prosecutor Fatou Bensouda has been proactive in addressing the gender-justice gap and made the investigation and prosecution of sexual and gender-based crimes a priority. Bensouda made use of the London summit to publicize her office's newly launched Policy Paper on Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes, the first ever such document for an international court or tribunal, drafted by her special gender advisor, Brigid Inder.

While there are encouraging signs that conflict-related SGBV is finally getting the attention it so badly deserves, civil society will continue its efforts

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WAKING UP... CONTINUED FROM 8

to ensure the eradication of sexual violence in conflict remains at the top of the international agenda. Commitments made at the UN and at the London Summit this year need to turn into action and accountability. States need to provide greater support to stakeholders in addressing the root causes of gendered violence, strengthen efforts for redress for victim-survivors and ensure that women and gender perspectives are always part of prevention

A TIME OF MITZRAYIM* BY DON KRAUS

We live in narrow times—a time of *Mitzrayim*.

On one side violence spreads like cancer. ISIL, Ukraine, Sudan, DRC and too much more. Some of the violence is old. Some is new. But it eats at the slow growing embryo of our oneness.

On the other side the climate that sustains humanity is in slow motion collapse. Melting Arctic ice packs slows the Gulf Stream, destabilization of Antarctic glaciers adds to rising sea levels, record high temperatures, ocean acidification, mass extinctions and too much more.

We live between these threats.

Some of us wear blinders, look towards neither side and focus on what we can control – our families, our work, our daily lives. Some of look to one side or the other and shout warnings like prophets of old.

Others work to find a way – step by step – to carefully thread this narrow maze we find ourselves in.

Our technology is both the cause and solution.

We live in cultures ranging from the Stone Age to Information Age.

We create the means to travel fast and far, which binds us together into a growing global organism – yet fouls the air and transmits global pandemics.

and peace processes.

Stephanie Barbour, head of office, Amnesty International Centre for International Justice:

“In a year, will we have seen more prosecutions for sexual violence in conflict? Will survivors be consulted on their needs? Will every soldier in national armies be trained on gender and sexual violence is-

We design powerful weapons to protect us from the “other.” Smart bombs used in dumb wars and mass killers that leave us less secure and questioning our morality.

We build a digital nervous system that allows us to truly live in a world as each other’s eyes and ears with cloud memories and massive knowledge at our finger tips – but leaves our inner selves, our identities open to theft.

We learn how to feed and heal our billions of bodies. So our population continues to grow. We have become a fetus consuming and fouling the egg which still shelters us.

So much has happened – in so short a time.

If Humanity’s 200,000 years was a day, then in less than the last two minutes we have:

- Expanded our numbers – from never having achieved a billion to over seven billion and growing;
- Shortened the time to circumnavigate our world from years to hours
- Decreased the time to spread a message across the earth from decades to seconds.

Never before have there been so many mouths to feed and smiles to receive. Never before has the gap between rich and poor - haves and have

sues? Will survivors who come forward receive the necessary medical and psycho-social support? Will countries have brought women to the table in peace talks? Civil society will be watching and waiting, and calling states to account for the promises made at the London summit.”

Help celebrate International Women’s Day this year: #MakItHappen



not’s - been so wide.

Never before have we said “Never Again” and sought the means to make it a reality.

We traverse a narrow place – and this generation’s task is to point the way to the other side

To draw the map

To begin a journey

To life

To birth

To the step beyond

*The name for “Egypt” in Hebrew is *Mitzrayim* which is from the Hebrew word “metzar” meaning “narrow,” or “constriction.” Egypt was the ultimate place of constriction. No slave had ever escaped from there, let alone an entire nation.

POPE JOHN XXIII, A WORLD FEDERALIST SAINT? BY ROLF PAUL HAEGLER, WELTFÖDERALISTEN DER SCHWEIZ

On April 27, 2014, the late popes John XXIII and John-Paul II were declared saints by their successor, the present Pope Francis. One of the new saints, John XXIII, had published 1963 an encyclical letter, "Pacem in Terris", where he affirmed that a "public authority with universal competence" is indispensable for peace. But a "public authority with universal competence" is the exact definition of a World State. We can therefore affirm that St. John XXIII was a world federalist. His attitude is in accordance with the tradition of the Catholic Church, as illustrated by the French catholic philosopher Jacques Maritain.

Pope Pius XII received a delegation of our Movement during our 4th congress in Rome, 1951. He said to our delegates: "Your Movement, Sirs, works to establish an efficient political organization of the world. There is nothing more in accordance with the traditional doctrine of the Church... You consider that, to be efficient, the world's political organization has to be federalist in its form ... on this point as well, you are in line with the principles ... supported by the Church".

In "Pacem in Terris", Pope John XXIII writes that the good of any State "certainly cannot be divorced from the common good of the entire hu-

man family. Today the universal common good presents us with problems which cannot be solved except by a public authority with power, organization and means co-extensive with these problems, and with a world-wide sphere of activity. Consequently the moral order itself demands the establishment of such general form of public authority".

John XXIII successors Paul VI and John-Paul II followed him. Pope Benedict XVI was particularly clear in his encyclical "Caritas in Veritate", 2009. He writes that "... there is a strongly felt need ... for a reform of the United Nations Organization, ... (and to implement) the responsibility to protect ... This seems necessary in order to ... bring about integral and timely disarmament. ... for all this, there is urgent need of a true world political authority ... Such an authority would need to be regulated by law, would need to be universally recognized and to be vested with the effective power to ensure security for all, regard for justice, and respect for rights. Obviously it would have to have the authority to ensure compliance with its decisions from all parties, and also with the coordinated measures adopted in various international forums."



Credit: Wikimedia Commons:

We hope that these ideas will become a reality, and that, as Tennyson predicted it, the battle-flags will be all furled "in the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World".

Note: A complete version of this article, in English, French or German, with the scientific references, can be required from the author, whose address is known from WFM.

JOIN THE WORLD FEDERALIST MOVEMENT AS AN INDIVIDUAL MEMBER!

In October 2010, the World Federalist Movement launched the Individual Membership (IMO) Program. The IMO program invites individual supporters of WFM, who reside in countries where no Member or Associated Organization exists, to join the WFM Secretariat directly as a member. We welcome your individual membership in its global efforts to advance the global promise of peace and towards building a safer and more just world.

Advantages of membership include:

- A link to an active global network of organizations, scholars and activists.
- Information on efforts toward global democracy, human rights, sustainable development, peace and conflict resolution around the world.
- Our semiannual newsletter, action updates, and other informational mailings.
- The opportunity to work with key leaders and organizations within WFM on joint projects.

EXCERPTS OF A PRESENTATION BY PAUL HEINBECKER OF LAURIER UNIVERSITY, THE BALSILLIE SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND THE CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE INNOVATION TO THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY FRIENDS OF THE UNITED NATIONS “THE UNITED NATIONS: WHY IT REMAINS IMPORTANT; THE PROSPECTS FOR REFORM” EDITED BY FERGUS WATT, WFM CANADA

Overall, I want to argue that, despite its very real shortcomings, the UN remains indispensable to preserving and promoting peace and progress. The Government of Canada would do better to engage the UN and promote reform than to sit in truculent, ineffective judgment on the sidelines.

I say this because I think that our integrating world makes multilateral, inclusive cooperation more important than ever, and in my judgment the UN is integral to, albeit insufficient for, cooperative global governance. The UN is in fact reforming, innovating and adapting to changing times, although reform is always going to be a journey not a destination in an organization of 193 very disparate members.

Mindful of the carnage of the Second World War, nation states have progressively brought the resort to war under the disciplines of the UN Charter. UN member states have, further, brought the conduct of war under the rules of international humanitarian law, in order to restrict the means and methods of warfare and mitigate the effects of combat.

As a consequence, in part, of the universal endorsement of the UN Charter, aggression has been stigmatized.

It is significant that conflicts are fewer and smaller than they used to be. According to the Human Security Research Project of Simon Fraser University, from the early 1990's to the present day, the overall number of conflicts has dropped by some 40 per cent, while the deadliest conflicts, those that kill at least 1000 people a year, have declined by more than half. The decline in the fatality rate in combat has been even more dramatic. In 1950, the annual rate of (reported) battle-related deaths per million of the world's population was approximately 240;

in 2007, it was less than 10 per million – a 24-fold decrease.

There are many causes for this decline, of course, from human progress to increased education to economic integration to nuclear deterrence to technological advance to the expansion of democracy. But the UN has also been a significant factor. Since the end of the Cold War in 1989, the UN has spearheaded a massive upsurge of international activism comprising multilateral, multi-disciplinary UN missions, working in cooperation with other global and regional organizations and with countless non-government organizations.

The UN or its constituent bodies have concluded 45 treaties on the environment alone. All told, over 500 multilateral treaties have been concluded under UN auspices.

Next year the UN will select the next Secretary General. According to Article 97 of the UN Charter, the Secretary General is “the chief administrative officer of the organization.” When the UN was founded, the position was deliberately entitled “Secretary General.” Its incumbents have been, as one wit once observed, more secretary than general. They do not, as Canadian Prime Ministers do, appoint their ministerial collaborators. The reverse is closer to the truth. Secretaries General are chosen by the Five Permanent members of the Security Council, and effectively serve at their pleasure.

I applaud the effort underway, with the support of 1 for 7 Billion campaign, to democratize, or at least to aerate the process of selecting the next Secretary General. At a recent General Assembly meeting, the Government of Canada even dusted off the proposals our UN mission last made a decade earlier. I read

accounts of that meeting and it was apparent that plenty of good ideas emerged, promoted by the rank and file members and others. The problem is the rank and file do not choose secretaries general. The P5 do—and the P5 did not really engage in that debate, at least not constructively. The P5 are loathe to select Secretaries General who are likely seriously to challenge them and their policies and privileges, much less defy them.

Nevertheless it is good to keep pressing for democratization. But we need to understand we are playing a long game.

According to the Truman Library, U.S. President Harry Truman carried around in his wallet a verse from Tennyson, which read in part:

“... FAR ALONG THE WORLD-WIDE WHISPER OF THE SOUTH-WIND RUSHING WARM,

WITH THE STANDARDS OF THE PEOPLES PLUNGING THRO' THE THUNDER-STORM;

TILL THE WAR-DRUM THROBB'D NO LONGER, AND THE BATTLE-FLAGS WERE FURL'D

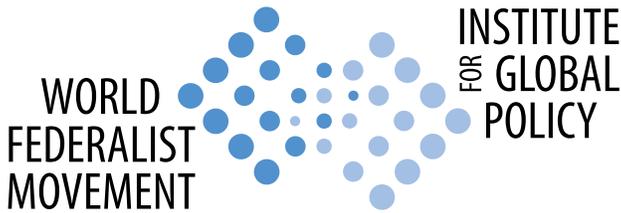
IN THE PARLIAMENT OF MAN, THE FEDERATION OF THE WORLD,

THERE THE COMMON SENSE OF MOST SHALL HOLD A FRETFUL REALM IN AWE,

AND THE KINDLY EARTH SHALL SLUMBER, LAPT IN UNIVERSAL LAW.”

Noble sentiments to be sure, but yet to be realized.

It is important to preserve this objective, even if its realization likely lies in the mists of time, decades into the future, as long as intervening decisions are not to progressively close the option off.



WORLD FEDERALIST MOVEMENT-INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL POLICY

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DONOR SPOTLIGHT: KLAS DE VYLDER

At the end of the Second World War, numerous citizens' groups formed across Europe and North America to address the need for effective mechanisms of ensuring international peace and stability. Founded shortly after the creation of the United Nations (UN) in 1947, the World Federalist Movement (WFM) evolved out of this time period, and has a long history of leadership and innovation in promoting international democracy, justice and the rule of law. It is with great pride that WFM now honors a member and donor, who has been with the Movement since its inaugural year: Mr. Klas de Vylder.

Born in 1914, Mr. de Vylder first learned of WFM through his sister, Birgitta de Vylder Bellander and her husband, Gunnar Bellander. In March of 1947, they took part in the very first working committee of what later became the Swedish World Federalist Association (SVF). In his words, "the thought of a federation of all countries appeared as the only possible way to stable peace after the world war." These ideas appealed to many people in Sweden, and the SVF grew rapidly. Its public meetings attracted between 200-300 people. Mr. de Vylder sustained the cause and its ideals as a member of the board and working committee, as well as treasurer, in the post-1950s era.

In line with the ideals of world federalism, Mr. de Vylder founded the Familien Klas de Vyliders Stipendiefond in 1993. The fund gives scholarships to authors who have arrived in Sweden as refugees, and are trying

to establish themselves as writers. The last scholarships were awarded in 2014 to three female writers from Kongo, Iran and Slovenia.

Mr. de Vylder tells of a memorable moment with WFM in San Francisco in 1965. He and his wife attended the World Association of World Federalists (WAWF) World Congress on the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter, hosted by the Democratic World Federalists. The two stayed with an American world federalist couple, and became life-long friends. In the years subsequent, the couples visited each other's homes in both Sweden and California. He also describes as a memorable moment that of an SVF annual meeting where Clement Attlee, the British Prime Minister whose administration made the most significant reforms of 20th century Britain, was a guest and speaker.

Gifts like Mr. de Vylder's enable WFM-IGP to push for democratic reforms at the UN, secure stronger access to justice, further international justice and cooperation with the ICC in more than 150 countries, and strengthen efforts to advance the Responsibility to Protect. He is a strong believer in WFM's ideals, and that UN reform should continue to be an important task for the organization. WFM-IGP is deeply appreciative of the generous support provided by Klas de Vylder, as well as all of the many individuals and partners from around the world dedicated to the cause.

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