

# **THE GLOBAL PATRIOT**

## ***Normative Exercise in International Relations***

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If Donald Trump managed to become a president of the greatest power on earth, then surely, I can start this modest venture into political writing, at least I would take a modicum of care and not write gibberish such as “covfefe” as Trump did in one of his tweets.

I am not a philosopher, nor humanities major, yet I felt compelled to write about a simple truth often ignored and at times derided. I am your average Jo with the only difference that I started taking interest and reading about world affairs from an incredibly early age and having studied the British Constitution as sophomore. My advanced age, fortunately, afforded me the opportunity to live contemporaneously along many famous presidents and political luminaries, several wars, and many major political events, all helped to shape my life and the lives of those who mattered to me personally.

When I talk to my friends about the need for a world government, and how it is the only way to rid humanity from the menace and horror of war, they seem totally unprepared to engage in a meaningful conversation about this subject and their cynicism would be the first thing they would come up with. “World government? You must be kidding! Impossible utopia”

But, the cynicism of the politically naive turns to outright attack by white nationalists, racists, ultra-rightists, fascists, and all those chauvinists, who consider globalisation as their nemesis and arch enemy number one, and they will spare neither a lie nor the advancement of convoluted thoughts to assault the whole ideal to give vent to their emotional politicking. There are also those who parrot such people and consider Globalisation as some evil lurking around the corner, threatening to deprive them of their identity or their culture.

I will not resort to dogma nor ideologies and especially philosophical ideas ending in “ism” unless there is no other way to express an idea. I approach the subject purely on rational grounds and guided by one and simple aim, which is finding an answer to the quintessential question “what is the best way to save humanity from destroying itself”. This may sound highly ambitious. That may be, because real politics though it is the art of doing the possible it is also the planning to achieve the impossible, if politics is to prove of any worth to us. Big and ambitious visions need dogged planning and persistence.

I strongly believe that a strong and viable world government which has the power to consolidate the whole world as one single political entity, with one flag and one national (global) anthem is the only and the best solution to this failing patchwork of a world disorder. A haphazard existence where most of humanity are living under authoritarian rule, suffering ailing national economies surrounded by an ever-crumbling environment, threatened by nuclear annihilation, and degraded by poverty.

The first chapter points out several myths and concepts that constitute real obstacles standing in the way of achievement of the ideal of a world state. The second chapter deals with the current world order and examines the ills which are the direct consequence of the fragmented state of the world today. The Third chapter examines existing multinational institutions such as the UN and other international institutions and their inadequacy and failure in achieving the ultimate goals of peace, justice, protection of the environment and its sustainability, upholding human rights, and the elimination of poverty.

The fourth and final chapter deals with the concept, form and criticism of world government.

Though the book adheres to the ideal of an overarching world state that encompass most of human activity, yet the book concludes that realism at this stage of human development and evolution dictate, instead, a world authority that concentrates its efforts on keeping world peace and the protection of the environment leaving the achievement of an all-powerful world state for the future depending on our political maturation and teleological learning curve based on our turbulent vast political experiences.



## CHAPTER 1: Myths and obstacles

### 1.1 War is necessary.

*“Many foolish people believe that nuclear war cannot happen, because there can be no winner. However, the American war planners, who elevated U.S. nuclear weapons from a retaliatory role to a pre-emptive first strike function, obviously do not agree that nuclear war cannot be won.” Paul Craig Roberts*

War has been with Homo Sapiens from day one. From flint pointed spears all the way to Nuclear Ballistic Missiles. Nothing seems to have changed across millennia except the complexity and sheer devastation! It was part of human’s burden, so it was taken for granted and established itself as normal part of life equated to natural disasters such as famine, earthquakes and hurricanes. Many a thinker and philosopher touted the idea of world government, but their voices went mute and cast to oblivion. Man makes wars, not mother nature. Man is endowed with mind and with equal will and with all the means enough to shape his life free of war and its depravity.

History is written by war. Borders are drawn and redefined by war, and war is both mother and child of nationalism.

Public squares of large cities are adorned with statutes glorifying war heroes, who won victories by sheer barbarism. Instead of downplaying the fruits of violence, nations, instead, continue to extol it, glorify it, even glamorise it! Thus, perpetuating the cult of violence with all its indignities in the minds of the young.

As Wilfred Owen put it in his famous poem “Dulce Et Decorum Est.” after describing pointedly the horrors of the First War especially death by poison gas:

“My friend you would not tell with such high zest

To children ardent for some desperate glory

The old lie; Dulce et decorum est pro patria Mori”

(Translated from Latin: It is sweet and proper to die for the fatherland)

Our technological advance in the media and cinema continue to glorify victory above all, while blinkering all eyes to the gross inhumanity of war, with absolute disregard to the humanity of the other side, the so called “enemy”, who is always treated as a sacrificial animal to be senselessly slaughtered. This endemic war culture normalised violence, throughout history, and made aggression in pursuit of supremacy a virtue on the path to glory.

Some thinkers and demagogues with siren tongues have used ideas spun by Darwin and Friedrich Nietzsche to justify war as a human evolutionary process where the strong will survive and the weak will die out. That may be true if war hypothetically was a mere contest between individuals who will duel using their mental and physical strength against each other, a situation where the state will have no role to play and group size and politics has no role to play thus corrupting the true merits of the evolutionary contest.

When you have a super state assisting a small state in a conflict against another small state, how can evolution play out? What if bad play in the form of conspiracy is used? Is victory by unethical means (ethics have no place in wars) a testament to Darwinian dogma?

We have arrived while applying Darwinian concept at a reasonable conclusion that is man and man alone is the ethical actor. Not the state nor the tribe. Man must decide if he is unethically playing by Darwinian rules or alternatively, he is an ethical agent and must reject violence. To survive any war man must be unethical for ethics will be the first casualty of war.

Ethics in this context is not the type that philosophers talk about, but what I call quintessentially “simple normative ethics”. Normative ethics calls for changing behavior to achieve a desired goal. The desired goal here is respect for human life and dignity and the achievement of perpetual peace so that humanity can focus on releasing its energies in a more fruitful, a more humane direction. The behavior that needs changing is not to glorify war in mass culture but to glorify empathy, helping the needy, using dialogue instead of violence and instilling a total abhorrence of the use of violence as a method of conflict resolution. It also imposes a duty on us to behave humanely towards our adversary. To treat the adversary with respect and have a duty to listen carefully to their legitimate rights. A duty to shoulder towards the safety and well-being of the adversary and to examine most carefully the contentious injustices and disrespect inherent in our demands upon the adversary and never ever dehumanise and reject the adversaries’ right to live in peace, happiness, and pride as us. The alternative is to walk the same path we are treading at the present leading to the type of confrontation we are seeing in the media lately between Trump and Kim Jong-Un each calling the other an idiot and a retard and at the same time each threading the other with nuclear annihilation. Both brought up to worship violence with Trump advocating enlarging and upgrading the American nuclear arsenal and “Rocket Man” Kim Jong Un, as labelled by Trump, having an orgasmic fit when witnessing ICB missiles being fired or standing to review military parades of soldiers marching goose steps like robots. You somehow cannot put much blame on the young Kim but the president of the “greatest” nation on earth with sole power to unleash nuclear “fire and fury like the world has never seen before “is simply frightening.

If mankind espouses war as a contest where only the fittest survive then the world would be populated by vile crooks whose attitude in a war situation is “anything goes”, and as the proverb says, “all is fair in war and love”. Populist leaders and dictators love to mislead their people with such ideas. The slogan of “America first” instead of “World first” is a true example of a mindset conducive to war. Trump’s threat to destroy all North Korea is a testament to such thinking. War is a breeding ground for the vilest of behavior that includes deliberate lies (propaganda) , rape , barbarism , destruction of property and livelihoods, destruction of families and lives , destruction of the environment , deceit , conspiracy , spying , forced confiscations , child soldiering, robbery , assassinations , mass murder , life threatening traumas , promotion of gun use and social crimes long after war ends, destroying economies and aspirations, forced dislocation of entire communities and uprooting masses of refugees as that happened in the last ten years or so, social conflicts , political conflicts decades after war ends , promoting nationalism and more wars, ethnic cleansing, and the list goes on and on and on.

Yet we seem immune to calls to end war once and for all. There is no political movement strong enough to field one elected member of congress or parliament whose manifesto is ending the abomination of war. Not one single member! Instead we have a proliferation of populists whose platform is based on hate and spending more of taxpayers money on the tools of war. Those advocating ending war are a loose collection of NGOs, who are on the fringes of politics with no clout or lobbying power. Whereas the “military industrial complex” being awash with funds to donate to political parties is ubiquitous on the political landscape.

It is one thing to construct a website and ask for donations and it is another to start a political movement represented by a political party with clear manifesto and an agenda. One example of this is an NGO called “World Beyond War.” (1)



A political party is sorely needed not simply as a single-issue party or a coalition of advocacy groups but a political party with a wide scope encompassing politics, economics, and full social platform, all with a bias towards a new culture of peace, mimicking the success of the Green Party in Western Democracies. The gun lobby, anti-immigration groups and movements, populists, and similar political movements all have a louder voice than those calling for peace, and that is a sad fact. Those who are responsible for tens of thousands of gun victims have more presence and a lot more political muscle than those whose aim is to respect and preserve precious human lives!

To rationalize the need for war the concept of a just war was advanced to confirm such a need. In reality there is no just war, all wars are totally and inherently unjust and a “just war” is nothing but an oxymoron. War can never be just. There are situations where one is forced to fight for his existence or freedom but that can only happen in a lawless environment not dissimilar from the international environment we are seeing at the present. Where there is law and justice there will be no room for violence, a state of affairs prevalent inside the borders of a healthy sovereign state yet totally absent outside such borders. That is the main thrust of this book which is about choosing the best international framework that addresses the unnatural catastrophe that we refer to as war.

We shall review all possible remedies to war and hopefully end with the best solution.

In many religious texts war is mentioned and excused on many grounds similar to the just war principle such as defending the faith and so on. This may lead us into uncharted theological debate that best avoided here. With due respect to religions and to their adherents one must confess that religion has been and still is at the root of many bloody and destructive conflicts. It saw the world as those who believe in deity and those who do not, with each religion considering the other as untrue, worthy of suspicion and enmity. The great monotheistic religions never sought human unity irrespective of their religious orientation by placing the need for peace within the human family above all other considerations.

Let us treat wars as secular phenomena that are best approached on a secular imperative. This way we may secure peace between contradictory religious dogmas and avoid being embroiled in fruitless debates, since it is almost impossible to sway religious folks with rational arguments.

The following are ways to avoid war as postulated by those who were as concerned by wars as the writer here:

### **1-NVR or Non-Violent Resistance**

NVR has many successes in overturning undesirable laws or terrible autocrats but in the context of International Relations where one country invades another it is doubtful if it can succeed. Recently (2011) Egypt, Tunisia and Libya where NVR has been largely adopted it has succeeded brilliantly, not to mention its adoption by Mahatma Gandhi to rid India of British colonialism. It will remain a powerful weapon in the hands of the oppressed against dictators and abuses by corrupt governments or against harsh laws.

However, it will not prevent or deter the aggressor invading a country from embarking on its aggression. Suppose the Iraqis in 2003 adopted NVR against the invading US army, could they have succeeded in getting US troops out of their country? It is rhetorical question but the fact that there will always be a part of Iraqis who will cooperate with the invaders thus nullifying NVR altogether. Even if all Iraqis adopted NVR they would have failed because the US will get people from outside on a wage to operate the machinery of state and get things moving.

Though NVR is a great weapon it will not stop Kim or Trump from pushing buttons to fire ICBMs across the oceans. Nonviolent resistance has some success, it has no chance in stopping wars between states, rather its potential success lies within state borders.

## **2-AGS or “Alternative Global System”**

As advocated by World Beyond War (1)

World Beyond War labeled the present international security system as a War System with interwoven political, economic, cultural web that can be replaced by an Alternative Global System which is a “Concept of common security-no one is safe until all are safe. This system relies on three broad strategies for humanity to end war: 1) demilitarise security, 2) manage conflicts without violence, and, 3) create a culture of peace”.

We can see that such a system requires the consent of all nations to enter in a sort of a non-aggression treaty and to start using nonviolent means to achieve such laudable aim. The following were put forward as means towards ending wars:

### **1-Demilitarising Security:**

- 1.1-Shifting to a non-provocative Defense Posture
- 1.2-Creating a non-violent civilian based defense force
- 1.3-Phase out foreign military bases

### **2-Disarmament**

- 2.1-Get rid of conventional weapons
- 2.2-Outlaw arms trade
- 2.3-End the use of weaponized drones.
- 4-Phase out weapons of Mass Destruction including Nuclear weapons
- 5-Outlaw weapons in outer space
- 6-No invasions or occupations
- 7-Realign military spending
- 8-Re-configure response to terrorism
- 9-No military alliances

World Beyond War goes on to reform the UN and strengthen International institutions and a list of other actions.

The report stopped short of advocating the creation of a world government.

Unfortunately, such Alternative Global System though has great vision and has the tone of semi plausibility, will not work in the end. Why? Because even if a pact is made between nations the application and implementation is discretionary and there is no clear system of enforcement since it is based on the treaty system which is the backbone of the present broken international relations system that we are suffering from.

Even if the UN is reformed, the preponderance of western powers within it, will bias it against the rest of the world. A reformed international system will not match the enforcement powers of a world government.

### **3-Diplomacy**

If diplomacy was given a chance many wars could have been averted. The culture of diplomacy depends on respect for the adversary. But much of present day diplomacy is approached with a stick in the form of using force if the demands are not met. Under duress there could be no diplomacy. What if diplomacy fails? the answer is of course is the resort to violence in the form of war or imposition of sanctions through the UN which more often than not fail to achieve the desired aim.

When people disagree, they resort to friendly one on one talk to avert a confrontation, when that fails they resort to non-binding mediation and when that fails they go to court which through the law enforcement apparatus will enforce its judgment. In the international arena states use diplomacy but more often than not fail to resolve their differences, and when they resort to UN the action is either blocked by a veto or end up with a non-binding resolution by the toothless General Assembly. Israel has ignored scores of Security Council resolutions (not to mention a multitude of General Assembly resolutions when the US usually uses its veto power) with impunity and still claims that the UN is biased against it. (2) . Whenever majority of UN membership votes against Israel the US threatens to cut funding to the UN also threatening to punish nations who vote against Israel as happened on Dec 21, 2017 when 128 nations voted against moving embassies to Jerusalem.

What is needed is a super national state that will step in to resolve the conflict with the sole power to use violence in the interest of world peace according to a clear mandate and a constitution.

### **4- NAT or Non-Aggression Treaty signed by all nations.**

Let us suppose that all nations or most nations signed a treaty of non-aggression then one would tend to think that this NAT will end war. But not so fast, a similar a treaty was signed in 1928 called the Kellogg Briand Treaty also called the General Treaty for Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy.

The signatory states promised not to use war to resolve "disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them". Parties failing to abide by this promise "should be denied of the benefits furnished by this treaty".

Again there were no mechanisms for enforcement. The treaty not only failed but it was mocked by many quarters. It failed to prevent aggressive and preemptive wars such as invasions by US of other countries and the preemptive six day war waged by Israel, not to mention Hitler's wars, Japanese invasion of Manchuria and the list goes on.

### **5-DWG or Democratic World Government.**

If national sovereignty is replaced by one sovereign global state with far reaching powers of a normal super federal state (and all countries into a lower states, with further down the line regional states, and lower still local states or councils ) then we have a clear cut solution with laws governing all possible conflicts that arise from competition between states on territory, water , and other global assets, with total power to enforce legal judgments. War will be castigated to history once and for all just like a state of no war between federated states as in US, Australia or Canada.

## **1.2 National Security**

“If I charge, follow me. If I retreat, kill me. If I die, revenge me.” -US Marine Corps

States small and large keep standing armies and all sorts of intelligence apparatus both civilian and military to guard its security viz a viz outside threats. They also indulge in propaganda and misinformation campaigns including cyber attacks and surveillance, all under the name of national security.

In today’s militarised environment you have super sized states with huge military and nuclear assets, medium sized states with smaller size armies and military assets , but without nuclear assets , and small states with very small armies and armaments . Farther down the ladder there are some 22 states without regular standing armies such as Andorra, Costa Rica etc.

Super sized states such as the US and Russia have demonstrated that they can invade and take over a small country with impunity thus blowing up the myth of army backed national security for these smaller countries.

Israel in the seven day war in 1967 staged a “preemptive” invasion of three neighbouring countries and occupied large chunks of their lands and today still occupying such lands belonging to Syria and Palestine, while the UN issues one resolution after another to nullify such occupation with no effect due to one particular super power backing Israel ; (the US).

The 22 countries without armies kept their security nonetheless. It all shows that national security can be achieved without diverting national resources to an ever escalating costs of modern armies using conventional arms. Henry David Thoreau said: "The objections which have been brought against a standing army, ... may also at last be brought

against a standing government. The standing army is only an arm of the standing government. The government itself, which is only the mode which the people have chosen to execute their will, is equally liable to be abused and perverted before the people can act through it."

Governments whether elected, democratic or neither have the main task of protecting the territorial integrity and hence the national security of its citizens. For this mission they recruit on a voluntary or involuntary basis conscripts and train them for combat. The time lost by taking these people from the productive workforce is never considered or mentioned as a cost alongside the military spending budgets.

One often is told that such training makes and sculpts the character of the youth. I hazard to disagree on this point. The army is often the place of rampant abuse. Sexual abuse of female and even young male conscripts has often been reported in the western press. The Russian army suffers from great many ills not to mention bullying and victimisation of the quieter and peace-loving recruits. Add to this alcohol and substance abuse is far higher in the army than within the wider populations.

After leaving the army men will face new challenges in resuming normal civilian life. A recent [study](#) conducted in the UK found that one in five ex-army men committed crimes as compared to a national average of 6.7%. They are in many ways similar to released prisoners into the community. Their training and way of life is not ordinary and often men find themselves fighting wars they not necessarily believe in as happened with many Israeli soldiers dealing with Palestinian Intifada, or American and British soldiers fighting Afghani and Iraqi so called "insurgents". These unresolved conflicts will lead to many psychological problems such as depression, phobia and many other mental problems. Post traumatic disorders haunted thousands of men well after they left the army.

Weapons training gives the opportunity to use them outside the army as often happened in many countries especially in the USA with many instances of ex marines going crazy and killing innocent people randomly. This of course has a lot to do with access to firearms than anything else, but army training and background makes the damage more severe.

Standing armies have been anathema to humanity since the day emperors and kings decided to build armies and keep them on their payroll. Their basic motive was not so much as to protect the borders against invaders as much as to bolster their power and protect their thrones either by subjugating the citizenry or gaining popularity by invading other countries and building ever bigger empires. Of course, standing armies are a double edge weapon so far as protecting the ruling cliques as often they turn against them in military coup d'états. History is replete with such coups. Many countries to this day can not shake off the weighty influence of their military institutions from interfering in the running of domestic government. Examples Burma, Egypt, Turkey and many more.

"When a government wishes to deprive its citizens of freedom, and reduce them to slavery, it generally makes use of a standing army." – Luther Martin, Maryland delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

In Switzerland 5% of the army are professional while the rest are a trained militia. Young men 18-35 receive training of a total of 18-21 weeks after which they return to their normal life and keep their weapons and equipment at home. If they are needed for service, they will be called up as and when the need arises. Attempts were made in Switzerland to abolish the army altogether. Switzerland should serve as a model for other nations, as it has adopted AGS (Alternative Global System) that was talked about above, with great success.

History is full of events when rulers used their standing armies against their own people in a wanton inhumane effort to stay in power. One does not need to go back in history but use very recent instances where during the Arab Spring 2011 in Libya, Yemen, and Syria armies were used randomly and mercilessly in shelling and strafing whole communities accused of supporting rebellions against such thoroughly corrupt autocratic rulers. Syria is the worst example where the government whose members are drawn from the Alawite sect ( about 10% of the population) used its army across the whole country. They not only used the army but supplemented it with a extra judicial militias. Ground forces with tanks went on the offence daily, whole communities were bombed from the air with barrels full of explosives. Scud missiles and nerve gas were used too. The conflict still rages on as of 2018 creating hundreds of thousands of fatalities and millions of refugees that sought safety in Europe creating political tsunamis within the EU with far wider repercussions.

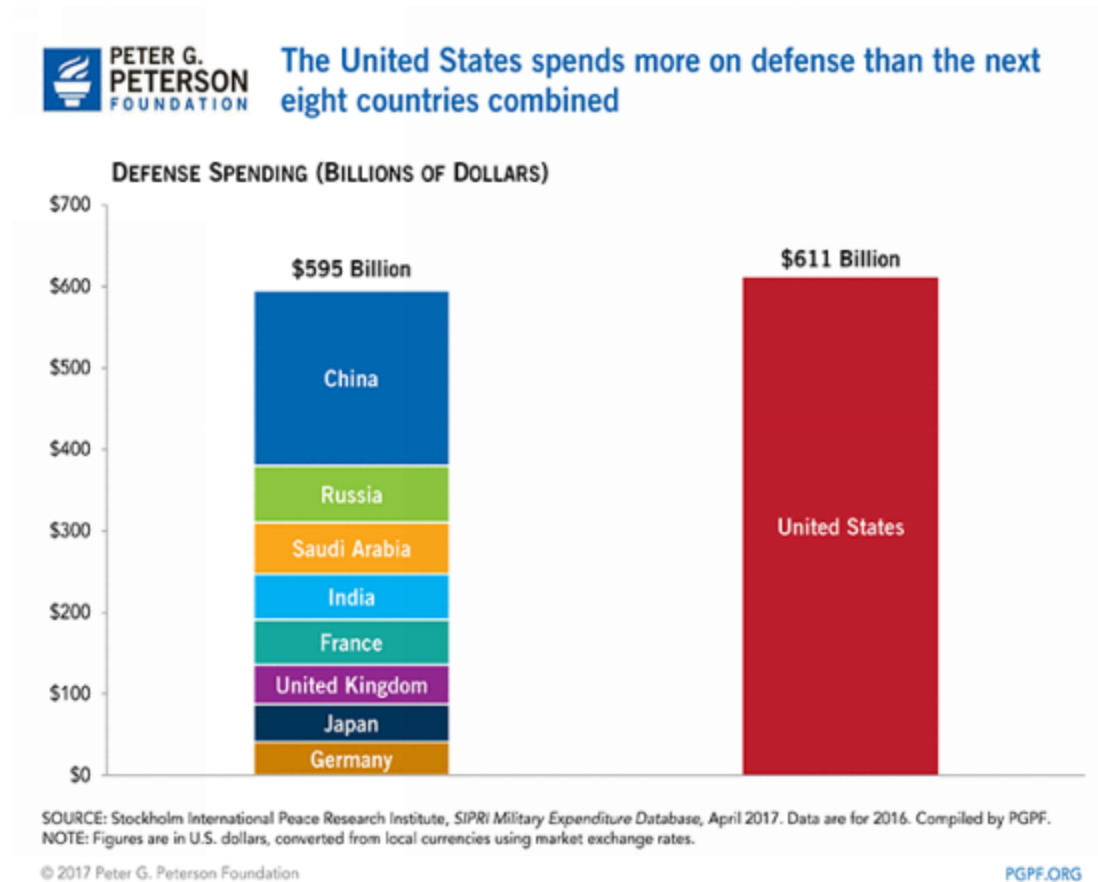
Weapons industry did well from such a system so much so the industry had profound effect on widening the gap between industrialised developed countries that made and exported such weapons and the importing nations especially third world countries that lived off their lands, oils and minerals. It was a system that made the exporter rob the importer (the non industrialised , such as oil producing countries of the Middle East), for the sale of one fighter jet takes the funds that can build hundreds of schools and

hospitals or thousands of dwellings for the poor. Saudi Arabia lately signed contracts with the U.S. worth half a trillion Dollars, money that can transform the lives of millions of needy undeveloped communities around the globe, foreign aid that lessens the need for war and create an environment of trust and amity between nations. An interesting statement was made by General Mattis the current (2018) US defence secretary "If you don't fund the State Department fully, then I need to buy more ammunition." A small investment in foreign assistance today saves big on defense later.

There is a clear trade-off between defense spending and foreign aid. The more well managed foreign aid is made the less the need to spend on the military.

Unfortunately, American voters chose Trump whose policy was to increase military spending and reduce foreign aid and the size of the State Department considerably. Not only that but he canvassed congress to increase spending on upgrading and expanding the nuclear stockpile.

The vacuum in our international order always led by default to the ushering of one successful state to fill the gap and assigns itself a leadership role. History is replete with rising and falling of expansive empires. This is what happened when America found the benefits of its militarist policy based on short sighted foreign policy that has always put "America First" which was unspoken before the rise of Trumpism. Not only this leadership position made the US dollar the de facto international currency that brought gigantic fiscal and trade benefits to the US but also gave the US tremendous influence in world affairs so much, so the US is now the leading global power. This of course led to unprecedented military spending as the US spends 0.611 trillion dollars (2016 budget see image below) each year on its military that makes up almost 50% of all military spending by all countries combined and equal to the next eight biggest military spending states.



Dwight Eisenhower in 1961 used the term “military-industrial-congressional complex”, to refer to the web of political and monetary relationship between the pentagon, congress and the industrial military machine. Specifically features the huge power of the lobby of the military industry in congress and great many financial contributions towards all election campaigns. Eisenhower was quoted as saying:

“A vital element in keeping the peace is our military establishment. Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant action, so that no potential aggressor may be tempted to risk his own destruction...

This conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. The total influence — economic, political, even spiritual — is felt in every city, every state house, every office of the federal government. We recognise the imperative need for this development. Yet we must not fail to comprehend its grave implications. Our toil, resources and livelihood are all involved; so is the very structure of our society. In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted. Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals so that security and liberty may prosper together.”

The military industry is now an institution both economic and also political in American society. This institution by its very nature like all other institutions populated by salary earners will fight for its

survival. Such survival will not mesh well with peace. Its livelihood is perpetuated by wars and evolution of ever more lethal and destructive weaponry. One can draw parallels with other industry such as the pharmaceutical industry which on a smaller scale has its corporations though they tend to be transnational in nature, and they do make political contributions, but they are continually subject to oversight, and their work is more involved with the public and the health industry. They have made huge and positive contribution towards fighting and eradicating disease and have been a blessing to the whole of humanity.

The arms industry on the other hand is contained within national borders, secretive in it's work, and works solely with the government and the Pentagon. The government signs the contracts and the checks that go along with such contracts and as such the government both the legislative and the executive arms have to be treated in a special way that generally lacks transparency under the cover of military secrecy.

In calculating the cost of national security, one has to include the cost of keeping customs and quarantine, external spy agencies, Foreign Affairs ministries and the embassies, and of course contributions to UN, a wasteful and ineffectual organisation not much better than the League of Nations that it had replaced after the Second War.

The world total expenditure as of 2016 ran to 1.686 trillion Dollars a .4% increase over 2015. The US spent \$611 billion that is 36% of the global total. (3)

Gross World Product (GWP) according to the CIA World Factbook totalled US\$ 78.2 trillion in 2014 in nominal terms. So total war expenditure constituted 2.1% and the US alone .8%. This figure will be inflated if you add other expenses such as spying, propaganda, borders and embassies all in the service of national security.

Instead of spending all this vast amount of treasure on "mistrust money", that creates a war system ready for use and accessible at the touch of a button , how about if it was used to help other less fortunate nations in the form of foreign aid ( trust money) . How much this would have advanced peace in the world?

OAD is Overseas Development Aid as percent of GDP 2015

(Source OECD)

Sweden – 1.40%

Norway – 1.05%

Luxembourg – 0.93%

Denmark – 0.85%

Netherlands – 0.76%

United Kingdom – 0.71%

Finland – 0.56%

Switzerland – 0.52%



Germany – 0.52%

Belgium – 0.42%

France – 0.37%

Ireland – 0.36%

Austria – 0.32%

Canada – 0.28%

New Zealand – 0.27%

Australia – 0.27%

Iceland – 0.24%

Japan – 0.22%

Italy – 0.21%

United States – 0.17%

Portugal – 0.16%

Slovenia – 0.15%

Greece – 0.14%

South Korea – 0.14%

Spain – 0.13%

Czech Republic – 0.12%

Slovak Republic – 0.10%

Poland – 0.10%

Foreign aid globally constituted only .31% of global GDP as compared with over 2.1% on military spending. Notice that there were 3 countries that dished out more than or 1% of their GDP (Sweden, Norway, Luxembourg) while USA , the biggest military spender and the leader of the modern world spent only .7% of its GDP on nonmilitary foreign aid compared to the 6.30% of GDP on military spending.

The figures above representing foreign aid are pure development and direct economic aid, but a great part of the total foreign aid is in the form of military aid which for all intents and purposes defeats the overall object of promoting peace. The most notorious military aid donor is of course the US.

In fiscal year 2014, the U.S. government allocated the following amounts for aid:

Total economic and military assistance: \$43.10 billion

Total military assistance: \$10.57 billion

Total economic assistance: \$32.53 billion

of which USAID Implemented: \$17.82 billion. (4)

For less than 1 percent of the federal budget, the US led a global coalition to fight HIV/AIDS and malaria when these diseases threatened to devastate much of the African continent. This was a tiny portion of the budget, yet Trump targeted it to be slashed soon after gaining power.

Many of the dangerous global challenges — such as terrorism, the drug trade and pandemic diseases — gather strength in regions that are corrupt, with widespread poverty hunger and disease. These pockets are incubators of risks to the world. The collapse of sovereignty in Syria, which helped produce the Islamic State and a radiating, destabilising flood of refugees into Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and beyond could have prevented by a kind of preventive foreign aid or post collapse aid. Instead guns and ammunitions flowed like a river into Syria from Iran, Russia, the USA, and the UAE among others.

The Syrian crisis continues apace, massive humanitarian support for those displaced and in dire need reduces the pressure of refugee migrations to many nations, including that of the US.

An “America first” approach to foreign assistance could mean deploying foreign aid even more rigorously to help keep America safe, rather than a simple retreat.

The present world order where substantial global resources are poured down the drain of militarism and support of military industrial complexes around the globe in the mistaken belief that such spending and diversion of resources is a guarantee of security and peace for the spending nation. Israel has relied on its defence forces since the day it was created in 1948. Does Israel bask in peace now? The answer is a resounding NO, because Israel problems with its neighbours cannot be solved by guns and bullets it can only be solved by resorting first to respecting the rights of the Palestinians first and if they fail in this regards they adjudicate their case in front of a judge appointed by a global effective authority not an ally in the form of the US or a toothless UN. Without justice there will never be peace, and justice needs a proper authority which in this case a global authority that adjudicate between nation states.

### ***1.3 Religion as a Savior***

"You believe in a book that has talking animals, wizards, witches, demons, sticks turning into snakes, burning bushes, food falling from the sky, people walking on water, and all sorts of magical, absurd and primitive stories, and you say that we are the ones that need help?" –Mark Twain

How fortunate humanity would have been if all embraced the same religion, prayed to the same God, and sang the same hymns! A World Congress would have been borne centuries ago!

Normative ethics with world peace as its lighthouse dictate that we must look deep in our individual and communal souls and examine those parts of our culture including our religions that has failed to prevent war or promoted the start of wars between nations of different religions, and between sects of the same religion. We must be honest with ourselves and our god and leave dogmatism and bigotry behind us. Let us start with the simple and self-evident fact that violence is not in the teachings of each and every single faith on earth and those who use God as a pretext for violence do not represent but themselves.

In the Christian gospel love is fundamental part of the faith as we read in in John 4:7 (Beloved, let us love one another, for love is from God, and whoever loves has been born of God and knows God.)

In Jewish Torah, Leviticus 19:18 teaches us, “Love your neighbour as yourself.”

In Islam in Hadith, (narration) Prophet Mohamed said: "By Him in Whose Hand my soul is, you will not enter Paradise unless you believe, and you will not believe unless you love each other. Should I direct you to something that if you constantly did it, you would love each other? Spread the greetings of peace among you." [According to Muslim]

For the Buddha, love is one of the paths to full spiritual liberation. In Buddhism love, charity and tolerance are central to the faith. What is more it is not related to an omnipresent creator, but it can be seen as an end in itself.

Love in Hinduism is sacrament. It preaches that one gives up selfishness in love, not expecting anything in return.

Special mention warranted here regarding a most progressive religion in the world today, the Baha'i faith that commands some 7 million followers around the world. It teaches that religion is a progressive revelation by one God through Manifestations of God. As such, Bahá'ís regard the major religions as fundamentally unified in purpose, though varied in interpretations. The unity of all people, openly rejecting notions of racism and nationalism is emphasised. The goal of a unified world order that ensures the prosperity of all nations, races, creeds, and classes is at the heart of Bahá'í teachings.

It is intuitive that religions whether monotheist or polytheist all know the secret of social harmony and peace can never be attained without a good dose of empathy, humanity, mutual respect, tolerance and love. It is absolutely unthinkable to use religion as a reason for hate, or to act and utter words emanating from such hate.

Religion was one of the main obstacles that the EU rejected Turkey's application for EU membership, a step towards unity and harmonisation. Islamophobia is rampant as a reaction to terrorism and cultural clash with Muslims living in the west. The world of today with all its "civilised" and "enlightened" progress over the centuries is turning back with hurried steps to the 1930's Germany and the mindset of the Middle Ages. Do we blame religions? Who is to blame? I leave that to the reader to decide having established that God and religions want only to see human beings live in peace and love one another.

Religions are a personal answer to human existence and a source of morality, a system of spirituality to interpret and regulate our social and metaphysical existence if anything they are bound to be in the pursuit of peace, not war, of love, not hate otherwise they run counter to their very essence.

I emphasise the word personal, because no matter what we as individuals are cut from the same stone we nevertheless will never agree on how to look at the world around us. Unfortunately, we do not seem to exercise our own judgment because if we are born to a Christian parent, we automatically with a probability of 99.9% will also be Christian, and the same with other faiths whether major or minor. What is acting as a barrier to unity and peace is the total institutionalization of religions and tying them up to Nationalism and Sovereignty. Examples are abound, starting with the Jewish state of Israel using religion in every twist and turn in their state politics including the reasons for settling the Jews in occupied Palestine.

Saudi state also relies on Islam as a reason for its legitimacy and using religion as a tool to justify obedience to its authority. Many other states that adopt a religion as their official religion are prime examples of such institutionalization although they are different on the extent of its application in law and administration. This institutionalization, accentuates the "us-and-them" divisions between nations and communities and gives all the needed pretexts for one believer against another.

I do not blame religions I squarely blame the religious with their lack of understanding and mutual respect towards people of other faiths. People who find it so easy to attack other faiths at times by quoting holy texts as a basis for such animosity with the full knowledge (or lack thereof) that a lot of such texts are hostage to different interpretations. The same applies to sects within the same faith who paradoxically find themselves in the “us-them” situation. Blaming religions ought to stop as an scapegoat, it is believers who are to blame. But at times it is difficult to separate the faith from the faithful. It is like saying the mind is separate from the body. It goes to the nature and history of religion as a human oriented in origin, in nuance, in shifting ideas according to the community, its location on earth, and its previous spiritual practices.

Negative reactions that deny religious freedom that is peaceful yet different from us is the wrong reaction. It's nothing but religious racism. Surely the whole object of civilisation is to sublimate all human basic instincts into something higher. Humanity have sublimated many base instincts such as:

- Treating people with mental illness from that of derision to a more humane treatment.
- Treating animals with kindness and love instead of bestiality
- Treating nature with admiration and protection from degradation instead of reckless neglect.
- We stopped burning witches at the stake long ago.
- We started to talk more of democracy and human rights.
- Abolished slavery.
- Capital punishment repealed from the laws of many nations.
- Started to look at our world from global viewpoints and concluded a great many multilateral pacts.

The list goes on. Yet the one thing humanity have not made much progress in, over millennia is to recognise the depravity and utter inhumanity of war and its horrendous aftermath.

Add to this is the total failure of how one religion in behaving with respect and love towards the other religions while carelessly ignoring the fact that the main tenet of all religions is love and peace. This is astounding to say the least.

There is nothing more depressing than to see leaders standing up and denouncing a whole religion wholesale! It is said and felt by many that a third world war is already in progress based on religion.

What went on in Myanmar in 2017 will bring shame to all the human race for generations to come. A virtual genocide was committed causing two thirds of the defenseless Rhoniga people to flee on foot leaving behind burned villages, mutilated corpses and a mayhem of rape and wanton destruction.

What is more shameful was that not one nation raised the issue with the government of Myanmar or at the UN. What is also stigmatic was that a Nobel prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi who made her name advocating global democracy was presiding over the same criminal government. She personally ignored all pleas to stop the genocide instead she refused to call the Rhondda by name, denying their very existence.

It is unthinkable that Buddhists are driven to commit such atrocities, here again one should not blame religions especially the man-made variety. What is made by man get broken by man. It is always humanity putting on the mask of religion, after all, humanity preceded religion.

Religion has proven to be and will remain a powerful tool that can be abused in dividing and creating hate among communities. It is difficult to contemplate that religions as they stand today (except the Baha'i faith) will facilitate a world authority to affirm human oneness and unity. The solution is the same as for other hurdles standing in the way of achieving peace such as violence, militarism, nationalism and state sovereignty. A change in culture is the first and most important step. Without such sourly needed change we continue our march towards total annihilation either by the instant explosion of the Bomb or the slow more powerful bomb of environmental degradation. Change must be slow and sure and never sudden or violent or revolutionary because sudden change is always doomed to failure. One has to believe in the main object of the whole cause advocated here. It is without a question "peace on earth" and for that cause the human race must restructure personal beliefs and ultimately all behaviours, one of which is how to take religions. The emphasis need to steer towards charity, love of the neighbour, and the inherent unity of humanity.

If people have the power to love and live in peace with each other by valuing humanity above all ideologies and religions (ideologies come and go with frequency, and no two religions look at the same thing in the same way, in other words the truth inherent in the oneness of humanity is to be held sacrosanct above ideologies and religions , even above national laws).

Love of one another seeped in human values should be placed above all material matters, then and only then when such love prevail, the need for authority and government will not arise in the first place. It is the existence of evil players in the *international arena* that cry for the creation of global authority to impose law and order instead of the violent mayhem we are living through.

Sometimes one cannot fail to notice that throughout history when people go to war, each side believe that they are fighting for a good cause and consequently God is at their backs and will surely grant them victory. I often laugh when I see soldiers firing field guns shouting "God is great, Allahu Akbar) " , the enemy across the lines fires the same type gun and shout the same slogan !

In the interest of eternal peace religious leaders are called upon to hold an international conference and declare that any aggression whether verbal or physical in the name of any religion against another, is pure sacrilege and the perpetrator will end up serving eternal time in hell. If they fail to do that hell may awaits them! But here on earth human unity dictates that love and global peace need an authority stronger than religion if history is to prove of any worth.

### **1.4 The Nation State**

"I showed my appreciation of my native land in the usual Irish way: by getting out of it as soon as I possibly could."

George Bernard Shaw

The nation state evolved over the centuries as a system of government in a continuing political evolution which is still in process. Humans organised themselves as tribes, later as city states, as feudal states and later into sovereign states. Such states also are currently in the process of forming larger political entities (EU) , or economic entities (NAFTA) in a clear evolutionary continuing trend we usually refer to as globalisation.

However, we continue to witness a counter trend where ethnonationalities within larger multiethnic states working to break away and form new sovereign states. This happened in 2011 when the Republic of South Sudan was borne. The hope was that such a new birth was going to stop the long and horrific civil war with Muslim Sudan, but instead it opened a new civil war within the newborn country. More

likely than not such counter trend would usher in more violence because the underlying cause of such movements is some political or economic grievance which was exploited by aspiring opportunistic politicians as they find such political gap too appealing to pass. The Kurds in Iraq and the Catalans in Spain are more recent examples. Add to this Brexit, they are all united by one thread. They all used referenda.

If every ethnonationality within each state hold their own referenda unilaterally and gain independence, the world would be represented not by 195 states, but may be by some 1000's states. One can imagine how crowded and how divided the international scene would be. By simple arithmetic the more states you have the more conflicts you would reap. Not only arithmetic is at work here but the fact that the multiethnic state model will likely be more balanced than single homogenic ethnic state because the former is bound to satisfy the demands of a much wider base both at home and abroad and endeavour to keep the peace and harmony between ethnonationalities contained within the state..

This reactionary trend is bound to fail not because the people are enlightened enough to fathom the perils of populism and nationalism but by sheer economics because each state need an army, a foreign service, new borders to keep and maintain etc.

Time will teach these newborn states that it is in their interest to combine into larger and more inclusive combinations of multi ethnic states to gain the economic advantages of scale and to enrich their lives through social and cultural diversity and interaction. One can extrapolate this argument towards more globalisation till a one world authority is created. More importantly larger combinations of states will usher peace within themselves and with their neighbours and the shining example in this context is the EU that brought peace and prosperity to Europe after two devastating world wars. The EU entrenched democracy in the newly joined East European nations and instilled a culture of multilateralism. Nation states are bolstered by the principle of Sovereignty so far as other countries are concerned and tied together by nationalist sentiment. Sovereignty means supreme authority over the affairs of a designated territory. For a country to be sovereign it must have territory, a government with authority, a population, and recognition by other states. The basic concept of sovereignty of a nation state originated in the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 which ended 30 years religious war between European polities.

The ensuing treaty was based upon the concept of co-existing sovereign states. Inter-state aggression was to be held in check by a balance of power. A norm was established against interference in another state's domestic affairs. Non-interference is one of the fundamentals of that treaty. As European influence spread across the globe, these Westphalian principles, especially the concept of sovereign states, became central to international law and to the prevailing world order.

In a Symposium on the Continuing Political Relevance of the Peace of Westphalia in 1998, NATO Secretary-General Javier Solana said that "humanity and democracy [were] two principles essentially irrelevant to the original Westphalian order" and levied a criticism that "the Westphalian system had its limits". For one, the principle of sovereignty it relied on also produced the basis for rivalry, not community of states; exclusion, not integration. This of course is understandable given the purpose and nature of NATO.

The nation state though was important step in uniting many ethnonationalities within a single state it produced a large number of states each competing with each other whether on influence, territory, natural resources or ideological grounds. It is a selfish system each for self, where national interest is paramount in a zero-sum flurry of action and words that paid little regard for the total sum of these

states making up planet earth, its well being in sustainability, peace or universal human rights. In 1999 Tony Blair argued that globalisation had made the Westphalian approach anachronistic.

Joschka Fischer the ex-German Foreign minister argued that the system of European politics set up by Westphalia Treaty was obsolete: "The core of the concept of Europe after 1945 was and still is a rejection of the European balance-of-power principle and the hegemonic ambitions of individual states that had emerged following the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, a rejection which took the form of closer meshing of vital interests and the transfer of nation-state sovereign rights to supranational European institutions."

However the Westphalian state is still a favourite platform of populists , demagogues and nationalists not to mention neo Nazis and racists psedue ideologues.

The most recent example is Donald Trump who in his maiden speech to the UN General Assembly declared "As president of the United States, I will always put America first. Just like you, as the leaders of your countries, will always and should always put your countries first. All responsible leaders have an obligation to serve their own citizens, and the nation state remains the best vehicle for elevating the human condition. But making a better life for our people also requires us to work together in close harmony and unity, to create a more safe and peaceful future for all people."

His first action at harmony and unity was to pull the US from the Paris Accord on the environment against the wishes of all signatories and deciding to move the US embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem against the advice of his allies and the rest of the world. He disagreed with all other members of G7 on trade so much that it is now called G6 plus 1. Not only that, he threatened any country who would vote against the embassy relocation at the UN. Thankfully the overwhelming majority of nations voted against the move. What Trump says is not exactly what he would do; however, in his piece to the UN he showed his fundamental philosophy regarding his love of making America great again at all costs and his love for the concept of sovereign state as opposed to the trend towards multilateralism and globalisation. He is the worst example of what a nationalist is: narrow minded, full of hateful pride, and morally lacking. As Jimmy Carter once remarked:

"A strong nation, like a strong person, can afford to be gentle, firm, thoughtful, and restrained. It can afford to extend a helping hand to others. It's a weak nation, like a weak person, that must behave with bluster and boasting and rashness and other signs of insecurity."

Many governments abuse human rights abysmally with total disregard to ethical and humanitarian principles, resort to rampant corruption, dismantle democratic institutions; all made possible by the protection provided by sovereign state system. As there is no higher authority above the state corrupt despots commit the most heinous crimes with impunity. There should be limits to this outrageous behavior which is only made possible by a weak and lacking political Westphalian system. Failed states, rogue states, corrupt states and the likes should live under a system where a higher authority is allowed to step in and put an end to such transgressions. Any new global authority will derive its legitimacy not through the use of violent coercion but through a robust democratic system based on one man ,one vote..

One basic rule of sovereignty is nonintervention from other states in the affairs of the nation state. This rule has been flouted numerous times especially by the US which acts as a global policing power. Iraq, Libya, Afghanistan are but few examples. But this interference was not made on behalf of International interest or the interest of the people. It was made to satisfy American national interest. This transgression had completely eroded once supposed advantage of sovereignty i.e. non-interference

which if practiced correctly may lead to some relative peace but will not eradicate the other evils of sovereignty. The higher authority was taken up by default by the US and not a power representing all people of our planet as should be.

The concept was further eroded by technologic and digital progress. The internet crossed borders and made little sense of state sovereignty as was shown by Russian interference in the American Election 2016 where Russia used information gained through hacking to bolster Trump's campaign and defeat the Democratic candidate. Facebook and its own Russian satellite TV were also extensively used in a concerted effort. Military technology that made remote control drones and Ballistic missiles that travelled thousands of miles also contributed to limit state sovereignty. Pakistan protested the use of drones by the US over its territory to no avail. New smaller countries keenly started to embrace this new technology.

Another factor that is eroding state sovereignty is what is called failed state where the central government is weakened by corruption, factionalism, or lack of resources such as happened in Afghanistan, Iraq and Somalia. In these cases, it is argued that no sovereignty exists, and that international intervention is justified on humanitarian grounds and by the threats posed by failed states to the security of neighbouring countries. Add to this intervention on grounds of instituting democracy in some dictatorships as happened in the invasion of Iraq when the Bush administration sought to advance democratic rule in the Middle East according to his neo-con advisers at the time.

In the present fractured Westphalian system importunity may prevail over reason, expedience over evidence, and power over justice. Many states practice their politics with each other according to rules and principles formulated by Machiavelli. Spying, assassinations over foreign lands, wars of aggression, misinformation, lying propaganda and the unethical list go on. The present world order leads to nothing but Machiavellian politics of the worst kind. Ethics is thrown into the dustbin of history, whatever brings political gain however the injury to the other party is a game. In this case not only the game is a simple zero sum it is in fact a zero sum that compromises world peace.

National sovereignty springs from individual sovereignty especially so in democratic countries and one can view other non-democratic states such as dynastic states, that acceptance and continuance of such governments may prove that the people agree to their existence thus lending their stamp of approval however nonsensical to western tastes. Thus, individual sovereignty is the foundation of higher sovereignties such as Nation, then advancing to supranational as happened in the multi ethnic empires such as the Roman, Austro Hungarian, and the Ottoman Empire. Such progression from individual to national to supranational is through the act of social contract or political contract which is a theory or model, originating during the Enlightenment that typically addresses the questions of the origin of society and the legitimacy of the authority of the state over the individual. Social contract arguments typically posit that individuals have consented, either explicitly or tacitly, to surrender some of their freedoms and submit to a higher authority of the ruler (or to the decision of a majority under the terms of a constitution approved by the majority), in exchange for protection of their remaining rights. The question of the relation between natural and legal rights, therefore, is often an aspect of social contract theory. The term takes its name from *The Social Contract* (*Du contrat social ou Principes du droit politique*), a 1762 book by Jean-Jacques Rousseau that highlighted this concept.

Thomas Hobbes famously said that in a "state of nature", human life would be "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short". Everyone would have unlimited natural freedoms, including the "right to all things" and thus the freedom to plunder, rape, and murder; there would be an endless "war of all against all" , In the absence of political order and law . To avoid this, free men contract with each other to establish



political community, through a social contract in which they all gain security in return for subjecting themselves to an absolute sovereign, one man or an assembly of men. Though the sovereign's edicts may well be arbitrary and tyrannical, Hobbes saw absolute government as the only alternative to the terrifying anarchy of a state of nature. Hobbes asserted that humans consent to abdicate their rights in favour of the absolute authority of government (whether monarchical or parliamentary). It is quite interesting that "state of nature" unregulated by some sort of government will ultimately lead to war which is the case in point. If we substitute individuals with their "representative" national governments working under the Westphalian system unregulated and in "state of nature" then they inevitably enter into wars themselves just as individual humans do according to Hobbesian philosophy.

One can easily discern a progression from Personal individual sovereignty to tribal, to city, to state, to empire also one can see a historical pattern of acceleration post the Second World War with the establishment of the UN, the EU, the world Bank, the International Criminal court and trading blocs such as NAFTA, APEC etc.

This progression will ultimately end in the creation of a one great nation of the world when reason and justice will eventually triumph to submit to a global sovereign authority with a constitution, a parliament and authority over all nations. Multi ethnic nations are abounding. in fact, it is rare to find a nation with homogenous population especially with the technologic advances in transport and the Internet and migration most nations are a melting pot of several ethnicities. If all constituent ethnicities were to separate and form smaller independent states, then chaos will reign, and peace will be fractured. The arrow of time is leading humanity inexorably towards forming one family, one government, one language, one currency living side by side with ethnic languages and a diverse cultural scene.

### ***1.5 Nationalism is good.***

"Patriotism can flourish only where racism and nationalism are given no quarter. We should never mistake patriotism for nationalism. A patriot is one who loves his homeland. A nationalist is one who scorns the homelands of others."

Johannes Rau

The need for identity is paramount. This emotional need is a powerful tool that is often manipulated and abused.

The concept of a nation bound by one culture, race or religion is often invoked when threatened, but also used to rouse aggressive sentiments and to denigrate other nations of different race, religion or even a different skin colour.

What is nationalism? What are its basic pillars? It may be instructive to have a brief history of two Nationalisms and contrast their interaction with one another and view their impact on world peace. Arab versus Jewish Nationalism:

Jamal Abdul Nasser after gaining power in Egypt in 1951 championed the cause of Arab nationalism. There are twenty-two countries that call themselves Arab nations, all sharing one language, one history, one religion (Islam), and one common enemy in the form of the newly created state of Israel. They fought and still fighting over territory the Arabs call their own as Palestine. Jamal called for unity by amalgamating these countries into one united state. The call for nationalism and unity inspired many revolts in the Arab world particularly in Iraq, Libya, and Syria. It was instrumental in uniting Syria and Egypt into one state albeit short lived. It was a dream that makes every Arab proud and strong with

great promise to lift the lives of Arabs from poverty, disease and ignorance and to stand up to the modern challenges.

The call for nationalism in this instance was a healthy and positive one; it would have brought peace between these states and created a powerful state with considerable input in international affairs. It would have been an evolutionary step towards a global state just like the EU. It would have created a military balance with Israel and contributed towards peace in the Middle East. After all the Jewish Arab conflict is brought about by the lack of such military balance.

When Egypt was defeated in the June 1967 war, all the lights of nationalism that inspired and uplifted Arab spirits were dimmed, and a new trend was born and that was and still is a Muslim religious revival that culminated in the birth of radical movements such as Al-Qaeda and Islamic State. Failed nationalism morphed into religious fervour bringing with it, more chaos and fractures of the Middle East all borne by the need for a unifying cry and a craving for identity. The Arab spring and the loud calls of the youth for democracy was no match to the religious movements that took power or still fighting for power in Yemen, Libya and Syria.

Let us contrast that with the progress of Jewish nationalism. Judaism is the oldest monotheistic religion in the world, but Jews were persecuted for millennia. Their Diaspora started with the Assyrian and Babylonian conquests.

However, during the Islamic rule of Spain that coincided with the Middle Ages in Europe was called the golden age of the Jews in Spain where they held high government positions under Muslim caliphs. Which goes to prove that such interaction between Arabs and Jews did happen once and can happen again in peace and harmony. Also, during the Ottoman Muslim Empire (1300-1600) Jews too prospered. They also spread throughout Europe especially Eastern Europe and Russia. Their nationalist awakening started during the 18th century as they campaigned for equality and against anti-Semitism. The Zionist movement was born in 1884. The movement aimed at settling the dispersed nation into one country. Then followed the holocaust where six million Jews were murdered by the Nazis. During the early twentieth century Jews started immigrating into Palestine which was a British protectorate. Many Jewish militias were formed, and they engaged in subversive activity against the British and fought Palestinians who resisted this overwhelming wave of uncontrolled migration. The Balfour Declaration in 1917 by the then British Foreign Minister Lord Balfour promised the Jews a “national home” which bolstered the move towards establishing the state of Israel. Millions of Palestinian Arab refugees fled the Jewish terror leaving their houses empty only to be occupied by the eager Jewish settlers. Atrocities were committed against indigenous Arabs notably the Massacre of Deir Yassin. The Jew’s only claim to settling in the holy lands was this biblical prophecy ; ...”that the LORD your God will bring you back from captivity, and have compassion on you, and gather you again from all the nations where the LORD your God has scattered you. If any of you are driven out to the farthest parts under heaven, from there the LORD your God will gather you, and from there He will bring you. Then the LORD your God will bring you to the land which your fathers possessed, and you shall possess it. He will prosper you and multiply you more than your fathers. (Deuteronomy 30:3-5)”

What is surprising is the following:

- 1-where was the Lord doing when six million Jews were slaughtered by the Nazis?
- 2-Why did the Lord scatter the Jews into the four corners of the earth in the first place?

3-If the Lord is fair and compassionate towards the Jews , how he could condone the forced migration of more than two million Palestinians majority of whom are now living in squalid camps to this day.They are believers in the same God that the Jews worship !

4-By what law the Lord works when the beleaguered Gaza population lives as prisoners in their homes without rights and always subjected to harshest measures imposed by the encircling Israelis?

5-What about the “Lord” of the Arabs or Allah does he condone such acts? Is he the same Lord, if he is the same isn’t he contradicting himself, just a “little”!? Or what...?

These questions have never been addressed.

Israel is touted as the only real democracy in the Middle East. This claim is disputed by many UN and human rights groups. Democracy is only applied to white Jews of European origin other Jews from Africa and Middle East are treated as second class citizens. Judaism is unique in that it is a religion and a race at the same time due to the fact that Jews work hard against marrying non-Jews.

So, we have followed the contrasting stories of two nationalisms each one opposing the other over territory.

Each one deeply believes that they are on the right side and more than willing to go to war in the name of God. Wars were many 1948, 1967, 1973, and many smaller wars since then. Those wars did not solve anything in fact due to the weak military position of the Arabs they lost more land to the Jews than before such wars started. The diplomatic process was moving in tandem with military violence without any success at all for the simple reason of military disequilibrium and the divisions among Arab ranks. Due to the imbalance of power Israel is now entrenched and each and every Arab nationalist feels deep humiliation and disgust with his own government.

This imbalance is getting worse as time pass as Israel is getting stronger by its own and also with the help from the American Jews who maintain a stranglehold on American political system.

Justice is nowhere to be seen in this conflict and there will never be peace without justice. Nationalism has been the villain of the piece; it has made one nation defeat and humiliates another nation using the flimsiest of irrational excuses. But it happened, and Israel is a good example of “might is right”. The reader may not agree with this exposition and I do respect that. No two people will hold the same views on the same political issue, that is how we are , but we do need a third entity that will act as judge and jury to keep the peace between us , otherwise we will end up shouting at each other and lose our calm civility in the process.

Could this have happened if nations like the Jews and the Arabs were subject to a world governing body with power to adjudicate and enforce? The answer is no, it could never have happened. Theoretically one can imagine these communities living in perfect harmony, each having respect for the other’s rights and freedoms. No need for walls no need for tanks, helicopters, fighter jets and frigates. No need for Israel to amass two hundred or more Nuclear bombs in its arsenal “defending its borders” from stone throwing youth!

The biggest problem with nationalism is the improper treatment of other ethnonationalities within the same so-called “nation states”. The predominant or what is referred to at time as the “mainstream” nationality takes over the state apparatus and often mistreat the other minor nationalities making up the nation state. That is the main reason why such minorities are pushed to separate and form their own independent state. Only when the predominant culture shows tolerance, dialogue and grant other

minorities their full rights the nation state will have peace and social harmony. Many states that are composed of many nationalities have success while many others fail and face the prospect of breaking up into smaller states. That is not say that the minorities are free from blame because they also show intolerance and bigotry and over zealousness in their self-estimate holding their independence and self-determination over all other considerations with no regard to the consequences as if drunk with their overblown sense of nationalist pride.

All those who subscribe to nationalism are against rationalist thinking, they are like a cult composed of misguided individuals who were fascinated by a myth called nationalism and in the process gave it a romantic unrealistic weight. That is how the English Rupert Brooke put it in his poem:

### The Soldier

If I should die, think only this of me:  
 That there's some corner of a foreign field  
 That is forever England. There shall be  
 In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;  
 A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,  
 Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam,  
 A body of England's, breathing English air,  
 Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home

Consider as well Australian brand of nationalism. It was said by historians that Australia as a nation was born out of the First War and particularly the ANZAC invasion of Gallipoli. They celebrate it once every year with speeches and wreaths placed at the unknown soldier and have one day public holiday in its commemoration. In every RSLs (Returning Servicemen League clubs), and they are in the thousands, they stand and pay homage every night and recite "lest we forget". The paradox here is that the ANZACs (Australian and New Zealand) were soundly defeated by Turkish troops and they lost thousands of young men, not only that they were thousands of miles away from their countries and under the command of a colonial power serving its colonial interests and war games.

George Orwell in his famous treatise entitled "Notes on Nationalism" in 1945 said:

"Such people become susceptible to bias by acknowledging only information that they judge as true, as emotions hinder in addressing facts. People believe in what they approve in their own minds as true to the point that they deem it as an absolute truth: "More probably they feel that their own version was what happened in the sight of God, and that one is justified in rearranging the records accordingly."

I named this book as the "global patriot" and chose against naming it the "Global Nationalist". A nationalist is defined as the one who takes pride in his country for what it is no matter how good or bad his country is, especially turning a blind eye to the misdeeds perpetrated by his nation with no due

regard or respect for the victims of the wrongs committed against them. Nationalism in its very essence is an aggressive sentiment, one sided in its view of the world, inflated by ideas of national grandeur whether in the past or imagined in the present. George Orwell said, "nationalism is the worst enemy of the peace".

Nationalism causes dishonesty within people, as every nationalist, having chosen one side, persuades himself that his side is the strongest, regardless of the facts against his faction. From that sense of superiority, people then argue and defend for their faction; the slightest slur or criticism from another faction causes them to retort or be violent since they realise they are serving a larger entity, which provides them with this sense of security, and so they have the obligation to defend it. One famous example is a character named Alex Jones his ravings and ratings, lies, and conspiracy theories are a nauseating challenge to sanity add to him the serial and pathologic liar being the sitting president of the US Trump. Fact checking was unheard of and online fake news by alt-right groups did not exist till Trump nominated himself for president.

A patriot is proud of his country for what it does and has a balanced view of the world. He is proud of the good values that his country stands for and apologetic for its sins. He is ready to rise in defence of the good and always critical of the bad. Because he is inherently honest and has a living consciousness it is unbearable for him to sit and watch the lies, the unfairness of treating others. To shout "America First" is a nationalist populist proclamation bordering on jingoism and nativism. Why not say "Make America Good Again". The first is full of bigotry because America cannot be first in every aspect and we all know the nuance of this slogan, by every interpretation it means make America great on the expense of others such as invade Iraq to take its oil (proposed by Trump in his tweets), Pull the US from the Paris Climate Accord and the hell to planet earth as long as the rust belt coal miners are happy and new oil wells are drilled in pristine Alaskan soil.

Patriots have no emotional hang-ups and are happy living in cosmopolitan society where people of varying ethnicities and racial backgrounds live jowl by cheek, interacting in their daily life, mutually respecting each other, eagerly enquiring about other cultures, trying to understand without being judgmental of others who differ. A global patriot is quintessentially a cosmopolitan citizen of the world, he will rise to defend his identity and what is good in it which will prepare him to defend what is good in the identities of other people with equal zest. This logic will naturally lead to a one multiracial, multicultural nation state which is bound to be one because humanity is one and justice is one so is truth. It is heartening that London and many other metropolises in the western liberal world are living a peaceful cosmopolitan life with such vibrating pulse. London decisively did not vote for Brexit and has a Muslim mayor Mr. Sadiq Khan. London is the promise that a one world government is both feasible and highly desirable. Londoners eat foods from the four corners of the world, enjoy Caribbean festivals and music, and have varied cultural and social scene enjoyed by all. London will not be London without its cosmopolitan character, every Londoner is a patriot because he believes that the values of Cosmopolitanism are worth standing for and defending because they have made the patriot's life a happier and more enticing one.

By evading rationality, the Nationalist can easily veer into Fascism and Nazism. And we all know what fate befell its adherents and what wars and catastrophes they caused. These two forms of ultra-right political philosophies are blinded by nationalism and because they can never tolerate criticism or free thought by others but choose to barricade themselves within their false ideals, they abhor democracy, and prefer autocratic forms of government. Because they do not like free speech they abhor free press and call it enemy of the people just as Trump did. By their abhorrence of the principle of one man one vote and their denial of individual liberty (as they are against anything liberal) they can never fit in the

new emerging international world order. The only comfort that we can draw is that they are but a minority. Trump and Brexit are but historical anomalies which will be thrown back into the dustbin of history as happened to their peers in the past. The sudden relative strengthening of such movements are sparked by abnormally high immigration which has been used as their main “trump” card.

They are nationalist deriving their strength from hating other minorities whom they consider as outsiders who will destroy their inherent identities and cultural values and thus they need to be deported and got rid of. If a Neo Nazi goes to an Indian restaurant, practice yoga or Zen, practice martial art, isn't he borrowing from other cultures? Does that erode his western culture and identity? Is culture and identity a constant unchanging characteristic or a dynamic shifting flow full of change? Culture cross-hibernate and Asians are taking on western culture like never before, in their English language, dress, sports, and political values and they consider that as good and great to have. Cultural diversity is something to wish for, to keep and to enrich. Why not replace national with Global identity? Many nations, some of which are highly successful are composed of many ethnicities and racial and linguistic components, then similarly why not we start to feel as citizens of the one nation we call the world?

### **1.6 Sustainable Development**

“The African Union has to act in order to put an end to armed conflicts that undermine the continent, to fight against the devastation caused by AIDS and other contagious diseases, to promote sustainable development of its member states.” Omar Bongo

One myth stark to the naked eye is the ideal of sustainable human and technological development under the present chaotic and fragmented international order. What is sustainability?

The best definition given is that of Brundtland Commission of the UN, March 20, 1987: “sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

This brings forth a whole plethora of considerations one of the most important not given enough weight by analysts and commentators is the politics of climate change and how the present fragmented world order has a lot to answer for the total failure to achieve sustainable development before and after the Kyoto Protocol treaty which was negotiated in December 1997 at the city of Kyoto, Japan and came into force February 16th, 2005.

Without going into the nitty gritty of the protocol, one aspect which is also just as important is the moral obligation of the present generation towards future generations.

In this chapter I wish to dwell on the moral and political aspects of climate change and take it as a given that Climate Change is real and its effects are taking place right in front of our eyes in terms of chaotic weather, rising average temperatures, melting polar ice, and rising sea levels, in addition to problems of environmental pollution of the oceans and waterways, alarming rise in CO2 levels, and unsustainable economic development and its effects on forests, fisheries, fossil fuel stocks, and other depleting limited resources.

As the wise saying goes "We do not inherit the earth from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children".

A 2006 UN report stated that two thirds of planet's natural resources have already been consumed and that nonrenewable energy, clean water, and fish stocks are depleting at an alarming rate, notwithstanding the rapid extinction of numerous species. This coupled with an exponential rise in

human population makes a great recipe for an evolving planetary disaster which some scientist believe is reaching irreversible levels. That means even if we take all measures to curb Greenhouse Gas emissions, it will be too late.

Global citizen moral failure to stop killing this earth is nothing less than criminal. I say Global Citizens and not states because in the end it is our individual moral duty and not the states who failed to represent us in this existential issue. Uta Phillips was quoted as saying " The earth is not dying it is being killed. And the people who are killing it have names and addresses"

We are all basically criminals and environmental terrorists not only by our political in-activism but by not supporting our national Green Party and not forcing our decision makers to work for a sustainable economy. Also, we are abusing the environment daily in doing the wrong things such as drinking bottled water, irresponsibly consuming water, electricity and petrol, and the insatiable consumption of non degradable plastics etc. Add to this electing someone like Trump who thinks that the Greenhouse Effect is nothing, but a hoax promoted by the Chinese!

But we all know that the present *laissez faire* world order tackles environmental crises by signing treaties is breaking down simply because there is no enforceability mechanisms put in place by a higher international authority. A single world authority has a better chance of looking after the environment and its sustainability in the most objective manner unswayed by national interests and the adverse impacts of politics and electioneering. This will become clear later in this chapter when the Kyoto Protocol will be examined.

A society that lives within the carrying capacity of its natural system is a morally responsible society. It typically enshrines a system of rules (and enforceable punishment) that promote replenishing and limiting depletion of natural resources and controlling pollution. Such a society builds upon the commitment of its members to conform to these rules voluntarily, and it enforces them when necessary. Morality has an ontological context, man cannot survive without nature and for that reason he has a moral imperative to sustain this nature and never to harm it in any shape or form. Multiple sovereign states are members in this moral mosaic. Enforceability is impossible by entering in feeble multilateral treaties overseen by a toothless UN. It is only possible if conducted by one higher authority in the form of DWG (Democratic World Government). A good proof of the breakdown of the present treaty system is that no sooner than the US signed the Paris Climate Accord than Trump pull out soon afterwards making the agreement deeply lacking.

Countries have always used the tool of multinational treaties to tackle issues such as war, territorial rights, human rights etc. But it is a well-known fact that the dismal failure of this system is mainly due to the overweight influence of large military-economic powers. Japan, New Zealand and Russia have participated in Kyoto's first-round but have not taken on new targets in the second commitment period. Other developed countries without second-round targets are Canada (which withdrew from the Kyoto Protocol in 2012) and the United States (which has not ratified the Protocol).

Treaties sometimes are causes for war and they are no match to having a supranational authority that has the political and constitutional clout to enforce actions that are motivated by the wider Global Interest and not the narrower zero-sum National Interest.

It follows that one is committing a crime if not supporting sustainable environment. And if the only plausible way to achieve this definable goal is by adhering to and supporting a democratic supranational system of world government then anyone who does not support such global authority is logically a

partner in crimes against the environment too. It is fair to say that anyone who does not support DWG (democratic world government) is an environmental terrorist by extension!

It is almost twenty years now since the Kyoto Protocol was signed at that time CO2 emissions were 375 ppm now as of Dec 2016 the level is 404 pp (NASA) . This is the threshold level where the “point of no return” is actually crossed. This point signifies the stage where reversing the Greenhouse Effect will not be possible. In the centuries to come, history books will likely look back on December 2016 as a major milestone for the world’s climate. The Treaty was followed by many agreements affirming the Protocol in Durban, Marrakech, and Paris. All under the guise of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which commits its Parties by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets.

The results on the ground point to total failure if we consider the dramatic rise in greenhouse gases (GHG) from 2005 when the Protocol was supposed to be implemented to today when the point of no return has been crossed. Those nations should have worked against the clock to stop short of such a stage of environmental degradation. Instead sovereign professional politicians who only worry about getting the vote at the next election and an electorate who only look and feel the depth of their pockets failing to bother to think about the complex nature of our highly material life have all created the false sense of security not only from a certain environmental calamity but also in a similar fashion the near certain prospect of a nuclear omnicide.

Globally, emissions have increased by around 50% since 1990, although that growth has come mostly in poorer countries that did not sign up to Kyoto – notably China whose emissions went up 286.6% from 2.5m metric tonnes to 9.7m metric tonnes (as on 2012), according to an article published in the Guardian on 26 Nov 2012 entitled “the Kyoto Protocol is not quite dead)

The US signed the protocol, but with stiff opposition from both Congress and Senate, never ratified it. Russia refused to ratify for seven years, in effect consigning the treaty to the scrapheap of history until a sudden change of heart in 2004. Canada reneged on its obligations under the treaty and pulled out altogether. Developing countries complained that the protocol did not go far enough and failed to provide promised funding for them to cut emissions.

By 2009, when the UN convened a landmark climate summit in Copenhagen, Kyoto was being derided as a failure. Global emissions have continued to grow, reaching record levels. According to the International Energy Agency, the world is on track for 6 Degree Centigrade of warming – levels that would cause chaos – if current trends continue.

What is the upshot of all this? It is patently clear that the present International political order as represented by sovereign states of various sizes and capabilities where the smaller and poorer nations are, derided, and cheated by bigger more powerful states is the reason for this chaos in the face of two major global threats each credible and powerful enough to destroy human life as we know it , let alone leaving planet earth happily sustained in a pristine condition so that future generation can live happily ever after !

It is all about politics. The problem with the environment is 100% political. Political in the sense that the leaders in democratic nations are operating in a reckless mindset as those who bring them to power. Whereas sheikhdoms and autocratic governments are on an entirely different level because all the rulers who keep stealing and squandering their people's wealth are only concerned with keeping their power intact so that the robbery continues, business as usual.



Politicising climate change is now an open secret. President Trump considers climate change as a hoax concocted by the Chinese! A new brand of Climate Change deniers is emerging as a result of funding from mammoth oil companies. Democrats are more convinced than republicans about climate change. Many political parties in Western democracies are now using climate change as a political hobby horse. The tragic comedy of environmental political fragmentation keeps on rolling .

In 1988, Republican George H.W. Bush pledged to “fight the greenhouse effect with the White House effect”. Since those idealistic days when conservatives and liberals marched hand-in-hand towards a safer climate future, the level of public discourse has deteriorated.

Surveys of the US public over the past few decades show Democrats and Republicans growing further apart in their attitudes and beliefs about climate change.

For example, when asked whether most scientists agree on global warming, perceived consensus among Democrats has steadily increased over the last two decades. In contrast, perceived consensus among Republicans has been in stasis at around 50%. (9)

In the early 1990s, conservative think-tanks sprang to life on this issue. These were organisations promoting conservative ideals such as unregulated free markets and limited government. Their goal was to delay government regulation of polluting industries such as fossil fuel companies. Their main tactic was to cast doubt on climate science.

Using a constant stream of books, newspaper editorials and media appearances, they generated a glut of misinformation about climate science and scientists. These conservative think-tanks were assisted by corporate funding from the fossil fuel industry – a partnership that Naomi Oreskes poetically described as an “unholy alliance”. Over the past few decades, conservative organisations that receive corporate funding have grown much more prolific in publishing polarising misinformation compared to groups that didn’t receive corporate funding.

## **1.7 Economic Globalisation**

“It has been said that arguing against globalisation is like arguing against the laws of gravity.” Kofi Annan

The term Globalisation is a loosely understood term by many. Many people instead of having full grasp of the issue will use their intuitive understanding and quickly jump on one of the band wagons either in support or in opposition. Many oppose Globalisation because they perceive it from a cultural perspective and feel defensive about its attack on their cultural identity. Others associate it with immigration and thus see it as an economic and a social threat. Others view the economic malaise they felt in the several global financial crises of modern times especially the last global financial crisis GFC of 2008. But one must not underestimate the support globalisation receives in the form of economic and trade associations between many nations and the annual conferences and gatherings of who is who in the business and financial community such as the Davos World Annual Economic Forum, notwithstanding official lowering of tariffs that underpinned economic globalisation

Economic globalisation that we are experiencing today as distinct from communication, political and cultural globalisation had the greatest impact on our daily life than all other forms of globalisation. Perhaps the best definition of economic globalisation is found in Professor Jagdish Bhagwati in his book

entitled "In defence of globalisation" published in 2003. "Economic Globalisation constitutes integration of national economies into the international economy through trade, direct foreign investment (by corporations and multinationals) , short term capital flows, international flows of workers and humanity generally, and flows of technology " (5) The running debate between supporters and opponents of Economic Globalisation is getting fiercer by the day and there has been a clear and active trend against it as exemplified by Britain's voting to exit the EU and Trump winning the election in the US on an anti-globalisation platform and advocacy of a highly aggressive protectionist manifesto not to mention the popular ascendancy of new and emerging political parties Europe clamouring for disengagement from the EU. This decade harks back to economic protectionism and political jingoism of the 1930's and the destructive war that followed. Rather than wading in the murky and confused (and highly prejudicial) waters of this debate it is more instructive to view all forms of globalisation from the viewpoint of political globalisation which is the main subject of this book. In the ideal world of political globalisation the world economy is one economy that has one central bank, and one currency. All banks are tightly supervised by the World Central Bank to stop them from competing with each other in profligate lending sprees that have been the main culprit in causing severe financial tremors in present day national economies.

Not only poorly managed chaotic lending by banks but also the newly created global single currency of the future DWG will prevent short term capital moving in tidal waves between one currency and another causing dramatic irrational and sometimes highly destructive spikes in the exchange rates between currencies that are impossible to defend or rationalise.

In the new digital environment, the job of unitary currency will be made easier as the need to mint will be eliminated as digital methods of payments proliferate in the form of smart phones, online payments, plastic cards, all have made notes and coins rather redundant.

It may also be pertinent to mention in passing that Cryptocurrencies will make no traction and will not be a candidate for world currency for two main reasons first they have no solid meaningful backing such as gold or other instruments backed by physical usable assets and second their hugely fluctuating values makes them impossible to use as a medium of exchange.

Such short-term capital movements brought havoc to South Asian economies in the 1990s in the form of economic contraction and battered currencies. The British pound dropped from 1.5 to 1.2 to the USD in a matter of few weeks following the news of Brexit in June 2016. A drop of 20% simply on the back of news!! The impact of such a shock is absolutely devastating to those who own properties abroad, to British companies holding assets overseas and to cost of imports jumping 20% immediately. Currency wars were the inevitable outcome of this chaotic and fragmented political/economic state of affairs with nation states interfering in the natural workings of free markets.

Such a state created financial shock waves that put the process of global economic integration under a poor light in the minds of the public and some misguided commentators.

This proposed model which may seem radical under present circumstances is the final aim of True Globalisation which is more practical than utopian because it can mean the panacea for present day turmoil not only in the political arena but also in the vast global economic playing fields. This is both a start and the end point in the present aimless debate.

It is proposed that there is no economic or any other form of globalisation without political globalisation. This simple fact explains and will explain the probable demise of the EU. The EU went half way in political unity with each nation so protective about its sovereignty. They must be admired for

having one single currency and a monetary union which was a leap of faith in this argument for a single currency, but they must be castigated for not achieving European sovereignty instead of fragmented national sovereignties. It is a lesson in Economic Unions whether it is a regional one like the European Union or a future world economic union that such unions will not succeed completely without achieving alongside monetary union, four major, complementary goals: a more effective economic union, fiscal union, financial union, as well as a commensurate political union. That did not happen in the EU as political union was largely absent not to mention the divergent national fiscal policies and the state of the labour markets in each state. Such was the state of play that in 2010 things came to a head with impending bankruptcy of Greece, Ireland and Portugal. Present day globalisation is manifested in the growth and spread of multinationals that have been an easy target for the misinformed anti-globalists who are composed of amorphous groups ranging from dying communists to nationalists xenophobes to young leftists to name but a few. Multinational enterprises are the face of not only half baked present day globalisation but are the vanguard of the future integrated single economy, single currency economic globalisation. They are the arms and legs of economic integrations through their diverse community of shareholders and employees composed of many and variegated mélange of ethnicities, languages and nationalities. They help reap economies of scale and far from being monopolistic a truly professional world government will install competition one way or another and prevent the possibility of harmful dominance of few huge transnational corporations.

Today's multinationals suffer from the disadvantages of exchange fluctuations due to fluctuating exchange rates; they suffer from addiction to heterogeneous labor forces and financial laws and regulations in the many countries they operate in. Although great strides were made towards the final pure state of one economy and one currency, present day economic globalisation is chaotic to say the least. Another aspect of the current deficient state of economic international connectedness is the so called free flow of labor across borders. This in fact is its most deleterious effect. It is said the road to hell is paved with good intentions. While the intention is to implement freedom of movement of labor just as the free and unhindered movement of goods, services and capital, the free movement of labor showed the worst warts in present day so called globalisation. Instead of reaping the benefit of liberalising labor markets and thus bringing down the cost of one of the most important factors of production the devils of nationalism, populism, xenophobia, cultural clashes, fear and racial hatred all reared their ugly heads. Even in the liberal democracies of Europe the nationalist cry was and still is "control immigration". Immigration rose to the top of manifestos in most European countries elections that led to gains of nationalist parties who competed with each other in their pursuit to shut the sluices that brought in foreign labor whether legal or illegal. Brexit became a reality while it was perceived never to see the light of day, not to mention the rise of Trumpism as political reality from the dark graves of fiction.

We cannot have true globalisation without complete political fusion and the complete annihilation of the sovereign state. We cannot have healthy globalisation without a sea change, a tsunami of a cultural shift that makes people welcome the foreigner and view him not as a threat but as a cultural asset. Society must change its attitudes from closing doors and erecting walls in isolation to openness, and a hospitable attitude based on curiosity and appreciation of the "others" and what they do and believe in. Through true and informed dialogue societies will start changing what is bad in their religions and cultures and start to embrace what is good in the host cultures and this will start a most benign cultural shift that will refine all cultures and set in motion a Darwinian cultural evolution un-hobbled by prejudice and fear. The resulting hybrid culture will captivate diehard nationalists with envy, Even Steve Bannon will view it with awe and fascination.

## **1.8 Cultural Globalisation**

“The separation from each other is an optical illusion of consciousness” Albert Einstein

There is a myth that needs blowing up before taking up this fascinating topic and that is ; most people associate cultural globalisation with losing one’s cultural identity and replace it with one overriding homogeneous world culture. Not one writer on the subject of world polity has ever envisaged such an outcome. Cultural diversity and Global Government are not enemies to each other. In fact, the very essence of such a super authority is diversity but without dialogue and cultural tolerance no world government can ever be conceived. Communities can enjoy their cultural identity which they inherited from their parents and continue to liven it up and energise it in a cultural hybridisation process that promotes what is good in each culture including the learning of an international medium of communication in the form of a common world language.

Many observers believe that there is strong evidence to support the contention that we are moving closer to each other culturally. True the internet and digital revolution has practically destroyed the tyranny of social distance and the effect is deepening as time goes by. Physical approximation is no guarantee of positive harmonious relationships. How many marriages where husband and wife living under the same roof do not talk with each other? How many white Anglo neighbours do not know anything about the Indian or Arab family next door; all living in Australia ( or US , UK, Canada, NZ) – citizens of same country with different cultural background?

One reason for civil unrest (even terrorism) in Paris was attributed a number of times to the social marginalisation of North African French citizens. The same was said of the ostracisation of Muslims in UK, Germany and the US.

The fact that lots of people watch CNN and BBC World on satellite TV, read online foreign newspapers, dress in a business suit and Nike shoes (not at the same time) , eat big Macs, speak the Lingua Franca (English) and enjoy Hollywood movies. So, the world is getting westernised (read Americanised) slowly but surely and American culture is the predominant one with democratic values universally espoused (almost).

There are many forces playing out in the cultural scene. Before delving into the confused waters of cultural globalisation let us form a basic short definition.

It is “transmission of ideas, meanings, and values around the world in such a way as to extend and intensify social relations.”

In the realm of art and science we find a very healthy trend in the exchange of ideas through the internet, print media, international gatherings, UNESCO, etc. student exchanges and international scholarships, not to mention the global nature of the prestigious Nobel Prize. This has been a blessing to humanity and there will never be enough of it. There is a good measure of exchange of ideas but not as much as real collaboration and social interaction. Countries need cooperate on environmental sciences, peaceful nuclear research, eradication of poverty, and on pandemics control.

This benign trend is countered by military cooperation between countries in alliances such as Nato. This has caused friction and made other nations insecure, North Korea is one example.

Globalisation of sport helped by international TV channels made some sports truly international. A youth in Cairo follows and supports a football team in the UK such as Arsenal or Manchester United.

English language has expanded throughout the world and it is slowly and surely being used a de facto Lingua Franca.

However when it comes to other cultural aspects such as religion, morality, political systems and values, the world has somehow went backwards, as if the world is suffering from an obnoxious form of schizophrenia. The world needs a whole army of psychiatrists to look deep into its troubled mind.

On many moral aspects communities diametrically differ on issues such as homosexuality, treatment of women and children, abortion, political and economic systems, and religious beliefs. In fact instead of mutual respect that each culture is owed to the other, we find the contrary is taking place. Bigotry, shallow nativism, and vacuous populism have taken the place of tolerance, mutual respect, and the desire to mingle and understand each other.

Culture has been corrupted by politics, religion corrupted politics and vice versa. Social sciences such as sociology, philosophy, psychology and anthropology has not progressed enough to help unravel this horrid confusion. They have not elevated their game to throw the light on the most pressing issue on the international stage and that is how to avoid war and violence, bring communities together and bridge the cultural chasm that separate us from each other.

The paradigm as painted by Samuel P. Huntington in his famous book titled *The Clash of Civilisation and the Remaking of World Order* (6) goes only part of the way in describing the present state of affairs. Where the author sought to explain world conflicts post-cold war. Of course, countries that share same culture coalesce and adopt policies friendly to each other such as Russian support to Serbia based on ethnic affinities. But if you look at Arab countries who have more in common than any other group of countries they are united when it comes to standing against Israel, but their shared culture did not prevent them from going against each other on religious and sectarian grounds as happened in Syria. Another country with different cultural profile supported Assad regime mainly on sectarian grounds in Iran's quest of spreading Shi'ism in the area. In Iraq and in Lebanon where Hezbollah stood with Assad while other Sunni states such as Qatar and Saudi Arabia were on the opposite side. It seems that the binary effects of religion and nationalism either acting in unison or in isolation spread the seeds of conflicts that often times leads to large scale violence.

The great advances brought about by the widespread use of the Internet and air travel seems to have energised long simmering conflicts and contributed to the rise of ignorant masses with shallow thinking. It has instead contributed to the spread of long forgotten prejudices culminating in Brexit and Trump election. Mass culture is anathema to peace as it seems. Hollywood spits out on an industrial scale films full of inhuman violence or woman-degrading sex. On YouTube the filth, scandal, false news are commonplace. False rumours seems to attract greater readership than clips on poetry, philosophy, popular science or serious politics.

Mass Society is bedeviled by ignorance, love of the new and the different and lack of independent thought. The masses always go through the easy path of following someone, some new fad in food or clothing, or some demagogue who appeals to their animal tribal instincts such as crude nationalism and the fear of the alien next door. But to attribute war to mere reasons of civilisation or culture is not entirely correct. What is more relevant is that culture is an environment that is conducive to conflict if not properly managed by leaders. Instead we often get selfish leaders who put their self-interest over their patriotic duty and start to rally the masses around them using either religion or nationalism.

The main task of any decent leadership is to belittle cultural trends that contribute to violence and to help grow and adopt those cultural trends that are conducive to harmony and peace. Any cultural trend

that promotes conflict should be jettisoned, talked down and the adherents chastised and publicly shamed

Poverty is the main obstacle towards not only the promotion of democracy but also cultural globalisation.

More than 3 billion people, (Nearly half of the world's population) live on less than \$2.50 a day. More than 1.3 billion live in extreme poverty — less than \$1.25 a day. ... According to UNICEF, 22,000 children die each day due to poverty. 805 million people worldwide do not have enough food to eat. You cannot expect this vast segment of humanity to think globally while they sleep hungry and live in the enveloping darkness of ignorance!

According to UNESCO, 26 percent of the world's adult population is non-literate. Women make up two-thirds of all non-literates while 98 percent of all non-literates live in developing countries. One cannot expect that such huge portion to know much about other cultures beside their own.

But what is enervating is the diverging cultures within the wealthy and the educated populations. This is where the malady resides. When people overcome poverty and illiteracy they will not be immune from the perils of serious divergence and reluctance to replace bigotry with respect and tolerance.

Culture embraces everything that forms the real obstacle towards harmony, unity and peace on earth. Religion, social values, language, national identity, and political systems are the mish mash mosaic of our divergent cultural existence and only through true and real cultural exchange can we as a species attain the lofty goals of peace that leads to lasting prosperity.

When one watches the global cultural scene, one can lose hope and feel maddening frustration. Can China with its socialist communist one-party system be persuaded to give all up and embrace a democratic world government? Can it abandon its closed society policy and give up controlling the mass media and the Internet? Surely this little book would not do anything to bring any change about, so much so one tends to laugh at such a prospect. Neither will violent militarist action would be a proposition either.

Having said all that the facts on the ground points to a global cultural revolution brought about by a violent cultural clash that we are witnessing in today's international affairs. This violent clash (or dare I say clashes) between civilisations has two possible outcomes. The first outcome will be in the form a world ending nuclear holocaust through an immediate conflagration or a creeping war that will end very violently.

The other outcome will be turmoil and several non-nuclear wars similar to the previous wars that will cause enough suffering that will drive nations closer and in a more cooperative spirit through greater strengthening of international institutions as happened with the League of Nations after the First World War and the United Nations after the Second World War. This in the end will move humanity closer and closer towards world peace through a credible world government or a more powerful and representative UN.

You have noticed that in both paths war is assumed to be inevitable. That is a fair and inevitable assumption as one can see how nations are behaving with each other currently and the frequency of violent clashes on almost a daily basis.

To think that human beings are rational enough to abandon their cultural differences through rational dialogue and find an exit from this existential dilemma is a far cry, a distant unattainable dream, yet it is

the only thing that will save us from the pain that we have to endure to arrive at the same rather inevitable end point. Horrible and devastating war/s may be our ultimate salvation in a painful paradoxical sort of way.

It is rather comical for one mere concept of ultimate world government to bring about change by exhorting mutual respect between cultures and warn that without such tolerance, engagement and respectful dialogue pain, huge pain will ensue. This book, after all, is one of hundreds not to mention the thousands of peace movements that are castigated to oblivion in our mass culture.

But that is exactly what is needed; there is no other magical solution. Somehow, we are ordained by our fate as a species to endure such pain in spite of the fact that we are endowed with huge reserves of intelligence and creativity. We are fated to be our worst enemy. We know that the path we are taking is , if not altered midway, will almost certainly lead us as a species to total extinction in a most painful way if our own history is taken as our fortune teller.

### **1.9 Multiculturalism**

‘Fortunately, the time has long passed when people liked to regard the United States as some kind of melting pot, taking men and women from every part of the world and converting them into standardised, homogenised Americans. We are, I think, much more mature and wise today. Just as we welcome a world of diversity, so we glory in an America of diversity -- an America all the richer for the many different and distinctive strands of which it is woven.’ Hubert Humphrey

There is a ray of hope in all this pessimism surrounding the new paradigm of forced cultural intermingling brought about by immigration and globalisation. The emerging and oftentimes healthy multiculturalism that thrives within nation states. After all most polities comprise heterogeneous cultures; examples Switzerland being composed of German French and Italian. Add to this the new world countries of USA, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand being melting pots of many cultures drawn from the four corners of planet earth. These countries are slowly learning the benefits of hybrid multiculturalism. The world is slowly becoming multi civilisational where there are two cultures living side by side, one being the indigenous culture of a nation that defines their identity with, and one evolving global culture in terms of food, dress, arts and sports. However, the currents of multiculturalism are also facing headwinds from a strong reaction by mainstream national cultures. One may ask what is the secret of the seeming success of such cultural coexistence or cosmopolitanism. The answer is quite obvious and that is they all live under one government and swear loyalty to their country. Thus, one can easily extrapolate that in the form of a world government as a quick and effective solution that will bring different cultures to live and work together in one but much larger country -the world.

However, there is a flip side to this coin as many ethnonationalities are vying to split from their countries and form new nation state thus increasing the number of nation states and the greater risk of conflict leading to violence. This lately happened with the Catalans in Spain, The Kurds in Iraq, the Scots in the UK and many more.

Western values during this tumultuous period are under massive threat from Islam and particularly from Islamic extremism. The most fundamental western values are democracy and freedom of speech and association be it religious or political. But there is a great handicap here. Islam is not a faith conducive to western democratic practice. You only need to look at the medieval political systems of the Gulf States the most Islamic indoctrinated countries of the entire Muslim world. Freedoms are not enshrined in any

constitution and obedience to the ruler is a religious duty. Not to mention the nonexistent freedoms of half of the population- women.

Many western countries with sizeable Muslim populations are divided between liberals who rather naively want to grant equal status to a Muslim population who does not believe in the democratic principles upon which the mainstream culture prides itself, and those who believe in restricting their freedoms such as keeping mosques, wearing the hijab, etc.

Debates on multiculturalism have been muted in the last few years. David Cameron in a famous speech in 2011 said ""Frankly, we need a lot less of the passive tolerance of recent years and much more active, muscular liberalism,". The rise of a multitude of far-right movements such as the English Defence League in the UK and National Front in France are just examples of the reaction Muslim migrants have elicited.

Multiculturalism as a concept is facing huge headwinds mainly due to the resurgence of Islam, its spread via its Muslim migrants in the west and the destructive power of terrorist Radical Islam. Muslims have failed miserably to integrate with mainstream societies. Such integration requires first of all the wish to adapt, the need to conform, and the ability to bend and reform some outdated tenets of their faith. They have not embraced the basic western values and seem bent on clinging to their traditional values and recklessly and foolishly trying to influence westerners to embrace Sharia and Islamic values. They naturally congregate in enclaves with their shops, their lawyers, accountants and doctors close by. They form their associations , build their mosques financed by oil rich sheikhdoms and form their own political organisations and schools. There is nothing wrong with that if only they declare their loyalties to the host country and show respect to the host culture. This is a recipe for a looming disaster reminiscent of the 1930's Nazi Germany and the holocausts and ethnic cleansing that followed. The rise of the far right are the first shots being fired by western populations and one can not predict the future which does not bode well.

It is interesting to reflect for a moment a certain feeling of deja vu here viewing this cultural phenomenon.

History has unique ironic moments. Colonialism during the 19th century used the excuse of cultural inferiority (racism) of the colonised to grab their resources and take control of their lives and now the table are turned against the then colonising powers by resurgent Islam threatening the very heart of their pride and that is their western culture. Remember these lines by Rudyard Kipling about the inferior colonised people:

Take up the White Man's burden -

Send forth the best ye breed -

Go bind your sons to exile

To serve your captives' need;

To wait in heavy harness

On fluttered folk and wild -

Your new-caught sullen peoples,

Half devil and half child.



This turnaround took just a little over a century which is a mere tick on the cosmic time scale!

The question is how a democratic world government is going to face this religious dilemma? A world government based on democracy (a western concept) by non western cultures which fundamentally reject it?

It will not be solved by expelling Muslims and unbelievers in democracy from western lands. It will not be solved by marginalising them either. Interfaith dialogue has failed and has not been seriously embraced by the competing cultures. Friction and terrorism are on the rise. While it is wrong to blame all Muslims and thus alienating them, one cannot escape the fact that some eastern faiths (read, cultures) are broadly non democratic.

A world government will face the same dilemma that the west is facing today. In fact it may be more difficult to persuade Muslim population to associate with Westerners under the banner of a world government based wholly on democratic principles.

However, under the proposed world order it is more likely that those radicals aggrieved by the perception that Western powers are committing aggression by using their disproportionate power in military and political spheres may feel that by being proportionally represented will feel that such preponderance of power is now more equitably distributed and they will have the power they rightfully are entitled to. However, a world authority will by its very nature is separate and distant from religion. All must agree that religion falls totally outside the ambit of deliberations and decision making of such a summit authority.

Wars have created deep scars between East and West first by the Crusades then followed by colonisation especially post the first world war and the fall of the Ottoman Caliphate. To be followed by the establishment of the Jewish state in the heart of the Muslim world with Western help. Such a state (Israel) would have no chance of being created if the world were ruled by a Democratically Elected world power.

Israel is the most dangerous state that does not submit to UN resolutions never mind a world government with teeth to negate its policies in practically enforced orders. Israel's first enemy is the UN not the neighbouring Arab states who have been mere watchers of the unfolding dangerous scene.

A world government will blur the dividing lines between east and west and encourage mutual respect and do away with military aggression as blatant, as ill founded as the invasion of Iraq . America believed that it will export democracy to Iraq and make it another satellite state but the experiment not only failed but also totally destroyed Iraqi society. The future will tell of the even graver outcomes Iraq will endure.

Multiculturalism is the acceptance that there is no obligation to forget one's cultural background in favour of mainstream culture. It is the celebration of one's culture and in a country where there are several ethnic groups who found themselves on the same land making up the country they call home, cultures live side by side in peace and mutual respect. There is of course the necessity to speak one common language and adhere to core values of the host country.

The alternative is of course, the reliance on mainstream culture to the exclusion of minority cultures and imposition of mainstream culture on all others. Those who belong to the predominant culture will have a more comfortable life while those of minority culture will inevitably feel at a disadvantage to the

extent that if such minority culture is large enough and identifies itself with a certain geographical area will rebel .

Our attitudes, values and tastes are shaped by our culture. Culture encompasses our particular history, religion, language, traditions and social customs. It is the basis for nationalism. Nationalism is loyalty to one monolithic culture and the land. Sometimes the land comes before culture sometimes beguilingly vice versa . Is culture same as ethnic background? The answer is often yes but sometimes the same ethnic group is split culturally or sub culturally. Sometimes religion alone can dictate your ethnic roots such as in Judaism.

Governments oscillated between tolerance of other culture and intolerance and at the extreme xenophobia. Usually left leaning political parties tend to be more accommodative to other cultures whereas the opposite can be said for right wing parties.

People who embrace racism may be more from lower classes, without the benefit of higher education, overseas travel, and access to knowledge and the arts. They are more immersed in nationalism in a negative way in the sense that they hold their culture to be superior to other cultures. They represent the ugly face of nationalism - nativism.

Multiculturalism is a path towards more peaceful coexistence based on respect for human rights and democratic principles. It is the path towards more engaging communication and serious understanding between different cultures. In the end the actual continued interaction may lead to the adoption of the best attribute being copied from each culture. The melting pot will be not only the means of admixing but also of purification and social evolution

For multicultural programs to succeed There need be the following:

1. Laws cannot cater for all cultures, the fact must be recognised that the dominant culture will have to prevail and minorities must make the necessary adjustments. The dominant culture must balance its interests and those of minorities and make laws that are not completely one sided in their favour. A healthy compromise needs to be adopted somehow.
2. Diversity must not be allowed to be divisive, Communities must look at the areas that unites them such as love of peace and its international symbols and the subjugation of national loyalty to global loyalty as a uniting global patriotic sentiment. Demonstration of loyalty can take the form of forgoing one's nationality of origin, focusing on host countries interests and challenges rather than that of their motherland.
3. Ethnic minority groups must realise in the end that multiculturalism cannot continue ad infinitum. Their offspring will adopt mainstream culture, and this is good as it is a unifying element. Mainstream in the end will translate as the evolved global hybrid culture.
4. Mainstream culture must open up and modify its laws and values to incorporate the best elements of other cultures and that only can happen if there is open and honest dialogue between all components of societies.
5. Assimilation can happen only if there is tolerance and open dialogue and a keen desire to embrace new ideas and cultures. It cannot be enforced.

How this narrative fit into the global picture? Nations are separated by borders. Such borders allowed them to maintain laws and cultures very different from neighbouring states. Secret services and heavy armour are needed to maintain the security of the state from its neighbours so that it can defend such

differences when they are rejected by others. Such differences will flow into foreign policies which are presumed to be in defence of national interests however conflicted with global interests they may prove to be.

Borders cannot safeguard the interest of the state as can be seen through the impact of the chaotic illegal migration and the internet. We are moving into globalisation by default and the sooner governments realise this the better.

We talk about cultures, values and traditions. Most of these emanate from metaphysical concepts at odds with each other, leading to the writing of laws that divide nations and disrupt harmonious relations. No leader has yet spoken long and hard enough in favour of world peace! No money or other human resource allocated to this cause. If each government change the name of its Foreign Affairs ministry to the Ministry for Global Peace and Security, then we may start to see some sense in international relations.

Surrendering part of states sovereignty in favour of world peace is a small price to pay for the prosperity and economic dividends that peace can bring to the international exchange of goods, capital, and technology.

The same logic that was outlined above for the multiculturalists program within a state flows on and extrapolate to the Global state:

1-Harmonisation of laws which can follow on the heels of harmonising religious faiths and values through dialogue and compromise

3-Ethnic minorities on state level changes to a different scale on the global scene and what may be a minority in a state may not be so in the global scale, so we need to talk in terms of all components on the same scale and, the beauty of globalisation no one group can claim it is the main stream to the disadvantage of a minority. That means that adoption of a single global language is a necessity without excluding mother tongues. Learning a new language in addition to one's mother tongue is a small price to pay for peace.

In conclusion, multiculturalism is a path that will help nations towards a smoother globalisation. The legal, political, and administrative lessons learnt in this regard are valuable, so are the social and cultural experiences.

Those who spoke against it such as David Cameron the British PM when he declared that "multiculturalism has failed" in the UK is totally misinformed and bigoted. Those who point out that Multiculturalism has failed in the UK should be told that the contrary is true; the lack of it had caused the London riots and the Jihadist fringes of UK society. Forced assimilation policies will create greater social havoc because they do away with open dialogue and mutual respect. Harmonisation instead of assimilation is the true path towards world peace. Instead of assimilation, societies better endeavour to work towards a cultural evolution resulting in a new hybrid culture which is better than its component cultures. The choice is stark either act emotionally with fear of the foreign or embrace the foreign with open arms , open doors, and willingness to learn, substituting human empathy in place of fear and prejudice. These divergent voices are being heard in political discourse each and every day. One typical example is the reversal of Trump's zero tolerance policy seperating children from their parents at the Mexican border. The debate is crucial, simply put " politics without a heart , is insular, regressive and will create conflict and the perfect environment for violence"

### **1.10 Diplomacy works.**

“Force is all conquering, but its victories are short lived.”

- Abraham Lincoln

When diplomacy fails war will certainly ensue. The crippling economic sanctions on Japan imposed by America before the war led Japan to negotiate to end the boycott, but it was to no avail. Japan set November 29, 1941 as a deadline. As diplomacy failed Japan attacked the US in a spectacular fashion on Pearl Harbour.

Diplomacy usually happens between states of roughly equal military strength for the simple reason that engaging in war most likely will not obtain victory of one over the other. Diplomacy also can be deployed by a strong state with a much weaker state that has no power to fight. In this case it is appeasement and not an equitable agreement. The arms race has resumed since relations between Russia and the west started to deteriorate mostly under Putin’s reign.

If we get to basics we find that voluntary negotiations between two competitive entities without a third entity responsible for appeals and enforcement of any negotiated agreement is a waste of time. A simple analogy is that if you have two people locked in a conflict, with each party has his or her own agenda and own objectives and interests which conflicts with that of his or her opposition you cannot expect that they will reach a lasting agreement. They cannot act as plaintiffs, defendants, judges, juries and policemen at the same time. There is much conflict of interest involved; that is why diplomacy has never been an effective tool of conflict resolution between states, without a backup legal system that is in place to give final negotiated agreement legal clout leading to strict enforcement and a next level of adjudication should negotiation fails.

The logical alternative to war is to solve international conflicts by countries talking in an amicable fashion with a view to finding an acceptable solution. Picture the representatives of each country sitting around a table, cool calm and collected never bullying, full of respect for each other with fairness and justice their guiding light! Would not that be enough to solve any problem? Would not that be such a civilized way?

Regrettably nations seldom approach diplomacy in such a manner or in such a frame of mind. In 2017 three Gulf States (Saudi, UAE, and Bahrain) sent demands to Qatar, a fellow Arab state. Their demands were way over the top and flagrant insult to the whole sovereignty of this tiny yet very rich Sheikdom. With the list of such demands there was a threat to boycott Qatar by air land and sea! Qatar naturally refused and all efforts at mediation failed. The correct way was to sit down, talk, invoke the bonds that tie these countries together, use persuasion and incentives rather than hit with a big stick right from behind, before any attempt at serious negotiation. Winston Churchill once remarked “to jaw-jaw is always better than to war-war”

Nation states spend a great deal of their resources on their foreign ministries, an army of diplomats, embassies and consulates. They show little in results for all their diplomatic efforts. Embassies and consulates are used for espionage, contraband smuggled in diplomatic bags, diplomatic immunity often abused, with countries mutually dismissing embassy staff as Persona Non-Garcia sometimes in the hundreds as happened between the US and Russia in 2017.

Let us take major conflicts where diplomacy was resorted to because states could not wage war fearing the catastrophic consequences such as North Korea and US over nuclear arms, India and Pakistan over Kashmir, or where there is huge imbalance in power such as Israel and Palestine.

The US and N. Korea started talking after the end of the cold war till now 2018. N. Korea stoked the fire with threats and more nuclear tests and Ballistic Missile tests that made its threat of a nuclear attack on US mainland more credible than before. Then in comes Mr. Trump with his fire and fury talk and threat to destroy the whole of N. Korea. Not only that ,he advised his foreign secretary to forget about talking with the Koreans because it was a “waste of time”. This recklessness was unparalleled in the whole of modern history of international relations. Talks failed ending in personal insults and threats between the two countries. However in June 2018 the unpredictable Mr. Trump accepted to sit down with N Korean leader. Such meeting came with positive outcome though not a well defined agreement between the two states. Thanks to the balance of power and the threat of mutually assured destruction.

If we look at two major conflicts that threaten world peace and are of major impact. The first is the Arab Israeli conflict which started after establishment of the state of Israel till now. The other is between India, Pakistan and China over Jammu and Kashmir. Both conflicts started almost at the same time. Both saw three large scale wars, both witnessed high level diplomatic efforts at resolution. Both were the subject of scores of unimplemented UN resolutions. In both conflicts neither ‘jaw-jaw” nor “war-war” succeeded. They still simmering problems causing skirmishes, smaller scale wars , refugees and large scale human rights abuses.

It seems that there is no hope. All five involved countries were incapable of stumbling on a solution, any solution, over the last seven decades or so. The answer is quite obvious. Nation states under the present world order cannot solve such thorny problems that defied time and all human ingenuity. A world government is the obvious answer without a shred of doubt.

In diplomacy there are two possible outcomes one is a breakdown of negotiation which as was said at the outset will lead to violence. The other is that both parties sign an agreement. This agreement may last, and it may be broken by one or both parties in which case also violence will ensue. Diplomacy without two fundamental prerequisites in place seldom succeeds. One such fundamental is the existence of a body of rules, laws and legal concept with universal application. And if the conflict is not covered by a legal precedent or concept then there must be a legal institution that will evolve a legal solution as many judges do within a nation state. The other is that there must exist a policing authority that will enforce judgements. That envisages a world government which has a legislature, a judiciary, and an executive authority.

## CHAPTER TWO

### Failing world order

The new world order NWO refers to the emerging international political model after the end of cold war which put an end to bipolar power order and replaced by multipolar power system with the US as the most powerful. It is also characterized by a globalist trend in the form of multilateral trade pacts and a slightly stronger UN which was paralyzed by the competition between the two superpowers the US and the USSR prior to NWO.

In this part it is aimed to guide the reader through the troubled landscape of the NWO of today.

We can excuse the wars and violence of the Middle Ages on account of the tremendous ignorance, poverty, and technical backwardness of the people throughout that long era. But after the enlightenment, the glorious scientific leaps, and the communication and travel revolution of the modern-day digital civilisation; humanity still trying to solve its international problems by the use of weapons of mass destruction often times in a non-discriminatory fashion. We all should feel the sweat of shame simply thinking about scenes of mass murder and mayhem of present-day war. You see on TV

screens African, Afghani, and Yemeni fighters wearing thongs or go barefoot walking streets that meander ruined buildings with automatic machines guns slung over their shoulders.

They could not afford the price of good shoes, yet they adorn their tattered appearance with such weapons of murder and senseless destruction! Such frequent sights on TV screens convey what thousands of words fail to convey: the shameful state of our inhumanity.

One can only blame the way the human race has evolved over millennia in nation states of various shapes and sizes, all competing for resources and dominance (and sometimes for survival) . The more we become connected to each other and mingle through travel we realise the illusion of state nationalism and how this nationalism plays out, little in cooperation and friendly relations, more in the form of wars and violence.

The sovereign states system (SSS) is the disease, and the symptoms are raging wars, poisoned environment, poverty and loss of freedoms. The prognosis is worse as we face omnicide from the vast hidden nuclear arsenals, rising seawater levels, and a more unpredictable psychotic weather.

There are many alternatives to this SSS of course such as keeping the same system with a much stronger UN, a more global and far-reaching international treaty system backed by strong enforcement mechanisms and a single streamlined central super state authority. All will involve taking away much of the sovereign state powers especially in the military and environmental fields.

It is posited that the highest priority of humanity ow is to guarantee the continuation of the species so that our descendants will inherit a peaceful and a healthy environment. Also, to ensure that our political systems will guarantee future generations the right to life and freedom. If we all start to believe in these priorities philosophically then all will fall in place and start to make sense and demand from us a sea change in our cultural norms . At the moment our cultural norms are insular, self centered, materialistic , all in all short sighted and backward looking. Our political systems are of such a nature that they are not well placed to deal with the future. Other philosophies such as Darwinian social evolution through war and confrontation still espoused by White Supremacist or the Neo-Nazi movements albeit in the minority. Thus Far NWO as it stands now is neither Darwinian nor Peaceful Humanist but a melange of competing states in a lopsided structure that does not bode well for a bright future.

In this rather grim chapter I will enumerate the negative and toxic secretions of the present international political system that we live under. Things like war, environmental degradation, and widespread poverty. Not to mention, that at least 3.2 billion people live in closed autocratic societies with different levels of autocracy and kleptocracy. These 3.2 million people are victims of historical circumstances and are powerless over their destiny living in fear and deprivation as compared to more open societies.

## **2.1 Violent wars**

“I refuse to accept the view that mankind is so tragically bound to the starless midnight of racism and war that the bright daybreak of peace and brotherhood can never become a reality... I believe that unarmed truth and unconditional love will have the final word.” Martin Luther King, Jr.

My favourite wars are the ones featured in “Star Wars” and “Star Trek”. These are the wars of the future. After a world government is in place the only wars , we global patriots will worry about will be the extraterrestrial variety with plenty of robots being incinerated while we sit behind screens clutching joysticks !

Life bereft of war where peace will be all enveloping is the greatest life of all. Our evolution will accelerate as our ingenuity finds ever nobler outlets than murder and destruction. One can only dream of the nearest point to an eternal utopia.

Comedians have left nothing and nobody to poke fun about except war. One cannot have the mood or zest to make fun of war. War is not funny; war is not to humour about. Except one thing we laugh about. We laugh at the sight of a fully-grown man shooting himself in the foot. Yes that can be hilarious in a sadistic way indeed. The irony of this is that it does make all wars look and sound very funny because it is nothing but Humanity shooting itself in the foot, sometimes in the arms and legs too.

The technological revolution and the great advances in communications made us so very connected with each other. It has loaded and outstretched our empathetic resources to the very full. When someone in our family need help and support we rush to their help naturally and speedily because of the shortest social distance we have between us. Extrapolate and stretch this social distance to our neighbours, fellow city residents, fellow countrymen then other citizens outside our borders wherever they are whether they live in the deep snow of Northern Canada or the Saharan deserts of the Kalahari. It is one of the adjustments that we need to make to complete our claim of global patriotism. It is instructive to acknowledge that empathy based on social distance alone is lacking. Humanity is the essence whether it is my brother that I feel for and help or it is a poor orphan in Africa. Homogenising social distance and removing its racial and geographic constraints is in my opinion a very empowering feeling and is the highest form of enlightenment. One does not need to be as rich as Bill Gates or Warren Buffet to help needy Africans, we all can according to our resources.

Wars are the first newborn of the fragmented world order we live in. what is more depressing than the horrors inflicted by wars is the very fact that after wars are over and dusted those who took part in it find to their loss and disgust that what they fought for was not worth it. Let us go back in history and examine some wars randomly and see with hindsight how futile and totally absurd they were:

The Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864) which claimed 20 million lives was started by a man called Hong Xiuquan who claimed that he was the younger brother of Jesus Christ. Hong sought the conversion of the Chinese people to the Taiping version of Christianity, the overthrow of the ruling Manchus, and a wholesale transformation and reformation of the state where there was moral decay as the ruler was indulging in debauchery with concubines in segregated palaces from the people. The irony of this catastrophic war was that it failed in the end as the West came to the help of the Manchus and tipped the balance. The other comical side of the story was that Hong's brand of Christianity was rejected by Christians. While victorious and before his defeat Hong indulged in debauchery, concubines, and building fantastic palaces.

Everyone knows about the Vietnam War (1955-1975) where 1.5 million died on both sides. Robert S. McNamara, a champion of the escalation of the Vietnam War, said in a memoir that he concluded that the United States "could and should have withdrawn from South Vietnam" and also hinted that it was a wrong war.

The Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931 till 1945, was another example. Helpless civilians suffered the most. It was one of the most gruesome wars of the twentieth century. Looking back and remembering the Soviet invasion of Manchuria that followed then Pearl Harbour then the Hiroshima and Nagasaki nuclear bombing, make these violent episodes in human history look so utterly stupid, so senseless and without a justifiable purpose. The only result was the rise of one imperial power on the ruins of another. Add to this the Japanese renunciation of militarism altogether serves another proof of the illogicality of war.



The 2003 invasion of Iraq that caused almost 250,000 Iraqi and some 6000 American and British deaths. The invasion was based on fabrications that were manipulated by Bush and Blair by using the pretense of Iraq having illegal weapons of mass destruction. No WMD were found but the war caused indelible scars in Iraqi society and upended the political system from a stable functioning (albeit highly autocratic in line with other Middle Eastern systems) one to a dysfunctional, highly incompetent and corrupt system that helped the birth of the terrorist ISIS band of lunatics.

The fact that Europe had no real wars after the last world war while the Middle East and Africa are plagued by war can be easily explained. Thanks to the EU, Europe has proven to the world that creating a supranational authority is the real remedy to war. Developing nations after getting their independence from their colonial masters continue to be embroiled in the mess left by the great powers after the last two great wars. Palestine and Kashmir are vivid examples of this unresolved thorny mess. The threat of future wars is still alive and no matter how long this relative peace will last, war will be an inevitable outcome of the evolving multi polar world. The rise of Russia, China and India is bound to create new alliances, new political realities and new conflicts arising from the competition over influence over the rest of the world, mainly the struggling developing world , for their markets , their resources including oil and the unclaimed international territories of the Arctic and the Antarctic. Some of the cracks are already visible such as the conflicts over the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea and the border dispute between China and India.

If you talk to most war veterans and ask them the same question “is war useless”, their answer would be a resounding yes. Who is better qualified to know the horrors of war than those who put their life on the line? They were mostly young men ordered by misinformed, unwise much older politicians to go to war.

## **2.2 Nonviolent wars**

### **Cyber wars, currency and trade wars, boycotts, cold wars , other wars**

“Why did I decide to write cyber thrillers? Because we've gone from the Cold War to the Code War.”

- Thomas Waite

As with national security apparatus including standing army and intelligence services, now countries are fast establishing a new kind of security arm within their executive branch: “cyber security” , complete with an army of IT technicians glued to their screens working hard on defensive countermeasures to keep their countries safe from outside cyber threats , or working on mounting damaging cyber-attacks on their designated enemies. As we all know that the word “defence” is cloak and a cover for offence in a lawless arena.

It seems that we are keen to go to war when feel threatened especially when we have an advantage over our adversary who is immediately confronted with a choice “fight or flight”. But in modern warfare terms going to a physical war is not a safe proposition unless the stakes are very high. So, the urge to violence becomes repressed and instead manifest itself into devious secretive tools to harm the enemy.

If there is an imbalance in physical power, war become the preferred route to conflict resolution or merely the threat of war. The victorious will write history and ascend a high moral ground, however base and immoral they may have been, given shield and protection by state sovereignty.

But when war powers are of equal weight or the outcomes of a violent confrontation will be devastating to both parties then the instinct for violence will be substituted with the need to inflict damage on the adversary in less physical ways such as cyber wars which may prove very cheap way to extract a high price from the enemy.

We see this kind of war taking place between nuclear powers such as US, Russia, N. Korea, and China. This is the ugly side of the Internet, where instead of promoting and holding truths, peace and fraternity we find whole IT armies in front of screens, hacking into other networks, stealing sensitive information, then using such information in an illegal manner such as slipping it to mass media , or passing it to their intelligence agencies. A more devious tool of cyber wars is gaining control of plants and process and disabling or damaging such plants.

Israel in collaboration with the US in 2010 developed a new highly destructive malicious computer worm called Stuxnet which was responsible for causing substantial damage to Iran's nuclear program. Stuxnet targets PLCs or Programmable Logic Controllers which automates and controls electromechanical processes. The worm can alter or freeze the operation of PLCs thus causing massive disruption.

Perhaps the more famous case of cyber wars is the Russian hacking of Democratic Election Campaign computers in 2016 and passing emails of Mr. Podesta and Hillary Clinton to Wikileaks thus damaging Ms. Clinton bid to be president of the USA. This gave rise to FBI investigation of possible collusion between the Republican election campaign and Russia. Putin's aim was to favour the Republican nominee Trump. Russians seem to use Cyber War as the weapon of choice and they are becoming good at it.

Cyber wars encompass a whole array of tools in addition to hacking such as denial of service by bombarding sites with a deluge of spam emails etc. One can also include the use of the magnetic bombs which although does not cause death and destruction it disables a whole array of electronic devices of the enemy.

Cyber wars cause financial damage, compromise security and mess up the organised life of the victimised country. Because they do not cause death and irreversible destruction as in a real war they can be looked at as a form of technologic piracy. It is more like " hey I am smarter than you". Morally cyber wars are lacking but it is not a total taboo ,

or an unforgivable sin as war is. What is so worrying about these clandestine wars is that they create the environment for the incubation of violent wars that cut across civilisations due to their deep and far reaching destructiveness. They pollute our souls with wicked intent and set a bad example for our offspring and through which we continue to lose our humanity. The fact that they do not cause death and physical destruction does not lessen their horrid impact and their lack of moral intent.

## **Currency and trade wars**

"Worse yet, when the public realises that it is being deceived, a feedback loop is created in which trust is broken and even the truth, if it can be found, is no longer believed. The United States is dangerously close to that point."

James Rickards (Currency wars: The making of the next Global crisis)

A relatively new phenomenon in the economic competitive environment between states are the trade wars that include currency Wars , When one country manipulates its currency to make it cheap in the eyes of importers or it manipulates the price of certain exports by subsidies ( a practice called dumping) to make them even cheaper, thus inflating its exports in general and the dumped exports in particular.

This became in the forefront of media news when candidate Trump railed against China as a currency manipulator. Lowering the value of one's currency is a two-edged weapon because though it makes exports cheaper it makes imports more expensive thus contributing to stoking domestic inflation with damaging economic consequences. However, in the context of world government a single world currency will remove this source of friction once and for all.

As in currency wars where exchange rate fluctuation cause upheavals in the markets so are tariffs imposed by states on their imports and the subsidies given to encourage exports thus interfering in the proper workings of free market supply and demand forces. States often bungle through this zero sum game by either being a "protectionist" imposing barriers to free trade or a "globalist" freeing trade in various degrees of lowered restrictions.

Protectionism where states in their effort to protect their home-grown industries from import competition impose high import tariffs inviting the exporting country to retaliate in similar fashion by imposing countervailing tariffs. All these barriers will distort the efficient workings of economics by increasing costs of production and pushing prices higher. Protectionism is the new fad in politics with Brexit and Trump and the rise of the ultra right in Europe. It is the antithesis to what a world government will endeavour to do and that is to abolish all trade barriers and any interference with international movements of goods and services such as export subsidies or other red tape barriers. In such a free flow trading environment aided by a single currency there is no room for waging trade wars. The present international trade scene is poisoned by unnerving currency exchange fluctuations and the tariff regimes between trading nations. Even if tariffs are lowered by trade pacts such as NAFTA or the EU, they are still a form of trade restriction between those inside those trading blocs and those nations outside of them.

In 2018 Trump started a trade war with Canada , China and the EU. Each will retaliate and thus a war in international trade is underway. Either states negotiate out of this tit-for-tat trade war or it escalate with damaging effects on the nascent world GDP growth. Such wars, once again, are threat to peace , an obstacle to harmony , and toxic to international relations. They would not take place under a world government and a single currency.

## **Economic and Trade Boycotts**

Trade boycotts which are usually imposed by the UN , or unilaterally as the US had done with Cuba and North Korea. These types of collective punishment though are useless in achieving the intended result can nevertheless wreak havoc on the lives of the ordinary people of the boycotted country. Granted that such boycotts are backed by UN resolutions, but the UN is not a true voice of global citizens and is usually a tool in the hands of western powers especially the US. The US uses the UN when it pleases and shuns the UN when it is displeased as often happened with UN resolutions concerning Israel.

Iraq was sanctioned on August 1990 after invasion of Kuwait . Those sanctions remained in place till the US invaded Iraq in April 2003. For almost thirteen years that saw the GDP of the country plunge by more than 90% causing huge unemployment and massively lowering the general level of standards of living of the average population. The per capita income in Iraq dropped from \$3510 in 1989 to \$450 in 1996, heavily influenced by the rapid and huge devaluation of the Iraqi dinar. (7)

Children died due to malnutrition and lack of medicines. Estimates range between 250,000 to over 500,000 fatalities. Denis Halliday was appointed UN Humanitarian Coordinator in Baghdad, Iraq as of 1 September 1997. In October 1998 he resigned after a 34-year career with the UN in order to have the freedom to criticise the sanctions regime, saying "I don't want to administer a programme that satisfies the definition of "genocide" (8)

Whatever the number was the economic sanctions had the effect of a violent attack on the innocent people of Iraq who were ruled by a criminal gang who decided on invading Kuwait and play with WMD without any consent from their victimised people.

While Iraqi people lived through their misery their "nationalist" dictator-built scores of opulent palaces throughout the breadth and length of Iraq and he his mentally retarded sons enjoyed a superlative life of luxury.

Cuban people suffered a great deal due to the unilateral embargo imposed by the US. The impoverished people of North Korea are facing increasing hardship due to the mounting boycotts imposed by the US.

The interesting thing about these boycotts is that they are mostly instigated by the US as a leader of the West. We have not heard of any boycott against America or the UK instigated by Russia for example!

Boycotts though nonviolent have far reaching impacts on the ordinary lives of the people with little effect of the elite governing classes who must be targeted and not the innocent .

The US is home to the bank accounts of many governments and their ruling classes and the US have found it convenient to freeze such accounts whenever there is a boycott. This reinforces the fact that in a fragmented world order there is always a power vacuum created by the absence of a world authority with the US stepping in to fill this vacuum as the global leader, but we all know how flawed is US foreign policy and how utterly biased. Those who point to the impracticality of a world government need to understand that there is a natural need for a world government and its absence will cause someone to step into its shoes and fill this natural vacuum. This is a fact throughout history testified by the emergence of mighty empires that no other state can defy, empires that sets the international rules and acts as the enforcement officer.

## **Cold wars**

Misinformation wars, arm races, propaganda wars and fake news are the hallmarks of cold war that the world experienced in the bipolar world order till the collapse of the USSR in 1990.

Within the multipolar new world order cold wars have not entirely gone away as we witness a new cold war between the US and the Russian Federation and to some extent between US and China. What is very worrying is the resumption of nuclear arms race between the US and Russia and the determination of North Korea to get into the nuclear club by stealth. The problem with such non-violent wars is that they are acting as a precursor of violent wars by creating a non-cooperative highly destructive competitive environment.

## **Other wars**

Diplomatic wars (an oxymoron) is a war in the sense that the goal of peace and coexistence is not their fundamental aim but more the scoring of diplomatic victories especially in the international forums such as the UN, by getting certain resolution against the adversary passed. Real diplomacy is an honest effort

that is based in mutual respect and a true desire to have peaceful resolution to any outstanding disagreement.

Ideological wars are the entrenchment into the trenches of a certain ideology with a stand characterised by bigotry and tribalism. There is no better ideology than peace, and the empowerment of fraternity within the human family through respect and mutual understanding.

### **2.3 Terrorism**

“Everybody's worried about stopping terrorism. Well, there's a really easy way: stop participating in it.”  
Noam Chomsky

No one is safe nowadays from the pandemic of terrorism. It is a worrying dimension to everyday life of most people especially when mass media whether TV or newspapers or the fast-paced Internet carries the news of a terrorist act and dwell on it ad infinitum. No wonder crazy forgotten and marginalised young jihadists find this publicity such an alluring end to their mental and psychological ills whether for a political cause or simply to satisfy an emotional aberration. Whether it is the Tunisian who mowed tens of innocent people by Truck in Nice, France, or the mass shooter in Las Vegas they are all psychopaths. On a mental health level terrorism is a mental malady of the first degree. Anyone who kills another human is insane and a first-degree criminal however the label attached to the atrocity.

The rise of suicide bombers only proves this, because no sane person with a healthy brain can commit suicide not for God, not for country, not for any other object except to slip out of their miserable and pathetic existence.

To kill few people and die in a blaze of publicity that swirls around the whole world is the ultimate dream of every mentally ill forgotten person; and how many of us who at one point in our lives suffered from depression, however momentary, it might have been or due to external causes? Imagine when the millions of depressed souls around the world have easy access to lethal weapons!

As Margaret Thatcher once remarked in the context of Irish terror that the mass media publicity is the oxygen that terrorists live upon. One can pin the blame for this unstoppable trend of giving publicity to criminal acts of terror, assassinations, hostage takings, beheadings etc on competition between privately owned media channels. If one country succeeds in gagging up its mass media by legislation, then other countries media will provide all the required oxygen. So, we turn full circle and conclude that a centralised authority can be the only solution for stopping terror by depriving the terrorists from the oxygen of publicity. If there is a terror act it should be reported simply as a criminal act and those who have committed the crime will be brought to justice. There is no difference between the murder of 59 people in Las Vegas in October 2017 and the terrorist who drove his truck and killed 9 people in New York in November of the same year under the banner of ISIS. They are both criminals suffering from some mental disease, the first had access to automatic guns which made the fatality count far higher than any other terrorist act in the USA save 9/11. They are both criminals and under a world unified they will be treated by the state nothing but criminal killers. This will see the end of terrorism along with the strictest gun control.

Terrorism is a crime whether it is committed for a political cause or not. In a supranational state where international law and order replaces mayhem and violence there will never be a need for terrorists to vent their frustrations via terror, law would take care of that and remove all political pretence and confine mass killers to prison hospitals. By the mere fact of pulling the rug from under the feet of terrorist whose aim to support one or other political cause and dishonour them as mere sick people is in

itself a great disincentive and will greatly take the allure of umbrella causes whether it is the Palestinian liberation, Irish independence or Marxist ideology, not forgetting the new jihadist causes.

A shining example is the Palestinian Israeli conflict that gave rise to so many acts of terror over six decades. If the conflict was resolved by a supreme world court and enforced forcefully one can bet that peace on that troubled part of the world would have prevailed. Apply this to Irish republican movement, Basque, Kurdish, Chechen and other terrorists. Terrorism is the birth child of our international “law of the jungle” order where sovereign states commit extra judicial acts which in weight and scope are more devastating than the comparative skirmishes of the terrorists. Such acts create a huge sense of grievance in the souls of the weaker and defeated parties giving rise to what is called asymmetric wars, which is another name attached to terrorism.

When so called sovereign states kill thousands, it is accepted as somehow a legal act! But when criminal terrorists kill a hundred it is of course illegal as it should be so viewed but let us have a sense of proportion and a sane take on what is the cause and what is the effect.

## 2.4 Refugees

“A nation ringed by walls will only imprison itself.”

- Barack Obama

Recent years have been full of depressing news of mass migrations from war torn zones towards the developed world, Europe, USA, Australia. The sudden surge during the last ten or so years have stoked seismic reactions in the target states; political, social and economic . Yet there are no refugees moving within Europe such as happened after the second world war that prompted nations to sign up to the 1951 convention on Refugees, which is being flouted by many states, simply because present day refugees do not leave Amsterdam ; they leave Aleppo.

It is estimated that there are close to 60 million vulnerable souls who are displaced whether within or outside their state. This represents almost 1% of the total world population! The suffering of these people cannot be exaggerated. They fall victim to racial abuse, kidnapping, drowning, starvation, slavery and even rape. It is a humanitarian catastrophe of gigantic proportions.

Starting with the 1951 convention on refugees , a refugee is defined as ; ““A person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it..” (9)

The convention is based on the UN declaration of human rights and it is well intentioned and a robust treaty (convention).

Although the Convention is “[legally binding](#)” there is no monitoring body that oversees compliance. The [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees](#) (UNHCR) has some supervisory responsibilities but it is not empowered to enforce the Convention, and there is no formal mechanism for complaints. The Convention specifies that complaints should be referred to the [International Court of Justice](#), but no nation has ever done this.

Unfortunately, the convention is being broken at every twist and turn by almost all states that subscribed to it. Below are accounts of where the treaty was not observed but before that it is emphasised that the Treaty did not cover an increasing number of refugees who are leaving their country for environmental reasons such as rising sea levels (due to the greenhouse effect and other environmental and natural catastrophes) or economic refugees. States have failed in their efforts to deal with the causes of melting polar ice, since there have neither been a consensus on enforceable action to deal with all aspects of environmental pollution especially CO2 emissions the main culprit of the Greenhouse Effect. This was one of the principal and urgent needs for a higher than state level authority.

Of course, wars and persecution on the basis of religion, political orientation are the main causes for migration and the call for a world government is first and foremost to eradicate all wars the main cause of displacing people and turning them into helpless refugees.

1-Article 16 stipules free access to courts for refugees. This has not been observed by almost all countries, and even when implemented the impartiality is suspect and often coloured by the political trends within the target state. As recently as June 20018 Trump has decided that US government deny this right to refugees , instead they are incarcerated and at times separated from their children. They will be tried as criminals and once they serve their sentence, they will be deported. Most of the refugees are from central America who become refugees due to their corrupt governments that were spawned by American foreign policy meddling in their own affairs, that favoured some dictators and antagonised others without working to aid these countries develop and prosper.

2-Article 27 and 28 mandates target states to provide refugees with identity papers and travel documents. This has not been strictly followed in most cases.

3-Article 34 provides for the possibility of assimilation and naturalisation. This was far from being followed instead treated as an unattainable dream for most refugees. Refugees are placed in camps for periods that last for years causing severe psychological traumas and suicides with hundreds of refugees being racially abused. Australia has been the main culprit and the guiltiest for human rights abuses in this area. Nauru and Manus islands in the Central Pacific are being used by Australia as detention centres where refugees are camped 50 to a tent in the most unsanitary conditions. The inhumane treatment included ill treatment of detainees by the contractors, unhealthy and illegal detention of children, rape, physical and mental abuse. The Australian authorities are deliberately inflicting pain on refugees in contradiction of the Refugee convention both in spirit and the letter. Australia is well known for the flagrant racism of the mainstream white population. There are calls to refer Australian government to the International Criminal Court but you need a member state to do that , will Syria make the complaint against Australia while its government is busy dropping barrel bombs and sarin gas on its own defenceless population?

4- Article (3) prohibits discrimination against refugees. But refugees are the target of racial abuse by a majority of the host countries with some exceptions. They are portrayed as dirty, poor, and criminally inclined. In fact the whole campaign to limit and stop immigration and asylum seekers in the developed world is nothing but totally emanating from shameless racism. They are unfairly targeted as being terrorists while almost all terrorists are homegrown whether they are in France, UK, or USA.

However, one must not forget the minority of host countries who provide assistance, and welcoming support whether they are Swedes or Germans. One must also not forget the generosity of many European states and Turkey in this regard through spending vast amount of funds to help refugees. According to the European Commission the number of refugees in Turkey has reached some 3.9 million,

making Turkey the country with the highest number of refugees in the world. About 94% of Syrian refugees in Turkey remain outside of camps with limited but growing access to basic services.

5-(Article 8) stipulates that the contracting states should not take exceptional measures against a refugee solely on account of his or her nationality. We all know of the first decrees that Trump issued days after assuming office by banning immigration from seven (then 6) Muslim states. Thanks to the courts that stopped him in his tracks. It is a well-known secret that many western states favour accepting Christian immigrants rather than Muslim ones.

Even if migrants succeed in changing their status to residents or even citizens their assimilation is near impossible and they end up living in ghettos in the form of poor suburbs with very high youth unemployment, incubators of radicalism.

6. Article (32) mandates that refugees should not be expelled while Article (33) prohibits forcible return of refugees (refoulement). This provision is the most basic and it is the most flouted. Australia has employed its Navy ships to intercept and send back boats full of refugees. European nations also employ boats that forcibly return immigrant boats to Libya a country that purveys the worst treatment to returning refugees. A country itself riven by civil conflict. European Union in 2016 made a pact with Turkey to prevent migrants crossing to the nearby Greek islands. This fortress Europe and Fortress Australia policy has encouraged people smuggling and turned it into a billion-dollar industry.

7- Article (26) gives refugees the right to free movement and free choice of residence within the country. Refugee camps are a clear contravention of this article of the treaty. Australia, Hungary, and many other nations either intern or settle refugees in squalid cramped and unsanitary camps.

Migration story is a tragic one of gigantic proportions. Humanity has taken leave of absence, instead nations have shown how mean spirited and racist they can be. In 2016, there have been over 5000 drownings in the Mediterranean many of them were children.

While racism is a cultural obstacle that stands in the face of the helpless refugee, war is preventable through the creation of a global authority. If we stop war (and environmental degradation causing environmental refugees), the need for people to leave their homelands will come to an end. What is left will be quite easy to manage through cultural reformation. Racism is basically disguised nationalism, two sides of the same coin, continues to be the main enemy of peace in today's world. Treaties come into being to address a certain international crisis, they take years to make, they are difficult to reform and adjust to changing conditions, and because they are not enforceable they are easily and sometimes brazenly broken. They are what one can say "better than nothing", no more no less, but they terribly fall short in remedying the ills that made them come into being in the first place.

## 2.5 Racism

"Every miserable fool who has nothing at all of which he can be proud, adopts as a last resource pride in the nation to which he belongs; he is ready and happy to defend all its faults and follies tooth and nail, thus reimbursing himself for his own inferiority."

Arthur Schopenhauer, Essays and Aphorisms

Protectionism, populism, nationalism are all different labels of one base human sentiment we usually refer to as racism. Add hubris to this mix, you end up with some queer new cocktails such as nativism, facism, nazisim, jingoism and the list can go on to alt right, klu klux klan and many more. Once faith in the oneness of the human family in all of its statistical distribution of its many traits then everything else



flows naturally into love, acceptance and tolerance. Believe otherwise and you have planted the first seed of a toxic plant we call war. If other theories that codone the concept of the existence of a superior race then the logical conclusion would be peace established by the strong in his guardianship of the other inferior races. But as this is not the case then the theory is corrupt and has no merit and is untrue .

When one culture perpetuates the myth of its superiority over other cultures over a long period of time, those belonging to the "inferior" cultures will start to believe that they are indeed inferior. If the West succeeded in achieving a high standard of living over other less industrialised cultures that does not give it the right to close its doors and erect barriers in the face of others belonging to less industrialised cultures. Such "barricade" mentality has contributed to a great many international ills such as the migrant and terrorism crises faced by the advanced rich with blowbacks coming from the poor less advanced countries.

One needs to ask what makes a culture superior to other cultures that makes its adherents stick their noses up the perceived lesser culture? Is it the high income per capita? The proportion of degree holders in the population? The GDP per capita? The correct answer has alas escaped many. Though having a degree and decent material wealth are welcome in a society but often it accompanies other very negative aspects associated with individualism and materialist consumerism. What we find in the advanced west is that people are cold hearted, their main interest is very egocentric; their world is so self-defined that there is little room for others to enter their life. In eastern cultures one finds real warmth, openness, interest in others accompanied with little material wealth. In the west, sex is a pure act of pleasure where one-night stand bring young people together for a physical act devoid of love. A love that transcend the body and the short space of togetherness time. Eastern people associate sex with love and affection and interest in the other long after the physical intercourse has been accomplished.

In the west university education though highly advanced materially and professionally but woefully short on teaching the young other more important aspects that emanate from the human soul such as taking interest in other cultures, looking after your neighbour, love, friendship, gallantry, honour, and other human values that cannot be defined in material terms.

The question soon props up : what is the role of sovereign state polities having to do with racism. The answer is rather obvious, states perpetuate nationalism as a reason for their existence and their continuation into being. Nationalism and racism often overlap and each bolster the other. The quintessential essence of the nation state is based into racist ideology otherwise why we need separate states as vessels for holding distinct nationalities, why not one state, one family, one human race whether black or white, rich or poor, educated or not.

I was born in Iraq, at the age of 17 I went to the UK for my higher education. I loved British culture in its advanced science, its lofty political institutions, the humour, the contribution to human progress and knowledge. Having left family and friends back home, I was a miserable foreign student due to the fact that I did not find it easy to make friends with English students or put another way I found the social walls too high to climb. It was easy to befriend other foreign students, but I desperately wanted to speak English fluently and the best way was to mingle with English people. It was because of the way I was looked upon and stereotyped within the British mentality. I yearned to spend time in Egypt or Turkey and found my trips to the East spiritually, and culturally highly rewarding. After spending 14 years accumulating a number of professional qualifications a well to do Turkish friend of mine emigrated to Australia after having read about the reputation of Australia as an egalitarian country and where everyone was afforded a "fair go " where people valued "mate-ship" above else. He was accepted on a

skilled migration point system as a Chartered Accountant but was unable to get a job commensurate with his level of experience and knowledge. He tried hard to break into the Sydney financial district. He persisted by trying to improve his qualification by undertaking postgraduate courses in the hope that the networking he makes into that field will help, but to his misfortune it did not. He was thrown on the scrap heap at the age of 43 where he could have made a real contribution to the country without costing it the huge investment in his skills and training. Thank God he survived financially without going on welfare. In the end he had to give up the job of job hunting and enjoy his life. Whenever I talk bitterly with my wife about this unhappy experience I always attribute it to racism. His biggest handicap was his name because it signified that he was an Arab (Arabs also live in Turkey) belonging to an ancient glorious culture that has descended into something unpalatable of late, something that is far short of what it could be. But on the other hand Arabs as people are full of warmth, they love their neighbour, they cherish close family ties across the generational divide even if they have squandered their material wealth. If he had a choice, he would have chosen the rich emotional life than the cold advanced modern material one.

He was judged before even uttering a word that pointed towards who he is and what he is about, he was excluded and marginalised even if he was imbued with western culture. Even if he changed his name, which he was against, then his accent would be used against him, even if he polished his accent and sounded like an aristocratic "Pomi" then his looks would have betrayed him, even if he went under the knife of a plastic surgeon, reduced the size of his nose then the place of his birth would have been used against him and that place of birth couldn't change unless he becomes a practiced liar, which he certainly detest to be. He has been charged and judged before he was even tried, he was then condemned without committing a crime except that he came from a culture profiled by the majority Anglo Australians to be inferior.

White Anglo people took over the finance industry wholesale and, in such environment, they judged that he would not have fitted in. If a crime was committed by someone with Arabic background the fact they were born in Lebanon for example would have been well publicised in the local media, if the same crime was committed by an Australian from Anglo background the media would not bother itself the same way and would never refer to his country of origin implying that he is a true "native" of the land. There were numerous instances of racism to the extent that even Australians admit the fact of their racism. It is hard to imagine that a nation whose origins go back to exiled convicts to be so heartless towards other exiles. It is hard to watch the current debates on immigration and not lose confidence in the humanity of the rich west.

My friend, therefore, was a victim of racism, it killed his ambition in fact it killed his soul never mind the loss of productive effort to his chosen country. He was ashamed, felt rejected, his self-esteem suffered, he often got depressed and was so embarrassed every time he was asked "what is your job?". For a highly qualified man with degrees in Engineering, Commerce and Finance plus a successful career in business the only opportunities were open to him was to be a taxi driver, a lowly paid clerk, or a petrol station attendant. If he was not financially independent, he would have been forced to undertake such jobs well below his competence to ensure his and his family's survival.

After this life of oblivion, he had had enough, yearned to the East and its human attributes so he packed his bags and headed home to Turkey. He loved this place he called home not only the people are warm, open and full of empathy, but nature is so beautiful and bountiful. Everyone is his friend, the barber, the tour agent, the people next door, the shopkeeper.

In a unified world where all barriers are removed, and contacts fully flowed between cultures there will be no room for racism because once we mingle and feel the humanity of others whether they are great looking as a blond tall Swede or a short black person whose features are not so striking as the former. It is the humanity of us that unify us in the end not how we look or talk. You can only feel such universal humanity in all its comic-tragic, frail-strong, and its temporary existence on this earth only when you open to others and embrace their company even if this means dismounting from your high horse and descending from your ivory towers.

The sad fact about racism is that it creates and is created by nation states defined by physical borders so enormous that racial and cultural intermingling is qualified , restricted and mostly difficult. That creates an environment of competition rather than cooperation.

Humanity's only hope is to erase the shame and stigma of racism by bringing down all state and cultural borders and opening the path towards eradicating war, protecting the environment and upholding human rights. This can only and truly be achieved by the establishment of a world state with enough power to promote the culture of egalitarianism, and cosmopolitanism and open up all borders.

## **2.6 Exploding populations**

“By improving health, empowering women, population growth comes down.” Bill Gates

The fact that people are living longer with average ages pushing beyond 80 years in many societies especially the developed world, and the rapid increase in world population which stands at 7.6 Billion as of June 2018 projected to increase to 11-12 billion by 2100, both trends increase demand for food, energy, natural resources and enlarge the pollution footprint of the population not to mention the social and political impacts. The fast industrialisation of India and China are compounding these problems tremendously. The Malthusian logic about the compounding cumulative pattern of population growth though has been stretched by increasing per capita income and technology since Thomas Malthus wrote his thesis in 1798 still holds even today. Population growth is a global issue of prime importance and need to be tackled first from the global perspective down to local level.

Nation states have tried controlling their populations but without much success. It is important to mention that states with declining population such as Ukraine, Japan, Russia etc are vastly outnumbered by countries with expanding populations. Average annual net world population growth stands at 1.1% albeit slightly declining from previous higher rates. The current average population increase is estimated at 83 million people per year. Annual growth rate reached its peak in the late **1960s**, when it was at around 2% (10). The problem is highly complex as it interacts with cultural values (Indians value large families, while China had adopted one child per couple and favoured males over females), spread of literacy and education , religious beliefs etc. Seen from a global perspective population growth is treated holistically just as the impacted environment. Seen from a national perspective uncoupled from the global view will cause unwanted divergences leading to huge mismanagement . Realignment can only happen within a global political restructuring. Population growth management is not only akin to the problems of environmental sustainability but also made absolutely necessary by its very nature. If states can match population growth with 100% sustainability of the sizes and qualities of forests, fish stocks, agricultural and horticultural output, air and water , and renewable energy to fulfill all our energy needs then there is will be no problem with population growth. But that is a tall and impractical order placed piecemeal on individual governments which are overburdened by political exigencies, as compared to the vast power and resources of an omnipotent global single state.

## **China**

One child policy averted the birth of more than 200 million and now due to industrialisation and decrease in the birth rates is no longer important as a population control policy and instead of one child only now and since 2015 it is two child policy. But the disadvantages of such policy in an authoritarian state have been many and grave. It led to forced abortions, blackmail, hardships, unbearable bureaucracy and gender imbalance due to Chinese preference for boys.

China is the largest country in population size. It has grown to be an economic giant and consequently a military super power that is becoming more assertive in South China Sea and on the issue of Taiwan. Size of a nation is one of the most destabilising force in international relations and population size sooner or later will exert an influence on the economic and military strength of a nation giving it a right to flex muscles on the expenses of smaller nations in terms of population and this is exactly what happened with China and South Sea Islands where an international court decided in favour of neighbouring Philippines and Vietnam but China thumped its snose at the decision and relied on its might instead of what is right and fair. Here is a glaring example of the direct relationship between the size of an individual state and its political clout in the present zero sum ad hoc international order.

## India

Female sterilisation was the preferred population control method. Many women died as a result of the operation. India is still slated to reach 1.5 billion by 2030 (now 1.25 Billion). Both India and china make up 37 % of world population and are the biggest polluters.

One is prompted to ask , aren't such population and environmental issues really purely Indian, Chinese or fundamentally global?

The election of Trump as president of the USA has emboldened the anti-abortionist to a huge extent taking abortions out of the population control equation.

***In summary population control needs increasing grassroots awareness that this exponential expansion in population (or the unhealthy decrease in populations in some industrial countries) has tremendous economic impact and needs to be addressed first at the global level by deciding what optimum total world population vis-a-vis the available resources and pollution footprint, then on the local level to manage populations towards healthy and economically sustainable levels. In all of these issues harmonization becomes urgently needed, if population considerations is treated objectively and globally.***

## 2.7 Environmental Degradation

“Environmental pollution is an incurable disease. It can only be prevented.” Barry Commoner

According to World Health Organisation (WHO), estimates of death caused by air pollution every year reached 7 million in 2016. Estimates of people dying as a result of water pollution range between one to two million. These deaths occur mainly in Africa, China, India, and the Eastern Mediterranean. One would ask why so much emphasis on eliminating war rather than addressing a bigger killer, and that is air and water pollution? The issue is not about how many people die in wars, the issue is a purely a moral one. “Thou shall not kill” as the Hebrew bible commands. Killing one person is killing the whole of the human race and that same edict was the overriding code when countries started to abolish capital

punishment. Abolishing capital punishment is easier than abolishing war because the latter calls for a multilateral action which is a difficult act to muster.

If we embrace war , and the culture of gun ownership (not to mention the inhumane killing of animals ), we are effectively renouncing any claim to being human or civilised. To be a human as compared to being a savage is to own the unique trait of empathy. Animals do not kill other animals of the same species whereas humans kill for all sorts of reasons and for no reason. **Defending** one's life, freedom, and property remains the most valid reason for resorting to violence. But that is only valid in a lawless environment as does exist between states now. The only way to out of this situation is by social contract between nations to form a higher authority that will impose law and order between nations, and a social contract between citizens to form a national government subject to such higher authority.

Consider the shooter who took the innocent lives of 59 people in Las Vegas in 2017, who was considered by all who knew him as normal as the next guy. Gun ownership enabled such people to commit such horrific crimes on a scale unknown before. Who is to blame for such violent acts and the more catastrophic acts of war? The US government knows very well that gun ownership is the main reason for mass murder, yet they have the impunity to deny that in the same fashion as politicising the greenhouse effect and refusing to believe that it is the main cause for global warming and other weather-related disasters. People en mass have the ability of self-deception that is devoid of any rational thought whether in the realm of politics, religion , and even in science. Corrupting science and politicising it, is a new form of criminal behaviour that goes on with stealth. It is a crime to deny the holocaust and so is to deny the greenhouse effect.

Sovereign states have sent hundreds may be thousands of delegates to international conferences and signed scores of treaties, protocols, agreements and the like to limit the fallout of the green house effect (GHE) but all failed. It is claimed by scientists that if particulate air pollution reaches 300 ppm then the world has reached the point of no return so far as reversing the effects of GHE. How about that now (2018) the latest statistics show the world has attained an average of 400 ppm, with most of the large cities exceeded this level !

It all points out the failure of our world political order to come up with a solution to GHE and pollution generally because polluting the air is not a country-based issue, it is a global one. Yes, it is a global one, tackled by **un-global** world order. The future bodes badly considering that the American voters have elected a man who considers GHE as a hoax concocted by China, leading the US to pull out of all global environmental initiatives.

For sure we are slowly committing omnicide far greater than by a nuclear war. The former is slow and more destructive, while the latter is quick and shocking. Both are criminal and morally on the same. The answer by now is obvious and does not bear any further repetition.

## 2.8 The Arctic

"The Arctic is going to be an area of intense interest. Russia has the longest coastline in the world with the Arctic." Hillary Clinton

There are so many simmering territorial conflicts that though not yet leading to saber rattling or a violent confrontation between states they nevertheless constitute potential flashpoints that threaten to explode into major conflicts at some point in the future. One such flash point is the Arctic with five states who have territorial claims to it. The US, Norway, Denmark (via Greenland) , Russia and Canada. Russia, meanwhile, has staked a claim for some 1.2 million square kilometers of the Arctic and

submitted such claim to the UN in 2016 following another claim submitted in 2002 which was rejected by the UN. Canada, Norway, and Denmark have also filed claims, and all have stepped up military activity in what were once icy backwaters on the top of the world, visited only by explorers and polar bears. Russia has set up two military and naval bases in areas adjoining claimed area and started military training and the usual Russian muscle flexing. So far nations are resorting to diplomacy under the authority of the Law of The Sea or the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea UNCLOS.

UNCLOS was conceived to regulate the seas including ice covered oceans of the North and South poles. It was not well designed to deal with solving territorial claims for the Arctic or the Antarctic. The US has not ratified the treaty even if it was a signatory .

Russia planted its flag deep on the Arctic Seabed, re-equipping its research stations and firing rockets from bases in the Arctic. Once the price of oil starts to be in 100\$ -200\$ range, one can expect a more aggressive postures of the competing stakeholders because the Arctic is believed to have rich fossil fuel reserves. What is ironic is the Arctic is suffering from two ailments one is the Greenhouse effect and the other is hydrocarbon reserves. The more ice melts due to the Greenhouse effect, the more sea lanes are opened , the more hydrocarbons extracted , the more ice melting... and a vicious circles grinds on and on.

Temperatures in the Arctic regions are rising at twice the rate of the rest of the Earth. According to the United States Geological Survey, the area has an 12.5% of the world's untapped oil and perhaps a 25% of its gas reserves.

In fact, the Arctic is far wealthier than the Antarctic, the more reason for competition that leads to conflict, and in the absence of a judicial process may ultimately be resolved by violence as the case with other territorial conflicts. If it does not directly lead to violence it will add fuel to the smouldering embers heated by other unresolved conflicts between states.

UNCLOS has not solved and will not be an adequate legal platform for solving the myriad territorial conflicts on the Arctic. Why? Because it recognises and works from the legality of state sovereignty which leads to ownership of the territory on which the state lay its claim. This principle has fragmented humanity and plunged it into countless wars and tragedies. It is quite ironic that UNCLOS recognises that when state sovereignty ends "international waters" begin. What is "international" and who ultimately owns these International Waters? The answer is found in the principle that jurist have coined and labeled "heritage of mankind" , in other words you and me living thousands of miles away from the Arctic; the Indian in his village, the Mexican farmer, all people of planet earth. But how an Indian villager and the Mexican farmer will enforce his rights arising from this ownership. No one knows the answer in the present fragmented world order. The ultimate and real unspoken answer is obviously the implicit Global Authority mandated by all global citizens, regardless of their, colour, creed, or location. The existence of such authority should totally invalidate state ownership of any land and transfer it to a world authority wholly and unconditionally according to natural justice that recognises that planet earth is the property of all of the human race without prejudice to animal rights to live and replicate without hindrance, depletion, extinction by overkill and pollution.

Each one of us has a claim to every inch of this globe. And why not? Existing ownership of territory was gained wholly through war and through the subjugation, compulsion, and defeat of previous owners. Such wars gave the victor the right to own the land and stripped the vanquished of his inborn human dignity. Is might, right? Ask an Australian aborigine or a Canadian Intuit or a New Zealand Marui or a Palestinian refugee living in a drab refugee camp about how much grief they harbour towards the European colonist and the Zionist settlers, who stole their lands and incorporated their states. Ask them

why are they drinking themselves to the grave? Why are they so woefully impoverished, crime ridden, lacking the levels of education and employment their white usurpers left them to deal with? If I walk on the lands of the Yellowstone Park in the US I am walking on my own land as much as an “American” does. The honourable reader should feel the same as you are as much entitled to enjoy it as the average American citizen. We are all equal citizens of one country we call planet earth. All the globe is ours, we need not apply for visas, or be subjected to some ridiculous travel bans invented by lunatics, all the lands, after all, is our “heritage of mankind” as the learned jurors concluded . No one should ask us to apply for entry permits and have to go through customs barriers or any barrier. America was not America before the Europeans took it away by force from the Indians who were castigated to settlements that resemble ghettos. Any property gotten by war is illegal the more reason to hand over ownership of all lands , oceans, and space to one democratically elected world state.

The biggest challenge remains the environmental one. The Arctic with the ice and permafrost melting at an accelerating rate forcing islanders to flee from their habitual areas and decimating their livelihoods, driving the ice bears and other animals to extinction. The UN established Arctic Council is in disarray especially after the anti-environmental policies of Trump are taking shape on the ground. States have miserably failed. Why? Because there are too many of them each with their own baggage of divisive politics and different lobby groups with their narrow self-interested agendas. The final losers are not the surrounding states to the Arctic or the Antarctic but some poor islander on the other side of the planet whose village is submerging under water, a person who has no vote in any one of the adjoining states not to mention his non-existence within UN forums dominated by the US and the large nuclear armed veto wielding powers. This particular example only proves that earth is an integrated whole and not divided by borders defined by historic wars, plunder and pillage.

Here again, with one government in place we will have a better chance at having a consensus not tilted to any disruptive superpower or any power except the will of the majority of all of us global citizens. In today’s world order only, a handful nations have their say on the Arctic. We all must have our say. After all it is our human heritage, the heritage of all mankind. This way the dweller on a submerging atoll will have an equal vote to a New Yorker.

## **2.9 The Antarctic**

“The thing that is most beautiful about Antarctica for me is the light. It's like no other light on Earth, because the air is so free of impurities. You get drugged by it, like when you listen to one of your favourite songs. The light there is a mood-enhancing substance.” Jon Krakauer

As with the Arctic, the Antarctic is plagued with conflicting claims for its lands and oceans. The degree of conflict is not acute because there has not been a geologic survey that point to rich deposits of oil, gas or minerals as the case with the Arctic. However, such conflicts even if they do not lead to armed confrontation they enhance the rifts between states due to other reasons. Combined, these tensions are putting increased pressure on the Antarctic Treaty and a body of subsequent international agreements known collectively as the Antarctic Treaty System (ATS) that have governed the Antarctic continent and Southern Ocean since 1961.

At the time it was drafted, the treaty represented an innovative approach to defusing potential tensions over sovereignty arising in Antarctica. Seven states claim Antarctic territories; the treaty permits them

to maintain those claims, though not to extend them, while also permitting other countries to ignore the claims and to regard Antarctica as an international space under the concept of “heritage of mankind”. The groundwork for putting together the Antarctic Treaty was forged during the 1957-1958 International Geophysical Year, which launched a program of international scientific collaboration and saw national-based programs stepping up their investment in polar research. Such endeavour seemed highly commendable giving preference to scientific research over mining and the ensuing territorial claims and conflicts.

From the scientists’ point of view, Antarctica is a perfect laboratory for many areas of scientific research. But from the politicians’ perspective, investing in Antarctic science is a means to signal presence and influence Antarctic decision-making.

China, South Korea, Russia, India, Belarus and Iran have all expressed an interest in accessing Arctic mineral resources; China has taken up significant fishing rights in the Southern Ocean; and Japan has stated that “food security” necessitates its continued whale hunt in the Southern Ocean. The decline of global oil stocks and heightened food security concerns are reawakening global interest in the Antarctic continent and its oceans. Yet, with their unwieldy structure, the treaty and its associated instruments appear inadequate to deal with the many new challenges.

The Antarctic Treaty was created after the last world war to keep the then USSR and the USA out of the region. In that regard it has succeeded but decades later the Treaty is looking out of date and inadequate to deal with the new era of rising new powers and their appetite for resources in no-man-lands.

Only few states are signatories to the Antarctic Treaty and the ensuing International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Fifty states have signed the Antarctic Treaty, but only 28 -- the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties ATCP-- actually have a say in how the continent is governed. The 22 non-ATCP states within the treaty are effectively “second-class citizens” with no rights other than to observe meetings.

It is interesting to examine the basis on which seven countries have existing claims to some parts of the Antarctic

- 1-UK emanating from British sovereignty over the Falklands (colonial)
- 2-Argentina, claim is based on Spanish conquest of South America (colonial)
- 3-Australia, Australian Antarctic Territory bequeathed by the UK ,(colonial)
- 4-New Zealand: discovery of the Ross Sea by sir James Ross . (Discovery)
- 5- Chile. Claim is based on Spanish conquest of South America, (colonial)
- 6-France: discovery by exploration (one can say scientific presence)
- 7- Norway: whaling presence.

It is interesting to examine the underlying bases for the claims as recognised by the Antarctic treaty and see how flimsy and threadbare they are. Why not the state of Kuwait should for example have a share of



the Antarctic? Why the remaining 186 UN member nations are excluded. Just because a French ship made a survey of the antarctic Adele Land and some other parts of the Antarctic, gave France the right to lay claim to huge part of the Antarctic? All other claims are flimsy and do not compare to the principle of “common heritage of Mankind”. In other words, once more, common ownership by all global citizens as represented by their world authority and not by unfair aggressive colonisation.

## 2.10 Outer Space

“The human brain now holds the key to our future. We have to recall the image of the planet from outer space: a single entity in which air, water, and continents are interconnected. That is our home.” David Suzuki

Outer Space is defined by the Karman Line which is beyond 100 KM above the earth. One thing that nation states can not lay claim to is outer space. It is most definitely owned by all of us not by historical design but by default of technological progress. Now, technology has come a long way that those states who owns it are the first to colonise space. The Space Race has already begun and as usual states scramble to the treaty table to sign yet another set of useless treaties, accords, protocols, conventions and the like , that are mostly unenforceable. One may visualise a future where the earth is under one government in parallel with many other planets each ruled by one supreme authority a situation not unlike the present world order within our planet. Wars may erupt between such planets competing for dominance and resources and science fiction media is not short on such imaginings. Then one also by a similar analogy can contemplate cries for unifying such planets under **one** authority at least within our galaxy or across galactic divides!! This will be dictated by how fast technology moves into developing a safe and super-fast space travel, which is quite feasible so far as present trends are concerned. The future is one of the best guides to the continuation of an established trend, all thanks to advancements in science and technology not of religion, or nationalist politics. Religion will have us believe that all these trends towards unity points to the existence of a one unifying God. But it is up to the reader to decide upon the issue, whether it is the unity of creation as represented by one original creator, or merely the quest for survival of humankind. In some ways outer space is analogous to Antarctica as both do not have mineral wealth and states start to talk about scientific cooperation instead of planting flags and claiming ownership of the moon or Mars as they have done with the Arctic. But there is a sinister trend in the making as the arms race is now extended into outer space with the main players being US, Russia, China, and India.

Look up into the sky and see the no-man’s-land of Earth orbit. That is the new military frontier. It is the modern day “wild west”, unregulated and each state that have achieved the required space technology is vying for a slice of the action. It is lawless, because whatever treaties have been signed, outer space brings new problems and situations rendering such treaties totally inadequate.

In 1967 the Outer Space Treaty was signed. 129 countries, including China, Russia, the UK and the US, have committed to this treaty, which is overseen by the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs. It sets out important principles, such as the concept that space should be considered the province of all mankind (once again the concept of the Common Heritage of Mankind) , that outer space is free for the exploration and use by all states, and that the Moon and other celestial bodies cannot be claimed by a sovereign nation state. Additionally, the Moon and celestial bodies are to be used purely for peaceful purposes, and weapons will not be placed in orbit or in space. The treaty is silent on private companies that has been set up for the purpose of mining the moon, the rapid militarisation of space, and the dual use of space satellites orbiting the earth both civilian (commercial) and military. What about weaponizing space vehicles that are designed to destroy other satellites? What happens to ensuing

debris? Who will clean what? Once again our present international law framework is totally inadequate. It will remain so till some catastrophic event takes place. Once again we find the treaty system woefully lacking, made as a stop-gap, a mere band aide ; hence it is rendered useless and cannot be a substitute to a codified, enforceable, universal law enacted by a democratically elected universal government. Such law must inevitably be based on two basic principles first outer space is not an exclusive club to technologically advanced countries but is owned by each and every global citizen and secondly such ownership is vested in a global authority that represent all mankind.

The next worldwide war is sure to use space as another battleground because many advanced states have already placed a large number of military assets on this battleground thus inviting an attack from adversary powers in firing missiles, with anti-missiles chasing them, with killer satellites firing lasers at military and commercial satellites to disrupt the communication and GPS guidance of other countries. Navy Vice Admiral Charles Richard, deputy commander of U.S. Strategic Command, warned in a speech at a CSIS space security conference about offensive space capabilities and weapons being developed by China and Russia. "While we're not at war in space, I don't think we can say we are exactly at peace either," the admiral said. "With rapidly growing threats to our space systems, as well as the threat of a degraded space environment, we must prepare for a conflict that extends into space."

Already there are weapons aimed at satellites such as Jammers that knock out GPS functionalities of satellites and such weapons are not very expensive and can be used by almost all states that can afford them. North Korea is known to have used ground-based jammers impacting both military and civilian aircraft and ships. There's evidence that insurgents in Afghanistan and Iraq also have used jamming. There are lasers, that blind imagery satellites and there are high-powered microwave guns that could knock out circuitry on targeted satellites.

Russia has sent micro-satellites into space and secretly guided such miniaturised crafts close to other satellites. It is believed the small satellites could be used for a suicide mission to destroy other satellites or to spy on it for data collection or jamming.

As for China, a decade ago it tested an anti-satellite missile and destroyed one of their weather satellites, a move that created a vast debris field in space. China also is moving ahead into manned-spacecraft technologies as well as lunar and Mars exploration missions.

In 2018 Trump ordered the establishment of Space Force in addition to other five branches of the armed forces such as the Air Force, Navy, etc. This Space Force would be separate but equal to the air force. This is the end of a neutral outer space and the charade of scientific exploration of outer space. We have polluted the air and the oceans, now we moving into space to pollute with an ever increasing satellite debris and assorted junk !

Not to mention the huge role of private enterprises launching a large number of satellites into space. India has covert plans to introduce spy satellites and other militarised assets. Like other space-enabled states India talks about scientific exploration and cooperation in space initiatives to mask the military reality.

Space is yet another extension of the land-based war system that relies heavily on the interests of the military industrial complex that has vested interests in promoting space industry for dual uses without credible checks on the military aspects that threaten world peace and imperil humanity due to the lack of a unified system of government to rule over a genuinely global territory and free it from this dangerous and lunatic competition.

## 2.11 Seas and oceans

“Malaysians talk with Mauritians, Arabs with Australians, South Africans with Sri Lankans, and Iranians with Indonesians. The Indian Ocean serves as both a sea separating them and a bridge linking them together. “Shashi Tharoor

The seas and oceans are the very foundation of life. Neglect them at your peril. One cannot emphasise enough the importance of sustainable oceans. Now the sea and oceans are cause of territorial conflicts (South China Sea islands is one pertinent example) and conflicts arising from exploitation of marine life, oil, minerals etc. . Looking after the health of the vast expanses of seas and oceans has been castigated to reckless neglect by states especially the powerful and the technically capable. In the middle of the oceans float garbage islands notably the Great Pacific Garbage Patch which is the largest of many similar patches composed of an array of debris mainly plastic. Add to this unregulated fishing, causing a dearth of fish, oil spills, destruction of fish habitat, extensive whaling, etc.

As usual, states hold conferences as one starts to hear calls for action after some horrific disaster be it oil spill, extensive whaling, depletion of fish stock, unlawful expanding of territorial waters etc. A familiar pattern emerges of years long negotiations between stakeholders, followed by a multilateral or international treaty signed and ratified by a handful of nations, then perhaps more nations join while many still unsigned thus remaining outside the treaty system. Some important treaties are not yet ratified by big powers such as the US, which undermines all the hard work that has been done over several years of consultations and negotiations by other states. The whole thing sounds and looks like a comic theatre, a circus suited for the entertainment of innocent children.

Most of these treaties have largely no mechanism for enforceability not by any world body or even the toothless UN. The whole thing will eventually and quite predictably end up a mere guideline that lacks enforceability. This does not help solving the myriad conflicts between states, not to mention dealing with the neglect of the most precious asset to humanity embodied in the vast expanses of oceans and seas, once were pristine and virgin.

The ultimate result of the greenhouse effect is the general rise of sea levels. This will displace millions of islanders from low lying atolls. These millions are environmental refugees, but who is going to shoulder the bill for their settlement and survival? Each state is burdened with debt to the hilt especially the so-called superpowers not to mention the divisive immigration debates that keep raging on. The first expenditure to be slaughtered in their budgets will be foreign aid. Trump did just that by slashing foreign aid as one of the first budget cuts.

We have seen that war causes refugees, but our exploitation of the environment is another cause sure to contend with in the not so distant future. After all the two most important reasons for creating a supranational state is the protection of the environment and the protection of us all from wars especially potential nuclear wars.

The law of the sea has a complex history. It is made of hundreds of conventions and treaties enough to fill volumes. That reflects the sorry state of disarray of some 190 states each pulling in one direction or another. To get a feel of the problem I attempt to give a birds eye view of its components below.

States generally extend their sovereignty and control over the seas in three different zones:

### 1-Internal waters

All waters on the landward side of the line separating the territory from the sea (baseline). The owning state is free to set laws, regulate use, and use any resource. Foreign vessels have no right of passage within internal waters.

## **2-Territorial waters**

Out to 12 nautical miles (22 kilometers; 14 miles) from the baseline, the state is free to set laws, regulate use, and use any natural resource contained within. Vessels were given the right of innocent passage through any territorial waters. "Innocent passage" is defined by the convention as passing through waters in an expeditious and continuous manner, which is not "prejudicial to the peace, good order or the security" of the coastal state. Fishing, polluting, weapons practice, and spying are not "innocent", and submarines and other underwater vehicles are required to navigate on the surface and to show their flag. Nations can also temporarily suspend innocent passage in specific areas of their territorial seas, if doing so is essential for the protection of its security.

## **3-Archipelagic waters**

The convention set the definition of Archipelagic States in Part IV, which also defines how the state can draw its territorial borders. A baseline is drawn between the outermost points of the outermost islands, subject to these points being sufficiently close to one another. All waters inside this baseline are designated Archipelagic Waters. The state has sovereignty over these waters (like internal waters), but subject to existing rights including traditional fishing rights of immediately adjacent states. Foreign vessels have right of innocent passage through archipelagic waters (like territorial waters).

## **4-Contiguous zone**

Beyond the 12-nautical-mile (22 km) limit, there is a further 12 nautical miles (22 km) from the territorial sea baseline limit, the contiguous zone, in which a state can continue to enforce laws in four specific areas: customs, taxation, immigration and pollution, if the infringement started within the state's territory or territorial waters, or if this infringement is about to occur within the state's territory or territorial waters. This makes the contiguous zone a hot pursuit area.

## **5-Exclusive economic zones (EEZs)**

These extend 200 nautical miles (370 kilometers; 230 miles) from the baseline. Within this area, the coastal nation has sole exploitation rights over all-natural resources. In casual use, the term may include the territorial sea and even the continental shelf. The EEZs were introduced to halt the increasingly heated clashes over fishing rights, although oil was also becoming important. The success of an offshore oil platform in the Gulf of Mexico in 1947 was soon repeated elsewhere in the world, and by 1970 it was technically feasible to operate in waters 4,000 Meters deep. Foreign nations

have the freedom of navigation and overflight, subject to the regulation of the coastal states. Foreign states may also lay submarine pipes and cables.

## **6-Continental shelf**

The continental shelf is defined as the natural prolongation of the land territory to the continental margin outer edge, or 200 nautical miles (370 km) from the coastal state's baseline, whichever is greater. A state's continental shelf may exceed 200 nautical miles (370 km) until the natural prolongation ends. However, it may never exceed 350 nautical miles (650 kilometers; 400 miles) from the baseline; or it may never exceed 100 nautical miles (190 kilometers; 120 miles) beyond the 2,500-meter isobath (the line connecting the depth of 2,500 meters). Coastal states have the right to harvest

mineral and non-living material in the subsoil of its continental shelf, to the exclusion of others. Coastal states also have exclusive control over living resources "attached" to the continental shelf, but not to creatures living in the water column beyond the exclusive economic zone.

This gives an idea of how far state sovereignty extends, beyond which international waters start. So for the first time we see that the state's territorial claim is being limited and curtailed by some kind of unknown behind the scenes super authority which also gave some prominence to the invention of a legal concept of "common heritage of mankind".

This in fact tacitly points to the de facto existence or the need for the existence of a world government that has ownership of International waters and that such ownership is attributed to all of mankind. But who will represent mankind in an international court of law? Surely not the conflicted coastal states!

If we consider for a moment the territorial dispute surrounding the South Sea Islands between China and few neighboring countries (Philippines, Vietnam and Malaysia) and see the intransigence of China we wished the world would have an authoritative body to adjudicate and enforce whatever judgement. But what happened was that an international tribunal in The Hague overwhelmingly backed the Philippines. It said some of the waters in question are "within the exclusive economic zone of the [Philippines](#), because those areas are not overlapped by any possible entitlement of China". The tribunal furthermore found that China had violated the Philippines' sovereign rights in those waters by interfering with its fishing and petroleum exploration and by constructing artificial islands. China scoffed at this decision and went on building atop such islands, leaving the dispute between a strong nation and a much weaker one on the burner without justice being served.

The US, as usual, took sides and flexed its military muscle by violating Chinese claims and elevating the dispute to a potential military confrontation with China.

The law of the sea as embodied in UNCLOS 1, 2, and 3 (United Nations Conventions on the Law Of the Sea), recognises *implicitly* the need for the existence or a world authority to rule over the oceans and seas. There will be no need for the above-mentioned zones. None whatsoever. All belong to the world government and all are open to all mankind. There will be no war ships because all belong to one state, and there will no waves of refugees fleeing a submerged atoll. All are ruled by a universal law based on universal bill of rights where all lands, seas and space is owned by one authority as trustee and executor of the common heritage of mankind.

## **2.12 Human Rights and the state**

"Governments that block the aspirations of their people, that steal or are corrupt, that oppress and torture or that deny freedom of expression and human rights should bear in mind that they will find it increasingly hard to escape the judgement of their own people, or where warranted, the reach of international law." William Hague

Human rights have been a popular catchphrase used frequently by media and politicians. It started in the West and slowly gained ground in the third and developing world. In civil society another right has been added to human rights and that is animal rights! If we assign rights to animals that mean that we have completed all our human rights milestones and have arrived at a world that is respectful of human rights. This is a comical chapter in human affairs in this Trumpian age, an age so full of contradictions, fake-factual news, truths and alternative-truths.

Before going further and describing the utter failure of governments in upholding human rights it is instructive to review the history of the concept of "human rights". Perhaps one can trace the concept to the enlightenment and the French Revolution and probably even before that to Magna Carta, a charter agreed to by King John of England at Runnymede, near Windsor, on 15 June 1215. It was the first formal declaration requiring the King to follow the laws of the land and to guarantee the rights of individuals against the wishes of the King. But the struggle between ruled and ruler continues throughout the ages. It is starker and more enduring than the Marxist struggle between the capitalist and the proletariat!

The enlightenment gave birth to the American rebellion against English rule. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence to assert America's independence from Britain. Enlightenment philosophers, John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, heavily influenced this document.

Jefferson's justification for independence rested heavily on John Locke's theory of natural rights, as he believed that the British government was depriving the Americans of natural equality and liberty. The declaration proclaimed, "All men are created equal"; this idea was based on Locke's belief that the state of nature is "a state also of equality". Furthermore, Jefferson claimed that people are "endowed... with certain unalienable rights" such as "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness". In Locke's Second Treatise of Government, he claimed that people have a "right of self-preservation" (i.e. the right to life), which extends to the right to things that "affords for their subsistence" therefore creating the right to property. The Americans believed that the British were violating the right to property because it was taxing American colonists without allowing them to vote for representatives in British Parliament. Thomas Jefferson also used Rousseau's social contract theory to justify his assertion of self-rule. Jefferson stated: "Governments are instituted... deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed". He further stated that this social contract was a "reciprocal commitment" between people in a society and the government they create. Then came the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (French: Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen), passed by France's National Constituent Assembly in August 1789, this marked yet another fundamental document by the ruled classes against the trespasses of the ruler. This proclamation enshrined a list of rights, such as freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and separation of powers.

Perhaps the most important document dealing with human rights was voted on by UN General Assembly on Dec 10 1948 called the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights". This was a milestone in the history and development of the legal and political concept of human rights in the civilised world. Although this document is not binding, it has nonetheless been accepted and voted on in the General Assembly of the UN. Countries that did not vote on it were South Africa for the obvious reason that Apartheid was the adopted policy at the time which did not believe that we were born equal and have the same suffrage rights. Also some Muslim countries objected on the grounds that it contradicted Sharia law in few respects mainly the right to change one's religion (article 18) which is an offence in the Muslim faith punishable by death. Most of the countries within the then USSR also objected on the ground that the Declaration gave the right to change one's country. Full text of the declaration is available on the UN web site and it is very interesting to read the full text and each and every article ( 30 Articles in total). Many countries had the same criticism that the document was based on

Judeo-Christian ethos and was not all inclusive.

The document enshrined human rights to equality and the basic freedoms of expression, religion, association and the right to life, liberty and security. Equality before the law, equal right to protection under the law, rejection of slavery, and the right to nationality. Everyone has the right to nationality in

other words no government has the power to strip citizens born under their natural nationality. (article 15).

But the true nationality of all people is originally and fundamentally global, as national labels are pure political constructs made by man, changed by man, and stripped by man, something that can not be said about the global citizenship of all humankind which is not alienable not by law, not by man and not by any other means.

A World Government will have no power to strip anyone of his or her global nationality unless such government has daily scheduled flights to habitable parts of Mars!

What is also interesting in the UDHR is Article 28 which states "Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realised."

One can understand that there is a tacit acknowledgement by the UDHR that each and every one is a global citizen and has similar rights in any future global world order.

However, UDHR fell short on the following:

1-It has never been universal in the real meaning of the word signifying the difficulty in producing a document in a world so divided on ideological and religious lines. The author of a future UDHR must approach the subject of human rights from a different angle. The object is not only to grant us certain rights but also to set out other imperatives such as:

- Abolish war and killing of any kind and for any reason. Respect for human life is a solid foundation to build the concept of human rights upon. It must recognise another right and that is inherent in the concept for respect for human dignity and that is the recognition of the right to refuse to kill and to disobey any order to do so.

- When there is a conflict between religion and human rights (prevalent in the Muslim faith such as apostasy, rights of women etc ) the declaration must be forthright and place human dignity, and equality above the religious dogmatic imperative on the basis of separation of religion from politics, a concept central to any future UDHR. This may be difficult to do, but one must recognise that religious faith though needs to be respected yet human dignity and liberty is above all other considerations.

2-It has no legal authority being tied to the UN. The current concept of human rights is merely a wish list no more no less. To be legally binding it must be tied to an authority that has the power and legal basis to enforce. It is comical to suggest that a divided UN shackled by the Veto Power of the five nuclear powers on the UNSC, can have such a power.

3-The present world order is seeing an abnormal trend towards flagrant abuses of human rights on all fronts perpetrated equally by democratic and non-democratic governments. The world suffers from a litany of human right abuses which one considers as is normal for a dictatorship but what is so worrying is the slide into abuses by traditionally democratic regimes such as Philippines where extrajudicial killings occur on a daily basis with no trial or due process under the cover of fighting drugs.

In Russia, opposition figures get killed either point blank or poisoned. In Poland and Hungary there is a trend to thwart democratic processes and institutions. Even in America the most democratic of all democracies is slipping into undemocratic processes under Trump.

The litany of human rights abuses is huge and a glance at the web site of Amnesty International will give the reader a fleeting glimpse. It is the obvious and direct consequence of a world where the main

players are states given unbridled power without regard to human rights. Sovereign states nowadays are notorious for abusing human rights, not to mention corruption (the cancer of any polity), nepotism and kleptocracy.

Sovereign states each burdened by bad governance, egotistical megalomaniac narcissist leaders litter the globe. Many fear the consequences of the ascendance of the ultra right parties and their tendency to abuse human rights readily much more than Liberal political parties. There is a vicious cycle, a pernicious deep cycle where war causes famine , poverty and terrorism all of which in turn cause more wars and transgressions against human rights. War is the biggest and most pernicious abuser of human rights because they take back the human race to a state of lawlessness unparalleled even in the densest of jungles.

4-The only guarantor of human rights is a world government with a constitution based on a more comprehensive, more inclusive, and a lot more objective UDHR, with the power to enforce it on all levels: Global, state, and local.

### ***2.13 Crimes against Humanity and war crimes***

“The greatest of all crimes are the wars that are carried on by governments, to plunder, enslave, and destroy mankind.” Lysander Spooner

Whether it is crimes against humanity being systematic persecution on the grounds of politics, race, colour or war crimes committed in contravention of international treaties at times of war , the distinction is purely technical , the common thread being the patent disregard for human civilised norms where one human consider his adversary as less than a beast worthy only of abhorrent death in barbaric methods whether by gassing , shooting , raping , pillaging , or other inhuman savage methods.

As a baby boomer I have lived through what is regarded as a relative peace time, that is in contrast to the first half of the twentieth century that witnessed two devastating wars between Western, civilised , Christian , white countries.

In my lifetime I witnessed several wars between Israel and Arab countries, the gulf wars , the Vietnam war, several wars of independence from colonial rule, India and Pakistan wars, and many more localised acts of savage violence. Those wars instead of resolving conflicts they created occupation and more wars, more hatred and more anguish and sullied the very concept of human dignity.

I had relatives killed and imprisoned in the Iran Iraq war and US invasion of Iraq in April 2003. I saw the horrors of the Saddam regime whose brutality surpassed anything written in history books, no Iraqi family managed to escape the crimes committed in war and crimes against humanity waged by ruthless savage dictators who hid their crimes under the cover of state sovereignty with total impunity. If there was a state that was higher than nation states all the dictators would have been tried and jailed and their authority stripped overnight. I witnessed the daily wanton acts of dictators go unchecked and unpunished because they were heads of sovereign states answerable to no one.

And in today’s political environment there are so many points of tension that threaten with major violence. N. Korea, South China sea, Syria, 1967 occupied Palestine and many more.

In any rational context if we think about these human catastrophes and ask ourselves: what is the trade off? what is the gain from this disastrous state of affairs? Are we really better off with this world order



that has generated such catastrophic results? Is this the real price humanity had to pay for sovereignty and nationalism, concepts based on anarchic tribalism and primitive racism? To any wise mind who cares about this planet and the safety and dignity of future generations, it seems quite obvious that a shared sovereignty with others in exchange for peace is definitely more profitable if it will guarantee the protection of human dignity inherent in peaceful coexistence. There is a certain contradiction that I find in the existing logic, world government is feared from creating a totalitarian state whereas most of the world is living already under ruthless totalitarian governance even in the so-called democracies!!

Let us talk about human dignity. Human dignity was raped and vandalised in the holocaust, the Ukrainian famine where Stalin caused the death of six million Ukrainians as punishment in the 1930s, the genocide in Bosnia, the Genocide in Rwanda in 1994 where close to one million people were killed in a most barbarous way. In Myanmar where 600 thousands Rohingyas are persecuted under the guise of a leader who won the Nobel peace prize. How can humanity be so beguiled and hoodwinked by nationalism that it condones such horrible state of affairs. There is no dignity in war, there is definitely no dignity in dictatorial and closed undemocratic political systems. With centralised unified and democratic world governance there will be no place for wars or opportunities to commit crimes against humanity or war crimes.

### **2.14 Famine**

“Man can and must prevent the tragedy of famine in the future instead of merely trying with pious regret to salvage the human wreckage of the famine, as he has so often done in the past.” Norman Borlaug

You would think after years of armed struggle the Christian South Sudan having ceded from Arab Muslim Sudan and became an independent sovereign entity, that would put a happy end to years of war, war crimes, population dislocations, famines etc. What happened, instead, the two leaders within the infant state with egos that fill football stadiums engaged in an armed civil struggle that resulted in a horrible famine and misery to the people they supposed to serve and save from frequent famines. Thus another "sovereign" state was added to the 193 or so other states under the pretense of self-determination and sovereignty. Sovereignty is nothing other than a self-inflicted wound that we are suffering from, yet we clamour to have more of this accursed sovereignty as more ethnonationalities want to cede from the larger encompassing state.

The more states the more the mathematical probability of war and violent conflict. It is pure probability mathematics no more no less. During 2017, UNHCR estimates that there were more than 20 million people suffering from famine. This UN organisation does not have sufficient funding to deal with this human catastrophe and other human emergencies such as refugees, as it relies entirely on government and private donations. Though this organisation tries very hard to raise funding, it still suffers from underfunding woefully.

Imagine the situation in Yemen. Rich Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies started a proxy war in Yemen the main reason being to counteract Iran for regional influence, no more no less. Vying for regional influence is direct consequence of the increasing number of larger size Nation States. It is happening between US and China, Saudi and Iran, US and Russia, and so on. The war in Yemen has created the worse famine that we had in the 21st century. The Saudis have blockaded the capital Sana'a population of over two million and cut their water supply. This emergency was getting more serious by the day as more and more people were dying due to lack of food. Why? just because the Saudi Royal family and the Gulf behemoths want to guarantee their hold on power and continue to enjoy the unparalleled oil

wealth without any accountability, challenge, threat, or check of any kind. Their wealth is enough to eradicate all poverty in the whole world. Instead they hand the American military industrial complex trillions of dollars to buy useless fighters, missiles, and heavy weapons, all in defence of state sovereignty that they hide behind.

These famines are caused mainly by war in South Sudan, devastating civil war in Yemen, terrorist actions in Somalia by Alshabab, and by Boko Haram in Nigeria. Across Africa and Yemen there are huge food shortages and people trudge huge distances to arrive at feeding centres set up by humanitarian NGOs and UNHCR, exhausted and malnourished .

Famines are mainly caused by war and natural causes such as draught, harsh winters, volcanic eruptions, El Nino etc. Under the present world order if a famine happens in country A, it remains the problem of that country. It is quarantined in country A and the help that gets through from outside is ad hoc, depends on political ties and the funding of humanitarian NGOs. In severe cases the help from outside is never adequate, UN organisations are plagued with shortage of funds while NGOs are a random input in the equation. Oftentimes such NGOs are not even permitted to enter the famine-stricken country for one reason or another, other times they are the subject of kidnappings and terrorism.

In the proposed borderless world order under unified leadership country A becomes a small part of country Earth and due to eradication of violent warfare, famine will be relegated to natural causes only. Dealing with such famines will be automatic, expeditious and equal to the challenge.

### **2.15 Poverty**

“Saving our planet, lifting people out of poverty, advancing economic growth... these are one and the same fight. We must connect the dots between climate change, water scarcity, energy shortages, global health, food security and women's empowerment. Solutions to one problem must be solutions for all.

“Ban Ki-moon

While the developed world has managed to create wealth on a huge scale the rest of the world lives in abject poverty.

The International Poverty Line is set at USD 1.9 , anyone living below this line is considered to be living in extreme poverty.

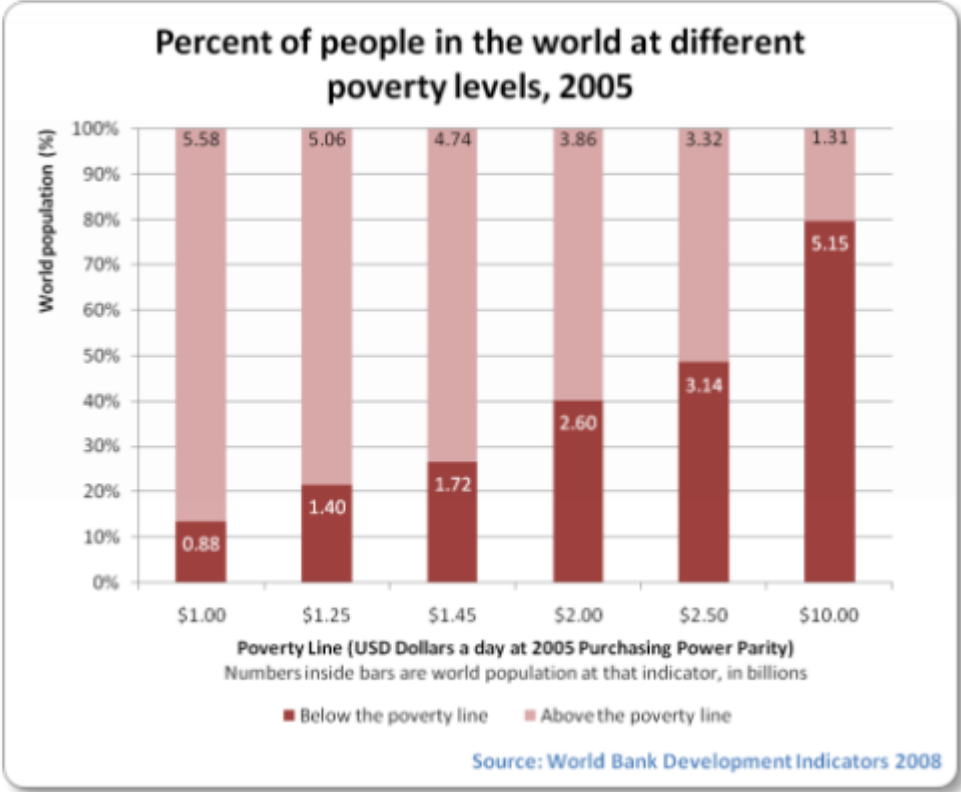
what about those who live in the band of \$1.9- \$2.5? Are they living in poverty? Whether it is extreme or not, poverty is a state of bad nourishment and a state where those afflicted would not have the resources to seek medical help, or buy the necessary medications and most probably living in a country where the government itself is incapable financially to provide free treatments.

Almost half the world — over three billion people — live on less than \$2.50 a day. At least 80% of world population lives on less than \$10 a day in countries where income differentials are widening.

Child mortality due to poverty, is estimated at 22,000 a day according to UNICEF. About 80 million people go hungry without enough food making them susceptible to disease.

Statistics paint a gruesome picture where the rich waste so much resources on a stomach churning scale, whereas the

poor cannot scrape enough to fill their stomachs.



The world is made up of some 195 states some are very rich some very poor and some have a very high standard of living due to their wealth in oil, gas and mineral resources. Wealth is created by savings that create capital, the capital invested creating employment and wages, wages are spent on consumption and part put away as savings, and thus the economic wealth creation cycle keeps grinding on. Both saving, and consumption create jobs and thus accumulate wealth. But a poor nation does not have the capital in the first place , it must open its borders to foreign capital to create the necessary well directed investment, to create enough jobs. Tariffs, borders, isolationist nationalistic economic policies block such potential life line. Foreign capital is very shy investing in such undeveloped economies due to the inherent poor governance, the predominance of illiterate population, and corrupt administrations not to mention endemic red tape.. In addition, many such countries themselves put hard barriers to outside capital due to their jingoistic and nationalist policies or the political insecurity of the governing elites.

Instead, capital keep migrating to developed economies where the system is sound legally and governance is in an advanced state. This state of affairs forces the gap to widen between developed and undeveloped states and this gap seem to keep getting larger and larger as time goes by. Up to the 1970's there was great divergence in wealth between these two camps but slowly some Asian nations improved their economies in creating wealth by wise policies based on attracting foreign capital using various incentives. This was made only possible by lowering the boom gates at the economic borders. With a World Government there will be no borders and capital will flow freely moving by gravity towards profit making facilitated by a common language and a single currency.

First the world lived in divergent lines but slowly the lines started to converge. Yet the gulf is still stark, and poverty is widespread because of its sheer and overwhelming weight. Globalisation has if anything helped these convergent trends and played a great part in eradicating poverty. Technologic advances

remain a powerful tool in economic management, in industrial and agricultural production thus the transfer of technical knowhow in addition to capital is and will continue to play a great role and who is better to spearhead this transition, but the transnational corporations so despised in leftist university campus communities. These entities working across borders help bring different communities together with a common goal crossing numerous barriers created by governments whether legal, bureaucratic, or cultural. Their ownership is open to all as they are listed in major financial centers and if the management has no prejudicial tendencies all employees will be drawn from the four corners of the globe.

The hope is that globalisation will be the real answer to poverty through the transfer of capital and technical knowhow motivated not by philanthropic impulses (as the case now ) but by the powerful, objective , everlasting profit and markets motive which is the most practical and objective motive.

If the world is ruled by a supranational state wealth distribution will follow suit without the crippling barriers to capital, labour , and productive knowledge.This will be achieved not only by an equalising capital investment but by a well thought out tax regime levied on a global scale, which in the long run will lower the overall tax burden due to the elimination of foreign aid and the vast military expenditure budgets.

These barriers have been the real culprit in widening wealth gaps between the rich and the poor. Everyone will benefit when capital and labour move freely so that all unemployed resources will participate in wealth creation. This is easily achieved because it will have the effect of creating economic growth and lowering cost of production. Everyone will benefit, rich nations will see that their cost of living is lowered, and poor nations will see their economies placed on the Launchpad of growth.

## **2.16 The Nuclear Ball Game**

"There seems to be two countries playing with their toys and those toys are not really to entertain," Duterte (Philippine president) told a news conference after the ASEAN summit in Manila, referring to Washington and Pyongyang.

On 26 January 2018. The Washington Post ran with this headline "The Doomsday Clock just moved: It's now 2 minutes to 'midnight,' the symbolic hour of the apocalypse."

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The BAS or the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists which has 15 Nobel laureates on its board believes "the world is not only more dangerous now than it was a year ago; it is as threatening as it has been since WWII". The group listed a litany of grim developments over the 2017 Trump presidency: N Korea's progress in developing a thermonuclear weapon capable of reaching the US. Russia US relations deteriorated and without any agreement on nuclear arms control while both countries are investing vast sums of money modernising their nuclear arsenals. Notwithstanding the slow nuclear-like destruction of the environment.

Who can really believe that there will be no danger from the vast Nuclear arsenal?

News media are awash with the news of the confrontation between North Korea and the U.S., tensions are rising with threats of all-out war emanating from North Korea. One can see the paradox here, weapons are supposed to defend a country and act as a deterrent against war, but in this instance the mere existence of such weapons has been a cause de guerre. Not to mention the Iran nuclear saga and its threat to peace. When you have super powers such as US and Russia with extra territorial ambitions manifested in keeping military bases across the globe, armed to the teeth with latest models of nuclear weapons from fission, fusion, neutron, and electromagnetic bombs , one cannot escape the inevitable and conclude that sooner or later human stupidity that led to major global destructive wars in the past , will lead to a nuclear holocaust. It is a matter of time when a tragic confluence of circumstances will make the inevitable happen.

In fact, two negative events have already taken place, the first is the young dictator Kim Jong Un of N Korea being in power. The second is Trump ascending the American throne. One can only hear the rhetoric and street level language to fear for one's life. All is needed is two more negative events for a real apocalyptic inferno. If 2018 passes without a major confrontation humanity should tick off another year in the doomsday calendar.

Add to this toxic mix China who is also showing territorial ambitions especially in the South China Sea. Only fools can ignore this lethal potential for a cataclysmic global scenario. We can of course continue to be complacent and dig our heads in the sand and stay naive till it is too late. It only need to happen once.

One other fact about these end-of-the-world weapons of mass destruction is that they give a false sense of national security. They in fact contribute towards total destruction of the country through what is called AMD or assured mutual destruction. Conventional weapons though deadly they do not wipe out whole geographies. They are very expensive to make, inviting espionage from other nations and fears by all concerned about them being stealthily taken over by rival factions and used illegally, as the case with the Pakistani nuclear arsenal, with great fears that it may fall in the hands of the Taliban.

The Nuclear Nonproliferation treaty signed in 1968 sought to :

- 1- Gradual elimination of such weapons by the nuclear states
- 2-Preventing non-nuclear states from becoming members of the nuclear club
- 3-The exchange of information between states towards useful use of Nuclear power.

As it is patently obvious the treaty (as with other multilateral treaties) has failed miserably. It has not prevented horizontal proliferation being in the shape of the spread of the technology clandestinely between states as the Khan scandal has clearly shown. Not to mention the new push for modernising and strengthening nuclear arsenals of the two most powerful nuclear states being the US and the Russian Federation, pointing towards to what is called "vertical proliferation".

Trump has vowed to modernise the American Arsenal while Putin is doing the same in a new nuclear race. The only good thing that came out of the treaty is perhaps removing the need for non-nuclear states to acquire or manufacture these dreadful weapons of mass annihilation.

But as long as there are a nuclear club in the world as exists today with some 25000 nuclear heads and innumerable delivery tools from bombers, to submarines, to ICB missiles the world is still on the brink especially when you have an unstable, highly volatile leader as Trump. Efforts are afoot in congress to limit Trump nuclear access, but nothing has seen the light of day as of writing.

The treaty's main premise is that the world would be unsafe the more countries join the Nuclear Club. That is true for all weapons as we discussed all along this presentation. This logically means that the less the number of countries the better, but we have already eight countries US, India, Pakistan, Israel, Russia, France, China, Britain. Three states are not signatories to the NPT. That is far too many. India, Pakistan, and Israel as nuclear powers never signed the treaty. The logical conclusion is that there should be one power that has the right to keep Nuclear Arsenal. The irony here is that once we have one such supranational power then there is no need to keep nuclear bombs. In fact, one may even go as far as saying that there will be no need for heavy firepower from aircraft to frigates, to subs to any big-ticket weapons except enough to maintain law and order and for that you will never need the use of heavy weapons if the world succeeds in consolidating all weapons in the hands of the superstate.

Isn't that in itself enough reason to re-examine our attachments to nationhood, nationalism, and sovereignty and set ourselves new priority list that put respect for human life above arrogant national pride?

### **2.17 Borders**

"I don't know what any individual should do about crossing her own borders. I only know that I live a happier, more adventurous life, by crossing borders." Sherman Alexie

When the blue planet is viewed from outer space, one does not see lines demarcating state borders as shown on maps. The earth was created as one planet with land masses, deserts, forests, seas, oceans and frozen caps. Human life also started as a homogeneous species. Nature had the first cruel racist hands. It painted people of the sun black and those of the ice, white and many shades by each latitude. Perhaps nature threw the first gauntlet challenging our evolving wit.

The Schengen Treaty and the borderless EU has been a shining example of a borderless world. How often I drove across many countries within the EU without the mortification of standing in queues and waiting in lines. How many times did I encounter some custom official who basically was loaded with attitudes and the projection of bad karma. I remember once, a passport officer whose face simply cringed at the sight of the cover of my passport before even opening the first page, reading my name or even looking at the screen in front of him. He then made us stand aside while he disappeared, coming back after almost half hour to find us fuming with anger at that senseless humiliating treatment that served no purpose except venting the hate of a certain unwell individual who gave us our passports back without apology or an explanation. This happened to the writer too many agonising times whether from an irate border officer, mistaken identity, or simply from a despicable practice called profiling.

A borderless world is as feasible as a borderless state within the US or within Schengen Europe. The cultural and ethnic divisions, are nothing but the illusions of uncultured minds, insecure and afraid from things new and unfamiliar. Majority of enlightened educated well-travelled people would choose to have a borderless world if asked.

Any student of history knows and acknowledges that all borders were made by war. Borders were also redrawn haphazardly by war as well. A world government will erase the need for war therefore there will be no borders. One cannot escape the fact that waves of migrants crossing porous borders attest to the fact that of the uselessness of borders. Erect walls if you will but that will not stop people seeking freedom and survival. Abolish war and failing corrupt autocratic states and you will never have to ask for borders. Ballistic missiles know no hard borders, the internet knows no borders, ideas especially the great and the just will not stop at borders. The idea of world government will demolish all borders especially cultural, political and philosophical. The inevitable movement to end war and to establish a

global governance has already started and I believe that whatever setback it may encounter in the end war will be a sorry historical phenomenon that is best ignored and forgotten.

One can laugh at Spike Milligan's masterpiece comic story called Puckoon, reference to an Irish village where in 1922 the Ulster Boundary Commission has drawn the new border straight through the small town of Puckoon. With the church separated from its own graveyard and drink now 30 per cent cheaper in one corner of the pub! This is a parody of modern day anachronistic nationalistic boundaries that aim to separate members of the same family. Eerily the same problem now (2018) is surfacing again in negotiations between Britain and the EU about the same border that Puckoon was subjected to fictitiously in 1922. Northern Ireland needs a free border with the Irish Republic contrary to Brexit vote. We shall wait and see how that border is going to be tackled when Brexit finally in place!

Those burdened with nationalist zeal will beat their chests in anger howling with aggressive talk and patent untruths (hallmark of Nazis, Trumpists, and Fascists) whenever confronted with the prospect of a borderless world! To them that idea conjures chaotic scenes of impoverished migrants wanting a better life and seeking asylum, threatening their cultures and way of life. Hence the need for thousands of miles of useless walls at taxpayers' expense, money that can be used to bolster the economies of those countries where migrants are leaving. Trump wall costs 20 Billion USD! If this money is spent on welfare in Mexico, imagine the consequences!!! The lunatic Trump not content with this infantile thinking turns to Mexico and ask them to pay for the wall. What happened to the American voter one may ask? The wall is dumb, dead, useless, and made of the same material that makes up Trump's brain.

Let us see the facts and use a rationalist approach and dissect this xenophobic fear for what it's worth:

1-So far as refugees displaced by war are concerned what happened in the last few years where large-scale migration has challenged and tested European and the Western values. Such fears stoked nationalist and populist feelings and contributed to the rise of ultra-right parties. Borders by their very history are basically the product of war. By banishing war and standing armies, borders become totally redundant and meaningless. No self-respecting human being will put himself in a rickety rubber tinny risking life and limb if it wasn't for the fears of war and its atrocities that the hapless displaced is leaving behind.

2-As far as economic migrants are concerned, in a borderless world they will not pose any problem. Why? Because irrespective of colour, race, ethnicity and language they have to contend with the realities of life. If they camp in the streets of Paris, they will be prosecuted. We live under the law and not in a jungle. They need to have an income to survive. If they are qualified in all respects including local language proficiency, knowledge of local rules, customs and regulations then be it, let them work like anyone else because all people are equal, and we are all citizens of one large country we call the World. Economic migration will not exist in a borderless world no more than economic migration within a given national state. People will move from one continent to another in the same way they moved from Florida to Ohio within the US. economic and social realities that will govern such movements but overall all will be subject to the law of the land especially labour laws and union regulations. The word refugee will not applicable. It exist purely because of borders.

It was thought by some that borders do not create difference rather they reflect them. One would not argue with that, the thrust for a transnational state cannot continue to its final objective without chipping away at such differences or allowing people to live peacefully recognising and tolerating such differences as usually takes place within the same nuclear family or a successful multiethnic state. Differences within the larger human family are inevitable, and even necessary for the cultural and

intellectual evolution of mankind. A unified world bereft of war and violence is more prone towards dialogue and thus slowly better understands differences in culture, economy and knowledge.

The argument is also false on another level. Within the same borders there are many cultures bound together by sometimes a flimsy bond they refer to as nationalism. This bond is apparent in the new world that is composed of various migrant communities such as exists in America, Australia, Canada and New Zealand. These nations harbour a melange of cultures managed to break down borders between themselves and love their adopted new home and by speaking the dominant language of English, at the same time keeping their mother culture alive. But with time and the abandonment of their mother tongue through their next generations and the effect of homogenising English language these cultures slowly merge within the preponderant western culture which drew them to these countries in the first place. These social trends have already taken place in second and third generation of Americans. This is all testimony that a borderless world is the most unifying and harmonising and is not a fantasy. It is a reality alive on the ground in these countries and will become an ever-weightier reality if you add the EU as another borderless world.

Dreaming of a borderless world is not a fantasy once we abandon the “US” and “THEM” mind set. Once we espouse in our souls faith in the need for global peace, respect for human life and dignity, as paramount values, everything else falls in place. We start to see people around us through a different light, we slowly start to treat others with dignity and respect which will be paid back with dignity and respect in a mutually assured way. This will lead to dialogue without the threat of violence, this will itself will lead to the melting of difference and eventually to a borderless world where verdant turfs replace high walls and picket fences. It is a state of mind no more no less. Walls signify insecurity, fear of the outside, and lack of trust within.

## ***2.18 Cultural Heritage***

“The very moment you understand that being a Muslim and being American or European are not mutually exclusive, you enrich your society. Promote the universal principles of justice and freedom and leave the societies elsewhere to find their model of democracy based on their collective psychology and cultural heritage.” Tariq Ramadan

It is quite heartening to see modern day debate shaping along a distinct and clear fault line. This fault line is discernible in most political discourse much like the socialist versus capitalist ideological divide that ruled the day during the cold war era. Modern day debate engulfs every aspect of political and economic life and extends to the cultural sphere.

In Political terms the debate now is between on the one hand, modern day Globalist, those who are for international pacts and cooperation and those on the other side who are labeled as populists, protectionists, nationalists, where their loyalties are to their sovereign government first and foremost as in the Trumpian slogan “America first” and this also include those who raised the Brexit flag and chose to exit the European family. The globalists are ready to sacrifice some of their state sovereignty in exchange for being part of some a global or regional alliance, as in EU, NATO, NAFTA, etc.

On the economic and trade front they believe in keeping trade barriers to an absolute minimum or totally taken out while the “protectionists” believe in the short term benefits of building trade barriers in the mistaken belief that such a policy will create more jobs at home as per Trump and those who supported Brexit.

The dividing line has extended itself as it should to cultural heritage.



There are those who believe that archaeological artefacts which were stolen during wars such as Napoleonic wars or during the Second World War, or due to illicit trade should be returned to their original state and place where they existed in the first place.

It is pertinent to mention in passing that such a state of affairs only happened because of wars. Wars do not just kill people but bring down humans to the lowest levels of unethical conduct, as the saying goes “all is fair in love and war”, except there is nothing fair in stealing priceless artefacts to finance a vicious war as happened in Syria on the hands of the Jihadists. It is the chaos that war created that caused the looting of the Baghdad Museum on an unprecedented scale in April 2003, where some thousands of artefacts were looted in the ensuing pandemonium.

Greece still wants the Elgin Marbles returned from the British Museum, Egypt wants the Rosetta Stone from the British Museum and Nefertiti bust from the Berlin Museum, while India wants the Kohinoor Diamond from the British Museum.

The argument for the repatriation of cultural heritage objects is purely a Nationalistic one, based on the grounds of ownership and that the best place for such items should be where they were found to bolster national pride and history’s continuity for the claiming nation.

There are a plethora of International agreements and protocols aimed at respecting national treasures.

The Globalist argue that modern states bear no resemblance to the nations at the time such artefacts were made. Is modern Greece same as the Greek empire when the Parthenon was built? Also keeping such treasures in encyclopedic Museums such as the British Museum, the Louvre , and the Metropolitan in New York where they are shown to many millions of visitors coming from the four corners of the world to enjoy them constitute a far greater benefit to humanity than say Baghdad museum.

If Hammurabi’s Needle was still in Iraq rather than the Louvre in Paris, how many of us global citizens would manage to see, learn and enjoy its human historical significance?

One must not overlook the facts that wars and political mayhem were the main reasons for the destruction of archaeological treasures as happened in Afghanistan when the Taliban dynamited the Buddha of Bamiyan in 2001, or the looting of Baghdad Museum in 2003, or the destruction of Palmyra in Syria and the priceless Assyrian relics in Mosul Museum by the so called Islamic State in 2015. It was the weakness, corruption and incompetence of sovereign states that allowed such a chaotic situation.

All ownership of cultural Heritage objects should be ours, us the global citizens and that fact alone should put paid not only to the issues of repatriation and ownership but also the ultimate responsibility for their guardianship and their continued enjoyment as part of our larger human historical evolution. Sovereign states caused the wars, and the wars caused the destruction, the illicit trade, and the looting.

## ***2.19 Citizenship and identity***

“When you single out any particular group of people for secondary citizenship status, that's a violation of basic human rights. “Jimmy Carter

A sovereign state is a club whose members are its citizens. This club keeps non-citizens outside through a rigid system of identity cards , borders , and passports. We are defined by which club we belong to. The frequent question one hears when travelling outside his or her club is “where do you come from?”.

These clubs have been one of the most potent dividers of the human family. There are good clubs that are wealthier than other clubs. There are clubs that are poor and whose government are total failures burdening their citizens with a bad reputation that they have to carry with them wherever they travel.

But what if you are not a member of any club? what if you are stateless? there is no one to vouch for you and you have no papers to travel with? you have no right to vote, you may be denied employment and cannot marry legally for lack of proper and recognisable identity papers.

States differ in their laws as to the basis of granting citizenship. Some base it on birth within the confines of its territory, other states base it on "right of blood" i.e. right of citizenship is acquired by inheritance and descent. There are millions of people through one reason or another and mostly through marriage and travel can make one lose his or her right for citizenship.

The international legal definition of a stateless person is "a person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law". In simple terms, this means that a stateless person does not have a nationality of any country. Some people are born stateless, but others become stateless.

it is amazing to know that there are over 10 million stateless people (according to UNHCR) who are denied access to education and to medical treatment and can not travel for lack of proper travel documents. People became stateless due to operation of the law i.e. they do not fall within the narrow definition of who can become a member of the club. There are numerous situations where a person can become stateless and thus his children will inherit his or her statelessness.

There are 800 thousand DACA (deferred action for childhood arrivals) people in the USA who are practically stateless because they accompanied their parents who entered the US illegally. These people know no other country but America and who are now normal productive people. They still live under fear of deportation and are hostage to the political winds that blow from right to left and vice versa.

There are 600 thousand Rohingya people who lived in Myanmar all their lives and know no other place. They are denied by the Myanmar government any citizenship rights. They are subject to horrendous atrocities and ethnic cleansing programs and even if Myanmar take them back they are not given citizenship and will live under the threat of persecution. Their only guilt is that they are Muslims in a Buddhist country and as a result they have lived in poverty and isolation from the rest of the population.

There are 20 thousand Karana people in Madagascar who are denied citizenship through operation of the law.

Another cause of statelessness is to be part of non-state territories. As per the definition of a stateless person, only states can have nationals. As a result, people who are "citizens" of non-state territories are stateless. Residents of occupied territories where statehood has ceased to exist through occupation are an example. The Palestinian territories are the most famous example. Western Sahara and Northern Cyprus are another through cessation of statehood.

If one must add refugees who flee their country and who are unable to go back, can also be considered stateless since by leaving their country they have voluntarily renounced their citizenship, and if you add this category to the rest the number of stateless persons will be vastly higher than 10 million.

In a unified world signifying our longing for peace and unity we all will rid ourselves of a divided identity and revert to our original, natural, unified global identity where no law can ever deny it by fault or by default. If there is one state, then there is one everlasting citizenship as there is nowhere other than the one and only one : planet earth.

## 2.20 Water conflicts

Mark Twain once said, “Whiskey is for drinking. Water is for fighting over.”

Rivers do not know borders, they flow in spite of them. However, states in which rivers originate can control water by building dams , sometimes massive dams that rob a downstream population from water or by rubeish the water with pollutants thus affecting the health and safety of people across and downstream of the border.

Water conflicts are all over the place. Though they have not caused wars in modern times, but they certainly have contributed to violence when combined with other conflicts.

Potential Conflict to Cooperation Potential PCCP is a UN International Hydrological program for water dispute resolution. It coordinates cooperation processes and disseminates best practices of water conflict resolution and cooperation building. It offers a “one-stop-shop” for activities in transboundary waters and establishes links with related initiatives within UNESCO and the UN more broadly. The project also cooperates with other non-UN institutions around the world working in this domain.

The World Trade Organisation can arbitrate water disputes presented by its member states when the disputes are commercial in nature. The WTO has certain groups, such as its Fisheries Centre, that work to monitor and rule on relevant cases, although it is by no means the authority on conflict over water resources.

Some analysts estimate that due to an increase in human consumption of water resources due to population growth and changing lifestyles, water conflicts will become increasingly common in the near future.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said that if Egypt were to ever go to war again it would be over water. According to [UNESCO](#), the current interstate conflicts occur mainly in the Middle East especially disputes stemming from the [Euphrates](#) and [Tigris Rivers](#) among Turkey, Syria, and Iraq . Turkey and Syria have constructed huge dams that drastically affected water supply in Iraq for potable use and agriculture. Since 1950 to today water flow in the Tigris and Euphrates in Iraq has been cut by 50 percent due to dams by Turkey, Syria and Iran. The problem became especially acute when in 2018 Turkey started to fill up its newly constructed Ilisu dam causing massive water reductions

Impacting Iraqi agriculture in a dangerous way.

The [Jordan River conflict](#) among Israel, Lebanon, Jordan , Syria and the the West Bank in the State of Palestine. This conflict has contributed to the long standing political conflicts between these countries as the riparian rights (relating to river banks and adjoining wetlands) are shared by 4 different countries Lebanon, Syria, Palestinian territories, and Israel. Although Israel as the occupying authority has refused to give up water resources to the Palestinian Authority.

In Africa ([Nile River](#)-related conflicts among Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan), as well as in [Central Asia](#) (the [Aral Sea](#) conflict among Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan).

These water related simmering conflicts lots of them remain unsolved because most of the aggrieved nations are militarily weak compared to the aggressor nations example being Turkey v Iraq, or Israel v. Palestinian Authority . The UN based initiative though better than nothing has not been the best tool to satisfactorily put a closure to such disputes. Once again, the present chaotic world order failed to tackle this issue which is inherently transnational in nature, that requires solutions well beyond the powers of

sovereign states as they are constituted today. There remains substantial grievances due to unfair water allocation. These simmering grievances foment distrust, and aggravate hostilities unless fairly arbitrated, the UN failed so did all the treaties.

## CHAPTER 3

### Globalisation Today

Though there has been great progress since the Second World War in transnational cooperation and establishment of global institutions such as the UN and world financial and judicial institutions, the world still suffers from wars and the threat of nuclear annihilation and environmental omnicide not to mention widespread poverty and abuse of human rights.

The world is at a tipping point. Things can move well into the Global narrative or it may fall off the cliff into the abyss of a lawless international landscape dominated by the divisive “us” and “them”, “us” being the supreme white Christian Western world, and “they” being all others.

Many object to this characterisation by saying that liberalism and globalisation are alive and well, but one must not underestimate the dark forces that are inherent in the rise of alt-right, Trump, and Brexit. We all thought that Trump will never be President of the US and how wrong all were!

The war is shaping up and the battle lines are being drawn. One is either a Liberal Globalist or a Right-Wing Conservative. You either respect other races and form alliances with them and respect their religious orientations , welcome open society , embrace multiculturalism , enter in free trade agreements , prefer dialogue and diplomacy , talk about love and charity , prefer a state with a heart towards the poor and less fortunate , look positively on the LGBT community , pro-choice , embrace women’s rights , be honest about your political pronouncements , respect freedom of speech that draw the line against hate speech, draw poignant lessons from historical experiences , or be a chest thumping nationalist under a banner that advertises your self-love wrapped up in toxic xenophobia.

Or you put labels on other races besmirching them with varied and colourful vilifications, withdraw from alliances as grand as the EU, citing in the process your loss of sovereignty as one of your main reasons. All the while you are forgetting that such a loss has paid dividends far outweighing any such perceived loss.

There is a discernible rebound and recoil from the the thrust of globalisation that manifests itself in outright disrespect for other religious beliefs and practices because of the isolated and criminal actions of some radical elements in the ranks of such religions.

This combined with protectionism which is also a knee jerk reaction to economic globalisation has been the hallmark of the far right.

Where would the world would go from here, post Brexit and Trumpism? The world has moved a great deal since the last war. In the nearly seven decades since the War, nations started to open up , work together , free trade with each other and they have reaped enormous benefits in terms of learning from each other plus economic growth all because of the relative peace and multilateralism in international

relations . One would hope that the trend would continue, and internationalism would be further embraced. Will the fledgling globalisation die in the face of this new barbaric onslaught?

The answer is a resounding no because reason in the end, one would hope, would prevail. Because the forces that shaped multilateralism will continue to work sooner or later, and the forward march will resume with greater impetus and vigour. The globalist voice is gaining traction and will ring louder and louder. All you need is listen to leaders like Macron of France, Angela Merkel of Germany and Obama of the USA.

We are on the road towards a world democratic government however the narrow minded sentimental nationalist will try to stop the globalist train with hate and aggression. In their desperate bid they will resort to violence and lies just like the Nazis and Fascists before them. Trumpism and Brexit will be a sorry historical glitch.

The sane majority of the human race will come to realise the benefits of bringing law and order to the lawless state of international relations. There will be a slice of the human populations that will oppose such coming together. They will be those who believe that they are superior to others because their nation is most powerful and prosperous and the prospect of losing their sovereignty will deprive them of their status, there will be those whose religious beliefs prevent them from allying with others of different religion. As there will be no coercion into entering a global pact, anti-globalists left on their own will stand on the fringes and witness the great benefits the rest of the global world regaling in peace and prosperity. Post the Arab spring predominantly Arab Muslim states are failing their people miserably. In fact, they are living in a cauldron of dysfunction and failure that will get worse if they do not correct their vision of the world and inspire their people to a better life. The USA, extreme ideologies and extreme religions are the biggest hurdles that the globalist movement is facing today. The USA is an open society so one has a great hope that with time and the liberalism that is alive within the American body, they in the end will accept and hopefully lead us towards a global governance benefiting from their political experience as a democratic country built on the rule of law and not the rule of men. The hope is that anti globalist societies will compare their sorry state with the affluent comfortable west they will either continue to immigrate or they may change their belief system somehow.

Massive immigration has already taken place. Such immigration has had a very deleterious effect because it gave ammunition to the ultra-right xenophobic elements in western society that led to close such once open societies to the outside. Without such massive immigration from Middle Eastern and North African countries into Europe and the US one would not imagine Brexit or Trump.

We are at cross roads, we need leaders who can articulate the case for coming together as one family. Such family will never be conflict free, but such a family has faith in laws seeped in respect for each other and the belief that open honest dialogue is always better than unchecked violence.

Freedom must have borders and limits. Outdated ideas that opposes dialogue, diversity, fraternity and equality must be called out as immoral.

Such erroneous concepts undermine the very foundation of a successful world enterprise.

If the Muslim world wants to unite under another global banner by refusing to espouse democratic principles, then let be it. But that will polarise the world population into two rival camps which is a dangerous mix, an incendiary mix. The whole world must prevent such a calamity. The only way out is by honest dialogue that will discard dogma in favour of rationality and what works better. The world in fact

is in need of such a dialogue now than later because we have shown how the current implosion of this part of the world is affecting the social and political fabric of the western world through immigration and terrorism. It is now incumbent on both sides to start bridging the gaps, of talking of harmony and peace of clubbing together to fight radicalism and terror and work jointly hand in hand in delineating the areas of religious and cultural conflicts and exploring ways and means of bridging all gaps.

Now that millions of Muslims coming into contact with Christians in Europe and the US, it is time to talk with one another not to shun each other by leaving such minorities' in their ghettos. Contact is good, if accompanied by dialogue. Unfortunately, westerners mostly are not accepting such minorities into the fold which in turn turning such minorities further into their own belief system without any hope of change, and on the contrary instead of inducing change for the better they are making such minorities more and more insistent on their set of beliefs as a protective act against the indifference and racism of the mainstream. So now both sides are to blame and not the underprivileged minorities.

This chance is not to be lost now the opportunity is presenting itself in the form of direct contact. This only took shape in the last two or three decades where millions of Muslims managed to immigrate and live in the west. So called Islamic State realised that this may cause some erosion of the strict faith and thus embarked on their hateful terrorism so that the West will in the end give up and expel Muslims from their countries.

Many fell in this very trap and started the call to repatriate or restrict the freedom of such minority. The clever thing to do is to embrace such a minority and open homes to them and start a love fest that will in the end succeed in convincing them that their dogma must cease and give way to a more enlightened and progressive ideas. This may install the seeds of change for the better.

### **3.1 The United Nations**

“You can safely appeal to the United Nations in the comfortable certainty that it will let you down.”  
Conor Cruise O'Brien

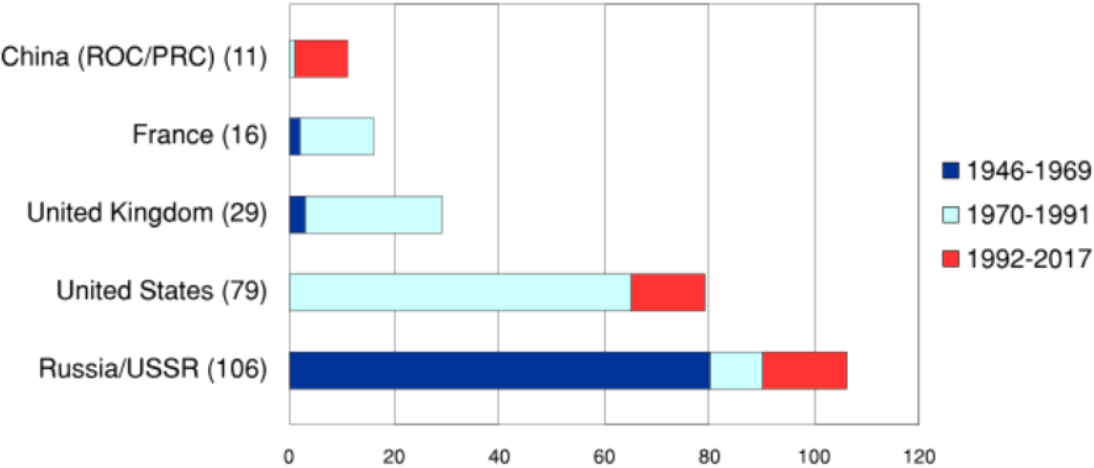
It took countless millions of war casualties, nuclear bombs on Japan and four years of destruction and annihilation on a global scale . Not to mention communal dislocation, and a most horrible holocaust in human history. That was painful enough for the major powers to learn the poignant lessons from war mania and make a baby step towards globalisation by creating the United Nations.

And as all initiatives before it, this global organisation was nothing but a hesitant, half baked, ill-considered project. The League of Nations project before it, was a failure that resulted in the Second World War. Instead of improving the previous format of the League of Nations the UN repeated the same mistakes all over again. The veto power of permanent members existed in the League's council and was carried forward into the United Nations Security Council UNSC.

History tells us that the US refused to join the UN without granting it the Veto power on the UNSC. So, without the veto power we could not have a UN. With hindsight and considering the considerable cost of the UN and its bureaucratic behemoth, perhaps it was better not to have a UN in the first place. Anything that the US does not like would not pass in the UNSC.

Hence the major criticism and the most potent one is the format of security council that is made up of 15-member states with 5 permanent members (Russia, China, USA, Britain, and France). Each permanent member has the right of veto. Here again we have a classic unfair inequality in the UNSC. Why citizens of these five-member states carry greater power than citizens of all other states? This is

most unfair undemocratic and flagrant abuse of human rights and lacks any claim to legality as a world body or any claim to being democratic.



Number of resolutions vetoed by each of the five permanent members of the Security Council between 1946 and 2016. (9)

Not only it is undemocratic, but it is now anachronistic since it does not reflect today's great powers as it excludes powerful countries whether in the economic or military sense such as Japan, India (nuclear power as well), and Brazil.

By all rules of meetings and committees any member who has an interest in an issue open to voting must exclude itself from voting, whereas what we find is the absolute contrary. Russia vetoed all UNSC resolutions concerning Crimea and East Ukraine in 2014. Up till now (2018), similarly, Russia vetoed all resolutions concerning Syria and its war crimes through chemical attacks and inhuman treatment of civilians opposed to the Assad regime. Due to the Russian veto, human rights abuses went unpunished .

Whereas the classic case of the over use of veto was by the US concerning Israel. The US has vetoed UNSC resolutions scores of times on issues ranging from illegal Israeli settlements to war crimes. The most painful fact about the failure of the UN in this instance is that while the whole world as represented by the vast majority of states condemn Israel, the US alongside Israel stand against all in support of Israel. This has not contributed to bringing peace to this volatile region but instead contributed to the injustice of Israeli intransigence and unjust practices, with no regard to myriad previous UN resolutions that delegitimize the Israeli occupation of Palestine in June 1967. The UN is a club where members come to have a good chat, and vote on useless resolutions that have no teeth unless backed by the big powers acting in concert, which seldom happens. Have one ever heard once a resolution punishing the US in spite of the fact that the US has committed many acts of aggression? The five permanent members with veto power have gained a de facto immunity from accountability arising from their international misbehaviour, due to their veto power.

The UN on the other hand has done a good job in its other nonpolitical agencies such as health, trade etc., on the whole the UN is a total failure so far as fulfilling its *core mission of keeping the peace and*

***security of nations.*** As the league of nations before it had failed to stop the Second World War the UN due to its structure and the power play; both the powerful UNSC and at the feeble General Assembly are totally incapable of stopping a third world war . Not to mention its failure at supporting and upholding democracy and human rights globally. It did not stop the genocide in Rwanda in 1994 when over 800,000 people were slaughtered because no state was interested especially the big powers. They nevertheless were quick to act in the case of Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1991 because the latter was resource rich and the US mobilised the UN in support of its military action and the ensuing economic boycott of Iraq that contributed to the death of thousands of Iraqi children. The same happened on the illegal invasion of Iraq in 2003 on the prefabricated pretext of the existence of WMD in Iraq. A pretext that was disseminated with stealth and deception by Bush and Blair in the years leading to the invasion.

The UN was based on a treaty that any country can pull out from as happened before the last war when Italy and Germany abandoned the League of Nations and started aggressive military campaigns against their neighbours. Not only that but states especially the US often threaten to cut funding and pulling out if the UN does not conform to its policies and wishes making the global organisation a hostage to American whims. This should teach the world a lesson that any global organisation based on treaties signed by sovereign states will never be adhered to , and bound to be a failure , and will always be a tool in the hands of powerful states serving their interests and the whims of their leaders. Any credible world organisation to maintain peace in the world must be mandated by Global citizens; never by sovereign states. A world government constituted by sovereign states will be another UN and another EU. We all know the weak spots and the temporary nature of such multilateral organisations, they will always be at the whim of states and state sovereignty will override the sovereignty of the world body which is paradoxical situation not unlike the one we are currently living under. The world need a paramount overriding world organisation whose sovereignty is well above the states and this can only be done by a global suffrage. One man one vote.

The UN suffers from endemic inability to reform itself so as to be more effective in stopping armed conflicts and ridding itself from corruption and alarming bureaucracy.

The UN is undemocratic not only due to the lopsided structure of the UNSC but also two thirds of its members can be classified as totally authoritarian and/or weak democracies thus making it unrepresentative of the majority of global citizenry. One must also consider how world citizens are represented in the sense that membership of the UN is based not on proportional representation as a core principle of democratic representation. So we have the situation where 1.3 billion Chinese citizens are represented by one member at the General assembly, whereas Tuvalu (an island state in the Pacific Ocean) with 10,000 population is represented by one member as well.

One can only surmise that the UN is far from being the real answer to world peace however its positive record is in the nonpolitical arena. If it can be reformed in two essential respects, then it can go a long way towards keeping the peace. There should some form of proportional representation based on the number of eligible voter population, thus power of its members is derived from numbers not from military and economic strength. This will automatically rid the UN of the veto power. Secondly the UN must be armed with the power to enforce resolutions by force on whatever and however regardless of its strength and preponderance in world affairs. That can only happen by taking away a good slice of state sovereignty and vesting it in the hands of a strong UN. This can be only achieved in a bottom-up structure ie the UN must represent the people and not the member states.

### ***3.2 International Treaties***



“America has lost the moral high ground with the rest of the world, and we have fewer allies as a result. President Bush and his administration have undermined the war on terror by using tactics outlawed by international treaty and condemned by even our closest friends.” John Oliver

Sovereign states are the main legal actors empowered by law to sign and conclude treaties just like corporations that negotiate and sign contracts. Treaty law is the highest form of law and supercede domestic national laws.

The international treaty system makes up the bulk of what we call “International Law”. The term international law is rather misleading because it lacks forcible implementation. A state can withdraw from a treaty that it had agreed to, then when its circumstances dictate simply carry out actions in contravention of the treaty without any regard to the harm it does to the interest of the global community and without any retribution by the international community.

This is because it has not compromised its sovereignty and has not given any part of such sovereignty to a higher authority. Sovereign states work on the narrow principle of "national interests" regardless of the interests of other states, as if they were created as islands onto themselves in isolation of this highly connected world. The US has pulled out of the Paris Climate agreement in 2017 against the wishes of the rest of the world because Trump's "America First" policy vowed to resurrect the American coal mining industry and create more domestic employment- as was claimed in 2016 election rhetoric.

Much of international law is based on the free will of sovereign states. When governments change such treaties, they (treaties) may be abrogated altogether or renegotiated. There are many examples of this, the most recent of which is the UK pulling out of the EU relevant treaties (article 50 of the 2007 on the Treaty of the European Union)

Any international law based on preserving the core principle of Westphalian sovereignty is anachronistic in this highly connected world and would not be conducive to keeping the peace and security of humankind. The emphasis should be not on the legal capacity of sovereign states to enter into treaties but rather on sovereignty of each and every Global Citizen as represented in a Global gathering in a democratic fashion. This envisages the creation of super state whose authority extends over and above that of the sovereign state which throughout history has brought war and disaster in total opposition to the innate desire for peace inherent in the spirit and mind of every citizen of the world. States do not represent the average citizen of the world when it comes to global issues rather, they represent their own bureaucratic existence in competition with forces both within and without. States thus are in constant struggle to preserve the very institutions that bestowed upon them privilege and authority rendering them incapable of uniting with other states or giving up a slice of their power and authority to a higher legal representative entity.

There are thousands of broken treaties. Many breaches led to war outright as happened in 1934-1939 when the Nazis under Hitler systematically broken the Treaty of Versailles, The League of nations and other non-aggression pacts with the USSR in June 1941 followed by Hitler invading the USSR. In 1980 Saddam Hussein in front of TV cameras tore the treaty with Iran that demarcated Shatt Al-Arab between the two neighbouring countries and immediately started invading Iran. A bloody war between Iraq and Iran lasting for 8 years ensued, leading to over one million fatalities which are now forgotten in the collective consciousness of mankind, like the countless millions of men and women that gave their lives in useless wars started by evil men. Where was the UN? What did the UN do to stop a war which by all accounts served no purpose whatsoever nor did it solve any of the many conflicts that raged at the time? History is littered with broken treaties that purported to demarcate borders, solve political issues, assign territories etc. Ensuing actions that followed repudiated all that the treaties sought to achieve.

Nation states because of their varying sizes have naturally grown with tremendously varying powers. You have super states, middling states, and very small states. You can not have International treaties between such incongruous participants. Naturally you have a UN with big nuclear states having huge powers such as the veto and other privileges whereas other weaker states are denied such privileges in spite of the fact that they represent the vast majority of human population. Here again, military and economic power of states has led to this undemocratic injustice. In other words, nations who contribute more have a bigger clout. The US is the largest contributor to the UN having contributed 22% in 2015. The US population is only 4.4% of world population. The whole formula does not sound right. It reminds one of a Parliament made up of feudalists and aristocrats to the detriment of ordinary folks that make up the bulk of the population. That is why many smaller nations know-tow to the US in many political debates that does not concern them , so as to curry favour with this imperial giant to the detriment of what is just and fair, as happened when in UN General Assembly they voted with the US on the question of moving US Embassy to Jerusalem where many pacific island states sided with the US while the vast majority of states were against the motion in the ratio of 14 to 1 , similarly on many similar issues relating to the US invasion of Iraq in 2003.

Viewing the UN through the principle that real sovereignty resides with global citizens, and not the states that are supposed to represent them, the UN is not only redundant but can be part of the problem as it is abused by the US by using it in garnering support for its misconceived actions and policies especially regarding Israel and the invasion of Iraq.

To have a fair distribution of power the Westphalian State must be attacked once and for all and reshaped to represent the changing realities of the modern world .

### **3.3 Global Finance**

“Global issues require common responses: Only together we can create the conditions to defeat Daesh and al Qaeda, block channels for terrorist financing, tackle foreign terrorist fighters. “ Federica Mogherini

The current global economic landscape mirrors the political one, in one word “organised chaos”. Nation states restrict the flow of goods, services, labour and capital with the help of borders, tariffs and other red tape barriers, in the mistaken belief that they are serving the interest of their nations. History has shown that when such barriers are lowered countries experience growth and economic revival and when they are raised the reverse seems to happen.

Some smaller countries have experienced real hardships because of international politics as is the case in UN mandated economic boycotts that were slapped on Iraq, Russia and Iran and the one imposed by the US on Cuba. This is all a predictable result of nation states carrying the fight from the battlefield to the dining tables. Extreme hardships experienced by the poor and very poor, while the well-to-do who are at the responsible levers of power felt no hardship whatsoever.

Boycotts are not the only result of a divided chaotic world we live in , as we have currency wars where countries maneuver against each other by reducing the exchange value of their currencies (thus inflating the value of other currencies) to promote the growth of their exports thus achieving economic growth , to the economic detriment of other countries. Then we have Trade Wars where countries retaliate against each other by slapping tariffs or increasing them on certain goods as a punishment for the other countries due to a perceived economic misstep.

This is not to mention the recurrent so called Global Financial Crises the most poignant being the last one in 2008. Of course, critics of globalisation will blame increased opening up of capital markets, but in essence it is not globalisation that is the root cause of the financial crises. The interconnectedness of markets help to spread the financial virus and cannot be blamed for the real cause, like blaming a crowded bus for being the environment where the flu virus spread between the passengers. One should tackle the root cause of the virus and how to quarantine its spread. The root cause of the GFC was the lax regulatory legal and oversight framework that created the right environment for banks to take enormous risks. Due to the removal of the wall between investment and commercial banking that was created by the Glass-Steagall Act (1933) by the Reagan administration and the similar loosening of control by Thatcher such unreasonable risks were becoming routine till the housing bubble burst. This New Financial Architecture was based on efficient capital market theories which proved disastrous in practice simply because it assumes that all information about financial instruments and their cash flows are reflected in risk premiums. Such assumption was proved untrue due to lack of transparency engineered deliberately by innovative methods used to create new financial products which were thus wrongly classified by credit rating agencies. What is needed desperately in the financial world today is the creation of credible single global currency to supplant the US Dollar.

One may ask how globalisation and unitary single global currency are going to prevent such financial crises? The answer is that it may not prevent but certainly will greatly diminish the destructive consequences through a single currency tied up to a single interest rate. When the GFC erupted the USD strengthened, this has weakened all other currencies, such anomaly will not take place. Another anomaly was the carry trade where speculators borrowed in low interest currencies and invested in higher interest currencies. When interest rates on USD were close to zero risk profile changed and money started to chase yield ignoring at times the attendant risks.

Booms and busts are created according to some economist such as Hayek (the Austrian School) by the manipulation of interest rates by central banks. Low interest rates prepare the ground for a boom in asset prices and inflation and then when interest rates are hiked the reverse happens. The low (or zero) interest rates since GFC bodes badly for the future as many reputable economists warn of the inflationary consequences. The beginning of the end of the boom is starting to rear its head during 2018. One cannot speculate on the timing of the next bust, but it is sure to happen due to overwhelming consensus of reputed economists.

If, let us say, theoretically we have single global currency with interest freely determined by the market the world may avoid the boom-bust business cycle but this can only happen if we have a single currency. However one cannot claim that all economic ills will disappear once we have truly global financial system, but many of the anomalies present in the present financial architecture will disappear.

But of course that is expected; you cannot have your cake and eat it as the English saying goes: it is fine to spread wealth but it is bad to spread financial ills when you globalise ! We live in an interconnected world and what is needed is less financial borders in the world. A unified monetary system with a strong global Central bank will overcome the disparities present in national financial regimes by its oversight and harmonising influence that renders a more level playing field for all.

In fact, you cannot have global capital markets where capital flows freely across borders and you lack the structures to control it. What we have is one vast global capital marketplace run by over 100 nation states each one with its particular financial regulation. Financial meltdowns will happen repeatedly . First the Asian Financial crisis of 1997 then the American subprime debt that started in 2008 and caused global havoc , then the Greek sovereign debt crisis of 2010 that almost brought down the EMU.

Financial globalisation can not be achieved without a streamlined regulation of stock and financial markets. In the last three or so decades capital and currencies seem to have moved freely between nations more than goods, services or labor. As tariffs are still a hindrance to international free trade and the stricter control of labor (not so strict within the EU nations with attendant long term benefits) have hampered the true spirit of economic globalisation and rendered it unable to deal with shocks, the likes of the ones the world has witnessed before. The mechanics of the fear generated by such shocks will not have same knock-on effects. For example, when the GFC took place funds moved from emerging currencies and poured into the US Dollar. (10). That meant non-dollar currencies lost a great deal of their value, but with a world single currency such damage will not occur, in fact the contagion will be quarantined to the specific area where it happens, as the case of state specific debt crisis in one American state does not transmit to other states with healthy balance sheets.

Differences in taxation regimes created a lot of anomalies between nations. There are high tax regimes, low tax and no tax regimes. This also created what I call "tax wars", as some nations tried to outsmart others by reducing corporate taxes so as to attract companies to set up shop on their territory thus causing friction and sometimes retaliation from other higher tax nations (example Ireland) . The no tax regime caused flight of capital to their shores thus creating what is termed (offshore tax havens) to the dismay of other nations whose tax revenue has been hugely dented.

The spirit of war on the battlefield is therefore duplicated on the economic front, instead of cooperation for the universal good, states continue to engage in a zero-sum financial game.

Add to this the plight of the underdeveloped countries where poverty is rampant as one sixth of the world population lives in extreme poverty (defined by the world Bank as an average income of \$1.25 per day) and at least 80% of humanity lives on less than \$10 per day.

Compare this to \$1.76 trillion on military expenditure (Global GDP \$85 trillion) 40% of which was spent by the US! Ponder what this can do to world peace if it was spent to improve the lot of the poorer nations.

Though economic warfare is not as messy as the one on the killing fields and appears more civilised it nonetheless is highly destructive and the world will be the better without it. Such wars are more likely to impact the poor and needy than the well-off. Economic warfare is nonetheless a manifestation of the same phenomenon: hubris, and nationalism versus humanist universalism as an international political system based on sound philosophical foundations. Simply put if humanity is enlightened enough and forsake the indulgence and sentimentality of nationalism consider the payback in peace and material prosperity.

## **The Dollar and global economy**

The American Dollar (USD) has assumed a most prominent role in international finance and trade. More than 80% of world foreign exchange trade is conducted in USD, especially commodities such as oil and gold are all priced in USD. More than 60% of official reserves held by central banks around the globe is in USD. Many countries peg their currencies to the USD which means any fall in the USD will be mirrored 100% by the pegged currency.

This situation has created a new position of hegemony for this currency unchallenged by any other currency such as the Euro or the Yuan.

USD has assumed a "safe haven" status for all wealth so much so if there are bad economic news coming from the other emerging countries investors and speculators seem to take refuge in the USD. A

paradoxical situation happens all the time and that is when there are bad economic news coming from America money rushes into the USD. Someone likened this paradox as taking refuge from a house on fire by rushing back into the house itself.

China is the biggest holders of US debt, and most of issued USD banknotes are held outside of the USA.

The fate of the dollar is determined by Capitol Hill and the Federal Reserve therefore the rising and falling fortunes of the USD have immediate effect on world economy and all countries that pegged their currency to the mighty Greenback. This situation mirrors the political and military hegemony of the USA in the world today. But America sets its policies whether economic or political in its own national interest without the slightest consideration for the impact they have on the global landscape. A most anomalous situation.

An interesting example of this anomaly in international finance vis-a-vis the role of USD is that when the US Federal Reserve started to unwind the QE2 by reducing purchases of debt instruments in December of 2012 , the direct result was that investors and speculators started to pull money out of the Emerging Markets causing huge drops in the value of their stocks and currencies so much so the Turkish Lira dropped more than 20% in the space of two months which forced the Turkish Central Bank to raise interest rates by 4.5% . Imagine what impact this will have on the Turkish economy and the fortunes of its elected government! This is the direct result of something outside the control of Turkey. And the same can be said for the South African Rand, the Indian Rupee etc.

One worrying future problem that may arise is the looming inflation that will result from the money printing policy called QE “quantitative easing” that has been the hallmark of US financial policy following the global financial crisis.

Any erosion of the value of the USD will erode total global wealth and will impact families and their livelihoods around the globe.

Some countries tried unsuccessfully to substitute the USD with the Euro or other currencies of emerging economies. Also, efforts to use SDR (special drawing rights) which is a weighted index currency of all major currencies came to naught. However, the fact that the Bank for International Settlements reports its accounts in SDRs points to the possibility for an alternative unit of exchange.

The world bank provides a wealth of information about International economy treating the world as one country. One can glean figures for Global GDP and its growth rates, Global inflation etc. So, this begs the question that if the world had a Global supranational authority with a central bank then such a bank can issue a Global Dollar that reflects the state of the world economy. The argument that the world is made of many countries each with its own economic fact sheet in terms of GDP growth, budget deficits, unemployment etc. can easily be countered with the argument that each country (such as the US itself) is composed of many regions each with own differing economic fact sheet not to mention the example of the Euro. So it is practical, feasible and advantageous to use GD (Global Dollar) as a unit of exchange in trade and as a reserve currency.

In fact, the world bank or the Bank of International Settlement can issue GD and fix the rate of interest applicable to the GD in the interim till such a time that the world will succeed in establishing a supranational authority with a real and credible world central bank and a safe interest rate policy which should be as free-market-based as possible.

GD will bring some order to the notoriously chaotic financial markets, it will eliminate the threat of the USD to other nations and especially the poorer ones and erase the unjust benefits that accrue to the US

economy as a result of the global use of the USD. It will reduce frictions and economic pressures caused by the fluctuating USD by dampening such fluctuations and spreading the stress caused by US economy to that of the global economy, not to mention the benign effects on trade, travel, and investment.

## **Global economic and financial structure**

There is no true a Global financial structure in the form of a central bank, single currency, unified laws about investment and finance. The financial chaos is mirroring the chaos in the current fragmented political system.

However, having said that there are signs (as in politics) of a movement towards globalisation driven by long term economic benefits of such moves. Below is a summary of the main structures that underpin the world international economic and financial order as stands today:

### 1-Regional trading blocs

(EU, NAFTA, G8, G20, APEC etc.), some of which are based on loose association others more tightly defined.

2-Bretton Woods institutions created at the end of the war such as the World Bank, the IMF, , International Trade Organisation superseded by World Trade Organisation.

There were 730 delegates from 44 countries that met at Bretton Woods (USA) and signed the agreement on 22nd of July 1944, Setting up a system of rules, institutions, and procedures to regulate the international monetary system. But it took two great wars and a most biting depression of the 20th century to drive these countries to take such an action on global scale, one wonders what kind of vision our leaders have in not having appreciated lessons of history nor the vision to delve into the future and see that globalisation and harmonisation in financial markets will reap great benefits to each nation state and the world as a whole.

The Euro came under great pressure and almost got unravelled after the GFC and Greek crisis 2010, not because of it being supranational currency that replaced component national currencies but rather because the financial structure was too loose and too fragmented (also mirroring the political structure) needing more centralisation and harmonisation that was the root cause. One can surmise that Global Financial System can not be created without a matching political globalisation of security, armaments, and environmental management.

The fundamental component of a Global Financial System is a global currency with free floating interest rates. Poverty will be attacked by diverting resources from defence budgets to aid poor nations in the form of grants and debt forgiveness and amortisation.

Liberalism and democracy are the foundations of the true globalisation of the future. Transparency is the best guardian of financial ethics and rectitude and greater antidote to corruption..

Size of financial institutions must be capped so that a failure of one bank will not bring the house down.

Good banking practices such as high capital adequacy and separation of investment banking from commercial banking is very important for the overall financial health and must be incorporated in the overall global financial structure.

Intricate financial products must be licensed by governmental financial authority and shadow banking fully regulated and brought into traditional banking regimes.

Developed countries under a world government and due to the huge savings on slimmer defence budgets ought to increase their “foreign” aid to the underdeveloped nations. Such aid will be the greatest equaliser between the rich and poorer nations.

This is social justice at its best, as within a state the wealthy is taxed heavily, and the proceeds are redistributed under various welfare schemes to the poor so it is within a global state. One of the reasons why the West won such a huge advantage over poor industrialised nations was due to the colonisation of these countries and diversion of their natural resources to their own enrichment. The other reason is that citizens of developed countries have a green gas and pollution footprint on planet earth about 8 times on average compared to citizens of undeveloped countries. The former uses more water, pollutes the oceans and the skies which are jointly owned by all global citizens .

### **3.4 IMF, World Bank & WTO**

Something is better than nothing! That is how one can sum up the Bretton Woods institutions, the most notable example being the UN. Half-baked economic solutions handed down from the rich north to the poor south. These institutions always acted in the interest of the “West” mostly headquartered in the US and Europe and continuing to manipulate the “Rest” for their advantage and national interests.

Viewed from the puritanical World Government view such International Institutions are obsolete and utter failures. Yet viewed from a fragmented tribal war-prone world order, they are a great leap forward!

These institutions are nothing but a feeble attempt to help countries hit by economic crises and low levels of development with such largely unfulfilled objectives:

- End extreme poverty by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than \$1.90 a day to no more than 3%
- Promote shared prosperity by fostering the income growth of the bottom 40% for every country.

10.7% of world population still lives on less than \$1.9. (11) most of progress that has been made was due to the economic policies of China and East Asian countries and cannot be mainly attributed to the World Bank. As to the growth of the Bottom 40% , mostly there has been a decline or no growth at all.

There has been a great many criticism of the WB. There have been scandals surrounding its leaders who are appointed by US or their appointment were subject to US veto. In addition to that the clash between the WB and the borrowing states as to the conditions attached to loans. These conditions were mostly not in the best interest of such countries. The crux and irony of the problem is that borrowing countries have no say in the actual running of the Bank and as pointed out most of these so called International institutions were run undemocratically. World Government must be based on pure democratic principles and fair representation. These two pillars are nonexistent in these institutions due the undue overweight given to First World countries.

The IMF was created by the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, where 44 countries met to establish a mechanism to prevent the competitive currency devaluations that were at the root of the great depression of the 1930s. The IMF main job was to contribute to solving world currency and macroeconomic issues and to make appropriate lending in support of such policies. Mainly this was done by consulting the member countries on solving currency and macroeconomic issues and to conduct surveillance on progress made by such countries. It also publishes World

Economic Outlook annually. The perspective here is truly global in character yet the outcomes are heavily tilted.

Since the US contribute over 16.8% in funding, it has the largest voting rights, as such the US has been often accused that it favours countries that it sees as strategically important to its own interest. This brings us back to the lack of democracy in this institution same as World Bank and the UN.

The IMF policies of one size fits all proved a total failure when it came to help Tanzania in 1985 funding it on condition it sell state assets, charge for state services, lower trade barriers. By 2000, the rate of AIDS shot up to 8% since the free health care was converted to pay-for-service. Similarly school enrolment dropped from 80% to 66% and illiteracy shot up by 50% as a result of school fees that was free before. GDP during this period declined from \$309 to \$210 per capita.

There have been some success stories of course but the modus operandi of this institution is neither democratic nor sound. If we had a pure World Government, there is no need for this institution at all because the world central bank with a single currency and zero trade barriers, and full and free movement of labour and capital will make such an institution totally redundant. The same goes for the World Trade Organisation (WTO) which is also redundant in a pure Democratic World Government. All these institutions give acknowledgment to the inviability and wrongful existence of the unregulated sovereign state system.

As with other contemporary international entities the WTO is based on multilateral trading agreements negotiated and signed by a large number of States. Such agreements conform to WTO trade rules which dictate lowering barriers and tariffs on the movement of good and services and intellectual property. Such rules also deal with resolving trade disputes between nations.

As with other international trade oriented organisations and conferences such as the Doha Development Round and Uruguay Round, all such multilateral efforts are created from the narrow and conflicting interests of the participants. Such an institution mirrors the haphazard state of international trade thus it perpetuates and acknowledges the existing system of endless negotiations and treaties that are made so slowly and costly yet broken so easily and so quickly.

Everyone complains. The rich developed states claim that under such tariff lowering and facilitating agreements they lose jobs and industries while developing countries cry foul of the undemocratic practices by developed states. Add to this the claim of the Developing nations that their (the under developed countries) policies are prejudicial to their exports. There are harsh criticisms levelled at all such international institutions that all stand accused of disregarding the environment and gender equality added to corruption and bureaucracy.

### ***3.5 The International Criminal Court***

#### **Interpol, International court of Justice**

War crimes, and crimes against humanity and even genocides have been committed since the establishment of the ICC in 2002. In fact, war crimes and crimes against humanity are being committed on a daily basis in Israel against Palestinians in the occupied territories and the Gaza strip, Saudi Arabia in Yemen, by the Assad regime in Syria, by the US in Afghanistan and Pakistan and most blatantly by ISIS in Iraq and Syria. Indiscriminate bombing is *prima facie* a war crime yet Syrian regime perpetrate this on a daily basis, US drones and Special Ops kill hundreds of civilians including young children the latest [Special Op was in Yemen killing some thirty civilians](#). But ISIS tops the lot in barbarism and brutality. In



South Sudan atrocities are committed on a daily basis. Where is the ICC ? why the USA, China, India are not members of the ICC? The court has no teeth. It has no power to arrest suspects, it relies on member nations to cooperate in this matter. It does not try in absentia; the accused must stand physically in court.

One comical episode concerns Omar Al Bashir the president of Sudan whom the ICC charged with war crimes in Darfur in 2009 and 2010. In 2015 Albashir visited South Africa and the ICC ordered his arrest but South Africa refused on the grounds that of political immunity. ICC took no action against South Africa . The same happened when Albashir visited Jordan in March 2017. Jordan also refused to arrest him, also no action was taken against Jordan. Albashir still at large.

The achievements of this much heralded court are abysmal, and one wonders about the financial burden of keeping such an expensive institution. Palestinian authority lodged a complaint against certain Israeli officers who committed war crimes against Palestinian non combatant civilians. The complaint was lodged in January 2015 till now (Jan 2018) the court has not even decided whether the case is admissible or not notwithstanding the fact that the Palestinian authority is a signatory to the Rome Statute that created the ICC.

This failing institution is yet again the aborted baby of the feeble labour to globalise without sacrificing state sovereignty. Nothing is gained when state sovereignty is intact.

## **Interpol**

It is great to feel a sense of security that 190 states agreed to work together through the establishment of an International Police force called "Interpol" . Each country has an Interpol Bureau linked to Interpol headquarters in Lyon France. Interpol will decide whether to issue a Red Notice to police forces in all member countries that seek the arrest and extradition of the named individual. There are many other notices of many colours seeking information or disseminating information to member states. But this sense of security is marred by several aspects that characterised the work of Interpol since its creation in 1923.

Some of these member states making up Interpol are democratic where the rule of law is generally upheld but the majority of these 190 countries do not have a clean record where the Rule of Law is concerned. Many of these states use Interpol to follow political opposition members and treat them as wanted criminals. The charter creating Interpol clearly prohibit the organisation from treating political "crimes" as grounds for issuing "Red Notice" . Due to this paradoxical situation, the activities of authoritarian regimes lead to the point where democracies themselves through their police forces help to chase opposition activists wanted by such regimes.

An authoritative report by Igor Savchenko in 2015 highlighted 44 high profile political cases that have passed through Interpol of these 18 cases of political persecution originated in Russia, 10 in Kazakhstan, 5 in Belarus , 2 in Iran and 2 in another Middle Eastern country.

As with other badly conceived international institutions Interpol is in a bad need of urgent reform. Similarly there has been noticeable reluctance to start reforms because these countries do not give global issues the same priority as domestic ones and there is a clear emergence of authoritarian political leaderships in many member states such as Russia, Poland, Hungary etc. that has less regard to the rule of law without hesitating to abuse and misuse international organisations such as Interpol.

A world state underpinned by democracy will have one international policing organisation operating under one legal system agreed and voted on by the majority of humankind thus removing all existing

anomalies. Such a world institution will work without the need to rely on the cooperation and goodwill of any particular state. What is more there will a final stage of appeal at a level detached from the national or local level which bring unbiased adjudication or mediation free from any bias emanating from within the state.

### **The International court of Justice ICJ**

To comment about ICJ is quintessentially is to talk about the UN. The ICJ was created with the UN in 1945 and although it is independent of the UN, it leans on it to enforce some of its decisions by referring cases to the Security Council for enforcement action. So, the first point that leaps to mind is: what if the judgment is against a veto wielding member of UNSC? The answer is obvious, nothing will be done. Many of the court verdicts were never enforced because of this or simply the Security Council did not agree to act.

Membership in the UN and ICJ does not give the court automatic jurisdiction over the member states, but it is the consent of each state to follow the jurisdiction that is the essential prerequisite for a successful trial. This of course has prevented many states to resort to international justice system because one cannot imagine an aggressor state to submit to the jurisdiction of a court of law. Instead the Security Council is resorted to which is also a useless tool to redress wrongs done by powerful states or states backed by powerful states. A non-state entity (such as an NGO, corporation, or individuals ) can never use ICJ to obtain an equitable remedy because of the fact that such entities are not a state. This also means that the potential victims of crimes against humanity, such as minor ethnic groups or indigenous peoples, may not have appropriate backing by a state to submit a complaint to ICJ, thus justice is not served as it should.

The ICC (International Criminal Court) though accepts cases from non-states nevertheless is not attached to the UN when it comes to enforcement even if it is as shaky as the Security Council. There is no collective action between the ICJ and the ICC and they work independently of each other without an appeal system.

The ICJ uses the existing so called "International law" as the relevant law to use in adjudicating cases brought before it. This law is based on international treaties, International custom and conventions and " general principles of law recognised by civilised nations " . It was also given the power to make its own original judgment according to the principle of *ex aequo et bono* (in justice and fairness), the court had never achieved that.

ICJ reinforces the decrepit international system of sovereignty, lacks a uniform body of law based on a global outlook, has no enforcement teeth, and has all the misgivings and qualms that are levelled against the UN.

### **3.6 Cross Border NGOs**

International civil society reflects present day quasi globalisation and is often a testimony to the concept of West versus the Rest. Many International Non-Governmental Organisations or INGO's reflect only a tiny segment of the population of their target countries. They largely represent only modern northern states especially the USA, Australia, Canada, and the UK. They often duplicate the services of each other and clash with International Governmental Organisations.

International Non-Governmental Organisations are looming large in the International Development scene with huge budgets and thousands of employees across scores of nations. They derive their

funding from private donors, foundations, corporations, and their governments. They are growing exponentially since the last war both in number and in the size of their funding. Their mission ranges from poverty relief, humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, issue based such as gender equality, human rights and so on.

Because of the nature of their formation INGOs are accountable to no one but themselves, also a large portion of their funding is spent on their administration. Hence due to lack of accountability ordinary people often end up wondering how much of their donations ultimately reach the intended recipients.

They came into being due to the international aid architecture. They spring into existence due to the vacuum borne out of the inertia of governments in bridging the gap between the developed and the undeveloped nations. Their mission is humanitarian and thus a laudable one since it's based on universalism, and acknowledgement of the unity of the human family but the very reason of their existence is the huge wealth, human rights and knowledge divergences between nations created by the skewed and unfair current world order, as drawn by war and conquest. Their effectiveness has been the subject of numerous studies that show meagre results compared to the multibillion-dollar funding they secure from private and public sources.

The global problems they aim to address do not lend themselves to short term band aid measures. The divide between rich and poor nations is structural and ultimately derived from the international relations architecture. The root cause is the uneven power and size and total number of the main actors being the sovereign states of today that by their incoherent, and inadequate foreign aid policies gave birth to INGO's.

If the donors and recipients were real stakeholders taking these NGOs to account in same fashion as shareholders do in public companies, then the process is a little more democratic yet still reflective of a world in disarray. This can only be achieved within the framework of a harmonising world authority. In fact in a future world ordered on the basis of a global suffrage such INGOs will be completely redundant since the gulf between nations will be obliterated by a comprehensive wealth redistribution not dissimilar from the one that exists within a successful state in today's world.

### **3.7 The Internet**

Without the world wide web, we would not be writing a book about the need for a global state. WWW created the perfect environment to achieve unity of governance and its feasibility and the attainment of all global aspirations for peace and cooperation. It has also crossed borders and rendered them almost useless. With it every one of us is connected to each other in business, socially, privately, culturally , politically, almost in every sphere of human activity. Through the use of English as lingua franca mass media has brought us ever closer to realities on the ground from war to natural disasters to human rights abuses. Nation states have lost their monopoly on their national media due to the multiple news sources available digitally online. News became almost real time making corresponding response equally fast. The propagation of western culture and values cannot be considered as negatives as some commentators assume. In fact the homogenising effect of western culture is totally benign in affording humanity laudable aspirations in terms of political and social values. Any government that limits the coverage and flow of the internet will be easily labelled as authoritarian or even a rogue state.

We can judge the merits of Western Civilisation by the fact that all refugees want to flee their collapsing cultures and make it to the west and not to other countries of the same cultural background as happened in Syria and Iraq. We also see capital flowing to the west from the east because the west

boast stability and legal protections far superior than their home regimes can afford. This very fact has caused the stagnation of the economies of such failing states.

We base this cultural preference purely on teleological basis in the same way that the West triumphed over the Communist culture when the cold war was fought between the two.

We must add that a wider global culture be it resembling to or western is not mutually exclusive to other mother cultures rather a pure additional appendage to it.

The internet as a tool that can be used to advantage and be abused to disadvantage is a reflection of the world order we live in. Cyber war like any other destructive war is well and alive. Globalization is all about bringing peace on the Internet same way to bringing peace on the ground. Once we have one government instead of 193 there will be no need for cyber wars. Hacking for material gain will stay as it is an inseparable human malady but a world government will eliminate sanctuaries for cyber criminals because they cannot hide behind politically protective jurisdictions under a unified world. The same goes for other crimes perpetrated through the internet such as financial scams, sexual exploitation of minors, and child pornography. A single world authority is best placed to enact global laws in combating cybercrime than a multitude of jurisdictions each trying to regulate a borderless world of the internet. Internet by its very nature is a quintessentially a global tool that cannot lend itself to segmented state control. Consider measures brought by single states such as blocking undesirable sites whether for political or moral reasons. Such measures fail abysmally because people easily go around such controls by using proxies and VPNs. Similarly states that spies on their populace by tracking the sites they visit are stymied by the use of proxies.

One of the classic arguments against the plausibility of a world government was that the world is far too vast and too complex to be run by centralised administration. The advent of the internet turned this argument on its head. With the speed and spread of the internet the world is nothing but a small village whose inhabitants are known individually where every language is translated instantaneously to other languages, where one can sit in his room in a snow covered Canadian village and look at a busy bazar in old Cairo through real time webcams.

If I own a farm in a remote part of India and I live in Ohio I am able with the help of a webcam with a SIM card keep a watch on my farm any time I touch my mobile screen, even if my farm has no wired connection to the internet. WE can talk to each other, see each other from one corner of earth to another.

Disaster response in a unified world would be instantaneous instead of delayed due to negotiation and consultations between states as to what and how and with whom to mobilise.

If we add the other benefits that come with a World government such as one International language be it English or Esperanto and one currency, life will be nothing but a happy utopia.

Critics who harp on the dullness of such a world should think again. Such social and political changes only enrich our lives as it adds yet another cultural layer to our own, and that culture is the global one layered to our own mother culture. A greater diversity and a mind-expanding experience.

### ***3.8 International Standards***

How often we must call hotel concierge asking for an electric adaptor. What an uncomfortable experience! How often we wondered when traveling to a foreign country if our GSM phone will work?

Most of the world now works on the ISO (International Standard Organisation) or metric measurement system except the US, Liberia, and Myanmar where the imperial system is still in use. Most of the world drives on the right except in UK and its former colonies still drive on the left (wrong!) side.

International standards as distinct from regional and national standards are essential to our interconnected international environment. The slogan printed on ISO (International Standards Organisation) is "Great things happen when the world agrees " .

The list of matters and practices that is in need of harmonisation and standardisation is enormous. Governments are only interested in short term goals that do not extend beyond the next election, they have no urgent interest harmonising standards.

ISO is a International Non-Governmental Organisation INGO composed of 162 countries. Its standards are implemented voluntarily and there is no legal prerequisite for the implementation of ISO standards. Having said that they have great impact on business and industry by putting out almost 18000 standards covering a wide range of human activity. Perhaps the best-known standard is ISO 9000, that deals with quality management assurance. It is a generic standard that fits most businesses. A product that is certified as conforming to ISO 9000 carry more weight than a similar product lacking such certification.

Science and engineering are difficult to politicise that is why international standards as a global collaborative effort has had a high degree of success with huge benefits to industry, manufacture and the provision of services. Without proper international accounting standards today's capital market investment would face considerable challenges. Without materials and engineering standards the completion and operation of the mega international contracts in construction, oil and the car industry could not be possible. There is still a large tract of human activity that needs standardisation, but let's be thankful for one side of globalisation that has so far been achieved to some extent and proved its benefits to its adherents, even if the effort went part of the way.

## CHAPTER 4

### World Government as a Savior

The idea of a united world with supreme authority has touched the imagination of humanity since recorded history.

Students of political history learn that politics as any other human activity is evolutionary in nature. Societies formed tribes who united to become city states, city states united and through conquests formed empires. Many empires started by strong men who had an ambition or a vision whether religious or imperial and through conquests of neighbouring lands expanded to form their sprawling empires (Alexander, Mohamed, Othman, Genghis Khan). Hitler sought to conquer the world and build his empire imitating Napoleon before him, so he built Nuremberg as an imperial city in preparation.

Empires came and went and never lasted for many historical reasons mainly due to moral decadence and the corrupting influence of power but they all were not built by consent and looked after the interest of the conqueror, and conformed to the adage "those who live by the sword die by the sword"

*Pax Romana* or Roman peace was a glaring example of a quasi-world government that brought peace, law and order to a major part of the world for more than 15 centuries but like all ancient empires the Roman Empire was doomed to fall. Major human progress was achieved under the rule of empires. Great construction projects, advances in art and science as well. Imagine if the world united and formed present day empire democratically and voluntarily without bloodshed!

In our multi polar world we have the US as a major power living in dangerous friction and competition with other major yet not as powerful states. The US had the opportunity to be a moral leader but instead pursued faulty and prejudicial policy with other nations making it despised by most of the world especially the underdeveloped states and Russia. It is arguable if *Pax Americana* prevailed. I would argue to the contrary as American foreign actions contributed to more violent conflicts around the globe. It had wasted a golden opportunity to act with respect and impartiality instead, it interfered, invaded, and often conspired towards other states that did not conform to its pivoting national interest. US leaders did not have the same vision and long term plan to coalesce nations behind them, paving the way towards an amalgamation of states that can come together, work together and live in peace and cooperation. That scenario is feasible assuming strong visionary leadership and honest endeavour with *world* peace and progress as overriding objectives, especially on the heels of its victory in the last world war. It started well with the Marshall Plan but somehow started to act selfishly, drunk with its immense material and military strength. As always power corrupts, and the US is no exception.

US policy has been the cause of a great deal of simmering political issues in the Middle East, the Korean peninsula, and Latin America. Lately the new President Deranged Trump is encouraging other immoral autocrats around the globe unashamedly by open encouragement and by setting bad examples at home. Now the US is at the Zenith of its moral decay as evidenced by the expanding part of its populace displaying signs of racism and xenophobia as evidenced by voting for a leader who routinely lies, appoints his family members to highest government positions, kowtow to Russia, attack his allies, and a litany of other character deficiencies. That may usher the beginning of the end of US supremacy.

On a philosophical level Immanuel Kant features as the best-known thinker who articulated the first ideals of a global government. In his *Idea for a Universal History with Cosmopolitan Intent*, Kant held the view that the greatest problem facing mankind is how to create "universal civic society that administers laws". According to Kant the history of mankind is the realisation of nature's intent to create internal

and external states leading to the creation of a perfect body-politic that lends itself towards the creation of a “perfect civil association of mankind”. In later works Kant stated that rationality would dictate the creation of such a state. He spoke often about “universal law” and the need for moral politicians.

In the opening of *Universal History* Kant stated “it is hard to suppress a certain disgust when contemplating man’s actions upon the world stage ...In the end, one does not know what kind of conception one should have of our species which is so conceited about its superior qualities”

This is the “inevitable outcome” of human history, a point Kant reiterated in *Perpetual Peace* [1795], when he argued that rationality dictated the formation of “an international state (civitas gentium), which would necessarily continue to grow until it embraced all the peoples of the earth” .

The evolutionary process leading to world government is evident especially after the Second War. Many regional alliances were formed such NAFTA, NATO, with many others including the EU. This is not to mention the several international institutions such as the UN and its satellite bodies.

The world is moving inexorably towards democratisation and globalisation in a marked evolutionary, step by step process that may slow or may quicken at times , yet it marches on nonetheless.

#### **4.1 Quotes by those who matter.**

“The modern Bastille is the nation-state, no matter whether the jailers are conservative, liberal or socialist” Emery Reves in his famous work “*The Anatomy of Peace* (1945,270)

"Human society can be saved only by Universalism." Emery Reves, *The Anatomy of Peace*, 1945

"Mankind can be saved only if a supranational system, based on law, is created to eliminate the methods of brute force." Albert Einstein, 1950

"History is now choosing the founders of the World Federation. Any person who can be among that number and fails to do so has lost the noblest opportunity of a lifetime." Carl van Doren.

"Unless we establish some form of world government, it will not be possible for us to avert a World War III in the future." Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, 1945.

"The emergency committee of atomic scientists, having explored for two years all means other than world government for making responsible the control of atomic energy effective [meaning nuclear weapons, really, and by implication, all weapons of mass destruction], has become convinced that no other method than world government can be expected to prove effective, and that the attainment of world government is therefore the most urgent problem now facing mankind." 1948 UN Resolution .

" There is no salvation for civilisation, or even the human race, other than the creation of a world government." Albert Einstein, 1945.

" The world no longer has a choice between force and law; if civilisation is to survive, it must choose the rule of law." President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

" There is an increasing awareness of the need for some form of global government." Mikhail Gorbachev.

"The international community should support a system of laws to regularise international relations and maintain the peace in the same manner that law governs national order." Pope John Paul II.

“Today America would be outraged if UN troops entered Los Angeles to restore order. Tomorrow they will be grateful. When presented with this scenario, individual rights will be willingly relinquished for the guarantee of their well-being granted to them by the World Government.” Henry Kissinger

“All nations must come together to build a stronger global regime” Barack H Obama.

“I would support a presidential candidate who pledged to take the following steps... at the end of the war in the Persian Gulf, press for a comprehensive Middle East settlement and for a new world order based not upon a Pax Americana, but on peace through law with a stronger U.N. and World Court. George McGovern.

“we must move as quickly as possible to a one world government, one world religion, under a one world leader “ Robert Mueller

#### **4.2 The vision and inspiration**

When afflicted with poverty and famines human beings will start to dream of a life of abundance. When afflicted with coercion and persecution humans will dream of liberty and justice. When they are afflicted by war they will dream of an ever-lasting peace. When they are trialed by poverty, persecution and war they will dream of a saviour , when their prayers are not answered by the heavens , and their helpless pleas fall on deaf ears of bureaucrats and corrupt politicians their only saviour that is left is a World Government based on universal law and suffrage .

When in 1969 a man landed on the moon humanity had its first glimpse of their blue planet, how beautiful, how small , how devoid of any lines drawn on it as borders. It was one small blue ball rotating serenely in the etherly heavens. One can easily claim that the blue planet is nothing but paradise incarnate. It is ruled by the laws of gravity and another powerful force. This force is wielded by billions of living creatures that are referred to as *homo sapiens*.

Throughout history man dreamt not so much of wasteful abundance but of peace and dignity because without peace there will be no room left for human dignity. Is it acceptable for us to eat while others go hungry? Is it alright for us to have security while other nations live in hell? Can we sleep peacefully when we see so much injustice all dressed up in doctored language, in wrapped lies, and the evil political spin? If we are a successful rich country will we feel pride? While others starve and live like slaves? Is our nationalism a tool for isolation and aloofness from the rest of humanity? Isn't it pure self-conceit and delusional folly that because we are richer we must feel that we are better than less fortunate others?

Have we lost our humanity that our material progress has blinded us and rendered us cold blooded heartless beings?

The cry for peace is a call for our redemption from the terrible sins of killing each other in unnecessary, gruesome, devastating, horrendous, mass murdering wars?

There will always be us and them, but that needn't mean dehumanising the others because of conflict of a material interest, or of faith or of opinion to the point of wanting to annihilate them or force them to toe the lines we dictate?

Western culture prides itself on its progressive evolution through the renaissance and through the enlightenment, through the work ethic, through superior political values and institutions, but paradoxically the most devastating wars were waged on Western European soils. In this respect Western civilisation has failed miserably in spite of all of its great achievements.



Our only hope for a world government will come not from the Arab world nor from China, or Asia, it will have to come from the West with its democratic liberal ideals and its institutions. It is the West, after all, who went to Bretton Woods, it is the initiative of the Western powers that created the UN and NAFTA. The world looks up to Western leadership to complete the evolutionary journey towards the ultimate goal of a united world ruled by law.

The sentiments expressed by Lord Alfred Tennyson in his famous poem entitled Locksley Hall say it all:

“When I dipt into the future far as human eye could see;  
Saw the vision of the world and all the wonder that would be  
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.”

The dream is still alive and well in many a human heart and there is a profound belief that humanity will save itself from itself otherwise its extinction is imminent.

Religion has failed to unite humanity in spite of the fact that most religions believed in one and the “same” God. This did not stop Christians kill Christians or Muslims kill Muslims. It did not stop the Jews from being fair to the Palestinians whose land they acquired by brute force and sent them to numerous refugee camps in millions and continue to claim that they are the only true democracy in the Middle East. They passed a law making Israel a Jewish State regardless of the other non jewish minorities that make up more than 25% of the population. Israel is the product of the present lawless world order. It sets a bad precedent for future similar states to plant themselves in an illegal manner ( as evidenced by numerous UN resolutions) by sheer force that guarantees the continuity of its unfair policies.

Nationalism also did not unite people of the same culture and history. It failed to unite 22 Arab states who share same history, same culture, same language and same challenges. It also failed to unite some 22 Spanish speaking countries with common heritage and parenthood in modern history. The greater the challenges that faced Arab nations the less united they became as if cracking up under the strain.

The much needed uniting cry is not religion, not nationalism, not economy or trade it is all about the preservation of human dignity from war and the slow cancer of environmental decay.

On the hand we must confront the possibility of omnicide from a nuclear holocaust or environmental collapse not by dipping our heads in the sand pretending that as long our ship keeps sailing we should feel safe. Pretending that it is “all right Jack”. Rather we are all needed as Global citizens to rise to the task and start spreading the word. The Titanic in all its glory faced its awful fate at the hands of a few at the deck and at the helm. The universalist movement is a bottom-up not top-down movement, because our leaders are totally ill suited to the task of seriously working for global peace both by their reluctance to learn pertinent lessons from the history books and their lack of moral compass. One need only watch the comical political circus in Washington post 2016 to prove the point.

### **4.3 Land ownership**

“Land ownership in Guatemala is more unequal than anywhere else in Latin America. Roughly 90 percent of Guatemalan farms are too small to support a family. A tiny group of Guatemalans owns a third of the country's arable land; more than 300,000 landless peasants must scrounge a living as best they can.” Stephen Kinzer

State Sovereignty is defined by the land it has control of, by its citizens and by the recognition given to it by the rest of the world. Land forms an essential pillar upon which the state is built. You cannot have a state without land, but you still can have lands without a state, or what is called “no-man’s land “, or using the legal term *Terra Nullius* which according to ancient Roman Law can be claimed by anyone who wants to own. This principle was used in an Australian famous case called the Mabo case which featured a debate about aboriginal land claims. European settlement of Australia used this concept to legitimise its conquests and settlement on the new continent. However Aboriginal land activists managed to get the High Court to reverse earlier decisions that were based on the principle of *terra nullius* which gave birth to the term Native Title. This was a great victory but the area that the natives retrieved under Native Titles remain a meagre portion of Australia.

There are still large tracts of land considered to be no-man’s land without recognised state sovereignty such as Bir Tawil (2060 km<sup>2</sup>) between Egypt and Sudan. This land is unsettled by human populations except roaming Bedouins. The land is under de facto Egyptian control but not shown on their maps. The other example of *Terra Nullius* is large tracts of lands that lies in Antarctica. There are several other instances of such lands that falls outside any state control and sovereignty. This attest to yet another limitation to state sovereignty in addition to the explosive use of the internet, supranational associations, sophisticated missile systems, outer space assets , and uncontrolled migration.

Other limits of state sovereignty attributed to the “heritage of mankind” principle exists in several documents within the UN and the vast body of the so called international law, which covers the following:

- 1- Outer space including earth orbits, the Moon and other celestial bodies.
- 2- International air space (difficult to define yet due to lack of treaties, but can be taken to be the highest vertical height that an aircraft can fly)
- 3- International waters. (waters beyond sovereign water boundaries)
- 4- International seabed (surface)
- 5- International seabed (underground)

By default, all this will be territory under the jurisdiction of a world government, without any debate or controversy and without the agreement of sovereign states. This in itself is one extra reason for the creation of such an entity to fill the vacuum created by the present deficient world Westphalian order.

Throughout history possession of land was obtained by force. This state of affairs persisted throughout human history even if in many parts of the world communal land were shared by people, the encompassing tribe however had a tacit claim for such land. The new world of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand attest to that. Not only that Israel was formed on land taken by force by Jewish groups from the Palestinians on the pretext that God promised them such land in the holy text in the first wave and then by force in 1948 to be followed by illegal occupation during the 1967 June war. The UN in scores of resolutions sought to invalidate the new ownership to no avail due to US unflagging support of the Jewish state knowing fully that such ownership is against international law as it existed.

The white European settlers tried to cover up such massive land grab from indigenous owners with sham treaties or by paying token consideration. Due to the belated awakening of current indigenous groups who pressed their claims through political and judicial activism forced the Europeans into considerable concessions to native title, acknowledgements and apologies.

The central land ownership concept evolving from the ideal of a world state is that land was created for all humanity. It is owned by no one. It is in fact Terra Nullius. As such by default it devolves to the authority of the super state. Whether it is Canada, China or Israel all conflicted land or even un-conflicted land (that also include all territorial waters) belong to the world state.

We are talking about final ownership, we are not talking about the right to use the land whether by *de facto* settlement and establishing a relationship with subject land either by working the land or settling over it or both. This give the settlers of such land the right to stay on such lands as all other lands settled de facto. This concept is necessary when adjudicating all territorial disputes. If we had a world government then Israel Palestine issue or the Kashmir issue would not have arisen in the first place. However, the Palestinians have lost valuable real estate since Jewish migration and settlement especially after the 1948 and 1967 wars. Considering most lands were acquired by violence and compulsory occupation which was “legalised” by forceful settlement and the passage of time and passing of title from one generation to the next, it is difficult now to expect the Israelis to vacate their settlement especially the ones where they were born. It is in a way similar to the DACA issue where the child migrants though illegal in the technical sense have to acquire and must acquire citizenship because human dignity and the need for peace may necessitate that. But this has a time constraint as recent settlement may not qualify. This is a debatable subject and will have fierce opponents and fierce proponents. In the end the best arbitrator will be a world authority with the power to enforce law and justice.

Palestinians, however, may need adequate compensation and serious plans for resettlement in adjoining lands. The new world government will not be too interested in Palestinians establishing a national government since global citizenship would supersede national citizenship. The cry for self-determination, flags, anthems is a shrill and outdated one. The Jewish state must accede to the world government supremacy and abandon religious claims and accept life with Palestinians as equals with clear respect of their legitimate rights. Racism that is so glaring in the Jewish leader’s thinking and policies need total abandonment. “The chosen” can only call themselves so if they display justice and humanity, otherwise, they must be called the “mafia people” people.

Actual and final title to all land, sea, above it , underneath it and all space belongs to all humanity without prejudice to those who owned it either by purchase, inheritance, or legal and illegal settlements, all such owners must pass title to the super state . What remains for them will be more in the nature of lease in perpetuity, subject to the right of the world government to compulsorily acquire it because of a global interest (as a higher right than national interest). This is called eminent Domain in the US, compulsory purchase in the (UK, New Zealand, Ireland) , compulsory acquisition (Australia) , or expropriation (Italy, France, and many other states) . This compulsory purchase attests the fact that all land is already owned by sovereign states whatever titling system adopted. As World state authority is higher than that of sovereign state then it is natural to postulate that all land is and must be owned by the Global Government.

By default, then, as to minerals and oil and gas below the surface will also be owned by the world state in the first place. Therefor all royalties and income emanating from such resources must be split

between the super state and the lower level state representing local (national) interests devolved on such communities historically.

This will constitute a naturally arising income to the world state without prior rights to any other polity thus ensuring the continuity of revenue to fund the bureaucracy of world government. No more threats to cut of funding by sovereign states as is happening with the UN whose income is at the mercy of powerful members.

#### **4.4 Efficient world economy**

Economic management in the present world order has failed in the following respects:

- 1- Fiat currencies and the way they exchange one with the other.
- 2-Failing to agree on finding common ground between all world economies not on the basic philosophical underpinning of political economy but the more practical aspects such as debt management, risk management, legal financial regulation of public companies and generally accepted accounting standards.
- 3- failing to agree on the practicalities of tariff free trade and commercial regulation this vacillating between protectionism and tariff free or low Tariff regimes.
- 4-Failing to agree on a unified tax regime on an international level thus contributing to flight capital from one tax regime to another.

The world would always be divided on philosophical and moral issues and world government cannot and will not make it its objective to aim for one political, economic, or moral philosophy regarding wealth distribution and social justice.

World government will address the problems that arise from the fragmented framework of current world order by realising the benefits of harmonisation, standardisation , and uniting the overall objectives on global basis where such bases will pay higher dividends than otherwise.

Most of economic management will be left to individual state governments but opting for a single currency will make economic management much easier and will eliminate a major factor which has been highly destabilising in economic international environment. Financial regulation is another thing that will help in overcoming problems arising from incongruities in financial legal regimes.

Economic regulation is not the main purposes of a world government but the existence of such a body will make it the most qualified to bridge the gaps mentioned above.

The main and the compulsory duties of a world government will be:

- 1-Keeping world peace by having total monopoly on lethal weapons. Usually heavy weapons used in major wars between states or non-state combatants.
- 2- Solving all major intrastate conflicts by a due legal process with rights of appeal, and mediation. Final judgement will have enforceability by the WG.
- 3-Protecting the environment by passing laws and regulations that have to be implemented by all states without exception. Again, these laws are enforceable by world government.

4-Upholding human universal rights and placing credible defence against political and human rights abuses that have been widespread currently by hiding behind state sovereignty.

Finding a single world currency is essential but not compulsory. Nowadays there has been a gap and a vacuum in this regard causing the birth of cryptocurrencies which has no intrinsic value so that people around the world who are armed with digital devices connected to the internet can utilise. The USD as a global currency has great many defects and can not be used simply because it is a defacto global currency. It is controlled by one country so that it serves its national American interests regardless of the rest.

The world needs a single currency just like the Euro. Countries will need to bring their economies to conform to a certain benchmark the attainment of which will qualify them to start using the single currency. The setback to the Euro emanating from the Greek financial problems started to happen because Greece cooked the books and cheated in printing the needed numbers so that it can qualify to use the Euro instead of its currency- the Drahma.

The consensus is that the Euro has greatly contributed to the economic growth of all member countries who joined the EMU, (European Monetary Union). (12). This should be taken as a clear evidence that using a single world currency will be a great promoter of growth and will be a win win for all.

By working towards a tariff free world without the unhealthy practices of dumping and state interventions world economic growth will be greatly enhanced and instead of the WHO there will be a more centralised administration as part of the WG. It is generally agreed by economists that free world trade will improve efficiency of pricing and competition thus leading to higher overall economic growth.

One of the most notorious factors contributing the business cycle is debt. By eliminating the need to manipulate interest rates the world would be closer towards getting rid of the boom-bust economic business cycles. Many economists believe that interest is a price for using capital and as such is subject to the interplay of supply and demand and coupling this with a single currency the world may never experience financial collapses as happened in 1929, 1987, 1990, 2008.

World government cannot and in essence is not to steamroll different economic and political systems into a unified one-size-fits all political economies, rather to keep diversity and freedom of decision to each state and community. Those on the right or on the left of political economy can battle out their politics on a level playing field in an ever-evolutionary manner dictated by local imperatives.

#### ***4.5 Universal Declaration of Human rights (UDHR)***

The first step in forming a world government is to list the principles upon which most of human population will agree on. The UDHR is a good starting point to start building upon. A first steppingstone in getting the shape of our future ultimate authority.

The declaration is made up of 30 articles highlighting individual's rights which came into force on 10 December 1948. It proved of great importance as it was elaborated in many subsequent international treaties, and national human rights instruments most importantly the International Bill of Human Rights which came into force in 1976 after enough countries ratified it.

Because UDHR has been so invoked and often used in international and at times domestic law issues, it has been argued that UDHR has become an important part of what is labelled as the "Customary

International Law". Most importantly the first eleven articles that enunciate the basic human rights and the concepts of liberty, equality, brotherhood and human dignity, the right to life and human dignity.

Human dignity and right to life are two principles to base world government upon. Human dignity demands an end to war and respect of the environment, and who is better to perform these tasks that are mostly ignored in today's world?

Individual liberties and abolishing of slavery also fundamental pillars that call for a democratic form of government where the law is above all and without the frequent interventions of populists, fascists, demagogues, and megalomaniac leaders.

Any future world authority needs to establish UDHR as one of its constitution founding documents.

## 4.6 Criticism of World Government

The prospect of one government with supreme authority is absolutely frightening. There is no escape. If one feels persecuted one cannot slip away from the tentacles of a global Orwellian power.

World Government is often portrayed by right wing groups as being run by a conspiratorial elite, sometimes those elites are made up of Jews applying the Protocols of the Elders of Zion for the global domination of the Jews as being the “chosen people”. When one surveys the huge Jewish influence on US political life and foreign policy the prospect becomes even more frightening especially to the Anti-Semites.

Conspiracy theory goes beyond that to include elitist secretive global organisations such as Bilderberg Group which is believed by many to work towards the formation of “one world government”. Such claims have been denied by the group which claims that the promotion of global understanding and the end of nuclear proliferation as its main goals.

Finally, is a group called The Illuminati. Many people believe that this secretive group (if it exists at all) is still operating and managing main actions of several governments. It is also believed that they wish to create a One World Government based on humanist and atheist principles.

No single group can cause the formation and operation of a world government for such a government will only be achieved if the grassroots exercise their full individual sovereign rights and impel their political agents to help work for the formation of such a government. Add to this, once a government is in place no one entity can influence the course of such polity because of the concentration of power in the hands of the electors and their general assembly resembling a Parliament of The World which is too large and diverse to be so influenced.

As such a world government is only concerned about war prevention and environmental preservation it has no interest to interfere with citizen’s affairs and largely leave them alone to be controlled and kept inline by their own laws and their own governments which begs the question that they can migrate to any state they desire if that state will take them, thus our freedom of movement from one jurisdiction to the other is still intact and there is no fear of being subject to Orwellian state.

The realist argument against world government asserts that world government is not feasible and is an exercise in utopian thinking and that due to the problems of egoistic or corrupted human nature, and the extreme institutionalisation of sovereign states each guarding its powers within and outside its borders from the competition from other states all surrounded in a state of relative lawlessness, and mistrust.

To counter this argument which is reflective of existing political conditions thus termed realist is that it ignores two basic truths:

First political institutions and systems are in a state of evolution attested to that in the last century the UN and the EU were created in addition to several other trade and cooperation pacts. It also ignores the impact of technological progress on this speeding process of evolution. Add to this, that due to the evolving technological progress in the field of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction sovereign states are faced with the prospect of complete annihilation. The unrealistic assumption inherent in the realist thought is that sovereign states retain their full sovereignty in the new world order. The new world government derives its powers from the surrendered powers of the sovereign states notably the power to carry arms and declare war. Sovereign states will be reduced to

corporations retained by its citizens to carry on the administration of local laws, health, education and social welfare.

Second, though human nature is egoistic and corrupt it is not always so. If it is so then we would not have abolished slavery and capital punishment, we would not have a growing list of globalist, environmentalist, and human rights activists, and other enlightened movements.

Therefore, one can put such pessimistic criticism to the margins of the road of progress and evolution.

However taking heed from the realists, it is not proposed to have a supreme authority presiding on all global citizens in all spheres of human activity, such an objective is at this stage of human political history is not only unrealistic and utopian but is totally unachievable. It will be left to the distant future to achieve.

What is proposed in this book is to entrust to a budding world authority the principal functions of keeping the peace and protecting the environment while leaving sovereign states all other powers they already possess. The mechanism of achieving this institutional restructure can be worked out without losing sight of the paramount objectives. The present world order does not guarantee the continued existence of us, our governments, nor our planet.

The US government has just released its national security strategy for 2018 in which the US has labelled both China and Russia as "competitors" challenging American interests. This is exactly what the present world order would entail especially in the mindset of the populist-nationalist whose vision does not extend beyond national borders. This is where the potential danger lies. This will draw the exact copy response from these two countries and how the three will resolve the completion? One backing down and saying to the US "sorry you go first"? The competition will reach its logical historically familiar conclusion and that is brandishing of frigates, missiles, and ultimately nuclear confrontations if not by their deliberate act then by the unintended force of accident.

"We urge the US side to stop deliberately distorting China's strategic intentions and abandon such outdated concepts as the Cold War mentality and the zero-sum game - otherwise it will only end up harming itself as well as others," said Hua Chunying, spokeswoman for China's foreign ministry replying to the US report.

Most arguments against a centralized global state assume it to be a unified political regime with the legal powers usually exercised by central governments. Many scholars followed in the footsteps of Kant (1795) in *Perpetual Peace*, that such a state would either be a global despotism or else would rule over a fragile empire torn by frequent civil strife as various regions and peoples tried to gain their political freedom and autonomy.

That may hold some merit if we concentrate too much power in the hands of such a supreme authority. Such concentration of power is both undesirable and potentially harmful and autocratic. One of the fundamental pillars of every democratic system is the decentralisation of power.

As explained above, the Super State will start as a Special Super State because it has limited power and specialized powers related to keeping the peace and protecting the environment. Such powers are ceded by sovereign states either by global referendum or using the conventional treaty system which will not allow any revocation. Revocation of the treaty is not permitted, and the treaty will be enforced by force. There will be no Article 50 as in the EU treaty where states can unilaterally withdraw or threaten to stop funding. That is why the treaty system is and will never be a remedy in this case unless



Jurist devises a legal tool where states can contract between themselves in an irrevocable fashion or revocation can only be achieved by total consensus or near entire agreement.

The ensuing peace will enrich nations as it will divert their resources from the making and maintaining weapons of destruction to social welfare, research and foreign aid. It will also increase patriotism and sense of achievement on an international level.

Thomas Pogge professor of political philosophy at Yale University has asserted that liberals should “dispense with the traditional concept of sovereignty and leave behind all-or-nothing debates about world government.” Instead, he argues for an “intermediate solution that provides for some central organs of world government without, however, investing them with [exclusive] ultimate sovereign power and authority” (1988, 285). In this “multi-layered scheme in which ultimate political authority is vertically dispersed”, states that retain ultimate political authority in some areas would be juxtaposed with a world government with “central coercive mechanisms of law enforcement” that has ultimate political authority in other places (Pogge 2009, 205–6).

What is essential in this debate is not a world government for its own sake, but instead finding the solution to the current chaotic international environment that threatens our life on this planet. If anyone can propose another system that promises a solution as laid out in this book, then please make your voice heard and let the debate start.

#### **4.7 Towards Democratic World Government**

The first and immediate reaction to any suggestion of a united world for peace and fraternity will be incredulity about the naivety of the question. One would immediately say “impossible!”.

If one surveys the current entrenched attitudes that are seeded in tribalism and “us” as distinct entity from “them” , the reaction is understandable and mirrors most if not all facts on the ground.

World government is not a new concept and man has dreamt of peace and harmony long before. One can only listen to the strong sentiments of all those who witnessed the horrors of war whether the second war, the Vietnam war or any war. All must agree that their experience is enough reason to stop this madness. At least we need to examine the sentiments that led man to kill his brethren, put them on one side of the scale, then put all the nastiness of war on the other scale and ask: was it worth it? Surely there must be some other way out of this escapable hell?

The solution can be simple and immediate once we strip out the misconceptions about all the reasons that led to violent wars, nationalism, religious bigotry, unmitigated self-interest without just and fair concession to the rights and interests of the weaker party, blind greed, and unabashed racism.

If the world starts to think right, feel right, be fair to each other, and use diplomacy, all this will still not guarantee the prevention of war however complex humanity tried to behave itself. What is needed is a higher, third party, the supreme authority that will have the final say in any dispute between nations and political entities.

Political institutions have evolved through countless reforms and revolutions both violent and peaceful. We can argue between ourselves as to what is a better form of government, democratic or authoritarian. Western values dictate democracy, one man one vote, transparency, and service for public interest over and above other personal and narrower interests.

Eastern cultures will have a different view when it comes to the form of government. Muslims constitute 23 % of the total human population. Orthodox Sunni Muslims believe in obedience to the ruler without a precise adherence to democratic principles as known in the west. Unelected consultative assemblies as, say, in Saudi Arabia are the best example. More modern Arab states such as Egypt, Tunisia, and Syria, are pure authoritarian governments where essentially the principle of obedience looms large however they toyed with democracy.

The caliphate system as advocated by radical Muslims does not represent mainstream Muslim thought except those who uphold a very extreme fundamental form of Islam never shared by the majority.

Whereas Shia Muslims believe more in the Mandate of the Jurist (????? ??????) which is essentially a mixture of some democracy in the form of elections but final say rest with the supreme spiritual leader as is the case in Iran. Generally Muslim societies are living in regimes that are best described as undemocratic, with varying degrees of authoritarianism, while religion plays a large part in political, economic and social thought.

India and China form almost 38% of total global populations. Two states forming this much of global human population whereas 62% of the world population is spread over some 192 other countries.

China's political system is overtly authoritarian where the Communist party controls all political activity with the Politburo sitting at the apex of power. At the same time, the economy is primarily a free market economy. The average Chinese avoids politics and focuses on money-making.

As for India, it is a democratic country since its independence in 1947. Though India started as a secular state it is now steeped in Hindu nationalism since the election of BJP party and Narendra Modi as president in 2014.

According to the Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index map for 2016, there are 19 countries classified as *full democracies* with Norway and Sweden right at the top, with populations forming only 4.5% of total world population. These will be first to understand and appreciate what world peace through world government means and will be at the vanguard of the movement, due to the freedom and openness of their political systems.

Then comes *flawed democracies* which form the bulk at 57 countries making up 44.8% of world population. USA and India are in this category. These populations will understand the need for peace through operational power, but rampant nationalism will hamper the cause.

Then comes hybrid regimes at 13.2%, which are neither 100% democratic nor 100% autocratic. They are hobbled by nationalism, and populism mixed with religion. They are challenging to mobilize into the globalist cause with varying degrees from one country to another.

Then comes the *authoritarian regimes*, the likes of China, Russia, North Korea and Saudi Arabia and many more making up 51 countries and 32.7% of total global population. These are weighed down by religion, illegitimacy, corruption, human right abuses, and nationalism. These are almost impossible to make them amenable to the cause not only due to their closed political systems but due to the high levels of illiteracy and poverty except the elite classes that are extremely rich and inordinately powerful.

Having reviewed the landscape of governments in today's world order, one wonders how to come up with a structure with characteristics that will fit all variegated political systems. First let us agree on few facts that will shape world government.

1- Real change will and must come from the bottom up. That means citizens must demand the truths and rationalities underpinning the need for an end to war via forming a world body with powers to monopolize lethal weapons and enforce legal decisions to resolve inter-state disputes.

2-That the only way open to humanity to end all wars is via world authority so described.

3-The UN in its present state and as contracted between its members is inadequate even if reformed by abolishing the veto power since conditions can withdraw from the treaty establishing the UN or stop funding its operations.

4-A UN like authority contracted by all states in an irrevocable manner with the powers described in (1) above is acceptable on condition it represents people proportionately.

5-A World Assembly elected by citizens of the whole world forming the power base for a world authority with powers stated in (1) above is the preferred answer in a step-by-step evolving process towards the creation of an actual World Government that works towards an all-encompassing harmony and peace between nations, by promoting actively the use of a world language, world currency, world best code for economy and finance, administering land ownership and leaving all states to function under the stewardship of such a world authority. The road towards such a pure state of affairs is long and arduous but needs the people's will.

The huge power of the internet can be utilized in the decision-making process of the DWG described in (5) above. Issues will not be decided on political lines as they are dealt with in the democratic world, but instead, all decisions will be organized through a two-stage process. The first is moving through the rational and scientific study process where a selected group of scientists in all fields will come up with their recommendations to the voters. Such request is submitted and disseminated through the Internet and all eligible voters will cast their vote. The majority will decide the issue of which legal experts will make law within the WGA. (World General Assembly). No political parties are involved; each political party is involved; each case is decided on its merit in isolation from all the other problems, and democracy will be direct, i.e., members of general assembly will be acting purely consultatively. Due to the power and speed of the internet, direct democracy will become a reality.

Using political parties is **divisive, tribal, and not rationality** based as watching the political scene in the advanced democracies will inform the reader. (take a look at the GOP and how they enabled Trump regardless of his foibles).

Members of WGA will be elected based on their integrity , their past civil records, and their knowledge.

Technocrats can also be corrupted by lobbyists and since they will hold great power and influence within this High Authority they must be watched closely , so the formation of a competent and powerful Ethics Authority is important to vet all scientists and technocrats and check their credentials and contributions.

Executives (ministers and secretaries) are also chosen from within or outside the WGA by voting through the Internet. This is the most accurate form of democracy. It is **direct democracy** made only possible by the digital revolution. I think voting citizens can take a few minutes away from Facebook (Facebook users numbered 2 billion at the time of writing) and devote it to their welfare by studying daily reports and voting responsibly. If this system is implemented the world will rid itself of the corruption and dishonesty that politicians bring with them. Of course, every system is open to abuse, but safeguards can be placed to prevent it. One reason why the world suffers from political apathy by the electorate is the intermediary role of politicians, once; once the citizenry is asked to vote on all

issues after having been informed by the bureaucratic arms of government their participation will spur their interest and politics will be a day to day business of all and every citizen of the world as they start to take control of their lives and move away from disappointing politicians.

Thus, the General World Assembly enacts laws in the twin fields of keeping international peace and order and protecting the environment and all other pertinent issues by being guided by those who elected them. They are there to exchange ideas, debate issues and give guidance to voters, but absolute power rests with the voting public.

The executive arm is composed of essentially two ministries (sovereign) one is the Ministry of Interior (as in one large country) the other is the Ministry of the Environment. Notice that there is no Ministry of Defence , defence against who?

In later stages of Global Governance, other ministries and portfolios can be created to promote additional functions such as Finance, Trade, land ownership, health, culture, etc.

Essentially this method is feasible only after global citizens are made aware of the dire need for such an organisation through the establishment of A Global Party (GP). Lobby groups and civil society bodies will also be formed to lobby and promote the ideals of peace, the environment, human rights, equality, and fraternity through the establishment of DWG.

International conferences then will convene exchanging opinions and promoting needed international solidarity.

GP is urgently needed, starting from now, to work actively towards the achievement of its objectives. Local Global Parties will be formed to shoulder the task of convincing people of the need to start working and spreading awareness about the need for global movement and an end to war and environmental abuse.

GP will be disbanded once WGA is in place, as there are no role for political parties to play. To all those who care about future generations and the stability and health of mother earth let us get started.

End

## 4.8 References

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