

Merging the United Nations with the Earth Federation

World Legislative Act Short Title:

United Nations Merger

Whereas, the Provisional Earth Federation is under Article 19.5.4. charged with undertaking integrative actions to address a wide range of world problems which might best be addressed with considerable resources;

Whereas, Article 2 of the Earth Constitution recognizes all the people who live on Earth as sovereign and the source of all legitimate law-making (Article 2);

Whereas the Earth Constitution replaces the United Nations Charter through a time-bound process while viable agencies of the UN are to integrate into the Earth Federation;

Whereas the UN Charter is not predicated on the unity in diversity of all nations and peoples but is instead fragments the human reality through constituting itself on “the sovereign integrity of its member states,”

Whereas, the unity of humankind and the unity of our planetary biosphere have now been proven as realities at the heart of our human situation,

Whereas, the concept of universal law itself is now understood to be the source of all particular positive laws, and the Earth Constitution is recognized as the paradigm or prototype for all legitimate lawmaking;

Whereas, the human project is not likely to continue on this planet much longer unless human beings join together in an genuine unity of purpose, law, and mutual respect;

Whereas, the UN Charter contains the following features that defeat peace, justice, well-being, freedom, and sustainability for the Earth and its citizens:

0.01., Its Preamble affirms human right and human dignity in relation to establishing conditions “under which justice and respect for the obligations arising

from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained.” Here, the Charter makes explicit that it is part of the “treaty system” of sovereign nations and therefore incapable of realizing its goals of peace, dignity, human rights, and freedom.

0.02. Article 1 declares that “relations among nations [must be] based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.” Hence, it again affirms the “rights” of sovereign nations, an affirmation that cannot but diminish the rights and freedoms of individuals. Again, Article 2, item 1 declares that “the Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.”

0.03. Articles 5 and 6 give the Security Council (SC) the power of “enforcement action.” Enforcement action is against states, not individuals.

0.04. In Articles 41 and 42, enforcement action is taken against nations (not persons) in the form of economic sanctions or military action “by air, sea, or land forces” against nations designated as a threat to peace by the Security Council. The “peace” is to be kept, therefore, either by hurting an entire population economically or by going to war. It is important to emphasize this explicit contradiction: the peace is kept by going to war.

0.05. Article 43 declares that all member nations of the UN must place military forces at the disposal of the Security Council, to be allocated and overseen by the “Military Staff Committee” and Article 50 speaks of the Security Council option for “preventive or enforcement measures against any state.”

0.06. From these references to the UN Charter it is clear that the UN is substantially constructed as a military system, a war-system, directed against any state deemed threatening to security and peace by the Security Council.

0.07. The Security Council is dominated by the five victor nations in World War II: the U.S., Russia, China, France, and Britain. Each of these nations has a permanent seat on the Council and Article 27 gives each of these nations a veto on all substantive, not procedural, issues.

0.08. The Security Council, which is a war-council, is granted nearly all decision-making authority for the UN. The Security Council is dominated by the five permanent members, each having a veto over these decisions.

0.09. The UN General Assembly is awarded only consultative status, and has little or no decision-making power: Article 10: “the General Assembly may discuss...”; Article 11: “the General Assembly may consider...”; “the General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to...” Article 13: “the General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations...”; Article 14: “the General Assembly may recommend...”; The one authority allocated to the General Assembly is approval of the budget (Article 17).

0.10. As these references to the UN Charter indicate, the world organization that is supposed to maintain the peace of the world and reduce poverty and human rights violations is largely run by the 5 most militarized nations of the world and the five leading aggressor nations of the world:

0.11. Since 1945, France has engaged in several large wars (Indochina, Korea, Algeria, Suez, the First Gulf War, Afghanistan, Libya) and numerous small colonial conflicts and post-colonial interventions in African nations.

0.12. Since 1945, Britain has engaged in several large wars (Greek Civil War, Palestine, Indochina, Korea, Anglo-Egyptian War, Suez-Sinai War, Northern Ireland, Falkland Islands, Gulf War, the dismemberment of Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Iraq War, Libya) and numerous smaller post-colonial conflicts.

0.13. Since 1945, China has engaged in the Chinese Civil War, invasion of Tibet, Korea, Vietnam, Sino-Indian War, Sino-Soviet Border War, Sino-Vietnamese War.

0.14. Since 1945, Russia has engaged in the guerilla war in the Baltic states, Korea, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Angola Civil War, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Georgia (twice), Chechnya (twice), North Caucasus, Syria.

0.15. Since 1945, the U.S. has engaged in bombing campaigns in China 1945-46, Korea 1950-53, China 1950-53, Guatemala 1954, Indonesia 1958, Cuba 1959-60, Guatemala 1960, Belgian Congo 1964, Guatemala 1964, Dominican Republic 1965-66, Peru 1965, Laos 1964-73, Vietnam 1961-73, Cambodia 1969-70, Guatemala 1967-69, Lebanon 1982-84, Grenada 1983-84, Libya 1986, El Salvador 1981-

92, Nicaragua 1981-90, Iran 1987-88, Libya 1989, Panama 1989-90, Iraq 1991-2015, Kuwait 1991, Somalia 1992-94, Bosnia 1995, Iran 1998, Sudan 1998, Afghanistan 1998, Yugoslavia – Serbia 1999, Afghanistan 2001-2015, Pakistan 2001-2015, Libya 2011, Syria 2015.

0.16. This astonishing record of destruction set by the U.S. is summarized by one scholar as follows:

“The entire period (1945- present) has been marked by a succession of U.S. sponsored wars and military-intelligence interventions in all major regions of the world. We are not dealing with piecemeal military operations pertaining to specific countries and regions: There is a military road-map, a sequence of military operations. Non-conventional forms of intervention including State sponsored terrorist attacks rather than theater war have also been launched.

America’s war is a cohesive and coordinated plan to world-wide military conquest which serves the dominant financial and corporate interests. The structure of alliances including NATO is crucial. The European Union plays a central role in this military agenda.... The imposition of the IMF’s deadly economic reforms on several European countries is indicative of America’s interference in European affairs.... whereby member states of the EU are de facto re-categorized by the IMF and treated in the same way as an indebted Third World country.” (Michel Chossudovsky, *The Globalization of War: America’s “Long War” against Humanity*. Global Research, 2015, p. 14)

0.17. These five nations, all of whom have engaged in repeated wars, bombings, and military actions since 1945 (a very few of which were sanctioned by the UN Security Council, but all in conformance with the United Nations Charter), are placed, by the UN system, in charge of maintaining the “security and peace” of the world. Where the UN Security Council cannot agree on some imperial military action, each of these five nations simply takes military action unilaterally, which is in conformance with Article 26 of the UN Charter.

0.18. Here is a list of UN Military Peacekeeping missions to date taken from the UN website:

Africa

United Nations Angola Verification Mission I (UNAVEM I)
 United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (UNAVEM II)
 United Nations Angola Verification Mission III (UNAVEM III)
 United Nations Aouzou Strip Observer Group (UNASOG)
 United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR)
 United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE)
 United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)
 United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA)
 United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT)
 United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA)
 United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL)
 United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL)
 United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR)
 United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB)
 United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI)
 United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ)
 United Nations Operation in Somalia I (UNOSOM I)
 United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II)
 UN Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS)
 United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC)
 United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)
 United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG)

Americas

Mission of the Representative of the Secretary-General in the Dominican Republic (DOMREP)
 United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH)
 United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH)
 United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA)

United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL)
 United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH)
 United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH)
 United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA)

Asia and the Pacific

United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC)
 United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP)
 United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM)
 United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT)
 United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET)
 United Nations Security Force in West New Guinea (UNSF)
 United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET)
 United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)
 UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)

Europe

United Nations Civilian Police Support Group (UNPSG)
 United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO)
 United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH)
 United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP)
 United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)
 United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP)
 United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)
 United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES)

Middle East

United Nations Emergency Force I (UNEF I)
 United Nations Emergency Force II (UNEF II)
 United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group
 (UNIIMOG)
 United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission
 (UNIKOM)
 United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon
 (UNOGIL)
 United Nations Yemen Observation Mission
 (UNYOM)
 UN Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS)

0.19. It should be clear from this list that the UN as served not to keep the peace in the world, which is violated regularly by the 5 permanent nations of the Security Council, among many others. It has served rather primarily as a legitimator and clean-up crew for state aggressions, including those these five permanent members of the Security Council. After the imperial nations, their state proxies, or the mercenary terrorist groups that they sponsor have devastated a region (for example, Cambodia, East Timor, Angola, Namibia, DR Congo, Sudan, El Salvador, Guatemala, Iraq or Afghanistan), the UN peacekeepers are then sent into the devastated area to legitimize the aggression and/or deal with the social turmoil and suffering that has resulted. This list of UN peacekeeping operations very closely mirrors the aggressions committed by all five of the SC nations, most prominently by the main aggressor state, the United States. In Haiti, for example, when the U.S. kidnapped its popular leader, Jean-Paul Aristide, it then sent in the UN military as an occupying force that conducted “bloody repression of Haitian resistance movements” (James Petras, *Rulers and Ruled in the US Empire*, 2007, p. 61). As Michel Chossudovsky puts it: “the United Nations Security Council has become a de facto mouthpiece of the U.S. State Department” (*The Globalization of War*, 2015, p. 40).

0.20. It is critically important to understand that as militaristic/pacifistic as the United States might be, the United States itself is not the problem. If the United States were to dissolve this instant, the problem of the military structure deriving from the Westphalian system of sovereign states and reflected in the structure of the United Nations would persist. The structure

of world empire of powerful states over weaker states exists with or without the United States, which serves solely as the current and future probable hegemon state, again reflected in the UN structure of military pacification.

0.21. There are reports of staged incidents of violence and false-flag operations connected with the UN. Whether these are factually confirmable or not, it should be clear that any militarized system of secrecy and armored enforcement of so-called “peace” will tend to generate such incidents, for the war-military orientation is ultimately the negation of democratic civilian law, not its complement. Any military system involves deniability and deception. Reports of sexual abuses, trafficking, and other forms of corruption among UN peacekeepers worldwide are an inevitable consequence of a system that negates democratic accountability, transparency, or forensic integrity.

0.22. The training of peacekeepers to think in military rather than civilian terms negates over 200 years of good forensic civilian police science in favor of creating police forces that are subservient to the military imposition. This requires police to adopt military tactics against civilians and to forsake forensics. In all militarized systems, evidence may be destroyed by killing civilians to prevent testimony and to instill militarized fear into the people as a matter of course.

This is clear in that the United Nations Charter can nowhere address this issue, but instead recognizes and serves all decision power to the hegemon and those hegemonic prospect states that comprise the exclusively nuclear Permanent Security Council states. Such a military orientation, therefore, is in fundamental opposition to civilian law enforcement. As long as the world relies on militarism for any kind of enforcement or so-called security, then a federal world republic of free citizens living according to democratic civilian laws becomes impossible.

0.23. In addition to military domination of the world-system, the imperial nation-states are inseparably interlocked with the global capitalist system.

0.24. It is clear, therefore, that the UN Charter cannot be the source of our hope for peace, justice, human dignity, the ending of poverty, or sustainability. Here is what some scholars have published about economics in relation to the nation-state system:

0.24.1. “Historically, warfare has been an instrument of economic conquest. U.S. foreign policy and the Pentagon’s war plans are intimately related to the process of economic globalization. The Pentagon is not only in liaison with the State Department, it also has informal ties to Wall Street, the Texas oil giants, not to mention the IMF and World Bank, which have played a key role in the process of destabilizing national economies.” (Michel Chossudovsky, “War and the Economic Crisis” in *The Global Economic Crisis – The Great Depression of the XXI Century*, Michel Chossudovsky and Andrew Gavin Marshall, Editors, pp. 181-190.)

0.24.2. “The international structures under neoliberal globalization ensure that nations of the global South are perpetually “developing” and that they never actually become “developed”. Under neoliberal globalization, the imperialist nations in the global North have ensured capital’s continued dominance over the peoples of the global South in what sociologist William I. Robinson has called a world war being waged by a rich and powerful minority against the global poor in which “casualties already number in the hundreds of millions, and threaten to mount into the billions ... the level of social conflict and human destruction is reaching bellicose proportions”. Consequently, claims Amin, “The dominant class at the world level ... have become the enemy of all humanity.” (Garry Leech, *Capitalism: A Structural Genocide*. Zed Books, 2012, p. 40.)
 ‘A child who dies from hunger is a murdered child.’
 Jean Ziegler, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food.

0.24.3. “Secondary exploitation, which takes the form of rent and interest, is an unequal exchange between the capital-rich and the capital-poor, including between wealthy and poor countries.... As a result, at all points of exchange in production, capitalists have institutionalized coercive power as employers, bosses, lenders, and landlords.” (Boswell, Terry and Chase-Dunn, Christopher *The Spiral of Capitalism and Socialism*, 2000, pp. 20-21)

0.24.4. “Developed countries claim to be financing the developing world, but actually the poor countries are financing the rich through the wealthy world underpaying equally-productive developing world

labor, paying far less than full value for natural resources, and through primarily investing in commodity production for the wealthy world.” (J.W. Smith, *Economic Democracy*, 2006, p. 20)

0.24.5. “The world consists of Center and Periphery nations; and each nation, in turn, has its centers and periphery. Hence, our concern is with the mechanism underlying this discrepancy, particularly between the center in the Center, and the periphery in the Periphery. In other words, how to conceive of, how to explain, and how to counteract inequality as one of the major forms of structural violence. Any theory of liberation from structural violence presupposes theoretically and practically adequate ideas of the dominance system against which liberation is directed; and the special type of dominance system to be discussed here is imperialism.” (Johan Galtung, “A Structural Theory of Imperialism” in *Approaches to Peace*, David P. Barash, editor, p. 43)

0.24.6. “The economic interests represented by these capitalist corporations converge with the national interests advanced and protected by the nation-states that make up what can be termed “the imperial state system,” a system currently dominated by the US state. Furthermore, it is these states, in their projections of military and political power, that create the conditions needed for the home-based multinational corporations to take advantage of and operate profitably in the world’s “emerging markets.” The US imperial state, both directly (via the departments of state and defense) and indirectly (via control over financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund), constitutes a directorate to manage the global system.” (James Petras and Henry Veltmeyer, *Empire with Imperialism*, Zed Books, 2005, pp. 25-26)

0.24.7. “The European interstate system was born in the Thirty Years’ War (1618-1648) in which massive bloodletting and destruction forced imperial dynasties to become states sovereign over nations in order to survive.... Class relations expanded beyond the labor process to become institutionalized in state, colonial, and interstate structures. A system of sovereign states (i.e. with an overarching definition of sovereignty) is fundamental to the origins and reproduction of the capitalist world economy. A mixed system of nation-states in the core and colonial empires in the periphery

was the main political structure for three hundred years until decolonization brought the periphery into the interstate system as formally sovereign states.” (Terry Boswell and Christopher Chase-Dunn, *The Spiral of Capitalism and Socialism: Toward Global Democracy*, Lynn Rienner Publishers, 2000, pp. 23-24)

0.24.8. “The World Bank is not really a world bank at all; it is, rather, a U.S bank. Ditto its closest sibling, the IMF” (John Perkins, *The Secret History of the American Empire*, 2007, p. 3). Since the global imperial nations control the global economic system, it is clear that the UN, a servant of these imperial nations, has also been colonized economically. The UN is an advocate of economic globalization on behalf of the world’s ruling classes.

0.24.9. As global peace thinker Johan Galtung expresses this, the U.S. policy has been: “Crippling the United Nations: controlling the Security Council through veto; controlling the UNGA against uniting for peace resolutions; controlling by spying on delegations and arm-twisting; controlling the budget through 25% clause, non-payment, and GAO, the General Accounting Office, an arm of the US Congress; controlling the UN civil servants through short term contracts; showing who is in charge through material breach, illegality; and getting away with it all, because of all of the above” (*The Fall of the US Empire*, 2009; p. 38).

0.25. It is important to be clear that the totalitarian communist systems of the world, most prominently the former USSR, were not genuine alternatives to these global capitalist system but engaged in what some scholars called “state capitalism,” that is, they competed within the globalized system of self-interest and nation-state competition for wealth, power, and ascendancy.

The Earth Constitution creates a genuinely “third way,” a genuinely new alternative, which recognizes that economics, like democracy itself, can only flourish in the service of humanity when it is governed by the common good of the Earth and its citizens under a world democratic polity and universal, civilian system of governing. The Earth Constitution establishes a social democracy for the Earth that supersedes the destructive and anti-democratic natures of both capitalism and communism.

Whereas, therefore, the UN system is predicated on

the system of (“formally”) sovereign nation-states, and organized as a war-system, as we have seen, and the nation-state system itself has also evolved inseparably integrated with the global capitalist system (a system in which a large portion of the Earth’s Population have very little hope of every escaping extreme poverty), the Earth Constitution has rightly mandated that the viable agencies of the UN system become integrated into the Earth Federation government as follows:

Whereas, in conformance with the Earth Constitution, Article 17.4.8., “upon formation of the second operative stage, the Presidium shall issue to the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization and to each of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, as well as to other useful international agencies, to transfer personnel, facilities, equipment, resources and allegiance to the Federation of Earth and to the World Government thereof. The agencies and functions of the United Nations Organization and of its specialized agencies and other international agencies which may be thus transferred, shall be reconstituted as needed and integrated into the several organs, departments, offices and agencies of the World Government”; and

In conformance with the Earth Constitution, Article 17.5.9., “All viable agencies of the United Nations Organization and other viable international agencies established among national governments, together with their personnel, facilities and resources, shall be transferred to the World Government and reconstituted and integrated as may be useful into the organs, departments, offices, institutes, commissions, bureaus and agencies of the World Government.”

This fourteenth session of the Provisional World Parliament hereby adopts guidelines for determining the viability of United Nations Agencies, as well as for determining a process for the transfer, reconstitution and integration of United Nations agencies, and other international agencies, such as the International Criminal Court, into the democratic structures of the Earth Federation government.

Article 1. The World Parliament will coordinate the

process of conversion of UN agencies, administrative bodies and personnel into the Earth Federation.

1.1. This act supplements World Legislative Act number 47 regarding the process of integrating the UN diplomatic corps under the Earth Constitution.

1.2. The World Parliament in combined session shall elect one representative from each member nation that has had membership in the UN within the previous 10 years to be part of the standing Commission for the Conversion of the United Nations.

1.3. The Commission shall elect a standing Transition Committee of between 20 and 30 representatives. The Transition Committee shall have at least 4 members from each continental division. The Transition Committee elects a presidium of 5 members, one from each continental division.

1.4. The Commission for the Conversion of the United Nations shall oversee the process of conversion. The Transition Committee shall submit detailed monthly reports to the Commission on the conversion process.

1.5. The Transition Committee has 2 representatives from the Executive Cabinet of the World Administration, 1 representative appointed by the UN Secretary-General and 4 from the Senior Management Group (SMG) of the UN: one from each of the four major sectors: Peace and Security, Humanitarian Affairs, Economic and Social Affairs, and UN Development Group.

1.6. The Transition Commission has the power to remove members of the Transition Committee for cause through an absolute majority vote of the Commission. The Transition Commission shall monitor the work of the Transition Committee on behalf of the World Parliament. The Transition Commission shall report quarterly to the World Parliament and all agencies or departments affected by the transition process.

1.7. The Transition Committee shall request from the Secretary General of the UN the composition of a similar committee representing the various agencies, commissions, and programs of the UN.

1.8. The Earth Federation Transition Committee shall meet with the UN Transition Committee to determine (1) a timetable for transition for each UN agency to be transferred, not to exceed two years, and (2) a detailed plan for transitioning the components of each agency that includes buildings, campuses, organizational

infrastructures, networks, databases, budgets, and personnel.

1.9. Concerning personnel, the Transition Committee shall make every effort to bring UN personnel into positions within the Earth Federation commensurate with UN personnel responsibilities within the respective UN agencies. The Transition Committee shall transfer expertise and leadership roles in the UN to expertise and leadership roles within the Earth Federation, with comparable salaries. If the Earth Federation salary is greater, then the Transition Committee shall work with the World Civil Service Administration to increase salary to the Earth Federation level.

1.10. The World Civil Service Administration shall employ in some other way, with comparable salary, any personnel not transferrable to Earth Federation in some way comparable to their role as UN employees, perhaps in the World Service Corps.

1.11. The two transition committees together shall develop a detailed plan and mechanism by which the transitioning will integrate into the operational features of the Earth Federation, for example:

1.11.01. The UN Commission and committees on Human Rights integrating into the Office of the World Ombudsmus,

1.11.02. UNESCO integrating into the world administrative departments of Education, Science and Technology, and/or Cultural Diversity and the Arts,

1.11.03. The ICC, ICJ, and regional human rights courts (not all currently part of the UN system) integrating into the system of benches of the World Supreme Court,

1.11.04. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) integrating into the World Financial Administration and/or several other departments within the Earth Federation.

1.11.05. The International Labor Organization integrating into the world administrative Department of Labor and Income,

1.11.06. The UN Population Fund integrating into the world administrative Department on Population,

1.11.07. The World Health Organization integrating into the world administrative Department of Health and Nutrition,

1.11.08. The UN Development Programme integrating

into the Agency for Research and Planning and/or the Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment.

1.11.09. The civilian World Police may employ service members of the UN military forces, who are not offered a continuing role by service member's respective countries, after the service member undergoes additional training to become a world police officer.

1.11.11. The UN Disarmament Agency integrating into the Earth Federation Disarmament Agency and/or the Department of Disarmament and War Prevention.

1.11.12. This list of items is intended to give examples only, and not to create rules or requirements for the transition process as developed by the Transition Commission.

Article 2. Since the World Parliament is composed of 3 houses, (the House of Peoples, the House of Counsellors, and the House of Nations), and the House of Nations has representatives from all nations, the World Parliament sets up a separate commission to study the possibility and process for the UN General Assembly contributing to membership in the World Parliament through making UN Ambassadors members of the World Parliament.

2.1 The World Parliament creates a House of Nations Commission to be elected by the World Parliament in combined session that composes of between 20 and 30 members, with no more than 2 members from any one nation and with at least four members from each continental division. A Presidium of 5 members heads this Commission, one from each continental division. This commission may invite representatives from the UN General Assembly from nations interested in joining the Earth Federation as part of House of Nations Commission membership.

The House of Nations Commission shall take into account the 2010 Resolution for World Federal Distinction in determining the governing nations to be represented.

2.2 On an *ad hoc* temporary basis, the respective governments of the world to the House of Nations may appoint or elect UN Ambassadors or other representatives to the House of Nations. The House of Nations Commission is subject to World Legislative

Act 53 that defines the process by which National Governments can transition to become members of the Earth Federation. In the interim, the ad hoc appointees to the House of Nations have full privileges of representation in the World Parliament during the period in which respective nations go through the process of integrating into the Earth Federation.

2.3. The committee shall develop a conversion plan and mechanism by which UN Ambassadors may become legitimate, voting members of the House of Nations. This plan shall include the training for legislators outlined in World Legislative Act 57 entitled "Collegium of World Legislators."

2.4. The World Parliament in combined session, may remove for cause, or add, members to the House of Nations Commission through an absolute majority vote.

Article 3. Binding rules for guiding the process of transition:

Any United Nations Agency official desiring the transfer, reconstitution and integration of an agency shall submit a signed and dated oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Earth Constitution that is also notarized by an official notary of the Earth Federation or officially signed by a Judge of the Earth Federation. Any Ambassador in the UN General Assembly, desiring membership on behalf of his or her nation in the House of Nations shall submit a signed and dated oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Earth Constitution that is also notarized by an official notary of the Earth Federation or officially signed by a Judge of the Earth Federation.

The United Nations official offering assistance for transfer, reconstitution and integration of the United Nations agency shall also submit to the Presidium of the Earth Federation and the Transition Committee the databases of all agency personnel, all agency finances, all agency properties and all agency contractual agreements.

The United Nations official offering assistance shall refrain from making any further contractual agreements on behalf of the agency at least until appointed with authority from the Earth Federation to contract on behalf of the Earth Federation.

When the United Nations official offering assistance is

granted with Earth Federation authority, that official is also bound by all Earth Federation constitutional principles and all legislation of the World Parliament, and is only granted authority to the limit of world legislation and the world constitution. The official is completely bound by the Earth Constitution and the world legislation, with no exception remaining due to any supposed impunity due to holding office in the United Nations or in any national or international government agency. Officials who commit to the Earth Federation are however under protection of the World Legislative Act #37, regarding privileges and immunities of world federal officials.

No national government or international agency holds any veto over the decision for a United Nations agency or other international agency to transfer, reconstitute and integrate into the Earth Federation. The Secretary General of the United Nations does not hold any veto over the decision. Nor does the President of the General Assembly hold any veto over the decision to transfer, reconstitute and integrate into the Earth Federation. The Security Council does not hold a veto over any decision for a United Nations agency or international agency to transfer, reconstitute and integrate into the Earth Federation. The Security Council must not attempt any recommendation regarding the transfer, reconstitution and integration of any United Nations agency. The Security Council may only give recommendations regarding a specific subject when specifically requested to do so by the World Disarmament Agency. Unrequested veto, suggestion or recommendation by a Security Council delegate to any Earth Federation official is a world class 3 felony.

When a decision is being considered for the transfer, reconstitution and integration of any United Nations agency or other international agency into the Earth Federation, it is not necessary for any agency official to seek any national level permission to do so.

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Article 4. The 15 member Security Council of the UN shall join with a comparable number of persons appointed by the Presidium of the Earth Federation to

form an advisory council to the Transition Committee. The advisory power of the Security Council members continues to operate regarding reports and resolutions from the Advisory Council to the Earth Federation Transition Committee. However, the Security Council advisory power has no legal effect on the decisions of the EFTC itself.

Article 5. UN Peacekeeping Forces worldwide shall integrate into the World Police Administration.

5.1 Provided the UN Secretary General has given allegiance to the Earth Constitution, the UN Secretary General may nominate three UN people to chair a UN Peace and Security Transition Committee composed of an Administrator from each on-going UN Peace and Security Operation. The committee includes representations from the on-going UN Peace and Security Operations in Kosovo, Sierra Leone, East Timor, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia and Eritrea, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Haiti, Burundi, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Lebanon, Darfur, Central African Republic and Chad. This Committee has between 18 and 21 members.

5.2 The Presidium of the World Executive Branch shall elect 18 to 21 delegates to an Earth Federation Peace and Security Transition Committee (EFPSTC). The UN Peace and Security Transition Committee shall work together with the EFPSTC. The EFPSTC comprises at least 3 members nominated by the World Ombudsmus, 3 nominated by the World Judiciary, 1 each nominated by the 7 agencies of the Integrative Complex, 5 members nominated by vote of the World Police Captains, and a chairperson group of 3 members appointed by the Presidium.

5.3 The combined committee is the Worldwide Peace and Security Transition Committee (WPSTC). WPSTC purpose is not to disband the UN Peace and Security missions in all these areas of the world (and other areas that might not be listed here) but to train these Peacekeeping forces to operate under the Earth Constitution and train those security personnel who are willing to do so to become part of the World Police.

5.4. The UN funding now used to support all UN Peace and Security missions shall transfer to the World Financial Administration. The World Financial Administration shall set up a special funding line for this Transition Committee to disburse funds as

decided by an absolute majority vote of this committee under the supervision of the Presidium of the World Executive.

5.5. Collaboration of the UN Secretary-General with the World Executive Presidium may expand each subcommittee (UN and Earth Federation) of the Worldwide committee as necessary by maintaining a parity in the size of these subcommittees.

5.6. The Worldwide Transition Committee shall create a timetable for the progressive training, administrative staff building, and conversion of these peace and security forces to full status as elements of the World Police under the Earth Constitution. The timetable, developing organizational structures, and budget proposed for this process are subject to modification and approval by the World Parliament in combined session.

5.7. The Worldwide Peace and Security Transition Committee, as well as the constituent committees, are responsible to the Office of World Attorneys General. The WPSTC reports quarterly to the Office of World Attorneys General, and to the Executive Council of the World Disarmament Agency.

Article 6. Integrating the Administrative Structures of the UN: The Secretariat of the United Nations integrates into the World Administration of the Earth Federation.

6.1. Subject to the UN Secretary-General giving allegiance to the Earth Constitution, the UN Secretary General shall sit as a non-voting, ex-officio member of the Executive Cabinet. The Secretary General may appoint two others, subject to each giving allegiance to the Earth Constitution, to also sit with the Secretary General as non-voting ex-officio members of the Executive Cabinet.

6.2. The 3 ex-officio UN members of the Executive Cabinet each serve 5 year terms, which may be renewed, if needed, as approved by the World Parliament. A simple majority vote of the World Parliament may remove any ex-officio.

6.3. A designated fund within the World Financial Administration transfers the budget for the UN Secretariat to the Presidium of the Earth Federation Government. The budget pays the salaries of all staff for the Secretary-General's team and members and staff of

the Senior Management Group (SMG).

6.4. The World Parliament hereby allocates a fund into the general operating budget of the Earth Federation to provide sufficient staff to the UN Secretary-General and SMG. In cooperation with the World Civil Service Administration, the UN Secretary General and the SMG shall appoint staff to participate actively in the transition process.

6.5. The Senior Management Group (SMG) of the UN remains intact under the leadership of the Presidium in coordination with the UN Secretary-General's ex-officio participation. The Senior Management Group (which involves leadership in the UN's diverse activities under four headings: Peace and Security, Humanitarian Affairs, Economic and Social Affairs, and UN Development Group) may contribute membership to the Commission for Conversion or the Transition Committee.

6.6. The SMG shall advise the Presidium and the Earth Federation Executive Cabinet, the Commission for Conversion, and the Transition Committee.

6.7. All staff from the UN Secretariat so desiring may seek comparable employment within the Earth Federation civil service. The Standards set for the World Civil Service Administration by the World Parliament determine the salaral compensation for United Nations Secretariat staff.

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