

RECIMinfo

Bulletin of *Registry of World Citizens*, numero 3, March 2006, 2 €

FOCUS ON THE U.N.

The year 2005 saw a historical political disagreement about the invasion of IRAQ. After the Afghanistan war, would there be another, after September 11, 2001 ? The opposition of the majority of Nations States to George Bush's warlike aggressiveness on one hand, and Kofi Annan's personal commitment on the other hand, temporarily put the U.N. back on its pedestal. This U.N. resurrection, was leaning also on the people's will, worldwide, to participate as the "civil society" to all major international conferences since 1992. The apex of popular participation was reached at the Millenium forum held in New York in May 2000 where a number recommendations were submitted to the General Assembly and ratified as the Millenium Commitments.

The world's people, in a surge of trust thought that the time had finally come for **the UN to have a Second Chamber of elected representatives of the peoples of the world**. New movements in this direction saw the light, strategies were developed, international meetings held, reports distributed ... but then nothing more happened!

Let us recall : as early as 1948, while world citizenship was a budding phenomenon, the coordination committee had challenged by letter the UN General Assembly regarding its intentions to establish peace. Dr Evatt, then the Australian President of the UN General Assembly had replied : *"The UN has not been formed to wage peace, but to maintain it after the Nations States have organized it."*

On 15th March 2004, the Peoples Congress wrote to the UN Secretary to underline the UN powerlessness regarding the proclamation of war against Iraq, and that this was due to the absence of a World Parliament democratically elected by the peoples of the world. The reply reached us two months later. The delegate secretary formally informed us that the creation of a Second Chamber was not foreseen by the UN Charter, and that this organization was not even favorable to the concept of a world democracy.

The year 2005, which was the sixtieth of the organization, made it clear to all civil society members that what it expected would never happen. Whereas in its report for the year 2005, the UN secretariat congratulated itself on the great progress achieved by the General Assembly, civil society organizations were quite crestfallen. Among the 130 reform proposals submitted by the Council of the wise, only a few measures were adopted, relating to the functioning of the Security Council. No other reform has to be expected before 2015 !

Moreover, the achievements of the Millenium objectives are lagging behind considerably. The disappointment is important

We should draw some lessons from this painful experience of the year 2005.

The UN exists and its existence is a progress for humanity, but does its "inter-national" structure allow it to go beyond the particular interests of each of its nation states, to establish peace and prosperity for the whole of humanity? This question has been raised over the last 60 years, and it becomes clearer that it is not the UN that will achieve the unity of humanity. It is not the UN that will declare peace.

The Nation States as well are not capable of declaring peace and to admit that the interests of humanity are worth more than the total of the particular interests of Nation States. **Under these conditions, the essential actor for the "transformation" of this promise into a reality is humanity itself, through the world citizens and each of us.** And this is what is happening now because we are so many working on it, like ants, in every field and in every direction. Historically, we are bound to succeed, even though we are unable as yet to know when this will occur. The UN can continue, but the success of its future mission can only become a certainty if it is supported by humanity or its representatives, that is by a World Parliament which represents all the citizens of this planet.

Daniel Durand

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Recim-info Number 3 should have been published in July-August 2005 but year 2005 was very busy for all the Registry volunteers starting by computer problems that postponed the bulletin for a period of 6 months .Some of the Registry activities are shown on page 7 and 8 and for more details people should attend the Registry General Assembly on March 5, 2006 or ask for our report

However this delay will not change the dates for the People's Congress election

Partial election will take place in 2007.

The work required to organize this election will be enormous .We will need more and more your help in person or financially.

Lay Down Your Arms !

Bertha Von Suttner



If the name of Bertha Von Suttner is mentioned in our times it is in connection to her book "*Lay Down Your Arms !*" which was published in 1889 and made her world famous. However, her life and work were of greater scope. When her book was published, Europe was offering a dismal spectacle hardly encouraging for peace activists. War rumors were widespread, the arm race was on the increase, and the world's peoples lived in constant fear of this warlike insanity.

But, one day, a literary event was to suddenly propel her to the forefront. A cry, a call, could be heard worldwide: "*Lay Down Your Arms !*".

Who thus dared to use such scandalous language in the heart of the most powerful military power State in Europe. It was the voice of a woman: **Bertha Von Suttner**.

In spite of her aristocratic origins, Bertha Von Suttner had to start early to earn a living as a private tutor. In 1872 she worked for just 8 days as Alfred Nobel's secretary in Paris. These were fateful since it established mutual esteem and admiration between this chemist, sorcerer apprentice and Bertha, a determined young woman full of humanitarian values. Called back to Austria for family reasons, she got married a short while later, and traveled with her spouse to Eastern Europe. There she taught languages, and acquired experience in journalism, became a writer finally publishing her book "*Lay Down Your Arms !*" in 1889. It was read in many circles and demonstrated the evil nature of war through the feelings of its heroine, Martha, who had lost her young husband in the Austrian-Italian war. Following its publication, Bertha launched campaigns of conferences and congress tours throughout Europe. With the Peace movement she had joined, she promoted the idea of disarmament and a supranational arbitration authority. Two historical consequences followed her action:

- ◆ - The diplomatic and military circles did not remain insensitive to this pacifist and "mundialist" appeal. This resulted in the Hague appeal in 1899 as well as a number of "Peace Conferences". There was a readiness to condemn war as an effective way to solve international conflicts. Although if her initiatives could not prevent World War I, we can assert that she inspired the creation of the League of Nations, and later the United Nations.
- ◆ - The second consequence of her activities is based on her pen friendship with Alfred Nobel. Very moved by her book, he wrote to Bertha promising he would one day do great things for her movement. Thus, Alfred Nobel created, through his last will and testament, the famous Nobel Peace Prize, which was left to the Norwegian Parliament to administer. He chose it because Norway was the first country in the world to record in its constitution that it favored the creation of a supranational arbitration authority. Bertha von Suttner's "mundialist" message had been well understood in that country.

A hundred years ago, in 1905, the Nobel Peace

Prize was given to Bertha Von Suttner. On this occasion, a Norwegian newspaper passed the following judgment: "*As an apostle of Peace, Bertha Von Suttner counts as one of the great benefactors of humanity*".

The centenary of this award is an excellent occasion for us to honor the memory of this exceptional woman, whose action we continue to pursue.

D.D.

Sources :

The Nobel Peace Prize, Why ? How ? by Ursula Jorfald (1979)
Esperanta informservo NUN : <http://esperanto.nu/eLibrejo>

An exchange of views on the

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Prosper N: What is your opinion concerning this year's Nobel awards?

Recim-info : The Nobel prizes ? Allow me to express my views only about the Nobel Peace Prize. Apart from some philosophical reservations relating to the Norwegian Parliament's adopted ethics, I fully approve the I.A.E.A. choices . Indeed, one of the greatest threats in the years to come is nuclear terrorism. This Agency's work aims at as large a control as possible in everything that relates to nuclear energy. This is what should be encouraged, and not the attitude of those who say "Let's go to war" !

P.N: The I.A.E.A. never condemned the Hiroshima bombing. Moreover, the major powers, pursue the nuclear arms race at will, including only their "friends" in the nuclear club, without the I.A.E.A. batting an eyelid. However, if you think it could do better, then it is good...

R.I. Your comments concerning the Agency's inaction is valid, and this relates precisely to the problem which worries us. That is, that all these international agencies and organizations, whether they depend or not from the UN, are just platforms for observations, confrontations and good intentions. All these agencies, offices and organizations do not represent world law able to condemn, forbid or punish, as world law is currently non-existent. It is precisely due to the lack of supranational institutions capable of stating world law, that World Citizens believe that it is necessary to get up and act without waiting before these incapable bodies produce a fruit which does not correspond to their nature.

In that optic, as it relates to the prohibition of nuclear arms, the IA.E.A. is just a last resort. Yes, we need something else to condemn the Hiroshima-Nagasaki nuclear holocaust, to condemn all nuclear tests, a body that will prevent, through laws, judgments and police forces, the spread of nuclear weapons from reaching terrorist hands. It is up to us, genuine "mundialists" and militants for world law to create it through our common will. Our task is immense and urgent.

International Liaison Council for an World Environment Authority « CILAME »



WHY THE CILAME ?

Our planetary environment is in danger !

Our planetary environment is in danger. Our duty is to defend its survival through political and legal enforcement, with real power in order to stop the harmful activities of the polluters.

A HISTORICAL NECESSITY:

To better understand why the CILAME was created , we need to go back to the end of World War II.

A disaster swooped down on our planetary community between 1939 and 1945 which destroyed the environment during the prewar period when nature was flourishing, customs and traditions carefully maintained it and often in a bucolic atmosphere without worrying about pollution, except for some industrial zones.

About two billion people led normal lives in a balanced environment, although not always socially fair. No one could imagine that one day this environment would be in need of protection. At the time, it was considered a given permanent fact of life.

Then Nazism appeared with its procession of atrocities and ruined this existing well-being.

As from 1946-1948, reconstruction was necessary to accommodate populations and repair roads to facilitate the transportation of workers of all kinds, so as to revitalize the environment. During this period of renewal, many citizens rebelled against the atrocities they had been suffering from. They did not want to be subjected to such inhuman experiences again. So, they campaigned for a world democracy and an environment worthy of the legitimate aspirations of "**the human being.**"

They declared themselves "**World Citizens**", based on the principles of fraternity, equality and solidarity among peoples in a world of peace.

Along with their choice in favor of peace, these early world citizens decided to commit themselves to restoration and safeguard of the environment. Unfortunately, this new period of peace was marked by urban and agricultural upheavals and industrial

settlements which are far from models of environmental beautification. Urgent actions were then taken in many directions in the form of demonstrations or associations for environmental protection. During the years which followed this awareness, a fast-developing and polluting industrialization was introduced in all the countries and agressed unscrupulously the environment.

It is as a result of observing the inadmissible worldwide degradation of peoples' living environment that CILAME was founded in 1990 by a group of world citizens and militant ecologists. This followed in the wake of the success, one year previously, of The Hague Appeal, which contained our "mundialist" requests regarding environmental matters. Since then, our association did not stop to interfere in political and economical circles in order to push them to admit the urgent necessity to set up a world organization able to solve, as fairly as possible, the major environmental problems

THAT IS WHY CILAME EXISTS!

The priority of such aggressions will be chosen by CILAME according to the harmful effects they have on the seas, forests and the ozone layer which preserves climates and biodiversity. Since the international 1990 Rio conference, many other world conferences drafted texts highlighting environmental disorders, but regrettably without proposing the creation of an "*Environment Supranational Democratic World Authority*".

In conclusion CILAME by its initiatives, writings and contacts, strives with conviction to make people admit the absolute necessity of a democratic world organization dedicated to the safeguarding of our global environment.

Jerry Bourgeois (Chairman)

According to a public opinion survey conducted by Publimetrie, 94 % of the people questioned were in favor of the establishment of such a body as long as it was set upon the basis of new world regulations.

BRIEF REPORTS...

Every person has the duty to take part in environmental protection and improvement”

(article 2 of the Environment Charter).

TSUNAMI

The tidal wave of December 26, 2004 has again highlighted the worldwide lack of means of detection in “high risk” countries. Such early detection could have limited material damage, but more important still, saved human lives.

Furthermore, the observed implications of this disaster are enlightening: the worldwide immediate response in equipment, human and financial assistance in the absence of a world body able to manage its organization in order to avoid waste, over-reactions, exploitation.

Nature confronts us with the reality principle by forcing us to become aware of our irrational behavior. It challenges us to take the necessary decisions in clear and determined consciousness to have them applied and respected.

THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

We should be delighted by the Kyoto Protocol enforcement since February 16, 2005, which required from 38 among the most industrialized nations to reduce, by an average of 5,2 % their green house effect gases emissions into the atmosphere, by the year 2012, taking reforestation into account. This protocol is, however, insufficient in the midst of hyper productivity. Other radical protocols will have to be implemented after 2012 to reduce the scale of climatic changes.

“INTERNATIONAL” or “GLOBAL”

The Chairman of the Summit Commission held in Johannesburg (South Africa) from August 26 to September 4, 2002 regretted that a world environment organization did not organize that summit so that it could go beyond hopeful wishes and vague proposals that could not be enforced.

Environmental international law could only be applied within the framework of an institution such as a World Environment Authority that the CILAME is advocating since April 5, 1990, and the World Citizens Registry since 1949, whose president was at that time, Jerry Bourgeois.

International environmental law has of course the merit to exist but it is only supported by **national states confrontation** and must overtake its limitations to ensure its effectiveness. What is at stake here is sustainable development and ecological irreversibility. It has to take more radical and global precautionary and preventive measures. Such legal measures which favor the environment are often superseded by productivity demands and its restricted logic.

CONTROL, THE KEY TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Only an institution such as a World Environment Authority can steer, apply and control this international law to protect the environment. It can be divided into three sectors:

- Ø The enforcement of existing texts, conventions and protocols, making these principles operational, negotiating new conventions and protocols, and radicalizing the reduction of the green house effect gases emission.
- Ø The setting up of a world contract to clean up, share and save drinking water; the application of conventions against water pollution in order to clean up sea pollution; sign radical protocols to protect forests and biodiversity; the promotion of recycling pollutants and the establishment of a convention on renewable energies.
- Ø Make financial, legal, scientific, technological and educational means that already exist accessible and consolidate their allocations.. However, to be managed they require a fundamental base, such as a world powerful organization at the service of life, as proposed by the CILAME.

C.L.

SOME REFLECTIONS AND WISHES FROM THE 1989 HAGUE APPEAL

? The right to live is the basis of all legitimate human aspirations. Its guarantee is an absolute duty for all who are in positions of authority in every state. At present, the very conditions of life on our planet are threatened by the serious pollution of the atmosphere.

? This appeal exhorts all states and international organizations competent in this matter, to sign and ratify the conventions for the protection of nature and the environment.

? In this appeal, the 43 signatory states have committed themselves to “promote, within the UN framework, the development of a new institutional authority which, in order to preserve the atmosphere, will be entrusted to act against global warming, **using all procedures resulting from effective decisions, even though in some cases a consensus agreement has not been reached”.**

In other words, the signatory states have admitted the necessity “in some cases” to go beyond the sovereign states in order to impose measures to safeguard the environment.

J.B

THE ENVIRONMENT AT GLOBALIZATION TIME

The great themes and powerful ideas which tend to reinforce the preparation of a World Environment Authority, justify the existence of such an international organization. It is a possible consensus in the evolution of democratic "mundialization."

This is not any more a privilege of the economy through a few gigantic multinationals. On the contrary, it touches all fields of activity, especially those relating to the environment. It is now obvious that humanity must respond to environmental problems with global solutions. These should not only be technically valid but also politically and socially acceptable by all.

Power and citizens

This point should be stressed: the corollary of this "globalization" and the internationalization of decision-making centers, accompanied by "concentration", will lead to new forms of power and counter-power which suggest the emergence of a transnational civil society.

Public opinion can no more be satisfied by being represented by intermediary political parties. The mass media do not reflect anymore the many different opinions. Traditional forms of shaping public opinion are on the decline everywhere. We can see today the stage being set for a multitude of actors of various orientations, especially through cosmopolitan associations, that represent new relationships between citizens and states.

These organizations, usually NGO's, stand at the intersection between society and the state, particularly as it relates to the environment. Jumping beyond frontiers, they impose to the nations a "right to UN intervention" which has not been sufficiently used. NGOs active in the environmental field have never questioned the legitimacy of existing governments. They have maintained a permanent dialogue with state agencies since the Rio summit of June 1992, and they took part systematically in the major international negotiations regarding these issues. Many of these have earned apart from recognition on the governmental level, a real legitimacy in the political arena.

The reality of a world environment authority requires a leader, in spite of the paradox that CILAME is an NGO initiative. But nation states have to be dealt with.

An innovative organization

A World Environment Authority (WEA) could be organized as a standard UN international organization. And called UNEP or (United Nations Environment Program) .It could, for instance, collaborate with the new international civil society through an official process of dialogue, negotiation and decision making.

It is through the success of the establishment of such an organization that the WEA (UNEP) will be innovative. Environmental management requires advanced technologies. Decisions relating to such a management have to be based on a new type of democratic procedures. This has to be conscious participatory democracy, aware of the necessity of the creation of a balance among the new forces in operation. The latter should interfere in the very early stages of the decision-making process. The states, in collaboration with the WEA(UNEP), should commit themselves to take the necessary measures, implement them, and control their application.

It is a fact that some maritime zones; territorial and extraterritorial waters, have been transformed into dumping areas for all sorts of wastes, mainly by tankers using the maritime roads. Pollutions are social phenomena with regard to our vital needs of water, air and land. The life of our planet and its peoples is in danger. Every citizen should be concerned

A culture of the environment

This awareness will help make clear choices based on innovative technologies. Tele detection via satellite provides realistic maps which show the vulnerability of planet Earth in interaction with the environment. Geostationary satellites highlight natural and industrial catastrophes and their impact on life. These precious and indispensable tools for the decision-makers, can help set up emergency plans to manage such situations and prevent them.

These current observations can lead us to ethics: they go from scientific knowledge to our daily behaviors.

Fundamental ethics obviously includes the respect of certain moral rules. It is essential, to speak about environment world law, that includes a certain human well-being in harmony with nature, in order to leave for the coming generations a living, green

and blue planet.

It is the role and duty of politicians and parliamentarians in association with democratic institutions, to take the necessary decisions.

An environment international convention would provide a basis to formulate ethical principles. At the end, it could be called a "culture of the environment", as we now do when we refer to a "culture of society" in the area of civilian use of nuclear energy. Such a culture would be planetary civic consciousness. It would teach responsible behavior that is to encourage young children elementary actions to safeguard the planet (integrity, respect, security).

States have ignored the environment too much, in spite of texts, agreements and written conventions. Perhaps it is difficult for them to delegate some of their sovereign powers. It is true thisdays that we are faced with a crisis of multi-laterality. If regulations are necessary, it implies a moral obligation at all the levels :state and individual.

World strategy

What could be, in this context, the basis of a World Environment Authority?

We should, first define the legal foundations of the world institution for the environment, starting from a world strategy which then goes on to regional tactics.

The WEA could be based on:

1. World environment observatories using Tele detection and networking interactions with planetary laboratories
2. An international environment Court. In Italy, there are specialized legal mechanisms which could

serve as models.

This requires:

- Ø To find common values to environmental issues at a world level in view of the North/south division
- Ø To remain watchful because of some national sensitivities, particularly the military ones ;
- Ø To truly inform the public of the urgency and consequences caused by individual and collective degradations of the environment, and to incite people to follow rules which will promote daily civic environmental habits.

Our survival depends on the environment. If the WEA is supported by an Environment World Law, it is at the same time a planetary humanism in which every citizen and every state should be an active participant. Although the environment is at the core of our existence, we do not feel sufficiently concerned. The international conferences and resolutions of Rio (1992) Kyoto (1997) and Johannesburg (2002) have not yet been able to convinced all states, including the U.S.. However, the protocol ratification of Kyoto by Russia in November 2004, enabled its application since February 16, 2005, expiring in 2012.

The above text is a synthesis of an International Conference on the theme "Legal and Political aspects of a World Environment Authority" held in Paris on 21st October 1995 in the Halls of Justice, under the patronage of Maitre Corinne Lepage, Minister of the environment.

These 4 pages of information of CILAME were edited by : Jerry Bourgeois, Christiane Libouban, Gaetane Gilès de Pelichy, Florence de Galzain and Michel Forestier. The layout, sub titles and various arrangements are by Daniel Durand.



www.recim.org/cilame

International Liaison Council for an World Environment Authority

« CILAME »

(registered international association under Swiss law)
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Let us save our planet while it is still time !

NEWS in brief ...

ASCOP

Since the ASCOP Mulhouse meeting (Consultative Assembly to the Peoples Congress), things have greatly evolved. It has grown through the joining of 10 new organizations : the International Union of African Journalists (North African and Maghreb bureau, Bejaia, Algeria), the Benin Centre for the Development of Grassroots Initiatives - CBDIBA (Bohicon, Benin), the Association of Youth Solidarity (Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso), the Community Villages of Mont-Sagesse and Mfa (Republic of Congo), the Friends of Desmond Tutu (Kindu, Congo D.R.), the "Mundialist" Community of Kalonge, World Solidarity - Acting Together (Kalonge, Congo D.R.), the International Emergency Action (Montpellier, France), the Asian Bureau of World Constitution and Parliament Association (Chennai, India). (29 organizations)

However, it was a little weakened by the resignation of Josep Ortega, who temporarily halted ASCOP's forum activity.

ASCOP projects now include:

- the organizing of a gala to mark the fortieth anniversary of the declaration of the 13 (by the French Registration Center of World Citizens) and the setting up of "Mundialist" Seminary Studies (by the World Citizens Registry).

Moreover, the CBDIBA wishes to organize a meeting with ASCOP in Bohicon (Benin).

? ASCOP, c/o world citizens, 66 Blvd Vincent Auriol, 75013 PARIS.
www.recim.org/ascop.



WORLD COMMUNITY AGAINST HUNGER

- ◆ World community against Hunger (WCH) is an exemplary "mundialist" structure : following its change of name mentioned in the previous bulletin, the World Community against Hunger has deeply modified its structures. At the transnational level WCH is now managed according to "World Federal Rules" which organizes it in a "mutualist" way that, as respectfully as possible, oversees the internal solidarity functioning. This World Federal Rule is directly under the competence of the Peoples Congress through a World Council in the process of creation. At the national or local level WCH includes two associations, one in France with head quarters in Gemeaux (near Dijon), and one in Togo with H.Q. in Sokode. WCH foresees a multiplication of such associations in the coming years, according to the needs and experience.

- ◆ - In 2005, WCH financed development projects in the Congo D.R. (2nd stage of a fish-breeding project), a poultry farming venture, and another market gardening in Togo ; two "Cereal banks" (Cooperative ware houses) in Burkina Faso, and an emergency aid service for possible floods in Benin. Moreover, WCH has made available for a Benin NGO partner, a rolling fund for microcredits. Please note that WCH financial resources are entirely based on the contributions and labor of its 1300 members in 32 countries.

? WCH, 1 ruelle Haute, 21120 Gemeaux, France - www.globidar.org.



INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ACTION

Well-known by many world citizens, this organization has just joined ASCOP. For IEA/AUI, the year 2005 has been the year of the Tsunami and its own 1st and 2nd urgent intervention in Sri Lanka. A more complete report is to be published in a future RECIM-info.

? AUI, Domaine de Montcalm, 1401 rue de Fontcouverte, 34070 Montpellier, France - www.aui-ong.org

MUNDIALIZATIONS

- ◆ A very interesting and constructive meeting on "Mundializations" was held in Paris on 12th March 2005. We were unable to report about it earlier but its agenda remains important. The minutes of the meeting may be requested by writing to be Bulletin.

- ◆ At the initiative of Jacques Lefrançois, a reception was organized on June 4, 2005 at the Stabroek Town Hall (near Antwerp, Belgium) with the participation of a delegation of the World Citizens Registry and the "Mundializations" commission.

- INDIA, LUCKNOW 2004-2005

The Montessori Schools in Lucknow, India, now has 28,000 pupils. In this school complex, the headmaster Jagdish Gandhi, created the "World Unity and Peace Education Department" (WUPED). Every year in December, WUPED organizes an International Conference of Chief Justices of the World, whose aim is to set up world law. Parallel to it, a working group of NGOs is working at the creation of a world parliament and global democracy. Apart from local participants the conference and NGO meeting brings together 250 to 300 people from about 80 countries. In 2004 the World Citizens Registry was represented by Liliane Metz-Krencker. In 2005, the ASCOP bureau delegated Rob Wheeler to attend the conference .

In 2004, an agreement of principle was reached to "mundialize" the Montessori Schools of Lucknow, and yet another to open a world Citizens Registration bureau inside this schools complex for participation in the coming elections of the Peoples Congress. The meeting also committed itself to promote an initial program to promote world democracy.

- LIBYA, Tripoli, April 2006

On April, 11th 12th and 13th, 2006, a meeting will be held in Tripoli organized by the World Constitution and Parliament Association. The World Citizens Registry will be represented by Liliane Metz-Krencker, accompanied by an elected delegate to the Peoples' Congress.

Registry of World Citizens

New Correspondents:

- ◆ Bulgaria : Ivanka Stoyanova P.K. 701 BG 9000 VARNA
- ◆ Benin : (en plus de Laurent Quenum à Cotonou) Patrice Lovesse, CBDIBA, BP 256, BOHICON
- ◆ Congo R.D. : Urbain Kapoko Sumaili, avenue Lumumba, 171, KASUKU, KINDU Maniema
- ◆ Haïti : Michelet MICHEL, B.P. 15096, HT 6140 PETION-VILLE
- ◆ Italy : Giancarlo Rinaldo, Via Savonarola 65, IT 35137 PADOVA

New Registration Center

Burkina Faso : Souleymane Drabo, Alice Larou and Adele Zoungrana will form the new bureau :

? Citoyens du Monde, pa/CAFES, 01 BP 6368, Ouagadougou 01

There are also changes in the composition of the registry centers board of many other centers : France, Senegal, Madagascar, Kalonge (Congo D.R.), which is an excellent indicator that democracy is at work.

Have withdrawn their participation :

? Fernand Thibaut (Belgium) and Mato Spekuljak (Croatia)

(Suite page 8)

YOUR REGISTRATION

In order to obtain your World Citizen card and become a voter for the Peoples' Congress, send us the following duly filled-in and signed, with the equivalent sum of 15 € or 20 US\$

I hereby apply to be registered as a World citizen. As such it is my intention to recognize my responsibilities as a member of the world community and to add this highest degree of citizenship to my present nationality"

SURNAME (en majuscules)..... Maiden name :
First names : Occupation :
Date of birth : Place of birth.....
Home address
Postal address (P.O. Box)
Postcode, town/place, country :

(If possible, send a **photograph**).
Please underline which you wish to receive : Arabic, Dutch, English, Esperanto, French, German, Greek, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish.

Date :
(signature :)

We search for volunteers

We need secretaries, typists, translators in all languages, educationalists, Internet users, forum, seminar and conference promoters/facilitators, artists, poster designers, correspondents, travelers, writers, etc.

Are you good at any of these or other skills ? If so, do not hesitate to contact us at

abc@recim.org

We need your contribution:

The RWC encourages every world citizen to contribute every year the equivalent of one half-day's salary or income on a voluntary basis. It is up to each one to evaluate the amount he or she can contribute to this "world goodwill tax", taking into account one's own means and other contributions for the welfare of the human community.

(Suite de la page 7)

The Registry of World Citizens now has 40 correspondents and 11 Registrations Centers in 40 countries. A complete list can be obtained by request. It is permanently updated on the Internet: <http://www.recim.org/cdm/adres.htm>. If there is no registry Correspondent or center in your country, province or region, do not hesitate to contact us.

Registration-Subscriptions-Voluntary Contributions -Purchase

Payments :

- u To your registration Center
- u To the World Citizen Registry
- CCP PARIS 2848 94 Y**
- IBAN:FR 46 30041 00001 0284894Y020 02**
Bank Identifier code ; PSSTFRPPPAR
- u We accept checks in Euros from French banks
- u For other countries, preferably send an international money postal order or an interbank draft bearing the above IBAN code.
- u We accept **banknotes** placed in a colored or carbon paper in an ordinary envelope (non-registered) letter.



PEOPLES CONGRESS :

A CALL FOR CANDIDATES

The Peoples' Congress, a first Assembly of direct representatives of the Earth inhabitants counts 39 Delegates elected during the 10 transnational successive elections, involving 100,000 voters from 120 countries. This foreshadows a World Assembly able to establish World Institutions to deal with the major problems facing mankind, as was explained in details in the previous bulletin.

The People's Congress has now reached a time for renewal. It is on March 4, 2006 that the process will be officially launched, during a plenary session in Paris. **Elections will take place during 2007 and will choose 13 elected representatives with a 9 year mandate.**

To be a candidate, some conditions are to be fulfilled. These will be entirely defined on March 4 and will be published on the Internet. To be a voter one should be recorded at the Registry of World Citizens and be an active "mundialist" .. One should therefore present a curriculum vitae and a program of proposed actions, the candidate if elected would like to undertake

Applications will be validated by an election control commission to be set up on March.4, 2006

For further information you can write to the bulletin, or consult the Peoples' Congress site on : <http://www.recim.org/kdp/>

RECIM-info

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