

Dragan Bunić, "The World Federation"

(Review of the book to be published in the Serbian language in 2016)

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*“Our true nationality is mankind”*  
Herbert George Wells

### *Introductory considerations*

Until the World War I, countries cooperated in particular fields, but mostly during warfare. In 1918, a “glimmer of hope” spread throughout the world. The end of the World War I was followed by the establishment of the League of Nations, being the first international association of sovereign states whose mission was to maintain world peace. Unfortunately, it turned out soon that the first world association of states had not been able to live up to such an important task. During the thirties of 20<sup>th</sup> century, there were several authors, like the two English lords, Lothian and Curtis, Wells and Streit, who strongly criticised the League, emphasising that this organisation, due to sovereignty of the states, which had allowed for the armaments as an internal matter, lacked the instruments required to prevent the aggressive activity of certain states. The solution proposed to overcome that situation was a new world organisation of states (The Atlantic Union or World Federal State).

The inability of the League of Nations to maintain world peace, in particular to prevent the World War II, motivated not only the said authors to look for other solutions, but also the winners of the World War II to offer to the world a new world organisation of sovereign states, the United Nations Organisation (UNO), in which they would have a privileged status in decision-making (the United Nations Security Council). The end of the war was spectacularly marked by dropping the two atomic bombs on Japan, not, however, to cause the capitulation of the military forces of that country, but to demonstrate the power to the whole world.

That new “glimmer of hope” seen in the creation of the UNO (1945) quickly resulted in disappointment of the peaceful world greatly devastated by the war. The establishment of military blocs and division of the world into the East and West, military interventions of great powers and military alliances they govern, forced the world to seek other ways out of that situation. Having realised that, in such circumstances, the UNO would not be able to fulfil its primary mission – to maintain peace, Gary Davis called for a transformation of that organisation into a world government. Even one of the well-known participants in the World War II, Winston Churchill, seeks a solution within the European Federation, revealing a lack of confidence in the newly-established world organisation of sovereign states (the UNO).

Having considered where the position of great powers within the United Nations Organisation was going, and aware of the division of the world between them, in early sixties of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, twenty-five countries which were not aligned with the Eastern or Western military bloc, established the Non-Aligned Movement, and their number was only growing. These countries had some successful results in the UNO – establishment of the Group 77, UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, whose goal was to integrate the countries from the southern hemisphere into the economic process of highly developed countries), but the international situation had not improved. The highly-developed continue getting wealthy at the expense of the developing countries, military interventions of the most powerful world countries do not cease, while the United Nations Security Council remains blocked by veto used by its permanent members.

During the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there were no new ideas of creating a world state. This fact may be explained either by the resignation of those who lost hope that the situation could improve at all, or expectation that the United Nations Organisation could still be able to change the world situation.

The reason for optimism was found in the fall of the Berlin Wall, which symbolised the end of the Cold War and conflict between the East and West, but, actually, everything remained unchanged. The behaviour of great powers does not alter, the armament race continues, our planet is getting critically polluted, the nature starts responding by global warming, earthquakes, hurricanes, tsunamis. Instead of trying to create a better world that became more open than ever before, due to globalised economy, some new, previously unknown problems emerged. Soon it becomes obvious that the states, even superpowers, are not the ones that rule the world, as they lose this position to the benefit of large banks, other financial institutions and multi-national corporations. In the framework of mondialisation, economic relations are intensified, but it seems that a single centre of power is missing, which would use its regulations to put in order the wild markets, where no moral rules are observed. Unprecedented financial speculations appear, including the making up of “new” financial “products” and “constructions” earning colossal profits to large banks, other financial institutions and multinational corporations, causing bankruptcy of their competition, the loss of money to many depositors, even causing a number of families to lose their homes. The material damage, as usual, is compensated through taxpayers, who in no way contributed to that situation. The consequence of such behaviour was the emergence of the new global economic crisis (2007) which many consider to be worse than the one that struck the world in 1929.

The Group of Twenty G20 (comprising nineteen highly-developed countries and the European Union) is making attempts to find a way out of this crisis, relying on “The Big Three” (IMF, World Bank and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development), but without success: “The genie is out of the bottle and is not going back in!” The interests of the state overlapping, in particular states, the interests of large banks and multinational corporations, whose former employees serve their governments as advisors or ministers, differ to such an extent that it is impossible to find the solutions favourable to all. Public debts (debts of sovereign states) are rapidly growing, with majority of governments providing resolute support to large banks and national companies whose losses will have to be covered by citizens – the taxpayers. Despite everything, the state sovereignty remains intact.

Such situation requires the emergence of new initiatives demanding the creation of a world state or radical changes in the UNO: some of the ideas are suggested by Jacques Attali (2009), Jose Manuel Barroso, the group of European intellectuals and statesmen, as well as the author of this text (2012). The authors of these initiatives agree that the events that occurred in 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> century indicate that we cannot continue as before and that the salvation of our planet requires that more radical measures be undertaken, from significant changes in the UNO, to creating a European or world state. However, none of the authors elaborated on the initiative to demonstrate how their idea could be implemented. This is an additional motive that inspired me to try to demonstrate that it is possible to create a world federation, in which the present-day sovereign states would give up their sovereignty to the benefit of the new world state.

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I do not intend to criticise any government in this book, nor any people, religion, culture or any specificity of any part of the world. I will refer to widely-known historical events and opinions of various authors on the issues I intend to discuss. Let us not forget that different political regimes pass, while people stay, so in the end, the people in each country will decide their destiny. I believe that the events will be covered by historians, but I also count on every citizen of our planet, regardless of their country, religion, affiliation with a political party or regime, to join the process of creation of a world state which will be governed by peace, equality, respect and tolerance.

I got the inspiration for this book when I was collecting the material for my other books, i.e. *La justice pénale internationale*, published in 2003 and *Criminalistique économique*, published in 2010, in particular following the publication of the article in French, titled *Un Etat pour tous les citoyens du monde* on the web page: <http://www.dragan-bunic.com/2012/12/un-etat-pour-tous-les-citoyens-du-monde/>, and in Serbian, titled *Jedna država za sve građane sveta* (*One Country for All Citizens of the World*), available on the web page: <http://kulturniheroj.com/?p=570>), in 2011.

When I was working on my PhD thesis titled “Corruption as a Form of Socially Dangerous Behaviour”, completed in 1990, I discovered that a number of international problems (maintainance of peace, fight against starvation, poverty, criminality, migrations, environmental protection and so on) may not be solved within the United Nations Organisation, as this body became inefficient following the adoption of a great number of resolutions and hyperproduction of legal norms (adoption of thousands of legal acts often contradictory to one another, that are simply not observed by member states, or are, in concrete actions, prevented from being observed by a veto used by the superpowers, permanent members of the UN Security Council).

The underlying motive to continue the work I started in the previously specified article (*One Country for All Citizens of the World*) was the reaction of my readers. By Internet or direct contact, they motivated me to continue my work and publish a book describing that interesting topic. They motivated and encouraged me, giving me wings to carry on, but I also had to face serious dilemmas, for example, if I was capable or qualified enough to create such a literary work, which would require a multidisciplinary team, comprising not only an expert in law, but also economists, politicology and sociology experts, banking specialists and other experts as well. What writing style was I to choose? If I wanted the book to be intended for a wide range of readers, irrespective of their education, I would have to avoid, as much as possible, the use of complicated language, legal terms and lengthy quotations.

The solution was provided to me by Paul Krugman, who in his book *Pourquoi les crises reviennent toujours* (*The Return of Depression Economics and the Crisis of 2008*), published in 2009, says: “like any other economist, I could write in the way no one would understand [...], but the world needs to be informed, and to make it possible, ideas must be presented in the way acceptable to all, and not only to economic experts with PhD degree” (KRUGMAN 2009, pp 10–11). I decided to present my ideas in the least complicated manner, but also to give an opportunity to those who are greater experts than myself, willing to continue their work on this serious topic, by short citing the references listed at the end of the book. Short references to web sites, comments and notes would be provided at the bottom of a page (as a footnote).

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I am aware of the strong resistance on the path of creating the world country, expressed, in particular, by people not willing to relinquish their privileges and power. This resistance may be overpowered by the strength of arguments which will explain the advantages of creating a world state and by the fact already known by majority of people living on this planet – that the world needs radical changes to avoid destruction.

To finish this part of the text, I will quote Henry Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross and the first winner of the Nobel Prize for Peace, who stated: “Only those who are crazy enough to think they can change the world, are the ones who do!” We should, therefore, be crazy enough like Dunant, who did much for the world indeed, be like those who proposed a creation of one country for all the people on this planet, and, in the countries we live in, we should be active, courageous, peaceful and provide arguments, in order to accomplish this idea. We should not forget that each country is made up of its people, of us, its citizens, natural persons, who are forgotten in the international context, but our strength is immeasurable and sufficient to make our wishes come true, not only in the countries we live in, but worldwide as well. In May 2014, a young reporter named Vincent Costet (RTN Neuchâtel, Switzerland) asked me if my idea, initiated at the present time, was “more Utopian” than the ideas launched in the past (Wells, Streit, Davis etc.) I told him that at present, we were closer to the accomplishment of that idea than we had ever been in the past. Because nowadays, due to technological process and the awareness that sovereignty of states is one of the main culprits of our division and our conflicts, if there is solidarity among us, we will be “crazy enough” to succeed.

Finally, with this book I am giving you a “half-cooked meal” that you will have to “cook thoroughly” by going all the way to the end (creation of a world state). Each of us should make one step in that direction, and we will get far. I am making my step by this text. Use social networks (Facebook, Twitter, the Internet) to spread the idea of the need to create a world state. The pioneers of the idea of a world state and a great number of citizens who support it, but are not organised, wait for the instructions and are ready to respond. We should do as Nelson Mandela recommended: “Let us hold hands and step forward, towards the creation of a society based on friendship, humanity and tolerance”... (MANDELA 2011, p. 79), ...towards the creation of a world state that will be a good mother to all sons and daughters of this planet, regardless of their race, religion, language they speak or place they live in.

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## CONCLUSION

*(Roman numerals are used to mark the chapters of the book)*

### I

*“Unless some effective world supergovernment for the purpose of preventing war can be set up... the prospects for peace and human progress are dark.”*

Winston Churchill

One should not forget that every race, every nation in particular, has their own history and their own specific features. Nowadays we know that these races and nations moved, changed their surroundings and continents in their search for fertile land, more favourable climate and conditions for developing different forms of life. These contacts resulted in new races, forming new nations, states, languages, cultures and many other characteristics. Nowadays human races, nations, continents, languages, cultures and other human features are blended and closely united. The Internet helps us discover many important things in various spheres of life (information, history, religion, education, scientific research, economy, culture etc.). Social networks (such as Facebook, Twitter etc.) allow people from different countries, regions and continents to communicate, exchange information, opinions and experience. It is agreeable to see that young people, even those from developing parts of the world, have mobile phones, iPhones, tablets, allowing them to communicate with different parts of the world. All this makes us closer than we have ever been in the history of humankind. It also assures us that humankind is like a body, while human races are parts of this body (its organs), and without knowing the organs, it is impossible to know the body. Hence a reason for us to unite, to become a single body (a world federal state), which will be capable to function well.

In the world we inhabit, many generations have created the preconditions of a better life for all. We should remind ourselves, for instance, of a great number of discoveries in ancient China, India, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Ancient Greece, Rome, Baghdad Caliphate, the centuries of the Renaissance and Enlightenment, which produced such edifices that modern generations are not able to create, even with the state-of-art technology, along with the philosophical ideas, ideas of equality among people etc. Our generations (20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century) have either destroyed or created the potential to destroy everything that has been developed for centuries (e.g. by nuclear and chemical and biological weapons, nuclear weapons testing, tremendous environmental pollution and the Ozone holes). This potential is enormous and is sufficient to wipe off the life on Earth completely. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century and in early years of 21<sup>st</sup> century, which may be regarded as a period of contradictions, we accomplished so much in the sphere of exercise of human rights and their equality on the one hand, but never before did we destroy human lives and their goods to such an extent, on the other (two world wars and numerous regional and local wars), all in the name of human freedoms and equality. Quite paradoxical, isn't it? Is it not the time for our generations to take the initiative to overcome this situation?

In the new world state, history will not be written by winners, but by expert, unbiased people, allowing everyone to learn what happened in the past, without being judgmental about the events that occurred, which will prevent any speculations and blaming others. We shall not



forget the past, but we will, much more, deal with the future and creation of a better life for all.

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## II

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*“We can only be saved by those who realise that the only homeland that deserves to be defended is the homeland of humans.”*

Bernard Clavel

The present-day sovereign states are facing a deep crisis. They compete at the economic level, with unfair competition and exploitation of resources of others, in particular the small, economically underdeveloped and military weak countries. Some states even launch military interventions, providing different justifications for their acts, such as the protection of human rights, protection of security of allied countries, imposing their ideas and their political system to other countries etc.

The United Nations Organisation (UNO) is unable to resolve the conflicts between countries and many international problems for that matter. Some states are trying to associate with other organisations in attempts to solve things that remain unsolved by the UNO (European Union, NATO, Non-Aligned Movement and other organisations), but their results are in no way more efficient than those of the UNO.

The new world state, which will, one day, be joined by all present-day countries (both large and small) that will be provided by certain level of independence, as long as they observe the federal Constitution and laws, will be beneficial to all the people living on this planet. In this state, there will be no starving people and all the countries (currently independent states) will have an opportunity to develop; migrations will be reduced to an acceptable level because people will be able to find jobs in their own country (devoid of dictatorship, violation of human rights, exploitation etc.) and everyone will be able to meet their social, cultural and all other needs.

State sovereignty has been a major obstacle causing the inefficient functioning of the League of Nations and it still has a crucial impact on the functioning of the UNO, European Union and other associations of states. It has become evident that only by renunciation of sovereignty to the benefit of a world federal state, will it be possible for the world to deal with the accumulated problems of our planet. Citizens are fully marginalised in the international public law, monopolised by sovereign states.

## III

*“The world federation is a task significant for the future, opening the most positive perspective.”*

Willy Brandt

A single man is not entrusted to establish alone the system of a future world state, but he is not forbidden to design and propose it either. J. Stiglitz claims that the present-day political systems are facing a crisis and are unstable, while populists promising a better future, keep

disappointing the ordinary people (STIGLITZ 2014, p. 37). Therefore, changes are inevitable. Citizens, many of whom are greater experts than myself, will certainly find a better solution for its functioning than I have, but they need to be encouraged and directed. It has to be clear that if the will of the people is crucial in establishment of the new world federal state, which can be named the Federation of United Nations or differently, it alone will not be sufficient, so we will need the advice and active participation of various experts and international organisations (both governmental and non-governmental) who also support this idea.

The future world state, just like any other ordinary state, will have its legislative, executive (administrative) and judicial powers, along with a range of bodies in charge of their enforcement. Member states of the future world federation will be presented in the parliament by equal number of MPs. The “one state=one vote” principle will be incorporated in its democratic character.

The role of the state in the field of economy has so far been denied, whereas neoliberals tended to disregard it entirely. However, the most recent financial crisis (2007) has shown that there is a long life ahead of the state, having great importance in the state’s economy, education, security, environmental protection and many other aspects of social life. We have seen that poor legislation leads to the social stratification, has detrimental effects on different interests and violates the principles of equal opportunities on the market, while the absence of laws or their cancellation in particular fields (deregulation) leads to a chaos, crisis and exploitation, producing many additional negative consequences.

The role of the new world state will be primarily to “eliminate” the existing confusion present in the field of politics and economy. An order will be established on the financial and other markets, speculations will be prohibited, particularly those concerning the food products, medicines and other items crucial for human consumption; companies, banks and other institutions should be prohibited from funding political campaigns in all members states, while “equal opportunities” and equal rights should be ensured to legal entities and natural persons in all spheres.

#### IV

*“There is no doubt in my mind whether an international government needs to be established and it will be established, otherwise the world is on the path to suicide”*

Pandit Nehru

We have seen, in terms of security, that the existing associations of sovereign states are unable to secure the world peace and that some of them behave in the way that could only threaten the world peace. So far, whenever a large state would face internal problems (unemployment, riots, poor economic results etc.), it would, as a rule, turn to foreign countries, and try, mainly by force, to solve the problems of the states that “pose threat to its interests” in a particular part of the world, or “threat to world peace”, “violate human rights”, “engage in terrorism” etc. It seems almost unbelievable, but unfortunately, it is undoubtedly very real. The UNO does not prevent them from such actions, and even if there is a discussion about the behaviour of the particular state, considered to be criminal by the whole world, there is a veto to prevent the United Nations Security Council from passing the decision. This kind of behaviour may be efficiently prevented and the world peace may be

secured only by creating a world federation of equal members (states) that are willing to relinquish their sovereignty to the benefit of the federal state.

The new world state will have its army, police and civil protection. These bodies will be established at the federal level and the level of the member states of the world federation, whose strength, size and use will be regulated by the federal constitution and federal laws, as well as laws of the member states that need to be harmonised with federal regulations. These three forces will closely cooperate in carrying out their activities. The army, compared to the existing potentials of sovereign states, members of the UNO, will be reduced to an amount necessary, while the weapons of mass destruction will be entirely destroyed and the ones that are used for its functioning in the new state will be reduced to a necessary minimum. The army will be used for fighting against terrorism, dangerous forms of organised crime and for intervening in case of natural disasters such as earthquakes, fires and large-scale floods, contagious diseases and other cases stipulated in the regulations; The world state's police already has its core: the Interpol. This international police organisation may be transformed into the federal police forces capable to fight against the most severe criminal acts, coordinate the work of the police in member states and undertake other preventive and repressive measures stipulated in the law; civil protection is the service of great importance in both war and peace. It has so far justified its existence in the majority of sovereign world states. Taking this into account, the new world state will not be able rid itself of the civil protection, which will represent one of its pillars of security.

The world state will also have scientific institutions that will engage in research, particularly to detect the criminal factor causing the violation of peace, criminal offences and other negative phenomena and propose the methods of their elimination. As the order, peace and security of citizens are in the common interest of all, elimination of these factors will be the responsibility of the federal state, member states of the world federation and a number of other institutions, and it will be carried out according to a special plan adopted by and under the administration of the federal state.

## V

*“The only way out is to place international law above governments, which means that the law must be made, that there must be a parliament for making it, and that parliament must be constituted by means of worldwide elections in which all nations will take part.”*

Albert Camus

When it comes to legislation, in the world of sovereign states and its associations (the UNO etc.), the situation is paradoxical. On the one hand, there is a range of regulations (hyper-production) that are repeated, or even excluded and not adhered to (the UNO resolutions, international conventions etc.). On the other hand however, certain spheres are not regulated at all, or are regulated in an unsatisfactory manner (finance market, the Internet, cyber-crime, economic crime etc.).

Hyper-production of legal norms currently evident at the UNO and other associations of sovereign states will be terminated. The new world state may take over some good norms from the large amount of the existing legal acts, but their number will be reduced to a necessary minimum and efforts will be made to make them more clarified and more easily

applicable in practice. The laws have to be clear and have an obvious goal (e.g. to eliminate corruption, protect the children, young people, workers, the sick and the elderly, regulate social assistance, healthy competition etc.). They will also regulate a range of economic, social and other types of relations not previously regulated or their regulation has not been sufficiently precise. Good regulations are essential for the equality of people, companies and other institutions. They are also important for different relations among citizens (education, employment, retirement, inheritance etc.), economy (agriculture, establishment, activity and bankruptcy of companies and other institutions), politics (method of election for state positions, prohibition of financial support of companies to particular candidates etc.) and for many other reasons.

Observance of regulations (laws and other legal acts passed by state authorities) will be the rule of the new world state. It will ensure a fast and efficient procedure for the adoption and amending of the existing laws which prove to be inappropriate or inefficient in regulation of particular social and economic spheres. Different institutions and citizens will have the right to launch initiatives to adopt or amend laws and other regulations.

## VI

*"If we want, we can eradicate poverty and hunger in all countries of the world."*

Joseph Stiglitz

The global economy is currently suffering from many diseases (inequality, corruption, exploitation, violence, insufficient or non-existing global level regulation in the field of banking and finance, business of multinational companies, allocation of subsidies and the like). The situation is also alarming in some sovereign states, even the highly-developed ones. J. Stiglitz refers to an example from the USA, where a company received social assistance in 2008 (150 billion USD), which exceeded the amount of social assistance given to poor citizens in the period from 1996 to 2006 (STIGLITZ 2014, p. 256). Strict measures imposed on sovereign states that were struck by the crisis do not yield satisfactory results. The consequences of that include hunger, diseases and death of millions of people living on our planet, growth of wealth of the rich at the expense of the poor and tremendous economic and social inequality.

If all the existing states gathered in a single world federation, we would be able to destroy nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction, terminate a great number of diplomatic missions of the existing states, reduce the army to a reasonable level and implement the reforms which would enable the funds saved in this manner to be used for purposes of economic development, in particular the fast development of underdeveloped countries and regions, e.g. for irrigation purposes in Africa, Asia and other parts affected by water scarcity, poverty, hunger, diseases and other consequences of such a situation. If we are able nowadays, to transport oil or gas to areas, at distances of tens of thousands of kilometres, why would the same principle not be used with drinking water, water for irrigation of fields that could provide food to local population of certain regions, as well as facilitate agricultural products to be placed on the market. In such conditions, unlike European countries, these regions will have two, even three harvests in one year. This will help the citizens to find jobs in their country and provide for a decent life; further, it will enhance the economy, reduce the unemployment and be in the interest of all the citizens of the world. It will also contribute to

the economic equality of all regions of the world, increase the purchasing power of the population, reduce migrations and generate many more positive effects.

In the world state, there will be no “public debts” (state debts), and those existing between the present independent states will be regulated at the level of the new world state, in order to avoid boycotting the indebted states. The new world state, aware that these debts are the result of actions of certain companies, banks and other institutions, which engaged in various risky transactions, supported by governments of some of the sovereign states, thus contributing to the increase of public debts of many countries, will establish a world fund for the purpose of settling that issue (negotiations, debt redemption, debt write-off, debt settlement within a set deadline etc.). Should the inquiry by bodies of that fund detect that the debts are the result of unlawful and inadequate behaviour of states, banks, multinational companies or other organisations, they will have to be written off.

## VII

*“Only he who is pessimist enough to realise the whole extent of the danger,  
is qualified to take part in averting it.”*

Wilhelm Röpke

Environmental protection is of crucial importance for the life of people, plant and animal species on our planet. It is nowadays being neglected to such an extent that it is threatening people and their surroundings, the world economy and many other human activities. Pollution takes place on a large scale, with level of toxicity demanding our immediate action if we want to save our planet and our lives. A number of companies, multinational corporations in particular, are causing tremendous damage to the environment, but only get to pay symbolic fees for it. We should remember, for example, the two million litre oil spillage of the BT company into the Atlantic Ocean, that happened in 2010 in the Gulf of Mexico. In addition, these companies use their finances to influence the legislation in particular countries in the field of environmental protection (STIGLITZ 2014, p. 156).

The nature has started to send out the warning signs (numerous natural disasters, earthquakes, hurricanes, tsunamis) and if we intend to save our planet, our generation has to undertake relatively urgent measures. Otherwise, if we do not wake up on time, we are at risk of never waking up and losing everything that has ever existed on our planet (people, plant and animal life). If there is a will, and indeed, there is a will among the people living on this planet, then there is a way out. We only need to direct this will toward the right goals. We can only hope that the modern means of communication will make it possible.

The new world state will pay special attention to environmental protection. It will adopt regulations that will stimulate its protection and enforce strict penalties for its pollution, stipulating the fines and measures, all the way to issuing business prohibitions to companies who fail to observe the regulations in that field. This state will also have the prevention plan, as a lasting process of unlimited duration and it will ensure its implementation.

## VIII

*“The West is demonstrating ‘the Western concept of democracy’ outside the Western world;  
this mistake arises from ignoring the intellectual history of other societies.”*

Amartya Sen

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Despite the presence of the “Universal Declaration of Human Rights”, adopted by the UNO in 1948, human rights are violated, indicating that this “universality” has remained on paper only. The domain of human rights is also of great significance in the new world state. Current sovereign states have forgotten that respect of human rights may not be ensured by a single decree, in spite of being enacted by the UNO and entitled the “Universal Declaration of Human Rights”. It is about a special phenomenon, a very wide area, which may operate successfully if the respect of law, human diversity and specificities, cultural, linguistic, religious and other differences is ensured. We are nowadays faced with a paradoxical situation. Sovereign states that violate human rights of their own people and in other parts of the world teach other countries about the respect of human rights or accuse them of violating them.

Human rights will be respected once all human beings are considered equal, regardless of their financial standing, social status, skin colour, religion or other differences and when the use of our rights is not detrimental to the rights of other people. On many occasions, as a criminal law attorney and a criminalist, at institutes of forensic medicine I have seen blood and different body parts of persons belonging to different races and nationalities. Blood was red in all of them, and body parts, like hearts, brains, livers, lungs etc. did not differ. Why then, should we allow groups of extremists to convince us that we are different? Nelson Mandela spent 28 years in prison and, when he got out, he forgave all those who persecuted him, thereby reconciling the persecutors and the persecuted. In this way he proved that love is stronger than hatred. We should remind ourselves of that and carry on his legacy.

Also important for the functioning of human rights is to find and eliminate the factors that condition them (military aggressions and invasions of sovereign states, forced imposition of political regimes, ruthless exploitation of their natural resources and labour force, environmental pollution etc.) Only by establishing a world state will human rights become “universal”. The new world state will respect cultural and other differences of territories, nations and their specificities, which will develop closer relations among them and create a new, common culture. It will prevent military interventions and invasions of member states, prohibit the exploitation of their natural resources and labour force and ensure a balanced development of all parts of the world, respect of legislation and appreciation of personalities and their qualities.

## IX

*“If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him.”*

Voltaire

Although nowadays more than 10% of population does not practice any religion, it remains important to many people on this planet. Most religious people are tolerant towards other religions and this tolerance is strengthened through contacts with people from different countries and continents. Although basically all religions advocate for peace, love, tolerance and grace, some of them are, unfortunately, manipulated by various fanatics and their groups, providing interpretations or significance that is not complied with the ones offered by theologians and preachers. There are so called “self-proclaimed preachers” who disseminate hatred, and those who get influenced by them, usually “in the name of religion”, kill innocent people, order them to alter their religion, enforce the obligation to enter into marriage with

persons they did not choose, subject them to slavery etc. Out of fear, or for some other reasons, the actual preachers are unable to dissuade such fanatics, even in the countries in which certain religions are state religions under the constitution. Such situation has inspired several people to propose the establishment of the “United Nations of Religions”, which would stop thousands of movements killing in the name of God.

The new world state will pay due respect to religions. It will not have a “state” religion, nor will it favour one religion over all others. Instead, it will ensure equal rights to all. Every person will be free to choose their religion, to be an atheist or practice more than one religion. The federal state will create the conditions to ensure mutual respect among religions and enable the exchange of their experience and cultural heritage. The person from the ministry responsible for religious issues will organise several sessions a year with representatives of major religions and at least one conference gathering the representatives of all religions.

Taking into account the importance religions play in the life of citizens, the federal state will introduce a mandatory subject in primary education that will provide pupils with the basic knowledge of religions. This state will also establish universities for education of priests. In the course of studies, future priests will study not only the historical background and specificities of religions in which they will be actively involved, but also of other religions. They will also need to know the political system of the federal state, its member states and many other socio-economic aspects relevant to all the citizens. Only the persons who completed the required studies will be allowed to take the function of the priest, provided they obtained the competent ministry approval. In this way, religions will become closer and more tolerant to each other, to citizens and authorities and they will develop a new environment, acceptable to all. In such conditions, one day, all religious people will be able to attend one sermon in a church, another one in a mosque, then the following sermon in a temple or other centres of worship.

X

*“The world federation is an effort made to ensure a better future.”*  
Willy Brandt

Social insurance is a great weakness of the present day sovereign states. Despite a number of conventions and recommendations made by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), acting under the auspices of the UNO, social insurance does not exist in all the member states of this world organisation of sovereign states. The system of social insurance is insufficiently developed, not only in underdeveloped, but also in some developed, wealthy countries of the world (such as the USA). Another organisation of the UNO, active in the field of health care, the World Health Organisation (WHO) (*Organisation mondiale de la santé, OMS*) is making a lot of efforts, but is unable to ensure medical treatment to all people in the world.

The new world state will pay special attention to social insurance. The entire population of that future state will be insured against diseases, disability, unemployment and hunger and will have the old age insurance, along with the right to a minimum support to ensure a decent life. Employees and their employers will split in half the costs of particular contributions, and if a person is unable to pay for them, these costs will be covered by the state.

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By way of regulations, which will be based on the conventions and recommendations by the ILO, the new world state will establish solidarity in the field of social insurance, where contributions will be paid according to the economic status of the insured person. At first the wealthy will need to pay more than the poor, but afterwards, the situation will improve for the poor and they will be able to pay for themselves and the other. Currently active organisations at the global level (ILO, SZO and others) will continue their activity under the auspices of the world federation.

## XI

*“Science has made unrestricted national sovereignty incompatible with human survival.  
The only possibilities are now world government or death.”*

Bertrand Russel

Education is also one of the tasks still unfulfilled by the present-day sovereign states. This is demonstrated by a large number of illiterate people, lack of schools and a restricted access to education. While poor countries are unable to ensure education and the spread of literacy to their population, wealthy countries do not ensure the equal access to higher education to all. Making it dependant on the financial status of students has detrimental effects on the society and economy, because millions of talented young people cannot obtain a degree at institutions of higher education and make their contribution to the economy, health care, science etc.

The world federation will undertake measures to ensure that the entire population is able to read and write. Primary education will be required for all young people, regardless of their gender, financial status, race, religion or other difference. This education will be free of charge. The world federation will ensure the access to secondary education to all, as well as to higher education, depending on the intellectual skills of students (including free examinations, free lodgings etc.). Talented students and graduates will have an opportunity to continue their education in post-graduate studies at universities and scientific institutions.

Adoption of the curriculum for educational institutions (schools, universities, institutes) will be the responsibility of the federal state, in order to achieve a consistent quality of education, which will not eliminate the presence of specialised institutions in all domains of education (special schools for primary education of children with particular health conditions, special higher education institutions etc.). In some cases, the federal state will allow private schools, which will need to comply with the requirements stipulated by the law and obtain the approval by the competent ministry.

## XII

*“Either the world will unite or perish.”*

Albert Einstein

Establishment of the federal state will require a transitional period, in which its central part will be formed, first by several sovereign states, later to be joined by other states. Its organisation and activity (no nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction, insisting on the equality of natural persons and legal entities, taking care of its citizens and ensuring a good life to them) will be a good example to be followed.

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People in the states ruled by dictatorship, with no protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens, faced with inequality and favouritism of companies, banks and other institutions, will fight for changes in their states and demand their reforms in the manner of the world federation. Governments of these states will be required to pursue these reforms, because the new federal state will not cooperate with the states whose regimes terrorise their citizens, practicing corruption, favouritism and other activities inconceivable to the new world state.

When they realise the advantages of such a state, people from other countries, outside the world state, will, in the future, fight more for their economic and social rights, personal freedoms and other democratic values, for abolition of differences, inequality, dictatorship, wars, violence, exploitation, hunger and diseases, demanding the enjoyment of all these advantages. The people, companies and other institutions of the state which has no nuclear weapons and practices democracy, by cooperating with the world state, will see the advantages of joining the world federation and they will demand a referendum. Therefore, one day the world will see a federal state which will consist of all present-day sovereign states, both members and non-members of the UNO.

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