

PLANET'S CANCER
A CALL FOR WORLD GOVERNMENT

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FOREWORD

During my 20 years career as general practitioner, I saw and looked after a number of patients suffering from various serious medical conditions. Without any doubt the most fearsome ones are cancers. Although a lot of them are now treatable thanks to medical progress, the diagnosis of malignant tumor is usually an enormous shock for the patients. It means progressive disease, necessity of prolonged heavy treatment with often serious side-effects, long term medical follow up, fear of death. Sometimes it is even worse and the disease is beyond any hope of cure. Patients are given conservative care to alleviate their suffering and psychological support to help them to accept upcoming end.

Once the diagnosis of cancer is established, if there is any chance of successful treatment, the situation requires a coordinated multidisciplinary therapeutic action.

This book tries to show the striking similarity between the humans and the cancerous tissues. From the medical perspective our planet strongly resembles the patient being gradually destroyed by malignant tumor – human race.

Reversal of our cancer-like behavior appears impossible in current setting of humanity organized in a constellation of competing and autistic states-nations unable to reach an agreement and organize effective cooperation to prevent further suicidal degradation of the planet.

This book calls for World Government representing the whole humanity, the only body with the capacity of coordinating human activities on a global scale, ending current cancer-like destructive anarchy.

PART ONE : CANCER

1/ PLANET'S CANCER

It is difficult nowadays not to be aware of the danger which humans represent to the planet and consequently to themselves. Every day we witness devastating effects of the humans to the climate and biodiversity. The number of species in danger of extinction or already extinct due to human activities is impressive. Massive destruction of the rain-forests with huge impact on the rest of the world, constantly growing oceans' "dead zones" where life is almost extinct due to the lack of oxygen and pollution, are just a few examples.

Our destructive power is constantly growing as our population is increasing. We recently hit a staggering number of 7 billion of human beings and even if our growth rate recently declined to 1.1%, current projections suggest further increase of world population.

These characteristics of the human race, restlessly growing and destroying everything around are very similar to malignant tumor. If we compare the planet and its ecosystem to an organism, and different vegetal and animal species to its tissues, we realize that the humans behave in a very similar way to cancerous tissue. They display an excessive and uncontrolled growth, destroy surrounding tissues, gradually killing the whole system and consequently themselves.

Any attempt of reversing or at least restraining destructive human behavior is hampered by lack of coordination, of effective common policy in the field of environment protection, world demographic control, maintaining peace. Deep divisions between nations, cultures and religions make impossible for humans to organize themselves to protect common good. Such as cancerous tissue they are unable to stop their anarchic, destructive activities.

The planet is severely sick, suffering from "human cancer". The symptoms are getting worse every day and it won't be long that our patient enter the terminal phase. Despite these worrying signs, there is little evidence of even conservative care given. The tumor continues to grow and destroy, and planet is dying in a general indifference.

2/ HOLOCENE EXTINCTION

Impact of the humans on biodiversity is not new. Current mass destruction of biodiversity started at the beginning of Holocene Epoch (around 10000 BC) and there is little doubt that it is caused by humans proliferation and their influence on the Earth ecosystems. This phenomenon is known as Holocene extinction.

This destructive effect on biodiversity took a new impetus since the advent of industrial revolution. This period is referred to as Anthropocene by some scientists. Current rate of extinction of species is estimated at up to a staggering 100000 species per year. According to Richard Leakey – world famous paleoanthropologist, 50% of current species will vanish within the next 100 years.

This well documented and scary phenomenon goes relatively unnoticed except by scientific community. Probably because in our everyday life we don't witness major changes. No wonder since the vast majority of extinctions concern at the moment the rainforests. Only occasionally our attention is vaguely drawn by warnings regarding some "charismatic" endangered species such as Giant Panda or Siberian Tiger. But the bulk of phenomenon occurs far from the limelight and general awareness of it is next to zero.

Since life is present on Earth, five mass extinctions periods took place, devastating biodiversity. The last one occurred 65 millions years ago probably caused by a giant meteor collision and it is well known for having exterminated the dinosaurs.

It took up to 30 million years to recover after these dramatic events . The current extinction , comparable to the previous “big fives” is due to destructive potential of one species – Homo Sapiens

3/ OVERPOPULATION

The drastic negative impact of the humans on their environment became particularly noticeable during the 20th century. This coincides with rapid growth of human population, unprecedented before. Number of humans beings leaped from 1.6 billion in 1900 to 6.1 billions in 2000 and despite current decline in population growth, the UN projection predicts world population at 9.3 billions in 2050 and 10.1 billions in 2100.

This drastic expansion is mostly due to medical progress and considerable increase in agriculture productivity since the Green Revolution.

Population growth rate was widely thought to be negatively linked to economic and social development giving hope to gradual stabilization of number of humans with the increase of standards of living (theory of demographic transition). This idea seems to be undermined by new research and observations. Recent interesting study of Myrskylä and colleagues shows reverse in fertility decline as a result of continued development. If this observation is confirmed our hopes for stabilization of human population growth any soon will be bitterly disappointed.

Concerns about unrestricted human expansion are not new. They focused initially on mismatch between endlessly growing population and limited resources to support it. Thomas Malthus in his influential “Essay on the Principle of Population”, initially anonymously published in 1798, famously crystalized this issue. Although progress in agricultural productivity seemed, for a while, to prove him wrong, nevertheless his idea is still extremely relevant. Humans massively increased food production but at the expense of ecosystems imbalance, deforestation , pesticides and fertilizers pollution and etc. We can probably expand Earth carrying capacity even more but there is definitely a limit to this expansion. Furthermore we need to take into account other vital resources such as fresh water of which reserves are limited.

The major concern with regards to ever growing population is its devastating impact on environment. Expansion of cropland necessary to satisfy growing demand for food heavily contributes to deforestation. Air and water pollution, CO₂ and other greenhouse gases emissions are consequences of increasing demand for production. Human rapid expansion destroys habitats, kills other species, accumulates waste, over-consumes resources and such as malignant tumor rapidly suffocates the whole system.

According to Global Footprint Network it takes currently 1 year and 6 months for the planet to regenerate what we consume in a year. This measure called ecological footprint, developed in 1990 by Mathis Weckernagel and William Rees at the British Columbia University, reflects our demand on the planet and its capacity to absorb waste. It clearly shows that we are in process of liquidating our resources. In other words we need one and a half planet to support us sustainably with current level of population and consumption and we'll need two planets by 2030 if the trend remains the same.

Nature devised some regulating factors to control the size of population of different species and maintain balance and harmony between them. These factors are predators, natural selection, quantity of available food, diseases etc. If for one reason or another, one of the species starts to develop excessively there is a threat to disrupt the whole balance of the ecosystem and its gradual destruction.

This is what happened for example in Australia when the rabbits were imported and released in

the wild. Their population grew disproportionately escaping natural regulating factors and became very soon a serious threat to the local ecosystem, they started to destroy the environment. The only way to save it was to reduce artificially their number by poisoning and introducing diseases like myxomatosis.

Another famous example in animal kingdom is Nile Perch introduced to lake Victoria in the 1950s for commercial fishing which totally disturbed the lake ecosystem leading to extinction or quasi-extinction of hundreds of native species.

This is just two examples of what the scientists call invasive species. Most of them are artificially introduced by humans into new environment but sometimes indigenous species can become invasive and carry destruction. This is what happened with Homo Sapiens which became the most invasive species of the planet and on the global scale.

4/ ECONOMY

With the world population growing, economy is bound to expand. Even countries with shrinking population are dependent on ever growing economy. Economy's growth is the cornerstone of our system preventing it from collapse. Every time recession is looming the whole world panics. People lose jobs with drastic consequences on their families and private lives. Even stagnating economy has negative impact on jobs. It needs to expand.

Growing economy is dependent on expanding consumption. The world produces more and more goods and people are encouraged to buy them. New needs are created by advertising. Products are often poor quality which is even "better" since we will need to replace them soon, and consume again. The whole system is based on this circle of growing consumption and growing economy and it has been functioning this way for the last 200 years. It seems to be the only model of economic stability.

But constantly expanding economy and consumption is not without consequences. Industry is heavily drawing on resources which are not infinite. We are accumulating waist which is smothering our environment. CO2 emissions have risen by 50% since Kyoto Protocol in 1990. Aforementioned ecological footprint calculation clearly shows that our current level of consumption and waste emissions are unsustainable and we are by far overshooting our ecological limits. In other words we are over-consuming at the expense of the destruction of the planet. And this trend will continue with more and more people accessing western living standards, expanding population and voracious consumption culture spreading from industrialized countries to the rest of the world.

We are once again behaving in a very similar way to the cancerous tumor restlessly growing and rapidly killing all the surrounding "tissues" leading to the inexorable destruction of the planet on which we are dependent.

Awareness of destructive potential and non-sustainability of permanent economic growth is increasing and alternative models slowly emerge. As early as in XIX century in his "Principles of political economy" John Stuart Mill warned about potential drastic environmental consequences of ever growing wealth and called for "stationary state". Reflection on compatibility between environment and economy was initiated by Kenneth Boulding and Herman Daly in 1960s. They were joined by other ecological economists like Robert Constanza, Ann-Mari Jansson, Nicolas Georgescu-Roegen and many others. In 1989 International Society for Ecological Economics was funded with the intention of promoting reconciliation between economy and environment.

Herman Daly's steady-state economy model is challenging the dogma of growth based economy and advocates "constant stock of capital maintained by a low rate of throughput that is within the

regenerative and assimilative capacities of the ecosystem”. Professor Tim Jackson rolled out a plan for alternative and sustainable macro-economic model in his “Prosperity without Growth” in 2009.

Despite urgent need for transition to sustainable economy, the influence of alternative models is globally negligible and humans blindly continue degrading the planet and depleting the resources through their unrestrained suicidal activity.

5/ INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE APPROACH

It is interesting to realize the mismatch between individual and collective approach to the problems of nowadays world. From individual perspective we almost all aspire to live longer and healthier, to provide decent living conditions to our families. Those between us who have the luck of being able to feed and raise their families, usually strive for more wealth. From everybody's point of view this is perfectly legitimate and it would be difficult to criticize for whoever is at least slightly attached to individual basic rights and liberties.

From collective perspective now things look a bit different. Medical progress so precious for everyone, is one of the big causes of over-population. Reduction in mortality and increase of our life-span, is responsible for impressive number of humans, threatening now the fragile ecological balance of the planet. Medicine so useful and necessary on the individual level appears as one of the major causes of the severe illness of our cancerous patient – the Earth. And the plight of the planet can be hardly seen as positive from collective point of view.

Our drive to improve life conditions and getting richer, so obvious from individual's standpoint is also questionable from global collective angle in our 21st century world. What has been at the base of development of our economies for centuries is now becoming harmful and suicidal. Resources and capacity of waist absorption of the planet, already over-stretched will allow further wealth production only temporarily till the resources liquidation and at the price of further degradation of environment. What options are we left with? Can we explain to the millions of people trying to lift themselves out of poverty that their efforts undermine the whole planet and threaten humanity? Can we deter others from accumulating wealth and over-consuming?

One can argue that even wars are collectively useful. In the current situation where population is restlessly growing and responsible for major dis-balance of the planet, genocides might be seen as necessary cuts in the same way that surgeon is excising part of the tumor. Furthermore destruction caused by wars can be seen as an opportunity for subsequent economy growth so longed for by everybody.

So should we conclude that individual and collective interest are definitely incompatible? That years of struggle for respect of human lives and rights eventually turned against humanity? That medical progress and healthcare are suicidal from collective point of view? That wars, famines and epidemics are welcome regulating factors, necessary for stabilizing our population and possibly boosting our economy? It seems that if there is no radical change in organization and governance of human society as a whole, the answer to these questions will be increasingly yes. We urgently need to reconcile individual and collective interests by stabilizing our demographics and organizing sustainable global economy.

6/ CONFLICTING INTERESTS OF DIFFERENT STATES

The first states have been created by warlords willing to expand their power and influence. They gradually conquered larger and larger territories, comprising often different ethnic or religious groups of people and forged duchies, kingdoms sometimes empires. They had to struggle to maintain their acquisitions, compete with neighboring states for power and influence.

The second wave of states formation was breaking free from colonial power of people in North and South Americas. Finally, as a result of the 20th century decolonization, number of states on the African and Asian continents came into being.

The states creation was usually the fruit of wars and the wars have been part of relationship between the countries ever since. Conflicts between states took a huge amount of human lives and eventually brought little benefit to their populations.

Gradually people identified themselves with their states and idea of nationality slowly emerged. This identification took more or less time, centuries in Europe, quicker in the USA. Recent multi-ethnic African states still struggle to give the sense of nationality to their citizens.

Once people developed their sense of nationality, wars and conflicts between states became better accepted by populations. The leaders staging wars could use patriotic feelings to make their combats more popular. Millions of people died in non-sensical battles in the name of patriotic fervor serving ambitions of leaders willing to expand their power. Other would die defending their country with courage and bravery feeling proud of sacrificing their lives for the noble cause.

The wars and conflicts between nations strengthened the sense of patriotism and forged nationalisms. Nations competing for power and influence know by experience that the stronger makes the law. And the law as advantageous for itself as possible. Never mind for the others. The law of the stronger not of the juster. So the game is to have as much power as possible. At any price. This system of states competing for power and influence, although counter-productive from the whole human community point of view, has been the framework for human society organization so far. Conflicts usually resolved on the battlefield, where the strongest wins. Victorious states have imposed their conditions. The race for military power has been the only way to secure dominant position.

Since the advent of nuclear weapons – the spectrum of all-destructive war has emerged. Powerful countries of the polarized post-World War Two arena, jealous of their dominant position started to amass nuclear arsenal and to threaten not only each other but the whole planet. Humanity was a hostage of two nations competing for power.

After the fall of the Berlin Wall and the world becoming not bi-polar anymore but multi-polar, the risk of nuclear conflict became even higher. Proliferation of states with nuclear capacity and multiple zones of conflict makes the situation even more confused and unstable.

Competition for power between states brought us at the brink of nuclear war. Cancer-like, destructive and eventually suicidal behavior of humans seems unstoppable. Locked in the structure of competing states and the logic of “the stronger wins” humanity seems unable to organize its own security. Unable of peacefully managing conflicts.

Efforts made to reduce the risk of nuclear conflict, are hampered by nationalistic, fragmented vision of the world. Different non-proliferation and disarmament treaties although welcome, are in fact ineffective. The priority is still “my country first”. But one can hardly see what benefits weapons of mass destruction represent for human community. They engulf massive amount of money and endanger the world peace. They are ethically unacceptable. They are less and less controlled and tend to spread not only to states but also to various terrorist organizations with potential catastrophic consequences. What is urgently needed is weapons of mass destruction free world. In other words humanity needs to declare them illegal. As long as powerful nations

still possess nuclear arsenal what argument we have to stop other nations to develop it and access the same “privilege”?

Conflicting interests of different states make environmental issues impossible to solve as well. 1997 Kyoto treaty's failure is one of the most illustrating examples. Despite urgent action needed to curb greenhouse gases emissions, the common agreement seems impossible to reach. Even though the objectives of the treaty were far below the real needs, the then first polluter – USA, has never ratified the protocol and Canada (one of the biggest per capita polluters) recently cynically pulled out from the treaty. China first polluter today has still no obligation to cap its emissions. As a result carbon emissions rocketed by 50% since 1990, the baseline year under the Kyoto protocol.

Other international initiatives such as Agenda 21 or The Earth Charter aimed at gradual transition to sustainable development are failing to stop human destructive action and resources depletion.

Short term benefits of different countries block long term benefits of the whole humanity not to say the whole planet. Humans organized in multiple competing states are unable of reversing their destructive action on environment and consequently on themselves.

Some people have been working for long on a way of bringing some order to the anarchy in relationship between nations. Hugo Grotius , Dutch jurist was the first to lay down foundations of international justice at the beginning of 17th century. Since then significant progress was made to codify international law, especially since the end of World War Two and the advent of the United Nations. However this progress is restricted by the fierce attachment to national sovereignty and persistent logic of the law of the strongest in international relations.

7/ PROGRESS IN TECHNOLOGY

Progress in technology has been accelerating over the last few centuries and is probably bound to pursue its exponential speed. It improved people's health, life expectancy and their comfort. It drastically changed productivity and allowed for accumulation of wealth. Technology progress in agriculture increased planet's carrying capacity and ensured food sufficiency for many. It revolutionized communication between people and their capacity to travel.

But it is difficult not to realize the negative side of progress especially as far as its impact on global ecosystem and relation between humans are concerned.

Technology if misused can be an extremely deadly tool. Nazis' plan for total extermination of Jewish people was based on industrial procedure of massive killing in gas chambers.

Progress in military technology has been steadily increasing our capacity of killing all along history of civilizations. Development of weapons of mass destruction – chemical, biological and eventually nuclear was the pinnacle of noxious influence of technology in relation between humans.

Greenhouse gases accumulation, principal culprit for global warming, is the consequence of massive fossil fuel burning which started with industrial revolution. Air pollution with carbon monoxide, chlorofluorocarbons, nitrogen oxide, sulfur dioxide released by industry and motor vehicles is a corollary of progress in technology.

Nuclear energy production, presumed to be carbon dioxide emissions neutral, which is debatable, poses the unsolvable problem of accumulating waste which nobody knows how to safely dispose. Serious nuclear accidents such as Three Mile Island, Chernobyl or Fukushima Daiichi have dire consequences on human health and environment.

Progress of technology in agriculture despite its undeniable advantages in terms of increased

productivity, is heavily contributing to environment destruction with soil degradation, deforestation and drastic biodiversity reduction. Nitrogen fertilizers are responsible for lakes eutrophication and steadily increasing oceans' dead zones with virtually no life due to oxygen depletion. Pesticides cause water pollution and soil contamination. Their extensive use has notorious detrimental effects on human health, they are associated with leukemia, non-hodgkin lymphoma and neurological birth defects. World Health Organization estimates that three millions agricultural workers per year in developing world suffer severe poisoning with pesticides.

Progress in technology is one of the driving forces of culture of excessive consumption and pursuit of novelty. Firms depend on new products sales to survive and consumers want to buy most recent ones. New computer or cell phone that we purchase is outdated six months later and we quickly need to replace it. The circle of consumption and production growth so detrimental for environment is fueled by constantly advancing technology.

Technology has two faces, first one useful and necessary but second one harmful and destructive. Its negative aspect has global consequences. Its progress is unstoppable, but if we don't pay attention its detrimental influence can become overwhelming.

New challenges are looming with the advent of biological and genetic engineering. It carries immense hope for those affected by severe hereditary disorders but also significant risks such as human cloning. Transcending our biological limits through genetic manipulations proposed by transhumanists, could undermine the very notion of humanity.

It is time that human community manages to tame the technology and tries to minimize its negative impact. This implies common, global reflection and effective action to channel the progress at man's service and to contain its destructive power.

8/ GREED

We are almost all more or less interested in becoming richer. Whatever our income is, most of us seek more and more money. We have never enough of it. This seems to be inherent to human nature.

Greed has always been accompanying humanity. Mammon, personification of greed, represented as deity or demon, was worshiped and feared. Number of wealth deities have been revered in Eastern cultures – China, Tibet and India. Popular wisdom always tried to warn humanity against the dangers of greed. The myth of Midas is one of the famous examples of greed turning against the man. Christianity made it one of the deadly sins yet it never managed to repress its appeal, on the contrary its clergy has often been at the forefront of the pursuit of material wealth.

Greed is at the root of capitalism, economic model which proved to be effective to generate riches and build prosperous societies. As predicted by its earliest and most illustrious theoretician Adam Smith in his famous “Wealth of Nations”, individuals' self-interest and free markets accumulated wealth and widely benefited the community. Capitalism channeled the greed and made it socially acceptable, and even turned it into virtue. “I think greed is healthy” famously said Ivan Boesky echoed by Gordon Gekko in “Wall street” movie.

Recent research (Blanchflower and Oswald) on relation between happiness and wealth shows that what matters beyond certain basic level of income allowing decent subsistence, is to have better earnings than the average, even if the average is already good. High income doesn't improve our sense of well being if everybody has one. In other words what makes us happier (materialistically speaking) is to have bigger house, bigger car, more money on the bank account than our neighbor. Greed seems deeply embedded in our nature.

As popular wisdom and different mythologies warn us, greed has perverse and dangerous effects. Capitalist economy based on it, although effective in generating wealth, created huge differences between the income of the rich and the poor, gravely threatening social cohesion. This trend is aggravating, on individual level and between the countries. Recent OECD study “Divided we stand : Why inequality keeps rising ?” shows that even in traditionally egalitarian countries like Germany or Denmark the income gap is rising, creating social tensions. World Institute for Development Economics Research at the United Nations University study reports that 1% of individuals possessed 40% of global wealth in 2000, and three richest people accumulated more wealth than 48 poorest countries. These growing disparities in income are more and more unacceptable and undermine social order and peace between nations. Since this trend is likely to continue, we can expect increasing tendency to social unrest and more and more unstable international situation.

Unrestrained greed has a huge destructive power. It has often been behind massacres and pillages all along our history, such as Constantinople destruction by crusaders or Aztecs and Incas mass killings by Cortez and Pizarro. It is blind to basic morality. It was a driving force for lucrative slaves trade which enriched colonial powers, and it triggered Opium Wars which British Empire waged with China to preserve its benefits from its India grown narcotic sale. Greed is responsible for corruption, blocking development of many countries where political leaders, often self-imposed, confiscate national wealth and resources, leaving their population in poverty. Corruption spreads to the whole society freezing it in chronic incapacity to evolve and overcome its problems.

Greed has well-known catastrophic influence on our environment. Cynical poaching of endangered rhinos for their lucrative horn, overfishing, introduction of invasive species for commercial reasons are just few examples.

Greed appears as one of the big causes of our collective pathological behavior. Short term financial benefit is a powerful appeal often obscuring common sense. Deeply en-rooted in human nature it has been driving force to build modern capitalist societies, with its strengths and weaknesses. Today in our globalized world it is one of the most threatening and dangerous features of human society. It needs to be addressed in order to prevent it from further destruction of social fabric and environment. Addressing greed on a global scale means setting up some international regulations reducing its destructive potential for the benefit of the whole human community.

9/ MARKETS SOCIETY

One of the worrying symptoms in today's world is gradual shift of power from the politics towards financial markets. The latter are more and more influential, restricting step by step the field of political options. Politicians become increasingly powerless puppets either cynically accommodating themselves with the new order or desperately trying to bridge the gap between peoples' aspirations and the conditions dictated by the markets. Our societies become more and more profit focused and increasingly oblivious of fundamental values such as solidarity, justice and civility. Hence the disappointment with the politics in most of democratic countries.

This trend is a sort of reversal in political history. In most of nowadays democratic countries the progress was measured by growing access of citizens to decision making. Their increasing influence on their lives through politics. In accordance with Hegel's view societies evolved towards the progress of man's freedom. Now with the politics' failure, and financial markets taking over, it's increasingly the power of money. For the money's sake. Never mind for people. Never mind for ethics. Citizens are rejected to the role of passive, frustrated followers. Their position and influence in the society, so hardly won over the centuries is being lost as their become powerless pawns of the markets game.

Jeff Madrick brilliantly described in “Age of Greed” the destructive influence of unrestricted

financial power on American society. He traces back the emergence of this power to the 1970s in the wake of oil price shock. Widely influenced by Milton Friedman's and Friedrich von Hayek's ideas, American successive governments gradually dismantled the system of regulations of financial sector. Following the creed "free markets can do no wrong" they created a monster escaping any control and wielding overwhelming power.

This trend of abdication of governments has been observed across the democratic world with tragic consequences. Unrestrained financial speculation driven by greed, has been responsible for growing inequalities, destruction of jobs and eventually for 2008 economical crisis, still plaguing the world economy.

Recent financial crisis not only showed that the naïve belief in self-correcting virtues of unregulated market is intrinsically wrong, it also exposed the fact that when things go out of hand, the public money is the only way to clean up the mess and keep the system afloat. The tax payer is expected to pay the bill. In other words, as Joseph Stiglitz put it, "the system privatized the gains and collectivized the losses"

Needless to say that triumphant financial markets with their huge influence on our lives attach little importance to urgent problems that humanity is facing. They would rather take advantage of them. The logic of the markets is money and only money. Don't expect them to put the citizens at the centre of their preoccupations. And our fate lies increasingly in their hands.

Recent wave of demonstrations across Europe sparked by Indignados movement in Spain and by Occupy Wall Street movement in the US show that citizens increasingly reject the power of markets and are deeply disappointed with lack of solutions offered by political system. Inspired by Stephane Hessel's "Time of Outrage" and Arab Spring movement these demonstrations are symptomatic of the will of the citizens to regain political influence and to reorganize society replacing the human at the centre of the politics. For this to materialize there is need for taming the markets' power through international regulations ensuring financial stability and better redistribution.

10/ CORRUPTION

Not only the politics lose ground due to triumphant financial markets, its power of expressing peoples's will and organizing societies for the interest of the majority is thwarted by corruption. Widely recognized as a scourge hitting all the countries across the world to various degrees, it undermines democracy, the rule of law and human security. Its devastating effects are even more detrimental for poor countries, blocking development, access to education and healthcare, limiting respect of basic human rights. Inability to restrain corruption was one of the key factors in recent economical crisis and major difficulties of South European countries economies.

The need for tackling corruption on a global scale was recognized by United Nations with the adoption of Convention against Corruption in 2004.

Recent report of Transparency International on anti-corruption systems in European Union showed that despite robust legislative framework, insufficient regulations of political parties financing, opaque lobbying and failure or lack of integrity safeguards in Parliaments and Governments are important gaps allowing for political corruption. In some EU countries a decline of anti-corruption standards has even been noticed. Inefficient political integrity mechanisms are particularly worrying since it allows for distorting of democratic process benefiting private interests and dismissing public ones. Corporate corruption is of particular concern, since it can involve massive amounts of money potentially generating huge and unfair influence on governments policies.

In countries where democratic institutions are less developed, corruption can be ubiquitous with often dire consequences. Elections can be easily skewed and private interests dictating

government policies for the benefit of the few and at the expense of the populations. People have virtually no means to oppose this trend. Democracy cannot function and public interest is trodden. Political corruption is a negation of democracy, “a crime against society”.

Corruption in the field of defense and environment is of particular gravity since it undermines our common security. Illicit acquisition of highly enriched uranium or plutonium by terrorist organizations with the view to producing a nuclear bomb is one of the biggest threats to global security today. Environmental corruption heavily contributes to degradation of the planet and annihilates international community efforts to protect it.

Global, effective anti-corruption policy is an urgent necessity.

11/ RELIGIONS AND IDEOLOGIES

All along history humanity developed number of religions to address its spiritual needs. Religions have a paramount importance in many people's lives, giving them sense of meaning of existence and answering their metaphysical questions. Religions inspired art, developed cultures, built societies. Their diversity is our common human heritage.

However their positive role has often been offset by their dividing potential. Although etymologically religion means to bind, nothing in human history was more effective to divide people. Other religions have too often been considered with suspicion or hostility. Human history abounds in religious wars where people fought each other for the sake of different worship. Massacres and persecutions have been perpetrated for religious reasons. Nazi's plan for extermination of the Jewish is still fresh in memories. The list of cults having suffered or still suffering from religious intolerance is long.

This fundamental flaw of religions is still present today. Their dividing power is as strong as ever, fueling number of conflicts. Religious terrorism is one of the major global issues of the 21st century world, plaguing our societies. Inflammable situation in the Middle East, threatening to get out of hand and destabilize the whole world has deep religious roots. Recurrent conflicts between different communities in India, persecutions of christians in Middle East are just few more examples.

Religious freedom inscribed in Universal Declaration of Human Rights is far from being respected in number of countries. Afghanistan jurisdiction mandates death penalty for apostasy from Islam. 2009 study performed by Pew Research Centre's Forum on Religion and Public life showed that 70% of world population suffer from high restriction of their religious liberties.

Humans also developed ideologies to build their societies. Different models of government have been devised ranging from centralized and authoritarian society to anarchy. Economic models evolved over time and have been the matter of passionate disputes. Society problems have been debated and opposed countless thinkers. These political, economical, socio-cultural ideologies took part in structuring societies and influenced differences between them.

Ideologies have also a dangerous aspect. Sometimes they lock people in their logic and hamper critical thinking. They are in this respect very similar to religions, giving sense of belonging to a group and answering questions, but creating hatred and intolerance towards others. They spawn their fanatics unable to understand different points of view and ready to kill to promote the theirs.

The pinnacle of destructive power of ideologies was the 20th century with emergence of fascism and communism. The former triggered Second World War which engulfed 60 million casualties. The latter was responsible for famines, mass crime and genocides during most of the century, totaling 100 million deaths. Both of them had global, catastrophic consequences.

We all are entitled to religious liberty, we all have right to think the world and contribute to construction of society. We shouldn't accept that one single person suffer or die only because they think or worship in a different way. As we shouldn't accept that religious or ideologic conflicts threaten global peace. It seems so obvious, yet we are totally unable to oppose it.

12/ SUICIDAL TENDENCY

Something went wrong with the humans. Their unique brain development giving them capacity of imagination, invention, innovation was for long a big advantage over other species and allowing for their massive growth and domination of the planet. But now it seems that humans reach a breaking point where their huge brain potential is turning against themselves. Their growth is suffocating the planet, their success is about to become not only their failure but the whole planet's one.

This might seem apocalyptic, but it is sad reality. The vertiginous speed of planet's degradation, animal and vegetal species extinction, requires an urgent and radical action. We depend on this planet and our survival is at stake. Of course we have a huge potential to adapt to new conditions, and humanity is not likely to die out any time soon. But we destroy everything around. We turn the world into a big, dirty graveyard. Liquidating our resources, allowing for rising inequalities between the rich and the poor and for religious intolerance, we prepare the ground for wars and massacres to come.

Efforts made to tackle destructive human activities, to stop blind degradation of the planet and prevent murderous wars and genocides, efforts to organize human society in a civilized manner are effectively prevented by deep ideological, religious, economical and cultural divisions of humankind. Dividing forces and greed appear to be the main obstacles to any effective action to reverse suicidal trend of humanity. Lack of common governance capable of defending the interest of humanity as a whole, standing up for protection of environment and civilizing relationship between different communities and nations, leaves no hope for protection of humanity against itself.

PART TWO : IS THE CURE POSSIBLE ?

1/ WAY FORWARD

The first question is “is the way out of the destructive and suicidal human behavior possible?” In other words, despite advanced planet's cancerous disease is the cure still possible? Are we not simply doomed, programmed for destruction, victims of our exuberant brain development and our greed? The course of the world seems to indicate so. Despite growing awareness of the danger we represent, there is little evidence of shift in our collective behavior, little hope for effective action to reverse our morbid degradation of the planet we are dependent on.

The “wait and see” and “business as usual” attitude is definitely shortsighted but possibly the only one we can collectively adopt. But then we must accept and take responsibility for the consequences of our actions. Responsibility for the wars to come and future genocides. Responsibility for desertification of certain zones of the globe, making life there impossible, for foreseeable wars for freshwater, food and shelter. Responsibility for famines. Responsibility for future conflicts due to massive emigration from the parts of the world where life is not possible anymore. Responsibility for conflicts due to unacceptable gap between the rich nations still generating wealth till the total liquidation of resources and the poor ones, unable to develop due to soil degradation, lack of water, endemic corruption and lack of infrastructures. Responsible for killing the environment, responsible for anthropocene mass extinction.

Those who are naturally inclined to look for solutions and reject passive acceptance of events struggle to raise awareness. A lot of initiatives across the globe are taken, some of them locally, some of them more globally at the international level, but all of them fail to reverse the trend due to the lack of common, widely accepted synchronized policy.

2/ HUMAN COMMUNITY

In the 20th century we entered the the era of globalization. We travel fast from one part of the globe to another, informations are exchanged instantaneously around the world. Internet revolutionized our communication and access to knowledge.

Most importantly lot of our problems have become global. Our everyday reality may be different in India or France, yet the risk of nuclear war is important for all the world citizens. Tchernobyl and Fukushima catastrophes had the consequences by far exceeding the boundaries of URSS or Japan. World environment destruction, global warming, over-population are the issues equally important around the world.

Whether we want it or not, we live now in a global village where we need to learn how to solve our common problems together. Yet we are still organized in a mosaic of states with their particular interests, jealous of their sovereignty and unable to find common solutions. This organization which was devised millennia ago and has been functioning so far, appears not appropriate any more. Our global village needs to be re-organized and move away from divided, schizophrenic model where every state does what it wants at the expense of the whole community, provided it has enough power to impose its views.

We cannot keep applying the same fragmented model for human community forever when the global problems need global solutions. We need now devise a new model of human society with global governance and finish with the anarchy of the law of the stronger. We don't usually accept this kind of anarchy on the national level, why should we accept it on a global scale? It is time to shift our narrow minded, fragmented vision of humanity as juxtaposition of divided and autistic entities called nations and start to consider the human community as a whole.

Of course we are ethnically, religiously different, speaking different languages, but we are all

humans, equally important. The fact that thousands of people starve to death somewhere in Africa is of the same tragic importance as if it happened in Germany or Italy. And the action of the human community to tackle this tragedy should be the same as well. But this kind of action requires common international authority, representative of the whole human community and wielding real power. Authority not only capable of helping on ad hoc basis but also ensure that the situation doesn't occur again two or three years later. This means investing in infrastructures, effectively tackling local corruption etc.

Since one of the main problems with caring for common long term interest are divergent short term interests of different states and firms, it seems logical that the way forward to improve things is a supra-national entity wielding real political power and representing the whole human community. Current organization of humankind in number of independent states preoccupied of their own interest and indifferent to the problems of humanity as a whole is counter-productive, inefficient and anarchic. We need effective world governance capable of addressing global problems like maintaining peace, protection of environment, protection of human rights etc. We need effective global government representing the whole humanity equally, ensuring that common interest comes first before particular interests of different states. We need to stop disorganized and destructive human activity and protect what is essential for the whole human community which is first its survival and second acceptable living conditions for all of its members, not only now but also for future generations.

3/ TOWARDS WORLD GOVERNMENT

As early as in 15 century (1462-1464) Georg von Podiebrad proposed union of Christian states for defense of common interests and maintaining peace. This union would have its supra-national institutions equally represented by its members – assembly, council, president and jurisdiction and settle conflicts between its members by negotiation

Charles-Irené Castel de Saint-Pierre advanced idea of European League of Nations with International Court of Justice in his “Projet de paix perpetuelle” in 1713

Jean Jacques Rousseau elaborated on his idea proposing federal structure to unite nations

Immanuel Kant in his “Perpetual Peace : A Philosophical Sketch” written in 1795 advocated federation of free states accepting “law of nations” and gradually spreading to the whole world

The first attempt of international peace keeping organization was League of Nations created in 1919. It was an inter-governmental entity with no real power. Its main goal was to settle international conflicts through negotiation rather than on the battlefield. Despite some success it failed to prevent the second world war

Federal Union was founded in 1938 in the UK promoting Europe and World federation

Then United Nations came into being. It was created in the wake of the second world war with the intention of maintaining peace, promoting international cooperation and human rights. Despite almost all internationally recognized states being members it failed to prevent many wars. Conflicting interests of its members still prevent successful action to oppose many international conflicts. A single veto of one of its Security Council members is sufficient to hamper any effective action.

When it comes to protect populations from abusive and murderous governments or internal national conflicts, UN has virtually no power. It couldn't prevent millions of deaths during Chinese Big Leap Forward and Cultural Revolution, couldn't stop genocide in Cambodia or Rwanda. Recently it did not prevent brutal repression of uprising in Syria taking thousands of civilian lives. Despite promoting disarmament it failed to oppose building up a huge nuclear arsenal threatening the security of the whole planet.

In 1948 General Assembly of the UN adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Now, more than 60 years on, more than two thirds of world population is deprived of these fundamental rights and they are far from being respected even in the democratic countries. And there is no possibility at the moment of tackling this non-respect so that the whole Declaration looks like a wish list.

Numerous international initiatives flourished under UN umbrella, such as International Court of Justice, World Health Organization, World Food Program etc. These are more than welcome and show that international cooperation is possible. But despite significant efforts, the progress is slim in terms of environment protection, human rights, eradication of famines, nuclear disarmament, prevention of genocides etc. The reason for that is that divergent interests of particular states still take precedence over common good. There is no will of entrusting UN with effective legislative and executive power, leaving it merely an advisory role.

In 1947 The World Movement for World Federal Government was founded, predecessor of today's World Federalist Movement . This organization has a comprehensive approach to global governance. It launched Institute for Global Policy in 1983 advocating prevention of war, international justice, protection of environment and rational economical development. Aware of obstacles to effective common policy in current setting its goal however is federal union of world's nations. Unfortunately it had little influence so far on world politics and governance. The idea of World Federation is still far from being popular amongst humans.

The purpose of this book is to call for urgent creation of World Government, not only ensuring international peace and human rights for all, but also effectively opposing any action contrary to the interest of human community as a whole. Effective global governance is seen as the only way to reverse human destructive activity threatening the whole planet and to find the solutions for global problems faced by humanity.

There is no intention here to try to reduce cultural, ethnic, linguistic or religious diversity of humans by advocating for global governance. This diversity is precious and should be preserved at any price. There is no intention neither to dismantle states and dissolve them into a supra-national structure. People are usually attached to their nations and identify themselves with them. The purpose is to reflect on setting up effective common governance, representing all the human community, addressing global problems only and ending current anarchy at international level. Internal, national problems should be dealt with by national governments, with their different models and philosophies within the limits of respecting their own population and taking into account the common interest of human community. Eventually, there is no intention to reduce individual liberties, as long as they are not conflicting with other people security and freedom. On the contrary, the World Government should ensure and guarantee that basic human rights are respected everywhere around the globe.

4/ SOVEREIGNTY

Humanity has been evolving so far structuring its organization in different states. The system of sovereign states–nations, competing with each other, trying to ensure security and prosperity for their own populations but indifferent to others, doesn't seem adequate anymore for nowadays global world and its global problems. Human community must now devise something more efficient in terms of protecting its common interests and its survival. And make its sovereignty - human community sovereignty paramount, over-ruling interests of particular states and firms.

One of the main reasons of organizing different societies into states was to provide protection to individuals, submitting them to law, making them accountable for their actions and caring for common interest. If a state doesn't provide these basic things to its population, it has no *raison d'etre*. Now similarly, there is no reason that states-nations are not accountable for their actions. No reason neither that we tolerate that different states settle conflicts between them through wars

where the strongest and not the justest wins. No reason that we accept that states or influential firms over-exploit common resources, pollute common space, or threaten common security without being efficiently challenged and accountable before the whole humanity. Every state should be accountable of its actions before a supra-national authority representing human community.

Definition of states' sovereignty is controversial but usually means independence from other states and freedom of governing itself . Total independence is a utopia since all the states are more or less interdependent economically, politically, militarily etc. States' sovereignty, raised by some to a dogma, should have limits and these limits are not to harm other states, respect its own population and overall not to undermine the common interest of the whole human community. The sovereignty of the human community should be paramount.

5/ EXISTING UNIONS

Voluntary unions on lesser scale are far from being unprecedented. Swiss Confederation created in 1291 has been a very successful union set up for the defense of common interests, despite different languages and cultures.

Federal unions flourished across the world. They usually federate states speaking common language with similar cultures. However some of them (Canada and India for example) are successful despite linguistic or religious differences.

Other examples of supra-national unions have been introduced (African Union, Union of South American Nations , Arab League etc) which tend to integrate different states-nations into more global entities supposed to defend common interest. These unions however are much looser as compared to federations.

European Union has been making significant progress for the last 50 years. Of course the challenge is impressive but it is making its way forward despite number of obstacles. Criticisms are rife but nobody can question the fact that it ensured long-lasting peace between its members . Of course its supra-national political power is still weak but common international, military, education, judiciary, social and environment policy are slowly taking place. Every member is defending its own interests but common interest comes first. Conflicts are settled around the table of negotiations rather than on the battlefield and there is no point in building massive military arsenal against each other. Of course some defensive capacity is still needed but potential enemy is now more distant. Advantages of the Union are obvious yet there is considerable resistance to continue EU progress .

In view of huge difficulties with building European Union, idea of World Government and United States of the World seems unrealistic and it possibly is . But it may be our last chance to prevent our world destruction by humanity. The idea of giving the head to so far uncoordinated and destructive body of humankind is tempting for those who try to find the way out from the deadlock. At least it is worth reflection and discussion.

6/ ADVANTAGES AND DIFFICULTIES

Advantages of World Union are obvious. Common and rational management of world resources should prevent their pillage and unfair distribution. Effective policy of protection of environment could at last take place and reverse current destructive trend. Common reflection on human demographics and ever growing economy might be conducted and appropriate actions taken.

Effective management of human waist could be implemented across the world. Weapons of mass destruction could be banned and discarded and massive amount of money saved on military budget could be earmarked to more constructive projects. World health policy could be improved with worldwide access to medical care, prevention programs, family planning etc. Global education policy could take place with access to school for everyone guaranteed by World Federal Government. Justice and rule of law could eventually be accessible to everyone and individual liberties and basic human rights protected by the Union. Children' protection program could be implemented with worldwide ban of underage work and prostitution. Famines could be effectively tackled through investing in infrastructures, fighting local corruption and if necessary federal solidarity in the areas where soil degradation and climate conditions leave little hope for sustainable food production.

Difficulties will be gigantic. In terms of shift in mentalities first. Most of us have never ever considered the possibility of supra-national authority wielding real power and uniting the whole humanity. Even though The United Nations have been in place for nearly 70 years, its presence is remote and its authority almost non-existent. Everybody seems to accept the longstanding fact that international affaires are fixed by the most powerful nations wielding influence through their economical and military might. It seems so natural despite being so profoundly unjust.

Vast majority of human population live under authoritarian regimes. Their often illegitimate governments are supreme masters. People have a choice between collaborating with the authorities, putting up with their arbitrary rule or trying to flee their country. If they revolt, they usually need to rely on themselves. External help is usually subject to potential interests that the new or current situation might represent for the interfering parties. International community's role is limited to passive observation of events. Those who have chance to live in the rich, democratic countries and enjoy good living standards usually dread sharing their wealth with less fortunate people. Immigrants are often perceived as a threat for their jobs, their quality of life, their identity. They build walls, reinforce borders, stiffen immigration laws. They are focused on their own country, and the only interest in the other ones is often limited to the possibility of nice holidays. In short they don't seem ready for the World Union.

Some of them are already familiar with their country being part of broader supra-national union such as inhabitants of Central and Western Europe. However the resistance against the progress of unification of European Community is still strong, and now even reinforced by recent economic setbacks in the Eurozone. Let alone the idea of World Union which seems unrealistic. European Union however is mostly based on common economy. The whole project started between the countries with very similar economic systems which made the transition relatively easy at the beginning. The problem started with more and more countries joining the same currency system. Recent South-European countries' problems and euro crisis undermining the whole structure showed the limits in economically integrating different members in the short period of time. European Union model based on common economy appears unsuitable on a global scale at least at the beginning. But common economy is definitely not the priority. Much more important aspects of the union are international justice, global nuclear disarmament, ensuring food and education to everyone, guarantee that common human interests are respected, sustainable management of global resources, protection of environment and control over human demographics.

Nationalisms are foreseeable difficulty to overcome for World Union construction. Nationalists are naturally suspicious of any supra-national authority, fearing that their identity would be dissolved. They are jealous of their national freedom and independence. They are oblivious of the fact that nationalisms were responsible for the two world wars, not to mention many others. Nationalists, whose approach consists of focusing on the interests of their own country are totally at odds with human community common interests since divergent goals and wild competition between states-nations are one of the main causes of our incapacity of taking effective action when it comes to global problems.

Differences in culture and religion is another reason for making World Union difficult to imagine for most of the people. Irrational fear of losing identity, xenophobia, racism and religious intolerance are the reasons of mistrust and adversity between people preventing them from building common projects. We are scared of being dominated by different culture, religion,

ethnic group etc. Christians are scared of Muslims and vice versa, Jewish and Arabs hate each other and fight for influence, Americans and Europeans mistrust each other and so on.

Libertarian ideology is one of potential obstacles to World Federation. Libertarians fiercely defend individual liberties and are hostile to any structure – national or supranational curtailing these liberties. Although World Union should guarantee access to basic liberties for all, it should also recognize that there are certain limits to these liberties essentially when they undermine common interest or harm other people. In this respect World Government has an extremely important mission to re-conciliate individual and collective interest.

States leaders in both democratic and authoritarian regimes will foreseeably resist any idea of transfer of power from national to supra-national level. The former will dread weakening of their power and importance, the latter will oppose any attempt of undermining their dictatorial, unaccountable and illegitimate rule.

If the World Union ever comes to being one of the main difficulties will be to give it sufficient guarantee against any dictatorial attempts. It would be a real catastrophe for all if the World Government went to be dominated by any power-obsessed individual or group of individuals, nostalgic of Hitler's or Stalin's authoritarian regimes. One of the main points of the World Union is to give the whole humanity access to democracy with politicians accountable for their actions. This is probably one of the most important challenges when organizing World Union frame and the experience of existing democratic countries in terms of balanced institutions and effective system of counter-power will be crucial.

One of the biggest difficulties with setting up World Government will be effective tackling of corruption. Influence of money in politics is ubiquitous and almost impossible to prevent. In a setting of World Union, this influence should not be tolerated. The very goal of the union is common governance with the humanity's interest at the centre. Corruption of the World Government and abandonment of this main goal would be a catastrophe voiding the plan from its very purpose. That's why effective safe-guards are absolutely necessary to minimize the impact of money on the Union's politics. Effective anti-corruption policy and creating counter-power institutions are the key measures to prevent the failure of the system.

Despite all these immense difficulties we need to realize that we all live in a global world and we need to solve urgent global problems and this requires a minimum of unity. We need to overcome our differences. Not to make them disappear, which is impossible, but at least learn to manage them in a civilized way. We cannot allow any longer one ethnic or religious group to exterminate the other. Or one community to unjustly dominate the other. We need a supra-national authority with real power to settle these conflicts in a pacific and just way.

7/ ORGANIZATION

The purpose of this chapter is not to present a detailed organization of the future hypothetical World Union but to give a sketch of its organizational philosophy.

World Federation implies union of particular states-nations into a more global structure and delegation of certain powers to the supra-national body. Only issues regarding the whole humanity should be of the World Government's competence, other problems should be dealt with local, states' governments.

Union is acceptable only on the voluntary basis. Every agglomeration of countries achieved by force is doomed in advance since it is not accepted by populations and perceived as oppression. However no action contrary to human community interests by a non member-state should be tolerated by World Union. Such an action should be effectively opposed, by military force if necessary.

It is essential that World Government represents the whole humanity. World Union constitution enshrining the notion of human community, democratic frame of government and fundamental human rights should be at the base of World authority, divided through the separation of powers among parliamentary, executive and judicial bodies. This authority should be democratically elected, transparent and accountable.

Existing UN institutions (General Assembly, International Court of Justice etc) could be used as a starting point. Their functions however should be reviewed for World Union purposes. General Assembly resolutions for example should become enforceable instead of being only recommendations, Security Council should not be a closed club for few influential members wielding power of veto, which means blocking any effective action. Electoral process and appointments for supranational institutions will need to be totally transparent to ensure equal and fair representation of all the state-members.

Federal structure seems the most appropriate for the World Union. State-members can be sovereign on a local level but linked to other states by federal government in charge of global issues such as health and education policy, defense, environment protection etc. Federation of course can function only on the voluntary basis and every state-member should be entitled to part. States willing to be outside the federation should be respected but every action of non-member state against common human interest like destruction of environment, weapons of mass destruction development or excessive pillage of resources, should be effectively tackled. Federal tax should be raised to ensure effective function of supra-national institutions.

Important aspect of the Union will be its defensive capacity and effective law enforcement system. Any attempt of governance without law enforcement power is a utopia. Every state needs effective police forces to protect citizens against each other, effectively raise taxes and protect common goods and institutions. In the same way the World Union will need federal police forces to ensure that the whole system is operational. Effective defensive will be necessary to protect the Union against non-member states or common human interest in case other states threaten it. The more federation will grow the lesser need for external defense capacity.

Effective and perennial anti-corruption institutions will have a paramount importance preventing private interests taking over the common ones. Independent Constitutional Council should ensure that every new law is in line with World Union constitution. Federal Army should be under entire control of civil executive authorities. Defense, Interior, Health, Food, Environment, Education, Justice, Human Rights ministries should be created and ensure that these global issues are equally addressed across the Union. Ministers should be nominated by the head of executive power and fully accountable for their actions.

8/ ROLE

The World Federal Government should take over global issues regarding the whole humanity.

Maintaining peace. This is one of the most immediate and obvious functions of the World Union. The broader the federation the easier the function. No need for meaningless wars with federated humanity. It doesn't mean the end of the conflicts, but their civilized and mature settlement. Table of negotiation rather than battlefield. No possibility for armed conflicts without defying federal authority and without being accountable before federal justice. Exactly in the same way that two individuals can solve their conflict using jurisdiction of their state-nation, two ethnic or religious groups, two nations should be able to settle the issue before federal justice. And its verdict should be definite. Not the law of the stronger but the law of the juster. The weapons of mass destruction should be outlawed, there is no place for it in the human society. Its use is contrary to the human common interest, and there is absolutely no reason for maintaining its production and use.

Environment protection. Environment is our common good and World Federal Government

should be the guardian of its protection. Humanity should stop its shortsighted destruction of the nature and give the federal institutions the necessary power to effectively prevent it. The over-consumption should be closely looked at. The economy should be reconsidered and alternative models should be scrutinized to try to replace current dogma of ever growing economy as a unique way forward. Global reflection on renewable sources of energy should be conducted so that environment compatible sources gradually replace fossil and nuclear energy. Environment destruction should be outlawed in order to reverse suicidal tendency of current disorganized human behavior.

Global financial markets regulation. World Union should ensure that basic regulations are applied to the markets to guarantee financial stability.

Demographic policy. Current human cancer-like growth should be effectively controlled by United World authorities, through access to education, contraception and family planning to all its citizens and most importantly women.

Food. World Federal Government should be able to feed all its citizens. The situation where farmers in some countries destroy their crops to try to drive the prices up and at the same time people starve in other places are unacceptable. Some areas might need investment in infrastructures to stimulate agricultural production. Other areas with insufficient water supply or degraded soil, unable to feed their population will probably need federal help to get sufficient quantity of food. Union should ensure that food is available everywhere across the federation. Famines should be eradicated.

Education. Education is a fundamental entitlement for every human being, inscribed into Universal Declaration of Human Rights. However it is far from being respected across the world. Federal Government should ensure that every World citizen has access to education.

Health. Every member-state should guarantee access to healthcare for all and Federal Government will ensure that all World citizens are included into the scheme

Justice. World Federation should ensure fair justice for all, and federal jurisdiction should override local ones at least in the areas included into Universal Declaration of Human Rights. World Union should give an absolute guarantee that fundamental human rights are strictly respected across the federation. Religious and national conflicts should be solved before federal jurisdiction.

Corruption tackling. Global, effective anti-corruption policy should take place to ensure all the citizens access to democratic institutions, fair justice, health care, education

9/ INTERNATIONAL WORLD UNION PARTY

It is obvious, given the number of obstacles that the way towards the World Union, if it ever comes to being, will be long and difficult. The first difficulty will be to bring this topic to discussion on the international and national level across the world. This step will be crucial to familiarize populations with this potential option and engage a broad reflection on it. This reflection should be brought to every household to break the monopoly of the current human organization in number of state-nations as the only possible option. The idea of World Union should be promoted and widely debated to access the circle of possible ways of human community organizations.

The battle for World Union should be political. This will be certainly easier in democratic countries where political debate can freely occupy the public space. But we know that even in countries with less democratic freedom, ideas circulate thanks to internet social networks and modern technologies. Recent experience during Arabic Spring showed that it is more and more difficult for dictators to suppress public debate and maintain arbitrary regimes.

The best tool to promote the idea and possibly achieve the goal is political party. The battle for World Union implies setting up an International World Union Party. This should be created as soon as possible. The debate on World Government should be started promptly using media, social networks on the internet etc. It is hoped that International World Union Party will quickly grow and gain influence. It should be divided in branches, corresponding to different states-nations. The wider the coverage, the better. Of course human community will have the last word. But it should have the choice. Choice between the schizophrenic system of autistic states-nations trying to take advantage of each other, leading humanity and the planet to disaster and concerted global governance putting the whole human community at the centre and reversing our destructive behavior.

10/ CONCLUSION

It is time that human community becomes adult and responsible and stops its devastating, suicidal and disorganized activity so suggestive of cancerous tissue. For this, the first step is to implement global governance institutions capable of organizing human activities in a concerted and sustainable way. World Union institutions to be effective and widely accepted should represent the whole human community. The idea of World Federation defended in this book is one of the possible models of implementing global governance but certainly not the only one. The main advantage of federal model is that it respects every member-state's identity and autonomy which is probably one of the key factors for its acceptability.

Of course global governance is not the guarantee for the humankind to solve all the big problems related to its development and activities. However it appears as an essential tool and sine qua non condition to organize sustainable existence for humans in today's and tomorrow's world.

Once World Government comes into being a lot will depend on its philosophy, its structure, and its capacity of resistance to different lobbies for it to be able to focus on essential problems and effectively address global issues to the best of human common interest. It is probably our last chance to rescue the planet and protect humanity from itself.

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