

THE RESOLUTIONIST MANIFESTO

**PREAMBLE TO THE DECLARATION OF
UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION**

By

Aaron Nordquist

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introductory Notes	5
Segment I: Preamble	9
Segment II: Fundamental Base of Resolutionism	11
The Resolutionist Analects	13
The Resolutionist Armistice	41
Segment III: Charter of the United Earth Confederacy	47
Articles 1-85	49
Segment IV: The Union of the United Earth Confederacy	83
Segment V.) The Declaration of Universal Emancipation	114
Articles 1-36	117
Segment VI.) The Author	128

All rights reserved. The use of any part of this publication reproduced, transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, or stored in a retrieval system without the prior consent of the publisher-except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical articles and reviews-is an infringement of the copyright law.

Printed and Bound in Canada by Art Bookbindery

www.ArtBookbindery.com

ISBN 978-0-9869662-0-0

Copyright © 2011 by Aaron Nordquist

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

The Save Our Earth Now Foundation is delighted to present this short work in the words of the creator of Resolutionism, introducing the ideas, teachings, and message of Resolutionism through the insights of philosophy and political science. This book contains the powerful ideas and the peaceful perspectives that can save the world through individual practices and universal responsibility to reconcile all of our behaviours and relationships in our increasingly complex and fragmented planet.

The subsequent principles and works have also been introduced and discussed in great detail and purpose in: RESOLUTIONISM: HOW TO SAVE THE WORLD. To obtain more knowledge of these subjects, please inspect and assess that work. In his works, the author has demonstrated how a new world government could use a new global economy to SAVE THE WORLD. In The Resolutionist Manifesto the author shows us some of the necessary steps that are required if we are to save to save the world.

If we enacted the following charters and declarations, and if we began the following 12 fundamental steps of Resolutionism, we can save the world, if we do what is necessary. What is necessary? Clearly a renewed focus is required. This focus is required both on a personal level, and on a global scale. In this text, we shall examine both.

In this book, we begin with the Preamble, a powerful and inspirational speech that motivates us to stand up for ourselves and to take action. In Segment II, The Fundamental Base of Resolutionism, the author takes us down the path of the Resolutionist, describing the main principles of Resolutionism. In The Resolutionist Analects and The Resolutionist Armistice the author describes an individual focus on the philosophy of Resolutionism and the guides to a Resolutionist society.

Beginning in Segment III, the author takes Resolutionism to the next level. For those people who demand a high level of complexity to avoid any future misunderstandings, the author has created official government documents such as the establishment

for a future Charter of the United Earth Confederacy. This representation could serve as a starting point of a fully actualized charter.

To go along with this Charter, the author has outlined more specific duties, tasks, rights, and responsibilities, of individuals, of nations and of the United Earth and its agencies in an official document called The Union of the United Earth Confederacy. He has also created the official documents that describe how this new system will improve our lives, by averring Universal Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, including but not limited to essential public goods and services and global law, in the Declaration of Universal Emancipation.

Resolutionism is a growing social and political movement, with logical and progressive steps to ensure peace and prosperity for all people of Earth. To learn more please visit the following websites.

www.resolutionism.weebly.com

www.facebook.com/resolutionism.howtosavetheworld

“There is an old saying that “one man can’t save the world,” and
I’m not saying that I can, alone.

I’m not saying that I have all the answers, to all the questions,
and I certainly can’t solve every single problem in one book. By
working together and by asking the right questions we will be
more able to find the solutions.

This is going to be a long journey. It will take the support
of people all over the world, who are committed to the
understanding that we are doomed, unless we do better for
ourselves, and for the future.

We need to start acting together and thinking positively, and
peacefully, in order to achieve our ultimate objective: Saving The
World.”

Aaron Nordquist

SEGMENT I:

PREAMBLE

Centuries ago, our precursors brought forth into this world, a new era, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all human beings are created equal. And yet today, the entire world is engaged in the greatest of all civil wars. It is an economic, political, and social war, testing whether our nations, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure under the stresses of this.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for all people of Earth to resolve the bands which have coupled them with another, and to assume among the powers of the Earth, the separate and equal position to which the laws entitle them, an honest respect tops the opinions of all humankind which requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to unification. We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all humans are created equal; that they are endowed with certain unalienable rights. Among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among humanity, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them, it shall be seen most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Jurisprudence indeed will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient cases. Accordingly, all experience has shown, that humankind is more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, clearly shows a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of the people of Earth, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their systems of government. The history of the present systems under which we are ruled, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpation all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over those people, and those nations.

You can stand no place on Earth without standing on the great battle-field of this, the greatest of all civil wars. We here highly resolve, that this world, shall have a new birth of freedom, that this new world government of the people, by

the people, for the people, shall not perish from the Earth. We, the people of the Earth, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the following charter for the United Earth Confederacy, under the supports, practices, and logic of the political and economic system named Resolutionism.

Ad Pax Per Adversae -- To Peace, Despite Adversity

From the Author

Aaron Nordquist

Who Created
RESOLUTIONISM

And Wrote
RESOLUTIONISM: HOW TO SAVE THE WORLD

SEGMENT II:

The Following is the Fundamental Base of

RESOLUTIONISM

AND THE PURPOSE OF THE
UNITED EARTH CONFEDERACY

Create A Global Governance System
Create A Global Economic System
Create A Global Healthcare System
Create A Global Education System
Create A Global Security System
Create A Global Justice System
Create A Global Food and Water Services System
Create A Global Housing System
Create A Global Employment System
Create A Global Electrical System
Create A Global Environmental Protection System
Promote and Enhance Human Rights and Equality

In this segment we will discuss some of the key points that we have to either improve, change, or discard altogether, and these methods are the vital to saving the world. This list is not necessarily in any order of importance, as all steps are all uniformly required without delay, bringing about an improvement in all living standards of all Earth's members, is

- the chief goal of Resolutionism.
- rights, treatment, quantity, and value, equivalent to all.
- services provided for the welfare of all people. Such services include but are not limited to housing, employment, free schooling, and free health care.
- services provided for the security of all, and oversees the peacekeeping operations throughout the world.

- services which supply the world with a source of clean and renewable power.
- services relating to the natural world, especially reducing the risk from the harmful influences of human activities.

THE RESOLUTIONIST ANALECTS

ONE UNIVERSAL QUESTION lies at the heart of our experiences, whether we ponder the answers consciously or not: What is the meaning of life? Many great philosophers, teachers, and spiritual leaders have given their insights into this infinitely old and burning question. In my quest to save the world, I have also pursued answers on this subject with great consideration, and in this text I would like to share some of my thoughts and beliefs with you through the aspirations that they may be of direct or practical benefit to someone; perhaps the whole world.

I don't know who or what created the universe. I don't know whether the universe has any meaning at all, or what that meaning would be. These answers seem impossible for us to know, right now. But, with great reflection I have come to believe that the meaning of human life is simply: to find happiness. I believe that the very purpose of a human life is to be happy.

From the moment we are born, every human being wants and searches for what will bring them happiness, and wishes to avoid personal suffering. No political ideology, religious affiliation, or educational or social conditioning can change this. It is permanently engrained in us from the core of our being, to desire contentment and peace.

I believe that each one of us has our own meaning of life. We all have our own ideas of what will make us happy. Nevertheless, each meaning of life is similar because we all have the same desire to live in peace and happiness. At the root of it all, we are all connected to the same task of finding happiness for ourselves.

This is because we live in a world with countless dangers. Suffering is everywhere, and we all face countless problems and challenges, every moment of every day. There are all kinds of threats to humanity, and to the globe. There are many varieties of social crises that could topple governments and economic systems worldwide. There are great intercontinental battles that are fought between nations, national and provincial battles fought between political parties, and there are personal battles amongst individuals. We even battle amongst ourselves,

internally. Because of this, each human being faces immense suffering. Suffering is common to all.

The first thing we feel in our lives is the pain of the birthing process. Immediately after, and for the rest of our lives, we face constant suffering. We endure major suffering in the face of war, poverty, and other crises, and minor suffering that we might not even be fully aware of. For example, we face minor suffering every time we are hungry. Our bodies need energy, and it suffers when energy lacks. We need to find food and water to replenish our energy, or we'll die. This is a life-long challenge. The instant we are born, we face suffering and challenges on many levels, and our whole lives we struggle to overcome those conflicts, whether they seem cosmic or insignificant.

We all feel suffering, and we all have the desire to be happy. If we work separately to achieve our own individual goals, we may or may not succeed, but, if we work together, we can eliminate suffering and achieve happiness. Indeed if we remember that it is not just ourselves that has to undergo this suffering, and that everyone on Earth faces the same struggles, it may increase our determination and ability to triumph over these difficulties. If we develop our sympathy and empathy for others and their suffering, and increase our desire to help remove their pain, then as a more compassionate people we will increase our own serenity and happiness.

I believe we must form a resolution to be more compassionate. Evoking compassion has many benefits to others but it also creates happiness within the individual. Cultivating compassion and an empathic sense of well-being for other people not only helps them, but it also automatically helps us put our own mind at ease, removing our own fears or insecurities that we may have, and gives us the strength to cope with any obstacles we encounter. With this attitude, we can face each new obstacle as another valuable opportunity to overcome troubles, and a new chance to improve our way of life.

I believe that compassion is the foundation of the human experience, resulting from the profound interdependence that we all share with one another. We depend on the support of others throughout the life

experience, however capable or skillful an individual may become, or however vigorous and independent one may feel during points of life. Whenever we are hurt, or sick, or very young or very old, if we are left alone, we will not survive.

Interdependence is also a fundamental law of nature, as all forms of life on Earth survive by mutual cooperation based on a subtle but innate recognition of interconnectivity. In fact, all natural phenomena, like the winds, the clouds, oceans, and forests also cooperate with other patterns of energy or environmental systems. Without these interactions, all systems of life would decay and dissolve. Everything is interconnected, and we are not an exception.

Humans often tend to think that we exist dependently from help of others, and it's true that we are very self sufficient for most of our lives. However, we are completely dependent on our mothers from the moment of conception to our birth. There is a critical stage of life up to age 3 or 4, during which time without loving care development will be impaired and the brain may not fully mature. Without the company of others, we will not learn language or skills of social interaction and we will have a difficult time throughout our life experience. Since a child cannot survive without the compassion of others, it is clear that compassion is required.

We rely on the cooperation of many independent people and institutions in our everyday lives in all of our experiences. The gas we put into our cars comes from the hard work of people and institutions from miles away to produce; the gas company buys it and somebody ships it to the store where you purchase it. Think about all of the people involved in this process. How many hundreds or thousands of people might have been involved in your one action of putting gas into your car?

When we go to a restaurant, the food we eat is grown by farmers, shipped to markets, bought by managers, cooked by chefs, and brought out to you by the servers. When you're finished your meal, somebody cleans up after you. Think about all of those people who contributed to your meal. There are many co-operations taking place within each of

these steps as well. The farmer used a tractor built by a company who gets their steel from a refinery. Who works in the refinery? Who made the steel? Who built the tractor? Who sold the tractor? The people that shipped the food drove a truck down a highway, which would have been created, paved and maintained by people. The server is wearing a uniform from materials that were most likely grown and manufactured in another country. The person that washes the dishes sprays water from a hose that is linked to a giant network of water pipes. The restaurant you're in isn't dark, because it has electricity, built by humans, and put into place with the cooperation of many people. Everything we do is marked with interdependence.

Therefore, leaving aside complex philosophical questions of creation, evolution, religion, science or the great mysteries of the universe, we can all agree that each of us strives for happiness, and wishes for reduced suffering, and that we are all a product of cooperation and interdependence.

However, such beliefs do not have much current influence or power, in a world where our self-centeredness and anger are still so much a part of our human culture, and perhaps even human nature. Consequently, ideas such as these are usually vilified or attacked, and most are largely ignored. Self-centeredness, anger, hatred, etc. are all disturbances to happiness, and instigators of more suffering.

Having seen that all experience affliction we should develop a genuine desire to liberate ourselves from those feelings which instigate suffering, by developing an equally persuasive and forceful energy which comes from compassion, reason and patience. These virtues are the most powerful antidotes to disturbances of happiness.

We know that our emotions are innate qualities that affect us both physically and mentally. Emotions have evolved over hundreds of thousands of years with purposes such as keeping us from falling prey to dangers, and to propagate the species. Emotions bring us extra energy which can be helpful with regards to strength, confidence, and determination, especially when we are faced with a difficult situation. These extremely powerful emotions can cause remarkable feats of all

kinds, but if not controlled, they can also cause immense destruction and even more suffering. The immeasurable amount of human suffering over time is sufficient testament to that.

Compassion is gentle, peaceful, loving kindness which can also increase strength, confidence and determination, but with reason and patience, can be much more powerful than anger or other disturbances to happiness. For example, those who lose their patience often become unstable, insecure, and impulsive, which is unreliable. As anger eclipses their rationality, this is a direct sign of weakness. Those who keep their composure have endurance. Therefore showing tolerance, patience and compassion is a sign of strength.

Since universal happiness is made up of individual happiness, increasing individual happiness would contribute to an overall improvement of the entire global community. Therefore, it is important to discover what will bring about the greatest degree of happiness on a personal level, thereby increasing peace and happiness in the world.

Happiness is an emotional feeling of pleasure, satisfaction, joy or contentment. I believe it is possible for our intents and purposes to divide all kinds of happiness (and suffering for that matter) into two simple categories: mental and physical. Of these two categories, the mind plays a more crucial role in shaping our behaviour. If we think about it, we rarely pay attention to our bodies, unless we are dissatisfied with our physical condition. Unless we become ill, or hurt, or deprived of necessities, our bodies don't have much influence in our moment to moment lives. If we are content with our bodies we practically ignore it.

The mind however, devotes serious efforts to every event in our lives, no matter how serious or small it may seem. All of our emotions, thoughts, and actions arise first in the mind. All of the greed, anger, and fears we face come from the mind. Therefore, all of our sufferings stem first from the mind. Likewise, the mind is the source of all positive feelings which give rise to our most excellent qualities. The roots of all peace and happiness are grown in the mind. Therefore I believe that we should devote our efforts to bringing about a mental happiness and peace of mind, and to achieve this we must practice compassion.

I say “practice” because merely thinking that skills such as compassion, reason and patience are good will not be enough to develop them. We must make a conscious effort to check our selfish and impulsive means, and replace them with reasonable compassion and kindness in common discourse. We must be altruistic in nature, taking good care of others and being concerned for their welfare. We must try to help them, serve them, and whatever you do, it should be done to benefit others to increase their happiness. We should all form a resolution to practice compassion.

This will not be easy, but like everything in life, practice makes perfect. There is nothing that does not become easier with time and familiarity. Compassion offers so many benefits and incentives that it will not take long for it to become an integral part of your life, once you start to discern the peace and happiness of a compassionate and loving mind.

I believe that we can accomplish this through Resolutionism, and the practices of transforming the mind into an active and caring state of mental peace and happiness, on the basis of compassion, patience, wisdom and morality.

Because we all share this identical need for compassion and happiness, we are all the same. We must minimize the divisions amongst humanity; such as appearance, cultural, religious or philosophical beliefs, etc. because it is foolish to dwell on these differences while our basic natures are the same. No matter how strange the behaviour, or how different the face, or unique the dress; humanity is one. We are all brothers and sisters and this small planet is our home. If we are to protect this home and share its beautiful wonder, we must not be self-centered, deceitful, covetous or non-virtuous. We must be sincere, open-minded, confident, and compassionate with ourselves and each other, and with our home. If we develop kindness, patience, logic and morality we can expect a whole new era, conceived in an atmosphere of peace and harmony at every level of society, from a genuine feeling of increased individual happiness through the practice of compassion and Resolutionism.

RESOLUTIONISM is a grand new enterprise; a theoretical political, economic and social system, and a set of ideas, beliefs and practices which are designed to save the world, by which the entire world unites to form a government that will come to resolutions that solve all of the world’s problems. This entails democratically elected officials, involving members from every nation and political state in the world, uniting to form an unprecedented alliance. This government creates, operates, and regulates a new global economic system, by which ownership of productive property can be privately and/or collectively owned. By placing many more things into a new public realm, calling these things essential public goods and services, Resolutionism calls for a higher standard of human rights, ensuring that all people, all over the world, have everything they need to survive, such as food, water, clothing and shelter.

While interest in Resolutionism grows, it is important to reinforce the essential value and purpose of Resolutionism, so that it doesn’t get lost in rhetoric, or get off track, or be used in some other way. The real meaning of Resolutionism is to save the world. Here I will try to preserve and propagate the true Resolutionist teachings. The essence of the Resolutionist’s path is founded on compassion and the wish that all could be happy and free from suffering. It is like a seed which we can protect, nourish, and help to grow through patience, compassion and consideration.

Resolutionism will take us to a higher step of civilization, by finally creating equality for all of Earth’s citizens. Resolutionism puts an end to segregation in all forms, uniting the citizens of a new global community towards an objective of peace, prosperity and the on-going exploration of humanity. By creating billions of well-paid jobs all over the world, we will be able to put an end to unemployment and poverty. By creating a new global government that looks after all nations, we can provide for the safety and welfare of all people, and we can help make sure that future wars are impossible.

Representatives from every country (persons chosen by their country to act and speak for their group) will work together with a new

form of government. This government is a group of people who have the power to make and enforce laws for the entire planet. They are there to look out for, and protect the people, by reflecting the wishes of the people. As the world becomes increasingly more connected, we must realize that it is time to have a government that has the power to make and enforce laws for the entire world as a whole. We need a government that is there to look out for, and protect the people, by reflecting the wishes of the people of Earth as a whole.

This will be one government to watch over the whole world. It is there for Resolutionist reasons; to begin again, to restore life to this broken and divided planet; to generate a new path, with resurgence and responsibility; to finally give back to the people and to the planet; to, for once, plan ahead for an outcome that will not result in harmful consequences for future generations.

This new world government takes care of you. It doesn't take your money; it gives you money. Resolutionism formally renounces economic inequality. It doesn't charge you a price for freedom, it offers freedom to all. This government is there to deliver us from the dangers and the troubles that we have created for ourselves in the past, by providing a new economic system, to unite the planet behind our common goals. This new world government and economic system will be able to look over and correct the errors of our past to ensure that no repetitions of such errors occur.

We will come back to the methods of practicing Resolutionism in a moment, but first we must understand what Resolutionists believe in, and what we hope to realize through our efforts to save the world. At the heart of Resolutionism is the recognition that in the midst of a magnificent diversity of life, we are one human family living on one Earth who share one common goal: happiness. To achieve this goal, Resolutionism is founded on respect and compassion for nature, universal human rights, economic, political and social justice, and peace. Therefore, Resolutionists believe in and affirm a commitment to the following interdependent principles for a new way of life,

With:

- 1.) Universal Respect and Compassion for Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness
- 2.) Universal Ecological Responsibility
- 3.) Universal Political and Economic Justice
- 4.) Universal Social Promotion
- 5.) Universal Peace

Universal Respect and Compassion of Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness

Resolutionists respect the Earth and all life in all of its infinite diversity. We recognize that all beings and phenomena are interdependent, and that every form of life holds precious value and certain unalienable rights. We accept these truths with a duty to protect those rights, and to promote the common good, and to prevent harm. With understanding, compassion, and responsibility to sponsor political, economic and social justice, Resolutionists secure the blessings, bounty, and beauty of our planet, for ourselves and for future generations. We affirm this by accepting the inherent dignity of all life and all natural phenomena, and their potential, guaranteeing them fundamental rights and freedoms. Resolutionists realize that with any increased power, knowledge or freedom, comes increased responsibility to care for the community of life, by developing and transmitting positive values, traditions, and institutions that support and secure the meaningful livelihood of Earth's human and ecological communities.

Universal Ecological Responsibility

Resolutionists believe that we should protect, restore and maintain the integrity of Earth's ecological systems. We believe that all natural processes that sustain life must be prevented from harm as the best method of both human and environmental protection. Therefore, Resolutionists would like to adopt at all levels of society, sustainable development

regulations, establishing and safeguarding viable nature and biosphere reserves, including land and marine areas, to protect Earth's life support systems, maintain biodiversity and preserve our natural heritage. This includes the promotion of the recovery of endangered species and ecosystems, the management of reduction and elimination of the use of non-renewable resources, and the use of renewable resources and the eradication of harmful consequences of human activities. In order to fulfill these commitments we believe that it is necessary to take action to avoid any possibility of environmental harm, even when scientific knowledge, data or proof is limited, incomplete or inconclusive, a precautionary approach must be applied. Resolutionists believe that we must internalize the full environmental and social costs of all goods and services in the selling price, allowing customers to make the best decisions for their wishes, ensuring responsibility on both the buyer and the seller.

Resolutionists believe that we should adopt patterns of sustainable production and consumption that safeguard against activities or initiatives that would cause environmental harm, and make responsible parties liable for any harm, no matter how small, significant, cumulative, indirect, long-term, or irreversible. We must ensure that our decision making processes address the need to prevent pollution of any part of the environment, allowing for no build-up of hazardous substances to the ecosystem, including a sharp reduction or ban of the use of any radioactive or toxic materials, and in greenhouse gas emissions. We must reduce, reuse, and recycle the materials used in production and consumption systems and act with restraint and efficiency when using resources, and promote the development, adoption, and equitable transfer of environmentally sound technologies, and rely increasingly on renewable energy sources such as solar power. We believe that we must adopt lifestyles that emphasize the quality of life and material sufficiency in our finite world.

Universal Political and Economic Justice

Resolutionists believe that in order to better care for the global community of life, we must build democratic societies that are ethical, just, participatory, sustainable, and peaceful. We recognize that while all nations are sovereign, they too are interdependent. To help affirm this faith, we must ensure that all communities at all levels guarantee human rights and fundamental freedoms, and provide to all an equal opportunity to realize their potential health, intellectual, artistic, ethnic, or spiritual humanity, promoting social and economic justice, enabling everyone to achieve a secure and happy livelihood, that is politically, socially, economically, and ecologically responsible. To achieve this, Resolutionists believe that we must strengthen our democratic processes and institutions at all levels of society.

To affirm this, we believe that we are ready for a new democratic global government, that ensures transparency and accountability in governance, inclusive participation in all decision-making processes, and equal access to justice. To realize this, we must support local and regional societies, and global civil society as a whole, while promoting the meaningful participation of all individuals in decision-making, and protect the rights of all to freedom of opinion, expression, assembly, association and dissent. We believe we must institute effective and efficient government that upholds the rights of all while supporting local and global cooperation and sustainability, and acting with transparency and accountability in the name of the common good.

Resolutionists believe that economic activities and institutions at all levels must promote human, social and/or environmental development in an equitable and sustainable manner. To do this, we must ensure that all trade supports sustainable resource use, environmental protection, and equitable distribution of wealth within nations and amongst all nations, to enhance the financial, technical, educational, health and social resources of all.

Universal Social Promotion

Resolutionists believe that we must adopt global policies and institutions that guarantee the right of all to clean and potable water, fresh air, uncontaminable soil, reasonable shelter, adequate sanitation, food security, education, healthcare, and all resources required to secure a sustainable and happy livelihood. To achieve this, we must recognize that allocating the resources required for this will take national and international effort and interdependence. We must advance the study of human and ecological sustainability, and promote the open exchange and wide application of the knowledge, and financial, technological, and social supports and resources to promote the general welfare of all, and to relieve all suffering.

In order to affirm this, Resolutionists believe that we must apply strategies that uphold the rights of all to develop their capacities, and pursue their aspirations, enhancing equality, eliminate discrimination, and empowering every human being with universal access to healthcare, education, and economic and social opportunity, as well as active participation in all aspects of economic, ecological, political, civil, social, cultural, and spiritual life. We believe we must strengthen all communities and all families, integrating into our lifestyle through education, media, and other means of lifelong learning, the knowledge, values and skills necessary for a sustainable and happy livelihood, including the contribution of the arts and humanities, the sciences, moral and spiritual education, as well as raising awareness of ecological and social challenges at the local and individual level, and on a global scale.

Universal Peace

Resolutionists believe that we must treat all living beings with respect, consideration, and compassion, living in harmony, with freedom from strife and an end to war, recognizing the importance of the environment and preventing cruelty to animals, avoiding and eliminating to the fullest extent possible, any harm.

We believe that we must promote a culture of compassion, tolerance, and peace, by encouraging mutual understanding, supporting solidarity and cooperation amongst all people of all communities, including the global community.

To affirm this, Resolutionists believe that we must implement comprehensive strategies and policies that prevent harm, avoid conflict, and use collaborate problem solving protocols to manage disputes. We believe that in order to achieve this, we must promote moral and ethical respect and consideration, enhance social, logical, and ecological education, strengthen global law, and empower all to actively contribute to sustainable peace and happiness.

In the interest of global security, Resolutionists believe that in order to achieve this, we require demilitarized national security systems to a level of non-provocative defensive postures, while increasing international and global defense and protection measures, all of which converts most of the destructive military resources to peaceful purposes, including social and ecological restoration. We recognize that this includes the outright elimination of all nuclear, biological, chemical and toxic weapons, and all other weapons of mass destruction, and we must reduce and eliminate private and personal weapons to the best of our abilities.

We require that as individuals, and as a global community, we uphold the rights of all to a healthy natural and social environment that is supportive of human dignity, happiness, health and welfare, while governing all of our affairs in ways which are peaceful, and politically, economically, and ecologically sustainable.

Defining RESOLUTIONISM

Noun

Resolutionism is a theoretical political, economic, and social system created in the early 21st century by Canadian author, philosopher, and social activist, Aaron Nordquist.

Pronunciation

Resolutionism

res-o-lu-tion-ism

[rez-uh-loo-shuh-niz-uhm]

Definitions

Resolutionism

1: n. (initial capital letter) a theory or system of political, economic and social organization, and philosophical ideas based on the prosperity of the global community as a whole, with a new global government elected and representative of the people, by the people, for the people, which creates a new global economy in which ownership of productive power can be private and/or public, characterized by regulated competitive markets with personal motivations, while enjoying civil liberties.

2: n. (often initial capital letter) the principles and practices based on Resolutionist ideals.

3: n. a practice or teaching propagated by Resolutionists or followers of Resolutionism, which declares that both the world we live in, and humanity itself can be saved, and that we can attain a more perfect state of

complete peace and personal happiness in which all are free from the violence, greed, hatred, and war.

4: n. the social, economic, or political movement or doctrine aimed at achieving such a society

Also

Resolutionist

1: n. (initial capital letter) a member or advocate of the Resolutionist movement.

2: adj. (initial capital letter) of or pertaining to a pertaining to Resolutionists or Resolutionism

Origins

From English

2011; < resolution -ism,-ist >

Resolutionism describes an innovative and revolutionary philosophical vision of a new global society, which leads us to create and maintain peace and prosperity all over the world. It describes an idealistic and compassionate dream, with many support systems and motivating forces to insure success in constructing a positive change in ourselves and the world. It is a personal strategy manual which provides humanity the tools to assess and cope with principle concerns on both the individual level and on a global scale.

Resolutionism is an enormous political, economic and social movement, with a clear doctrine, and a collection and

organization of beliefs that are prevalent in communities all over the globe, which undertakes a particular maxim.

In its general outlines, the following are the general rules, principles, or absolute truths of Resolutionism.

Create A Global Governance System

An administration to be viewed as the ruling political power over all nations, which has the power and authority to make and enforce laws for the global community, to promote peace, sustainability, security, and global cooperation, appointed to supervise and regulate all institutions, and to be officially responsible for directing the affairs, policies, and economy of the global community as a whole.

This government is solely and exclusively democratic, with free and equal right of every person to participate in the decision-making processes, practiced by free and fair elections which designate representatives of the people, by the majority of the people, for all of the people.

The purposes of this are:

To develop open, cooperative, responsive and friendly relations amongst nations, and a higher respect for our commonalities, based on respect for the principle of equal fundamental human rights and freedoms for all, including the self-determination of all peoples, and to achieve global co-operation in solving global problems of any environmental, political, economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian nature.

To oversee and regulate fields of activity and institutions, and to administer jurisdiction, management and control, and to redefine traditional politics by moving beyond old borders, to find solutions to problems.

To manufacture and maintain a new global economy, operating and regulating a sustainable monetary system responsible for global, national and personal finances, managing the resources of the globe, assessing and increasing our efficiency, and executing

an adaptable and sustainable system of production and consumption of goods and services for the global community.

To create and preserve global peace and universal security, by taking effective individual and collective action for the preservation of life, the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, in conformity with the principles of human rights, truth, justice, and law, enhancement of all human rights, and improving on all areas of health, education and welfare, by guaranteeing essential public goods and services to all people, regardless of distinction.

To guarantee and safeguard a successful stable future for all of us.

Create A Global Economic System

A pecuniary system created and regulated by the ruling political power of the global community, which is concerned with all aspects of the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services, and monitors and pays the costs of all risks posed by possible variations in earnings, prices, sales, rates of interest, and other financial variables.

Functioning as a single unit that shares a common policy and currency with a new medium of exchange used as the measure of the value of goods and services to replace all national currencies, for the official currency of the global community,

This economic system is wholly pristine, an original system built anew using rudiments of basic principles of classical financial systems, where the means of production and distribution of goods and services can be privately and collectively owned and operated, characterized by regulated

competitive markets with personal motivations, while enjoying civil liberties.

All people shall receive an allowance of remuneration from the government given out at regular intervals for the specific purpose of assisting to support the general well-being of all of the people;

The purposes of this are:

To oversee and regulate fields of activity and institutions, and to administer jurisdiction, management and control, and to redefine traditional economics by moving beyond old borders, to find solutions to problems.

To operate and maintain a sustainable monetary system responsible for global, national and personal finances, managing the resources of the globe, assessing and increasing our efficiency, and executing an adaptable and sustainable system of production and consumption of goods and services for the global community.

To invest and coordinate the resources for the infrastructure and operations of all expeditions with efficiency and conservation in the operation or achievement of anything dealing with the financial aspects of the ruling political power of the global community.

To make certain that we achieve the goals outlined in the purposes of the global governance system.

Create A Global Healthcare System

A medical system created, regulated and subsidized by the ruling political power's economic system which is concerned with all aspects of the provision of medical and related services, aimed at

building and preserving good health especially through prevention, general upkeep, and treatment, and provides medical care to all without distinction.

Functioning as a single unit with jurisdiction in every country, medical care can be delivered with all of the complex facilities that are necessary, including but not limited to diagnostics, primary and outpatient care, pharmacies, therapies, dry cleaners, and restaurants for patients and their families.

All people shall have equal opportunity and access to receive free medical treatment for the specific purpose of assisting to support the general well-being of all of the people;

The purposes of this are:

To oversee and regulate fields of activity and institutions, and to administer jurisdiction, management and control, and to redefine traditional medicine by moving beyond old borders, to find solutions to problems.

To operate and maintain a sustainable universal healthcare system responsible for global, national and personal health, managing resources, assessing and increasing our efficiency, and executing an adaptable and sustainable system of medical goods and services for the global community.

Create A Global Education System

An edification system created and subsidized by the ruling political power's economic system which is concerned with all aspects of the provision of educational and related services, aimed at building and preserving literacy and knowledge of or competence in all subjects especially through instruction and training carried out

systematically and in a disciplined way, and provides educational services to all without distinction.

Functioning as a single unit with jurisdiction in every country, a core curriculum can be dispensed along the with all of the complex facilities that are necessary in schools under the auspices of the global government.

All people shall have equal opportunity and access to receive free education for the specific purpose of assisting to support the general well-being of all of the people;

The purposes of this are:

To oversee fields of activity and institutions related to education, and to administer jurisdiction, management and control, and to redefine traditional education by moving beyond old borders, to find solutions to problems.

To operate and maintain a universal education system responsible for global, national and personal functional competencies and literacy, managing resources, assessing and increasing our efficiency, and executing an adaptable and sustainable system of educational services for the global community.

To create and preserve global peace and universal security, by taking effective action for the education of all for the preservation of life, for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about truth, justice, law, enhancement of all human rights, and improving in all areas of social and civil life by guaranteeing essential public goods and services to all people, regardless of distinction.

Create A Global Security System

A defence system created and maintained by the ruling political power's economic system which is concerned with all aspects of the provision of defence and security services, aimed at building and preserving protection and safety measures, especially through the prevention of crime and war, and with the resources of a global army, navy, air force, and marine corps, oversees its peacekeeping operations throughout the world.

Functioning as a single unit with jurisdiction in every country, a global security system can be bestowed across the globe along the with all of the complex facilities that are necessary to accomplish this, under the auspices of the global government.

The purposes of this are:

To oversee and regulate all fields of activity and institutions, and to administer jurisdiction, management and control, and to redefine traditional security measures by moving beyond old borders, to find solutions to problems.

To operate and maintain a sustainable universal security system responsible for global, national and personal defence, managing resources, assessing and increasing our efficiency, and executing an adaptable and sustainable system of security services for the global community.

To create and preserve global peace and universal security, by taking effective action for the preservation of life, the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and to bring about truth, justice, law, enhancement of all human rights, and improving on all areas of health, education and welfare.

Create A Global Justice System

A jurisdictional system created and maintained by the ruling political power's economic system which is concerned with all aspects of legal, judicial and related services, aimed at building and preserving validity in law with good and sound reasoning, especially through justice, fairness and the act of applying or upholding the law.

The purposes of this are:

To oversee and regulate all fields of activity and institutions, and to administer authority, management and control, and to create and enforce new global laws, moving beyond old borders to find solutions to problems.

To create and maintain a legal system responsible for global, national and personal security, assessing and increasing our efficiency, and executing adaptable legal services for the global community.

Create A Global Food Services System

A food system created, regulated and subsidized by the ruling political power's economic system which is concerned with all aspects of the provision of food services, aimed at building and preserving good health, especially through education, prevention, general upkeep, and subsidization of the costs for food services, for all without distinction.

The global government controls and regulates prices, selling, marketing and distributing food products to restaurants, healthcare and educational facilities, lodging establishments and all other customers who prepare meals, including products and equipment and supplies for the foodservice and hospitality industries.

Functioning as a single unit with jurisdiction in every country, a food services system can be dispensed along with all of the complex facilities that are necessary, under the auspices of the global government.

All people shall have equal opportunity and access to receive subsidized food for the specific purpose of supporting the general well-being of all of the people;

The purposes of this are:

To oversee all fields of activity and institutions related to food services, and to administer jurisdiction, management and control, and to create food services by moving beyond old borders, to find solutions to problems.

To operate and maintain a universal food services system responsible for global, national and personal functional health necessities, managing resources, assessing and increasing our efficiency, and executing an adaptable and sustainable system of food services for the global community.

To create and preserve global peace and universal security, by taking effective action for the preservation of life, and to bring about enhancement of all human rights, and improving on all areas of health and welfare, by guaranteeing essential public goods and services to all people, regardless of distinction.

Create A Global Water Services System

A water services system created, regulated and subsidized by the ruling political power's economic system which is concerned with all aspects of the provision of water and waste management services, aimed at building and preserving good health, especially through education, prevention, general upkeep, and subsidization of the costs for water and waste management services, for all without distinction.

The global government controls and regulates prices, selling, marketing and distributing water products, and waste management services, including products and equipment and supplies for all.

Functioning as a single unit with jurisdiction in every country, a water and waste management services system can be dispensed along the with all of the complex facilities that are necessary, under the auspices of the global government.

All people shall have equal opportunity and access to receive free water and waste management services for the specific purpose of supporting the general well-being of all of the people;

The purposes of this are:

To oversee all fields of activity and institutions related to water and waste management services, and to administer jurisdiction, management and control, and to create water and waste management services for all.

To operate and maintain a universal water and waste management system responsible for global, national and personal functional health necessities, managing resources, assessing and increasing our efficiency, and executing an adaptable and sustainable system of water and waste management services for the global community.

To create and preserve global peace and universal security, by taking effective action for the preservation of life, and to bring about enhancement of all human rights, and improving on all areas of health and welfare, by guaranteeing essential public goods and services to all people, regardless of distinction.

Create A Global Housing System

A domiciliary system created regulated and subsidized by the ruling political power's economic system which is concerned with all aspects of the provision of housing and related services, aimed at building and preserving good health and provides the provision of places to live for all without distinction.

All people shall have equal opportunity and access to receive free or subsidized housing for the specific purpose of supporting the general well-being of all of the people.

The purposes of this are:

To create and oversee all fields of activity and institutions related to water and waste management services, and to administer jurisdiction, management and control, and to create water and waste management services for all.

To create and maintain a universal housing system responsible for global, national and personal functional necessities, managing resources, assessing and increasing our efficiency, and executing an adequate and comfortable housing system for the global community.

To create and preserve global peace and universal security, by taking effective action for the preservation of life, and to bring about enhancement of all human rights, and improving on all areas of health and welfare, by guaranteeing essential public goods and services to all people, regardless of distinction.

Create A Global Employment System

An occupational services system created, regulated and subsidized by the ruling political power's economic system which is concerned with all aspects of the provisions that finds work for people or supports people who are looking to volunteer or who are in training to have equal access and opportunity to volunteer, aimed at building and preserving the general well-being of all of the people.

Functioning as a single unit with jurisdiction in every country, an employment services system can be dispensed along the with all of the complex facilities that are necessary, under the auspices of the global government.

All people shall have equal opportunity and access to receive employment services for the specific purpose of supporting the general well-being of all of the people;

The purposes of this are:

To operate and maintain a universal employment services system responsible for global, national and personal structural and functional necessities, managing resources, assessing and increasing our efficiency, for the global community.

To create and preserve global peace and universal security, by taking effective action for the preservation of life, and to bring about enhancement of all human rights, and improving on all areas of health and welfare, by guaranteeing essential public goods and services to all people, regardless of distinction.

Create A Global Electrical System

A sustainable electrical system created regulated and subsidized by the ruling political power's economic system which is concerned with all aspects of the provision of electrical and power related services, aimed at building and enhancing human rights, and improving on all areas of health and welfare, by guaranteeing essential public goods and services to all people, regardless of distinction, aimed at building and preserving the general well-being of all of the people.

Functioning as a single unit with jurisdiction in every country, an energy efficient and sustainable electrical services system can be dispensed along the with all of the complex facilities that are necessary, under the auspices of the global government.

All people shall have equal opportunity and access to receive electrical and power services for the specific purpose

of supporting the universal well-being of all of the people;

The purposes of this are:

To operate and maintain a universal electrical services system responsible for global, national and personal structural and functional necessities, while managing the resources of the globe, assessing and increasing our efficiency, and executing an adaptable and sustainable energy system of production and consumption of electrical goods and services for the global community.

To oversee all fields of activity and institutions related to energy and electrical goods and services, and to administer jurisdiction, management and control, and to create legislation that provides resource management services.

To create and preserve global peace and universal security, by taking effective action to bring about enhancement of human rights, and improving on all areas of health, security and welfare, by guaranteeing essential public goods and services to all people, regardless of distinction.

Create A Global Environmental Protection System

An environmental protection and services system created regulated and subsidized by the ruling political power's economic system which is concerned with all aspects of the provision of protecting and preserving the natural world and all related goods and services, aimed at manufacturing and preserving good health for the biosphere and all ecosystems especially through education, prevention, general upkeep, and treatment, and provides environmental care without borders.

The biosphere and all nature within it; the water, air, soil, plants and animals, have the right to integral respect concerning their existence, maintenance, and the regeneration of their life cycles, structure, function, and

development processes, and we recognize the rights of ecosystems as being entirely equal to those of humans, aimed at building and preserving the general well-being of the entire planet.

To meet the goals we have undertaken within this Resolutionist maxim, we call for a cooperation of all people, in all nations to sign and ratify a new treaty, agreeing to an end of hostilities between warring parties, to discuss terms for peace, in the following Armistice.

The Resolutionist Armistice

We, the People of Earth, declare for each of our countries and the world to know:

That Earth belongs to all that live in it, human and nonhuman, and that no government or institution can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of the people;

That our peoples have been deprived of our birthright to land, liberty and peace by forms of government and institutions founded on injustice and inequality;

That our countries will never be prosperous or free until all our people live with goodwill, enjoying equal rights and opportunities;

That only a democratic state, based on the will of all the people, can secure to all their birthright without distinction;

And therefore, we, the people of Earth together as equals, adopt this Armistice;

And we swear an oath to ourselves to endeavour together, not sparing strength, courage or wisdom, until the democratic changes here set out have been won.

The People Shall Govern!

Every man and woman shall have the right to vote for and to stand as a candidate for bodies which make laws in political systems which people elect representatives to exercise power for them;

All people shall be entitled to take part in the administration of the government of their country;

All Shall have Equal Rights!

All people shall be protected by law;

The rights of the people shall be the same, regardless of distinction;

All people shall have equal right to use their own languages, and to develop their own culture and customs;

The government shall discover, develop and encourage enhancement of cultural life;

No-one shall be imprisoned, deported or restricted without a fair trial;

No-one shall be condemned by the order of any government official;

The courts shall be representative of all the people;

Prisons shall aim for re-education and re-socialization and not vengeance;

Imprisonment shall be for serious crimes against peace, crimes against humanity, crimes against Earth, and war crimes.

The police force and army shall be open to all on an equal basis, and shall aim to be the helpers and protectors of the people;

The law shall guarantee to all their right to speak, to assemble, to publish, to preach, to worship and to educate their children;

The privacy of the self and the home from raids shall be protected by law;

All shall be free to travel without restriction;

All people have equal rights of existence, to life and peace;

All people have equal rights of personal security, to liberty and privacy;

All people have equal rights of social welfare, to medical treatment, education, and fair trial;

All people have equal rights of decision, to participate fully in culture and self-determinism;

All people have equal rights of the naturally occurring, to resources and a healthy environment;

All people have equal rights of necessity, to clean air, clean water, to consume food, to have shelter;

All people have equal rights of opinion, to thought, conscience, belief, and communication

All people have equal rights of penalty, of freedom from torture, cruel or inhumane treatment;

All people have equal rights of advancement, of social, economic, and personal nature;

All people have equal rights to volunteer their services in exchange for compliment.

The People Shall Share in the Global Wealth!

The global wealth, the heritage of the people of Earth, shall be restored to the people;

The mineral wealth in the waters and beneath the soil, the material wealth of nations, the Banks and monopoly industries shall be transferred to the ownership of the people; All other industry and trade shall be regulated to assist the wellbeing of the people;

All people shall have equal rights to trade where they choose, to manufacture and to enter all trades, crafts and professions.

Ownership of land and sea may be re-examined and may be re-divided to eliminate famine and poverty; and to support the general well-being of all of the people;

Freedom of movement shall be guaranteed to all and all shall have the right to occupy land;

People shall not be forced into labour and all forms of slavery shall be abolished.

There Shall be Work!

All who volunteer shall be offered an incentive compliment;

All who volunteer are free to form unions, to elect their officers and to make agreements with their employers;

The government of the people shall recognize the right and duty of all to volunteer, and to draw assistance from the government to find access and opportunity to volunteer;

All people shall receive equal compliment for equal effort;

There shall be a working week, paid annual leave, sick leave, and parenthood leave for all volunteers;

Child labour, slave labour, and wage labour shall be abolished.

There Shall be Health, Housing, Security and Comfort!

All people shall have the right to live where they choose, be adequately and decently housed, and to bring up their families in comfort and security;

Rent and mortgage prices shall be regulated and lowered;

Food prices shall be regulated and subsidized, and food shall be plentiful so no-one shall go hungry;

Preventive, emergency, and recovery physical and mental health schemes shall be run by the government; subsidizing the cost of medicine for all;

Free medical care and hospitalization shall be provided for all, with special care for children, parents, and senior citizens; the orphans, the disabled and the sick shall be cared for by the government;

Slums shall be demolished, and new suburbs built where all have access to schooling, medicine, transport, electricity, plumbing, heating and air conditioning, lighting, police and fire protection, playing fields and social centres;

Rest, leisure and recreation shall be the right of all;

All people shall receive an allowance of remuneration from the government given out at regular intervals for the specific purpose of assisting to support the general well-being of all of the people;

All poverty shall be eliminated;

Education Shall be Opened!

The aim of education shall be to teach the people of the Earth to learn, and to better themselves and their planet, and to love Earth's people, Earth's culture, and Earth itself to honour humanity, liberty and peace;

Education shall be free, compulsory, universal and equal for all;

Higher education and technical training shall be opened to all, awarded on the basis of merit;

Teachers shall have all the rights of other citizens;

All illiteracy shall be ended by a mass global education plan;

There Shall be Peace!

The government of Earth shall be a fully independent state which respects the rights and sovereignty of all nations;

The government of Earth shall endeavour to create and maintain world peace by and through the settlement of all disputes by peaceful negotiation - not war;

Peace and friendship amongst all our people shall be secured by upholding the law and the equal rights, opportunities and status of all;

The right of all peoples of Earth to independence and self-government shall be recognized;

The people of the Earth shall be free to decide for themselves their own future;

All other laws restricting these freedoms shall be abolished.

Ratification and Signature

The present Armistice shall be ratified by the representatives of the people of the planet Earth and their Governments, and by those who have signed

this _____ day of _____,

two thousand _____.

SEGMENT III:

THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED EARTH CONFEDERACY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OBJECTIVES AND MAIN PRINCIPLES

MEMBERSHIP

ORGANS

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ESTABLISHED COUNCIL

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

CO-OPERATION

INDEPENDENT-SELF-GOVERNING REGIONS

THE HIGH COMMAND

AMENDMENTS

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

THE SECRETARIAT

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Whereas the United Earth is an organization of nations formed to promote peace, security, and global cooperation; an alliance of people that pledges to combine all of our qualities and efforts to unify all people by our common interest.

The United Earth shall renounce the scourges that our people have been living under, and create a new political and economic system called Resolutionism, by which the entire world amalgamates to form resolutions to all the world's problems. United Earth is a massive political, economic, and social enterprise that raises the standard of living all over the world, taking us all to a higher stage of civilization, where all people can live with the freedom from inaptitude, freedom from war, and freedom from want. Resolutionism unites the citizens of a new global community towards an objective of peace and prosperity by enacting this

Charter of the United Earth Confederacy.

CHAPTER I

OBJECTIVES AND MAIN PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Objectives of the United Earth are: To Save The World:

1. To develop open, responsive and friendly relations amongst nations based on respect for the principle of equal fundamental human rights and freedoms for all, including the self-determination of all peoples;
2. To establish a new global political authority, appointed by the people of Earth by electing representatives of the people, by the majority of the people, for all people, to oversee and regulate all fields of activity or institution, and to administer jurisdiction, management and control, if necessary. This new world government seeks to take appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace, and to redefine traditional politics by moving beyond old borders, eliminating the divisions between people to find new solutions to political problems, which includes the free and equal right of every person to participate in this system of government, who are given the power to create, implement and enforce global laws for the protection of the entire planet as a whole, and to achieve the purposes outlined in this Charter;
3. To create and preserve global peace and security, and to that end: to take effective individual and collective action for the preservation of life, the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, in conformity with the principles of human rights, truth, justice, and law, and bring about new adjustments or settlements of global or international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of the entire world in the attainment of these common ends by: manufacturing and maintaining a new global economy, operating and regulating a new global monetary system, responsible for preparing global, international, national, and personal finances, overseeing new

tax policies and legislation, and regulating the world's banks and financial institutions, managing the resources of the globe, reducing our wastefulness, increasing our efficiency, and executing an adaptable and sustainable system of production and consumption of goods and services for the global community regarded as one whole;

5. To be the agency responsible for protecting and enhancing all of human health, education and welfare, ensuring free and clean air and water for all people, and by guaranteeing free essential public goods and services to all people; including global environmental defense and management program, including but not limited to the reducing of the consequences of past human actions on nature, such as the indirect and direct costs of human actions on the natural environment, and safe management of hazardous waste materials, and the repair and maintenance of the biosphere.

6. To achieve global co-operation in solving global problems of an environmental, political, economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian nature, and in promoting and encouraging adherence to and respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms for all, without distinction.

7. To achieve the objectives of Resolutionism, which include but are not limited to:

The creation of A Global Governance System, A Global Economic System, A Global Healthcare System, A Global Education System, A Global Security System, A Global Justice System, A Global Food and Water Services System, A Global Housing System, A Global Employment System, A Global Electrical System, A Global Environmental Protection System, Promote and Enhance Human Rights and Equality

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in expedition of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall function in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is still based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall bring their disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that global, international, or personal peace, security, and justice, are not endangered, and therefore all Members shall renounce the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Earth and this Charter.

4. All Members shall give the United Earth every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any nation, state, or individual against which the United Earth is taking preventive or enforcement action, in any manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Earth and this Charter.

5. The Organization shall ensure that any nation, state, or individual which is or are not Members of the United Earth act in accordance with these Principles in so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of global peace and security, and to achieve the purposes outlined in this Charter while maintaining respect of equal fundamental human rights and freedoms.

6. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall not authorize the United Earth to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter.

CHAPTER II

MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The Members of the United Earth shall be the nations, states and/or individuals which sign and ratify this Charter and Declaration, to be a Member of the United Earth at any date after 1 January 2011

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Earth is open to all nations, states, and specified individuals which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgements of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission and refusal of any such nation, state, and individual to membership in the United Earth may be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of Council.

3. The removal and dismissal of any such nation, state, and individual of membership in the United Earth may be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of Council, and may be subject to international justice and global law.

Article 5

A Member of the United Earth against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Earth which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of Council.

CHAPTER III

ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Earth: the General Assembly, a Common Assembly, the Economic Council, the Social Council, the Security Council, the Environmental Council, the High Command, the Treasury Department, the International Court of Justice, the United Earth Armed Forces, and a Secretariat.

2. Any such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Earth shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

COMPOSITION

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Earth.

2. Each nation, state, or individual that becomes a Member shall not have more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Earth or to Council on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation and justice in the maintenance of global peace and security, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of global, international and national peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Earth, or by Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Earth in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to Council

or to both. Any such question on which action may be necessary shall be referred to Council by the General Assembly before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of Council to situations which are likely to endanger global, international, national peace and security, or for any infringement of this Charter.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless Council so requests.

2. The High Command, with the consent of the Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by Council, and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Earth if the General Assembly is not in session.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

a) promoting global co-operation in any field and encouraging the progressive development and maintenance of global law, its codification and the ratification of this Purposes of this Charter.

b) promoting global co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, environmental and health fields, and assisting in the realization of fundamental universal human rights and freedoms and essential public goods and services for all.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations amongst nations, or is likely to endanger global, international, national peace and security, or for any infringement of this Charter.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider regular, annual and special reports from Council; these reports shall include accounts of the measures that Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security and the Purposes of this Charter.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

1. The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the High Command and Council, as are assigned to it in this Charter, such as considering and approving the budget of the Organization, and the expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the United Earth as apportioned by the General Assembly.

2. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

VOTING

Article 17

1. Each Member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a minimum of two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include but are not limited to: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of members of Council, the election of members of the High Command in accordance with paragraph 1 (c) of Article 85, the admission of new Members to the United Earth, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the system, and budgetary questions.
3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 19

The General Assembly shall meet in regular and annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the High Command at the request of Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Earth.

Article 20

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure, and the General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V

ESTABLISHED COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 21

1. Council shall consist of established as the principal organs of the United Earth: the General Assembly, a Common Assembly, the Economic Council, the Social Council, the Security Council, the Environmental Council, the High Command, the Treasury Department, the International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.
2. The General Assembly shall elect Members of the United Earth to be members of Council, due regard being specially paid, to the maintenance of global and international peace and security and to the other Purposes of the Charter.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 22

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Earth, its Members confer on Councils primary responsibilities for the maintenance of the Purposes of this charter including global and international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Council acts on their behalf.
2. In discharging these duties Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Earth, and the Declarations herein.
3. Council shall meet regularly and annually, and submit regular, annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 23

The Members of the United Earth agree to accept and carry out the decisions of Council in accordance with the present Charter.

VOTING

Article 24

1. Each member of each Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of Council on procedural and all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of two thirds of its members.

PROCEDURE

Article 25

1. Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of Each Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at a meeting of the Organization.
2. Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.
3. Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgements will best facilitate its work.

Article 26

Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 27

Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the methods of selecting their leaders.

Article 28

Members of the United Earth which are not a member of Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 29

Any Member of the United Earth which is not a member of Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Earth, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute.

Article 30

Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a nation, state or individual which is not a Member of the United Earth.

CHAPTER VI

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 31

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of global or international peace and security, shall seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their disputes by such means.

Article 32

Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to infringement of this Charter, or any friction which may give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security and the Purposes of the present Charter.

Article 33

1. Any Member of the United Earth may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 32, to the attention of Council or of the General Assembly or both.

2. A nation, state, or individual which is not a Member of the United Earth may bring to the attention of Council any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of settlements provided in the present Charter.

Article 34

Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 32 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment, taking into account any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

Article 35

1. In making recommendations under this Article, Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the Justice System in accordance with the provisions of the law. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in this Charter, they can refer it to the Council.

2. If Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of peace and security, and the Purposes of the present Charter, it shall decide whether to take action or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 36

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 31 - 35, Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Article 37

Council shall determine the existence of any War Crime, Crimes Against Peace, Crimes Against Humanity, Crimes Against Earth, threats to peace, or acts of aggression; and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with this Charter to maintain or restore global peace and security.

Article 38

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 37, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 39

Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Earth to apply such measures. These may include but are not limited to complete or partial interruption or severance of economic and diplomatic relations.

Article 40

Should Council consider that measures provided for in Article 39 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may

take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore global, international or national peace and security.

Article 41

1. All Members of the United Earth, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of Council. They shall be concluded between Council and Members or between Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory Members in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 42

When Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 41, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 43

In order to enable the United Earth to take urgent armed forces measures, The United Earth shall hold immediately available international force contingencies for global enforcement action.

The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 41, by Council with the assistance of the United Earth Armed Forces.

Article 44

Plans for the application of the United Earth armed forces shall be made by Council with the assistance of the United Earth Armed Forces.

Article 45

1. There shall be established a United Earth Armed Forces to advise and assist Council on all questions relating to Council's military requirements for the maintenance of peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

Article 46

1. The United Earth Armed Forces shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

2. The United Earth Armed Forces, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, and other Councils may establish regional sub-committees.

Article 47

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of peace and security shall be taken by the United Earth Armed Forces, and any/all of the Members of

the United Earth, as the Security Council may determine. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Council, and Members of the United Earth directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 48

The Members of the United Earth shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 49

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Earth or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 50

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Earth, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain global peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore global or international peace and security and the Purposes of this Charter.

CHAPTER VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 51

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Earth.

2. The Members of the United Earth entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve settlement of disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Council.

3. Council shall encourage the development of settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from Council.

Article 52

Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of Council.

Article 53

Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of global, international and national peace and security.

CHAPTER IX

CO-OPERATION

Article 54

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for the realization of the Purposes of the Charter, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Earth shall promote:

a) higher standards of living for all people, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

b) solutions of global, international and national economic, social, health, educational, and all related problems; and global co-operation; and

c) respect for, and observance of, universal human rights and fundamental freedoms including essential public goods and services for all without distinction.

Article 55

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in this Charter.

Article 56

1. The various specialized agencies, established by inter-governmental agreement and having international and global responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, environmental social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Earth, and such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Earth are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

3. Specialized agencies may co-ordinate the activities through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Earth.

Article 57

The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in this Charter.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, and Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in this Charter.

CHAPTER X

INDEPENDENT-SELF-GOVERNING REGIONS

Article 61

Members of the United Earth which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of global peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

1) to ensure with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, environmental, health and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;

2) to develop self-government, to take due account of the aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each region and its peoples, and their varying stages of advancement;

3.) to further global, international, national, and personal peace and security; to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to cooperate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized agencies with a view to the practical achievement of the purposes set forth in this Charter; and to transmit regular reports to the United Earth for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible

Article 62

Members of the United Earth also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general Principles of this Charter, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world.

CHAPTER XI

THE HIGH COMMAND

COMPOSITION

Article 63

1. The High Command shall consist of 12 Individual Members of the United Earth;
2. Each member of the High Command shall be designated as one specially authorized person to denote it therein.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 64

- 1.) The High Command shall be the administering authority over each Member and Council within the competence of the United Earth and its General Assembly.
- 2.) The High Command, and the General Assembly and Councils under its authority, in carrying out their functions, may:
 - a) receive and consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
 - b) accept petitions, reports and requests and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;
 - c) take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the agreements set forth in this Charter.
 - d.) take whatever action is necessary to resolve conflicts, deemed as a threat to the Purposes of this Charter.

Article 65

1.) The High Command shall formulate questionnaires and reports based on political, economic, environmental, social, health, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each territory and domain on Earth, for the provisions outlined in the Purpose of this Charter.

2.) The High Command shall make regular and annual reports to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaires and reports.

VOTING

Article 66

1. Each member of the High Command shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the High Command shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 67

The High Command shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 68

The High Command shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

Article 69

A Common Assembly of the Members of the United Earth for the purpose of discussion, debate, and reviewing the present Charter and any amendments made to it, may be held at any date and place agreed to by two thirds majority of it's members.

CHAPTER XII

AMENDMENTS

Article 70

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Earth when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Earth.

Article 71

Any recommended alteration of the present Charter should be recommended by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly, and shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the Members of the United Earth.

CHAPTER XIII

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 72

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Earth. It shall function in accordance with the Principles of Resolutionism and Global Law, which forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 73

1. All Members of the United Earth are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
2. A state which is not a Member of the United Earth may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of Council.

Article 74

1. Each Member of the United Earth undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.
2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgments.

Article 75

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Earth from entrusting the solution of their differences to

other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 76

1. The General Assembly and/or Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.
2. Other organs of the United Earth and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XIV

THE SECRETARIAT

Article 77

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the High Command upon the recommendation of Council. This person shall be the chief administrative officer of the Secretariat.

Article 78

The Secretariat, and members therein shall be present in all meetings of the General Assembly, of Council, of the High Command, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to them by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make regular and annual reports to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 79

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of Council any matter which may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security and the Purposes outlined in this Charter.

Article 80

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.
2. Each Member of the United Earth undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the

Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 81

1. The Secretariat staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.
2. Appropriate secretariat staffs shall be permanently assigned to Council, the High Command, and, as required, to other organs of the United Earth. These staffs shall also form a part of the Secretariat.
3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XV

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 82

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.
2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Earth.

Article 83

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Earth under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 84

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Article 85

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes
2. Representatives of the Members of the United Earth and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges

and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Earth for this purpose.

RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the Members of the United Earth:

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the people of the planet Earth, and their Governments of the United Earth have signed the present Charter.

DONE at _____

this _____ day of _____,

two thousand _____.

SEGMENT IV:

THE UNION OF THE UNITED EARTH CONFEDERACY

Part 1: The United Earth
Section 1 - In Union Government
Section 2 - General Assembly
Section 3 - Economic Council
Section 4 - Social Council
Section 5 - Security Council
Section 6 - Environmental Council

Part 2:
The United Earth Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms
Section 1 - Fundamentals
Section 2 - Mobility Rights
Section 3 - Legal Rights
Section 4 - Equality Rights
Section 5 - Official Languages of Earth
Section 6 - Educational Rights of Languages
Section 7 - Enforcement
Section 8 - General
Section 9 - Application of Charter
Section 10 - Equalization

Part 3:
The Nations
Section 1 - Each Nation to Honor All Others
Section 2 - Citizens
Section 3 - Republican Government

The Executive Branch
Section 1 - The President or Prime Minister, The Vice President or Second Minister
Section 2 - Executive Power over Military, Cabinet, Pardons, Appointments
Section 3 - State of the Union, Convening Government
Section 4 - Disqualification

The Legislative Branch
Section 1 - The Legislature
Section 2 - The Senate
Section 3 - The House
Section 4 - Elections, Meetings
Section 5 - Membership, Rules, Journals, Adjournment
Section 6 - Compensation
Section 7 - Bills or Acts, Legislative Process

The Judicial Branch
Section 1 - Judicial Powers
Section 2 - Trial by Jury, Original Jurisdiction, Jury Trials

PART 1:

THE UNITED EARTH

Section 1 - In Unison Government

The United Earth is an organization of nations formed to promote peace, security, and international cooperation; an alliance of nations that pledges to combine all of our qualities or traits to unify all people by our common interest.

Section 2 - General Assembly

The United Earth General Assembly shall be the highest governing body on Earth, the meeting of such a body is an occasion when the representatives of the people gather together to discuss the issues that are affecting the citizens of Earth. The General Assembly passes Global Legislation enacted by law, on matters of great importance. The General Assembly consists of the National Representatives, the High Command, and also the heads of other authoritative bodies within the United Earth such as the Common Assembly, the Treasury of the United Earth, and the Councils yet to be described, such as the Economic, Social, Security, and Environmental Councils as well as groups of people that shall be called to the meeting as a deliberative body relating to the discussion and debate of the circumstances and conditions of the day.

These representatives that make up the General Assembly are executive leaders and shall be elected, as follows:

National Representatives

Each nation shall hold an election every 5 years. The people will appoint a number of nominees and after the election, the person having the greatest number of votes for United Earth National Representative becomes a member of the General Assembly.

High Command

The General Assembly shall elect 12 of its Representatives to be the High Command. The High Command shall be directors of the General Assembly, and when they are called into the service of the United Earth they are to be the principal officers and the top decision makers when each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, have a need for mediation, or to settle any disputes, and to sign approval for any legislation that passes the General Assembly for it to become Law. The High Command has the sole power over the Army, Military, and Navy of the United Earth although does not have the right to start or go to wars with nations without the advice and consent of the General Assembly.

Common Assembly

Any province, state, city, town, village, municipality or district of any kind within any nation may send a representative to the United Earth Common Assembly which is another body of legislative authority designed to help the General Assembly make decisions. The people will appoint a number of nominees for this title and after the election, the person having the greatest number of votes for United Earth Common Representative becomes a member of the Common Assembly.

Treasury of the United Earth

The United Earth Economic Council shall elect 4 Chief Financial officers from its members to be the Treasury of the United Earth.

The Treasury of the United Earth is responsible for and has the sole power over the finance department of the United Earth, in charge of disbursing, collecting, and the general management of United Earth funds.

The Treasury, will be present at every meeting of the General Assembly to offer advice, plan budgets, and finally must consent to all financial matters of any legislation being passed by the United Earth. If the Treasury can not consent to the financial matters of

the legislation, they have the power to vote against it on cause or reason that it may not be sound. The piece of legislation may then have to be reconsidered and made to work.

Section 3 - Economic Council

The Economic Council and the Treasury, are both an appointed or elected body of people with an administrative, advisory, and representative function relating to economics, the economy, or business activities of the United Earth.

The primary responsibility of the Economic Council is to create a new Global Economy that is a highly significant improvement in any economy of the past, with all human welfare rising from the production and consumption of essential public goods and services. The Economic Council also monitors the financial affairs of the global community regarded as a whole with the merging of all economies to function as a single sustainable economic unit that shares a common financial policy and currency.

Another major responsibility of the Economic Council concerns developing policy which is careful in making the best use of available resources, and to create an organized attempt to reduce expenditures and waste, with efficiency and conservation in the operation or achievement of anything dealing with the financial aspects of the United Earth.

Global Economy

The global economy is one of the most important elements in a global society because the improvement of living standards of all members of the global society is the chief goal of the United Earth. Working within this theory of the influence of economics, which is the belief that the economic organization of any society determines the nature of all other aspects of its life, a new global economy can be born.

The Economic Council creates a new economic efficiency principle that is sustainable and demand driven, as opposed to supply driven, which allows for more commodities or goods

and services for which there is market demand and for which a Monetary Value can be determined, and shall be determined by the Economic Council and regulated by law. The availability of a good or service and the quantity of a good or service available in a market at a specific time shall no longer affect the monetary value of said needed things. Simply because there is need or desire for it among consumers, it will be available at reasonable cost determined by the Economic Council and regulated by law.

A few definitions for the record:

-Monetary Value is an amount expressed in United Earth money or another medium of exchange that is thought to be a fair exchange for something else and shall be determined by the Economic Council and regulated by law.

-A Producer is a person, company, or a country that produces goods or services to be sold in a **market**, or a gathering place for buying and selling.

-A Consumer is a person, company, or a country that buys goods or services from somebody or something.

The United Earth regulates the monetary value of the commodity to ensure that both the producer and the consumer, or seller and buyer, if you will, attains a satisfactory exchange.

Essential Public Goods and Services

The United Earth General Assembly shall create new standards of Consumer Protection Legislation which is any law that is designed to protect consumers, by assuring that consumers have access to accurate information about products and services for sale, and that they are guaranteed to be safe, affordable, and successful. One such piece of legislation shall be the Essential Public Goods and Services law.

The United Earth and its Economic Council shall ascertain and legislate a new system of goods and services which shall not be affected by markets. These Essential Public Goods and Services can be used by any person, without affecting the supply to all other people, and for which it is impractical to charge individually,

benefiting the community. These are offered for the benefit of the general public.

Some of the Essential Public Goods and Services offered include, but are not limited to:

Keystones: fundamental basics of human need, such as healthy food and adequate shelter.

Utilities: tools built or designed for performing tasks intended for practical use, such as water and electricity.

Emergency Services: fire department, police, and the ambulance services collectively.

Defense: protection, especially from attack by an enemy.

Healthcare: the provision of medical and correlated services aimed at maintaining good health.

Education: imparting and acquiring of knowledge through teaching and learning.

Security: freedom from worries of loss and the assurance that something of value will not be taken away.

All of these items shall be used by anyone, anytime, anywhere on Earth, and shall be charged no sum.

Tax and Allowance

The United Earth and its Economic Council shall ascertain and legislate a new system of taxation whereby taxes are in time to be abolished, on all types of income, earnings, or purchases. A consumer tax will be applied to all goods and/or services which may cause harm to individuals, humanity, or the planet, or that which may threaten any Remuneration will be received, as opposed to dispatched, by every person on Earth over a period to be determined and regulated by law. The amount of money received over the period of time will be either as payment for volunteering to work, for going to school, or for providing other goods or services, or as profit on capital.

An allowance of money ascertained and regulated by law shall be given to every citizen by the United Earth and the Economic Council. This will be a minor sum of money so that all people can make their own choices and purchases for any other items that may or may not be are not be Essential Public Goods and Services.

Section 4 - Social Council

The Social Council of the United Earth is an appointed or elected body of people with an administrative, advisory, and representative function relating to the development, and structure of human societies, and the behaviour of individual people and groups in a global society. The Social Council also monitors the social affairs of the people of the global community, regarded as a whole, with the merging of all societies to function as a single unit that shares a common community.

The Social Council shall elect 4 Chief Social Officers to be present at the General Assembly. If the Chief Social Officers can not consent to the social matters of any legislation, they have the power to vote against it on cause or reason that it may not be sound. The piece of legislation may then have to be reconsidered and made to work.

The primary responsibility of the Social Council concerns developing policy with efficiency and conservation in the operation or achievement of anything dealing with the social aspects of the United Earth.

The Social Council shall develop a new carefully devised plan of action to achieve a global system of economic and social security to all people of Earth, but especially the young, the weak, those who are retired, unemployed, or unable to work. These are social services relating to human welfare, and the organized welfare services that the United Earth provides.

Such services include but are not limited to:

Housing: the provision of accommodation made available to adequately house and shelter all people

Education: the system of schooling available to adequately edify all people.

Healthcare: the system of providing beneficial physical and mental health, made available to adequately care for all people.

Social Assistance: the provision of help given or made available to get another person to do or accomplish something concerning society.

Economic Assistance: the provision of help given or made available to reduce the risks posed by possible variations in earnings, prices, sales, rates of interest, and other financial variables in an economy.

Section 5 - Security Council

The Security Council of the United Earth is an appointed or elected body of people with an administrative, advisory, and representative function relating to all that oversees the peacekeeping operations throughout the world.

The Security Council shall elect 4 Chief Security Officers to be present at the General Assembly. If the Chief Security Officers can not consent to the security matters of any legislation, they have the power to vote against it on cause or reason that it may not be sound. The piece of legislation may then have to be reconsidered and made to work.

The primary responsibility of the Security Council concerns developing policy with efficiency and conservation in the operation or achievement of anything dealing with security aspects of the United Earth and they are entrusted with the job of protecting everybody on Earth.

The Security Council shall create precautions to maintain global safety, freedom from war, freedom from worries of loss, freedom from crime, attack, or danger, and the assurance that peace will not be taken away. The Security Council provides a sense of protection against loss, attack, or harm.

The Security Council shall create legislation to provide such services that include but are not limited to:

Militarization: to equip or train a group of people to be ready for emergency situations, if necessary.

Law Enforcement: to compel obedience to all law or regulation.

Emergency Services: fire department, police, and the ambulance services collectively.

Global Defense: military protection, especially from attack by an enemy from within or without.

Section 6 - Environmental Council

The Environmental Council of the United Earth is an appointed or elected body of people with an administrative, advisory, and representative function relating to all environmental operations throughout the world.

The Environmental Council shall elect 4 Chief Environmental Officers to be present at the General Assembly. If the Chief Environmental Officers can not consent to the environmental matters of any legislation, they have the power to vote against it on cause or reason that it may not be sound. The piece of legislation may then have to be reconsidered and made to work.

The primary responsibility of the Environment Council concerns developing policy with efficiency and conservation in the operation or achievement of anything dealing with environmental aspects of the United Earth.

The functions of the Environmental Council are concerned with such things as, but not limited to: minimizing risks to public health and the local environment, including the monitoring of water and air quality, sanitation and hygiene, pest or nuisance control, and the consequences of human action on nature.

The indirect and direct consequences of human actions on the natural environment will be monitored, assessed, and may or may not be punishable under the Global Law. One of the

most important goals the United Earth shall achieve will be the minimization of harm to our natural world.

The Environmental Council shall create legislation that protects the environment, stops global warming, maintains global safety, and provides the assurance that our environment is something of value that will not be taken away.

PART 2:

UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Whereas the United Earth is founded upon the principles that recognize the supremacy of goodness and of the rule of law:

Section 1 - Fundamentals

The United Earth Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms guarantees the rights and freedoms set out in it, subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.

UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS---Each person has:

The right of peace.
The right of life.
The right of liberty.
The right of personal security.
The right of medical treatment.
The right of trial by law.
The right to have education.
The right to participate fully in cultural life.
The right to self-determination.
The right to natural resources.
The right to a healthy environment.
The right to clean air.
The right to clean water.
The right to consume food.
The right to shelter.
The right to social development.
The right to economic development.
The right to volunteer.
Freedom from torture or cruel, inhumane, treatment or punishment.
Freedom of thought, conscience, and belief.
The right to communicate.

(2). Every person has the following fundamental freedoms:

(a) freedom from war

(b) freedom of opinion, choice, expression, and communication

(c) freedom of peaceful assembly and association

(d) freedom of universal healthcare coverage and access to medical treatment

(e) freedom of universal education coverage and access to it

(f) freedom to fully participate in their culture or religious life

(g) freedom from torture or cruel, inhumane, treatment or punishment.

3. (1) Every citizen of Earth has the right to vote in an election of members of their nation's House, Senate, President or Prime Minister, Vice President or Second Minister, or of a legislative assembly, or any other office of executive authority, and every citizen has the right to be qualified for membership therein. No nation's house, nor legislative assembly, shall continue for longer than a term of four years without the return of a general election of its members.

(2) Every citizen of Earth has the right to vote in an election of United Earth executive authority, and every citizen of Earth has the right to be qualified for membership therein.

The United Earth General Assembly shall not continue for longer than five years without the return of a general election of its members. Only if the Earth is in a time of real threat or apprehended war, invasion, or insurrection, the General Assembly may be continued beyond five years if such continuation is not opposed by the votes of more than one-third of the population of Earth.

There shall be a sitting of the United Earth General Assembly at least once every month, but there is no policy denying them to meet more often.

Section 2 - Mobility Rights

4. (1) Every citizen of Earth has the right to move about it as they choose.

(2) Every citizen of each nation has the right to enter, remain in, and leave their nation.

5. (1) Every citizen of each nation who has the status of a permanent resident of each nation has the right

(a) to move to and take up residence in any state or province; and

(b) to pursue the gaining of livelihood in any state or province within that nation.

(2) Every citizen of Earth has the right

(a) to move to and take up residence in any nation, state, or province; and

(b) to pursue the gaining of livelihood in that area.

6. The rights specified above are subject to and do not preclude any law, program or activity that has as its object the amelioration of conditions of individuals in any nation.

Section 3 - Legal Rights

7. Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person, and the right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice (to be explained).

8. Everyone has the right to be secure against unreasonable search or seizure.

9. Everyone has the right not to be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned.

10. Everyone has the right on arrest or detention

(a) to be informed promptly of the reason therefore;

(b) to retain and instruct counsel without delay and to be informed of that right; and

(c) to have the validity of the detention determined by way of habeas corpus and to be released if the detention is not lawful.

11. Any person charged with an offence has given up most other fundamental freedoms, but still retains these rights:

(a) to be informed without unreasonable delay of the specific offence;

(b) to be tried within a reasonable time;

(c) not to be compelled to be a witness in a proceedings against that person in respect of the offence;

(d) to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law in a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal;

(e) not to be denied reasonable bail without cause;

(f) to the benefit of trial by jury where the maximum punishment for the offence is imprisonment for thirty years or a more severe punishment; except in the case of an offence under military law tried before a military tribunal

(g) not to be found guilty on account of any act or omission unless, at the time of the act or omission, it constituted an offence under Global Law or was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations;

(h) if finally acquitted of the offence, not to be tried for it again unless cause is given by the Congress of a nation, and if finally found guilty and punished for the offence, not to be tried or punished for it again.

12. Everyone has the right not to be subjected to any cruel or unusual treatment or punishment.

13. A witness who testifies in any proceedings has the right not to have any incriminating evidence so given used to

incriminate that witness in any other proceedings, except in a prosecution for perjury or for the giving of contradictory evidence.

14. A party or witness in any proceedings who does not understand or speak the language in which the proceedings are conducted or who is deaf has the right to the assistance of an interpreter.

Section 4 - Equality Rights

15. (1) Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age, or mental or physical disability.

(2) Subsection 1 does not preclude any law, program or activity that has as its object the amelioration of conditions of any individuals.

(3) Every individual is equally offered access to medical treatment under Universal Healthcare.

(4) Every individual is equally offered access to education.

(5) Every individual is equally offered access to other essential public goods and services including, but not limited to:

The right to clean air.

The right to clean water.

The right to consume food.

The right to shelter.

The right to social development.

The right to economic development.

Section 5 - Official Languages of Earth

16. English (1) will be the official language of Earth although all other languages have equal rights and privileges as to their use in all institutions of the United Earth.

(2) English will have equality of status and equal rights and privileges as to the use in all institutions of the legislature and government of nations.

(3) Nothing in this Charter limits the authority of any Parliament or any legislature to advance the equality of status or use of English or any other language.

(4) Any linguistic community in the world has equality of status and equal rights and privileges, including the right to distinct educational institutions and such distinct cultural institutions as are necessary for the preservation and promotion of those communities.

(5) The role of any legislature and of any government is to preserve and promote the status, rights and privileges of their culture, including languages.

17. (1) Everyone has the right to use English in any debates or other proceedings of the United Earth.

(2) Everyone has the right to use their own language in any debate and other proceeding of the United Earth.

18. (1) The Statutes, records and journals of the United Earth shall be printed and published in English.

(2) The Statutes, records and journals of the United Earth can also be printed and published in any other language, and all versions are equally authoritative.

19. (1) English may be used by any person in, or in any pleading in or process issuing from any court established by the United Earth.

(2) Any other language may be used by any person in, or in any pleading in or process issuing from any court of the United Earth.

20. Every person has the right to communicate with, and to receive available services from, any head or central office of an institution of the United Earth in English or any other language and has the same right with respect to any other office of any such institution where

(a) there is significant demand for communications with and services from that office in such language; or

(b) due to the nature of the office, it is reasonable that communications with and services from that office be available in English and or any other language.

21. Nothing in sections 16 to 20 abrogates or derogates from any right, privilege or obligation with respect to the English language, or any other language, that exists or is continued by virtue of any other provision of the United Earth.

22. Nothing in sections 16 to 20 abrogates or derogates from any legal or customary right or privilege acquired or enjoyed either before or after the coming into force of this Charter with respect to any language that is not English.

Section 6 - Educational Rights of Languages

23. (1) Citizens of Earth

(a) whose first language learned and still understood is that of the English population of the country in which they reside, or

(b) who have received their primary school instruction in English and reside in a country where the language in which they received that instruction is English, have the right to have their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in that language in that Country.

(2) Citizens of Earth of whom any child has received or is receiving primary or secondary school instruction in English, have the right to have all their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in the same language.

(3) The right of citizens of Earth under subsections (1) and (2) to have their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in English

(a) applies wherever in the world the number of children of citizens, all of whom have the same such right, is sufficient to warrant the provision to them; and

(b) includes, where the number of children so warrants, the right to have them receive that instruction in other language educational facilities.

(4) Citizens of Earth

(a) whose first language learned and still understood is any other language than English have the right to receive instruction in the English language;

(b) who have received no school instruction in English has the right to receive it; and

(c) have the right to choose to not receive any instruction in the English language if so desired.

(5) Citizens of Earth whose first language learned and still understood is not English because the population of the nation or area in which they reside does not speak it, or who have received their primary school instruction in another language, and resides in a place where the language in which they received that instruction is another language, have the right to receive primary and secondary school instruction in English, and or in the language of their choosing.

Section 7 - Enforcement

24. (1) Anyone whose rights or freedoms, as guaranteed by this Charter, have been infringed or denied may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to obtain such remedy as the court considers appropriate and just in the circumstances.

(2) Where, in proceedings under subsection (1), a court concludes that evidence was obtained in a manner that

infringed or denied any rights or freedoms guaranteed by this Charter, the evidence shall be excluded if it is established that, having regard to all the circumstances, the admission of it in the proceedings would bring the administration of justice into disrepute.

Section 8 - General

25. The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be construed so as to abrogate or derogate from any treaty or any other rights or freedoms that pertain to the peoples of Earth and does not preclude any law, program or activity that has as its object the amelioration of conditions of any individuals.

26. The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be construed as denying the existence of any other rights and freedoms that exist on Earth, so long as they comply with the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations.

27. This Charter shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation of the multicultural heritage of Earth, while offering the enhancement of a global community.

28. The rights and freedoms referred to in this Charter are guaranteed equally to male and female persons.

29. Nothing in this Charter abrogates or derogates from any rights or privileges in respect of denominational, separate or dissentient schools.

30. Nothing in this Charter extends the executive, legislative or judicial powers of any body or authority.

Section 9 - Application of Charter

31. (1) This Charter applies

(a) to the United Earth in respect of all matters within the authority of and including all matters relating to;

(b) the legislatures and governments of each country in respect of all matters within the authority of the legislature of each country.

(2) to all governments of Earth in respect of all matters within the authority of; including all matters relating to;

(b) the legislatures and governments of each country in respect of all matters within the authority of the legislature of the United Earth.

32. A Constitutional Conference shall be convened by the United Earth to review the provisions of this Charter at least once every fifteen years.

33. The Constitution is the supreme law of the United Earth, and any law that is inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution is, to the extent of the inconsistency, of no force.

Section 10 - Equalization

34. Without altering the legislative authority of Parliament or of the legislatures of any country, or the rights of any of them with respect to the exercise of their legislative authority,

Parliament and the legislatures of every nation, together with the United Earth, are committed to:

(a) promoting equal opportunities for the well-being of the citizens;

(b) furthering the economic development to reduce disparity

(c) providing essential public goods and services of reasonable quality to all citizens.

(d) the principle of making equalization payments to ensure that national, provincial, and municipal

governments have sufficient revenues to provide reasonably comparable levels of essential public goods and services.

PART 3:

THE NATIONS

Section 1 - Each Nation to Honour all others

Full faith and credit shall be given in each nation to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other nation. Each nation may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2 - Citizens

The citizens of each nation shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities as citizens in the eyes of the United Earth.

Section 3 - Republican government

The United Earth shall guarantee to every nation in this confederacy, a **republican** form of government, meaning any political system or form of government shall be vested in an electorate, or elected representatives by the people, to exercise power for them.

The United Earth shall guarantee that all people, and all nations shall be protected against invasion, to the full extent of our capabilities, in respect to general law.

The Executive Branch

Section 1 - The President Or Prime Minister, The Vice President or Second Minister

The Executive Power of each nation shall be vested in a President or Prime Minister. Second in command will be the Vice President or Second Minister. They shall hold their office during a term of four years.

President or Prime Minister: the head of a nation, and chief political executive of a republic.

Vice President or Second Minister: a rank below a President or Prime Minister, who can take the place of the executive leader if necessary.

Executive leaders shall be elected, as follows:

Each nation shall hold an election every 4 years. The people will appoint a number of nominees and after the election, the person having the greatest number of votes for President or Prime Minister, shall be the President or Prime Minister. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President or Second Minister, shall be the Vice-President or Second Minister.

Each nation shall have a Congress: the national legislative body, consisting of a House and a Senate which may determine the time of choosing the election, and the days on which they shall give their votes; and those days shall be the same throughout the nation.

No person will be eligible to the executive office of a nation who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been a resident within that nation for a term no less than 4 years.

Removal

1. In case of the removal of the President or Prime Minister from office, or death, or resignation, the Vice President or Second Minister shall become President or Prime Minister.

2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President or Second Minister, the President or Prime Minister shall nominate a Vice President or Second Minister who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of Congress.

3. Whenever the President or Prime Minister is unable to discharge the powers and duties of office, and until they transmit to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President or Second Minister as Acting President or Acting Prime Minister.

4. Whenever the Vice President or Second Minister, and a majority of the principal officers of the executive departments or of Congress transmits to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President or Prime Minister is unable to discharge the powers and duties of office, the Vice President or Second Minister shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President or Acting Prime Minister.

Thereafter, when the President or Prime Minister transmits to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives written declaration that no inability exists, they shall resume the powers and duties of office unless the Vice President or Second Minister and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two thirds vote of both Houses that the President or Prime Minister is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President or Second Minister shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President or Acting Prime Minister; otherwise, the President or Prime Minister shall resume the powers and duties of office.

Compensation

The President or Prime Minister, and Vice President or Second Minister shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, to be determined by law and paid out of the Treasury of the United Earth, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected, and they shall not receive within that period any other emolument from that nation, or any of them.

Oath

Before manifesting the execution of Office, the elected shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President (or Prime Minister) of this nation, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Confederacy of the United Earth.”

Section 2 - Executive Power over Military, Cabinet, Pardons, Appointments

The President or Prime Minister shall be Commander in Chief of the Army, Military, and Navy of their nation, although does not have the right to start wars with other nations.

When called into the actual service of the nation; the President or Prime Minister requires the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

The President or Prime Minister shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the nation, except in cases of impeachment.

The President or Prime Minister shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, and the President or Prime Minister shall nominate and appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of their nations Supreme Court, and all other officers of the nation, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law provided that two thirds of the Senators present concur; but the Congress may by law halt the vested appointment of such inferior officers, as they think necessary in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President or Prime Minister shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3 - State of the Nation, Convening Government

The President or Prime Minister shall from time to time give to the Congress, and to the citizens of their nation, information of the State of the Nation, and recommend to their consideration such measures as the President or Prime Minister shall judge necessary and expedient. The President or Prime Minister may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as the President or Prime Minister chooses

Section 4 - Disqualification

The President or Prime Minister, Vice President or Second Minister, and all civil officers of a nation, shall be removed from office on Impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other crimes and misdemeanors punishable by general or global law, or if the majority of the people of the nation demand it.

The Legislative Branch

Section 1 - The Legislature

Legislation is the making of laws: the process of writing and passing laws, passed by an official body, or to bring something about by making laws: to make laws or rules designed to bring about an action or condition.

Legislative Assemblies are bodies of lawmakers, chosen by election, with the power to make, change, and repeal laws.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of a nation, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2 - The Senate

The **Senate** of a nation shall be composed of two Senators from each State who shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, determined by law and paid by the Treasury of the United Earth. Senators shall be elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue a written court order demanding an election to fill such vacancies. Provided, that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been four years a citizen of the nation, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that province or state for which they shall be chosen.

The Vice President or Second Minister of the nation shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President, in the absence of the Vice President or Second Minister.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President or Prime Minister is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of at least two thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust or profit under the nation. If the Party is convicted of a crime, they shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to Law.

There shall be a sitting of each nation's Senate at least once every month.

Section 3 - The House

The House shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of a province or state. Members of the House shall be Representatives, who are people who speak, act, or vote on behalf of others, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, determined by law and paid by the Treasury of the United Earth. There shall be a sitting of each nation's House at least once every month.

The Number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, and each province or state shall have at least one representative. When vacancies happen from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue a written court order demanding an election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 4 - Elections, Meetings

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each nation by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators.

The terms of the President or Prime Minister, and Vice President, shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Both sides of the Congress shall assemble at least once in every year.

If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President or Prime Minister, the President or Prime Minister elect shall have died, the Vice President or Second Minister elect shall become President or Prime Minister. If a President or Prime Minister shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of the term, or if the President or Prime Minister elect shall have failed to

qualify, then the Vice President or Second Minister elect shall act as President or Prime Minister until a President or Prime Minister shall have qualified; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case wherein neither a President or Prime Minister elect nor a Vice President or Second Minister elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President or Prime Minister, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Prime Minister, or Vice President or Second Minister shall have qualified.

The Congress may, by law, provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose as President or Prime Minister whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5 - Membership, Rules, Journals, Adjournment

Each House and Senate shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each House and Senate may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each House and Senate shall keep a journal of all of their proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal. The journals may, by law, be fully used in any court of law.

During the session of Congress, no House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section 6 - Compensation and Limitations

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United Earth. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which they were elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the nation which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under that nation shall be a member of either House during their continuance in office.

Section 7 - Bills or Acts, Legislative Process

Every Bill or Act which shall have passed the House and by the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President or Prime Minister of the nation; If they approve they shall sign it, but if not they shall return it, with their objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill or act, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a law.

In all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill or act shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill or act shall not be returned by the President or Prime Minister within fifteen days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President or Prime Minister of the nation; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by them, or being disapproved by them,

shall be re-passed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill or act.

The Judicial Branch

Section 1 - Judicial powers

A court is any session of an official body that has authority to try cases, resolve disputes, or make other legal decisions. The chief judicial body of the United Earth shall be the International Court, empowered to resolve international disputes between member nations who submit a case to the court.

The judicial power within each nation, shall be vested in Federal Courts within each of the nation's provinces or states. There also may be state or provincial courts that deal with less serious offenses.

The highest judicial body of a nation will be the Supreme Court, consisting of two divisions, the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeals. Each body shall consist of nine justices appointed by the United Earth, making decisions based solely on constitutional matters.

The judges, both of the Supreme and other courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, determined by law and paid by the Treasury of the United Earth.

Section 2 - Judicial Review, Judicial Activism

The court system has a right to review and cancel government legislation that is held to have been passed illegally.

The judicial branch, showing wisdom, good sense, or discretion, especially the Supreme Courts, may interpret this Constitution by deviating from legal precedent as a means of effecting legal and social change through the dispensation of justice, the power or office of a judge, or a judge's tenure of office, the area of authority

of a judge or a court of law, a body of judges or of people holding judicial power, a law court, or a system of law courts.

Section 3 - Official Records, Contempt of Court, Citizen's Rights

All courts must have its proceedings placed on an official permanent record, which is used mainly for a body of information and/or statistical purposes.

Each court has the power to give penalties for contempt of court, which is the crime of deliberately failing to obey or respect the authority of a court of law or legislative body.

Citizens have the right to observe trial proceedings in order to ensure the effectiveness of the legal system and the competency and fairness of judges.

Section 4 - Trial by Jury, Original Jurisdiction, Jury Trials

The trial of all crimes, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the nation where the citizen hails from and not the origin of where said crimes have been committed, unless otherwise specified and agreed upon by both nations Congresses;

The Judicial power of each nation shall not be construed to extend to any suit, in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against a nation by citizens of another nation. These courts will be of higher authority to solve such international disputes.

In all cases affecting Ambassadors, or other public Ministers or Consuls, and those in which a nation shall be party, the World Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

SEGMENT V:

THE DECLARATION OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION

All human beings are born with equal and inalienable rights and fundamental freedoms. The United Earth is committed to upholding, promoting and protecting the human rights of every individual. This commitment stems from the United Earth Charter, which reaffirms the faith of the peoples of the world in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person. In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Earth has stated in clear and simple terms of the rights which belong equally to every person.

The following pages explores some of the Principles and Purposes of the new world government under the auspices of the support system on which it should rest: Resolutionism. Whereas the United Earth is founded upon the principles that recognize the supremacy of goodness and of the rule of law, The United Earth Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights and Freedoms guarantees the rights and freedoms set out in it, subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.

Now, therefore, we proclaim this Declaration of Universal Emancipation as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

As proclaimed in the Charter of the United Earth, the Objectives are:

1. To develop open, responsive and friendly relations amongst nations based on respect for the principle of equal fundamental human rights and freedoms for all, including the self-determination of all peoples;

2. To establish a new global political authority, appointed by the people of Earth by electing representatives of the people, by the majority of the people, for all people, to oversee and regulate all fields of activity or institution, and to administer jurisdiction, management and control, if necessary. This new world government seeks to take appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace, and to redefine traditional politics by moving beyond old borders, eliminating the divisions between people to find new solutions to political problems, which includes the free and equal right of every person to participate in this system of government, who are given the power to create, implement and enforce global laws for the protection of the entire planet as a whole, and to achieve the purposes outlined in this Charter;

3. To create and preserve global peace and security, and to that end: to take effective individual and collective action for the preservation of life, the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, in conformity with the principles of human rights, truth, justice, and law, and bring about new adjustments or settlements of global or international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of the entire world in the attainment of these common ends by: manufacturing and maintaining a new global economy, operating and regulating a new global monetary system, responsible for preparing global, international, national, and personal finances, overseeing new tax policies and legislation, and regulating the world's banks and financial institutions, managing the resources of the globe, reducing our wastefulness, increasing our efficiency, and executing an adaptable and sustainable system of production and consumption of goods and services for the global community regarded as one whole;

5. To be the agency responsible for protecting and enhancing all of human health, education and welfare, ensuring free and clean air and water for all people, and by guaranteeing free essential public goods and services to all people; including global environmental defense and management program, including but not limited to the reducing of the consequences of past human actions on nature, such as the indirect and direct costs of human actions

on the natural environment, and safe management of hazardous waste materials, and the repair and maintenance of the biosphere.

6. To achieve global co-operation in solving global problems of an environmental, political, economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian nature, and in promoting and encouraging adherence to and respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms for all, without distinction.

7. To achieve the objectives of Resolutionism, which include but are not limited to:

The creation of A Global Governance System, A Global Economic System, A Global Healthcare System, A Global Education System, A Global Security System, A Global Justice System, A Global Food and Water Services System, A Global Housing System, A Global Employment System, A Global Electrical System, A Global Environmental Protection System, Promote and Enhance Human Rights and Equality.

Paragraph 6 of the Objectives of the United Earth are the systems in which the United Earth could provide to all as essential public goods and services, to SAVE THE WORLD.

To see this end;

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights and freedoms have resulted in barbarous acts which have nearly destroyed humanity over and over again, outraging the conscience of civilization,

Whereas it is essential, if humanity is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of empathy, compassion, and friendly relations between nations and individuals alike,

Whereas the peoples of the United Earth have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights and freedoms, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equality of those rights for all of humankind, and have determined to promote health, social, economic, environmental, technological, and governmental progress to create and maintain higher standards of life,

Whereas we have pledged ourselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Earth, the promotion of respect for and observance of universal human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas the advent of a world in which all human beings shall enjoy the same fundamental rights and universal freedoms has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the people,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge;

Here it shall be declared that;

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason, and conscience, and should act towards one another in a spirit of peace, compassion, empathy and fellowship.

Article 2

Each person is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as age, race, ethnicity, body shape, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, or economic, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be a Member of the United Earth, or independent, or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3

Each Person is endowed with Universal Rights, Fundamental Freedoms, Mobility Rights, Legal Rights, Equality Rights, Language Rights, and Civil Rights, as discussed in the Charter of the United Earth, and the Union of the United Earth Confederacy, and in the present Declaration.

Article 4

(1) Every person has the following **Universal Rights**:

- The right of peace.
- The right of life.
- The right of liberty.
- The right of personal security.
- The right of medical treatment.
- The right of trial by law.
- The right to have education.
- The right to participate fully in cultural life.
- The right to self-determination.
- The right to natural resources.
- The right to a healthy environment.
- The right to clean air.
- The right to clean water.
- The right to consume food.
- The right to shelter.
- The right to social development.
- The right to economic development.
- The right to volunteer.
- Freedom from torture or cruel, inhumane, treatment or punishment.
- Freedom of thought, conscience, and belief.
- The right to communicate.

(2) Every person has the following **Fundamental Freedoms**:

- (a) freedom from war
- (b) freedom of opinion, choice, expression, and communication
- (c) freedom of peaceful assembly and association

(d) freedom of universal healthcare coverage and access to medical treatment

(e) freedom of universal education coverage and access to it

(f) freedom to fully participate in their cultural, political, or religious life

(g) freedom from torture or cruel, inhumane, treatment or punishment.

Article 5

Each person has the right of personal security.

Article 6

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms, including wage labour.

Article 7

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, all of which is prohibited by law.

Article 8

Each person has the right to recognition as a person before the law.

Article 9

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 10

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted to them by this declaration, or by constitution or by law.

Article 11

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 12

Each person is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of their rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against them.

Article 13

(1) Each person charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which they will have all the guarantees necessary for their defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national, international law, or global law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 14

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with regards to privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon their honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 15

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave and enter any country, including their own, and to return to their country.

Article 16

(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Earth.

Article 17

(1) Everyone has the right to be a part of a new citizenship of Earth: the status of belonging to planet Earth by origin.

(2) Everyone has the right to be a part of a nationality: the status of belonging to a nation by origin, birth, or naturalization.

(3) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of their citizenship of Earth, nor their nationality, nor denied the right to change their nationality.

Article 18

(1) Each person of full age, without any limitation due to sex, race, nationality, religion, or other status, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are each entitled to equal rights before the marriage, during marriage, and/or at its dissolution.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and primary group unit of any society, and therefore the family is entitled to protection by society, the state, the nation, and global law.

Article 19

(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone, as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 20

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and belief, including religion; this right includes freedom to change thought, conscience, and belief, including religion, and freedom, either alone or in community with others, in public or in private, and this right includes the freedom to manifest thought, conscience, and belief, including religion or other ideological or political belief, in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 21

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 22

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

(3) Everyone has the right to form and to join organizations for the protection of their interests.

Article 23

Everyone, as a member of the citizenship of Earth, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort, international cooperation, and in accordance with the organization and resources of the United Earth, of the economic, political, social and cultural rights indispensable for their personal dignity and the free development of their personality.

Article 24

(1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of their country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(2) Everyone has the right to take part in the governments of Earth, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government at all levels, local, provincial, national, or global; this will shall be expressed in periodic and regular, genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal right to vote, and shall be held by free voting procedures.

Article 25

(1) Everyone has the right to equal opportunity and access to essential public goods and services, as they become available in their country, or in any country, by the United Earth.

(2) Once available, each person shall never be denied the right to equal opportunity and access to food, water, clothing, shelter, electricity, temperature control, plumbing, healthcare, education, transportation services, communication services, justice and security systems, and environmental peace and freedom, as essential public goods and services.

Article 26

(1) Everyone has the right to volunteer, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

(3) Everyone who volunteers has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for themselves and their family an existence worthy of human dignity, which is also essential to peace, and remuneration must be supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection so that each person has equal opportunity and access to essential public goods and services.

Article 27

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of voluntary work hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 28

(1) Everyone, as a member of the citizenship of Earth has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of themselves and of their family, including but not limited to food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary and essential public goods and services, and the right to social and personal security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond their control.

(2) Senior Citizenship, Students, Parenthood, Motherhood, Childhood, and those who require Medical Attention, either mental or physical care, are entitled to special care and assistance, while still not abrogating from anything mentioned in the Charter of the United Earth, or of this Declaration.

Article 29

(1) Everyone has the right to education. Elementary and fundamental stages of education shall be compulsory, and therefore Education shall be free to all people, without distinction of any kind, such as age, race, ethnicity, sex, language, religion, political or economic, birth or other status.

(2) Technical and professional education shall be made generally available to all, and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(3) Some technical and professional education which is needed most urgently for social protection and cohesion, entitles students to remuneration for the incentive and enticement for students and volunteers to join, and to ensure for themselves and their family an existence worthy of human dignity.

(4) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

(5) Education shall promote understanding, empathy, patience, tolerance and friendship amongst the curriculum of all schools in all nations, and shall further the activities of the United Earth for the maintenance of peace and prosperity for all.

Article 30

(1) Parents have the rights over their children for the fundamental stages of the life course for their children. When the child comes to full age, the rights of the child prevail over the parents, and the child has the right to choose their own inevitable series of events that is life.

(2) Parents also have some limited rights to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children. When the student comes of full age, the rights of the individual outweigh the rights of the parents, and the child has the right to choose.

(3) By law, if any parent engages in any activity, or performs any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms of others, by national and global law, the parental agreements or contracts will be given up, including their rights to preside over their children.

Article 31

(1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which they are the author.

Article 32

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 33

(1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of their personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of these rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law, solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others, and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a Democratic and Resolutionist society.

Article 34

(1) The biosphere and all nature within it; the water, air, soil, plants and animals and all bio-diversity have the right to integral respect concerning their existence, maintenance, and the regeneration of their life cycles, structure, function, and development processes, and we recognize the rights of ecosystems as being entirely equal to those of humans.

(2) Each human has the right to file a lawsuit on behalf of an entity within an ecosystem to recover compensation and punitive damages for harm done and recoveries are paid to the ecosystem.

Article 35

These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Earth.

Article 36

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any state, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Whereas the people of the Earth shall create a new political and economic system called Resolutionism, by which the entire world amalgamates to form resolutions to all the worlds problems, the new world government of the United

Earth is founded upon the Resolutionist principles that recognize the supremacy of goodness, the rule of law, the promotion of peace, security, and international cooperation; and we shall create an alliance of all people, who pledge to combine all of our qualities and efforts, to unify all people by our common interests.

Resolutionism unites the citizens of a global community towards an objective of peace, prosperity, and the on-going exploration of humanity.

Resolutionism calls for equality of opportunity and access to life, ensuring that all people have everything they need to survive, given to them by their universal human rights and fundamental freedoms, including essential public goods and services. The United Earth is a massive political, economic, and social enterprise that raises the standard of living of all people, all over the world, taking us all to a higher stage of civilization, where all people can live with the freedom from worry, freedom from inaptitude, freedom from war, and freedom from want.

The United Earth Charter, and the Declaration of Universal Emancipation guarantees the rights and freedoms set out in it, subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free, democratic and Resolutionist society.

These fundamental rights could belong to you.

They are your rights.

Familiarize yourself with them.

Help to promote and defend them for yourself as well as for your fellow human beings.

Help us SAVE THE WORLD.

SEGMENT VI: THE AUTHOR

AARON NORDQUIST



Aaron Nordquist (born October 18, 1982) is a Canadian author, philosopher, and social activist. The creator of Resolutionism, and the author of “[Resolutionism: How to Save the World](#)” and “[The Resolutionist Manifesto: Preamble to the Declaration of Universal Emancipation](#),” Nordquist has expressed opinions on economics, politics and world events in his blogs, podcasts and books.

Since the early 2000’s, he has stated that his personal visions have been called many names, such as “democratic capitalism,” “neo-enlightenmentism,” and “libertarian socialism,” but he prefers to simply call himself a Resolutionist.

The Resolutionist Manifesto

The ‘Manifesto’ introduces the ideas, teachings, and message of Resolutionism from the insights of philosophy and political theories of Resolutionism. This text contains the powerful ideas and the peaceful perspectives that can save the world through individual practices and universal responsibility to reconcile all of our behaviours and relationships in our increasingly complex and fragmented planet.

Resolutionism: How To Save The World

Take a step back away from the problems that we all face, and try to fully understand all the characteristics of those problems and how those

problems influence us as individuals, and how they influence society. Discover how these trying times affect us personally, locally, and globally. With this book, you will realize that we *can* solve all of these issues, and we *CAN* save the world!

The Mechanics of a Resolutionist Economy

In ‘Mechanics,’ we introduce the principles, practices and structure of a Resolutionist economy. Setting aside the political and philosophical maxims of Resolutionism, this text takes the focus of outlining the complexities of the economic apparatus that is designed to save the world.

Mr. Nordquist is also the founder of the [Save Our Earth Now Foundation](#). *Save Our Earth Now* is a program which is dedicated to the goals and objectives outlined in *Resolutionism*. We stand for and promote the ascent and progression towards a unified and peaceful planet under *Resolutionism*, and to see to that end, we research scientific, technological, political and social issues, and projects of all kinds which are designed to organize and bring out a better and brighter future. We gather and “drum up” support with our blogs, newsletters, podcasts, rallies, demonstrations, and assemblies of large gatherings of people, all intended to peacefully arouse enthusiasm, mustering the wisdom, courage and strength for a new effort; to save the world.

Where do you begin when you want to save the world?

START RIGHT HERE.

One of the first steps anyone should take in coming up with any kind of good plan is to talk with those you love and respect. Open up a dialogue on the subjects that are important to you and try to get support, ask for advice, and gain other people’s insights. The next step is the ongoing exploration of research and homework that you will get into for yourself as you become more and more interested in doing your part to make a positive change.

Once you believe you are ready to make a commitment to solving some issue, or working towards a goal of some kind, meet with others who share similar interests, or search online for groups already out there. Reach out to them, and try to communicate your own goals, while offering your own assistance to your ultimate cause. Compare notes

with others, on what you think is important or what issues appeal to you. If you are planning on joining an existing group, I suggest that you try to join a group with the most compelling opportunities for participating in positive change, and one which will represent your hard work, courage, and vision, and one which would welcome your curiosity and commitment.

Save Our Earth Now is a peace activist group which advocates for nonviolent, diplomatic resolutions of disputes, through only nonviolent means. We support the ideals outlined in RESOLUTIONISM. Once you see how Resolutionism works, you understand how you can resolve any problem we've created for ourselves. Therefore, promoting Resolutionism is our highest priority.

To Learn More: Please visit our Websites

www.resolutionism.weebly.com

www.facebook.com/resolutionism.howtosavetheworld