

Plädoyer für eine Weltföderation – 20. März 2022
Plea for a World Federation – 20 March 2022

Wenn eine staatliche Regierung, die Atomwaffen besitzt und über die dazugehörigen ballistischen Raketensysteme sowie moderne Rüstungstechnologie verfügt, ... die territoriale Souveränität eines anderen Staates mit einer in allgemeinen, unmittelbaren, freien, gleichen und geheimen Wahlen gewählten Regierung angreift ... und die Grenzen zu einem Nachbarland durch eine militärische Invasion verletzt, gibt es kein System kollektiver Sicherheit, welches entweder durch einen von allen Kriegsparteien anerkannten Gerichtsbeschluss oder irgendeine direkte Intervention den Aggressor daran hindern kann.

Weil jedoch sowohl der Völkerbund als auch die Vereinten Nationen durch ihre Satzung („Covenant of the League of Nations“, Article 10 & 11) bzw. ihre Charta („Charter of the United Nations“, Chapter 7) kollektive Sicherheit suggerieren, dies jedoch nicht garantieren, ergibt sich die Notwendigkeit eines politischen Äquivalents zu den Vereinten Nationen, welches die kollektive Schutzverantwortung gegenüber der Zivilbevölkerung jedes angegriffenen Landes ermöglicht.

Die Vereinten Nationen sind durch das Vetorecht im UN-Sicherheitsrat und die rechtliche Unverbindlichkeit der Beschlüsse der UN-Generalversammlung als auch die nicht von allen Mitgliedsstaaten anerkannten Anordnungen und Urteilsprüche des Internationalen Gerichtshofs in Den Haag kein Garant kollektiver Sicherheit, wenn ein atomwaffenbesitzendes Mitglied des UN-Sicherheitsrats mit militärischer Eskalation bis hin zu einem nuklearen Weltkrieg droht.

If a state's government – in possession of nuclear weapons, the required ballistic missile systems for their delivery, and modern military technology – ... attacks the territorial sovereignty of another state, whose government has been chosen in a general, direct, free, equal and secret election, ... and violates the borders of a neighboring country by military invasion, then there is no system of collective security that could hinder the aggressor either through a court order recognized by all warring parties or through any direct intervention.

As both the Covenant of the League of Nations (Article 10 and 11) and the Charter of the United Nations (Chapter 7) purport collective security, however without guaranteeing it, the necessity for a political equivalent to the United Nations arises, which enables the collective responsibility to protect the civilian population of any country under attack.

Due to the UN Security Council veto power, the non-binding character of the UN General Assembly resolutions, as well as the orders and rulings of the International Court of Justice in The Hague, which are not recognized by all member states, the United Nations are no guarantor of collective security if a nuclear-weapon state member of the UN Security Council threatens military escalation to the point of a nuclear world war.

Der Internationale Strafrichterhof dient zwar zur Dokumentation und Rechtsverfolgung von Kriegsverbrechen, Verbrechen gegen die Menschlichkeit, Verbrechen gegen den Frieden („crimes of aggression“) sowie Völkermord („genocide“), welche die Anklage und Verurteilung von Verbrechen ermöglicht, ist jedoch nicht das Instrument, um diese Verbrechen durch Anordnung oder Urteilsprüche zu verhindern. Daraus ergibt sich die Notwendigkeit eines rechtlichen Äquivalents sowohl zum Internationalen Strafrichterhof als auch zum Internationalen Gerichtshof, einer supranational von allen Mitgliedsstaaten anerkannten Rechtsautorität.

Diese Alternative soll die Weltföderation liberaler und sozialer Demokratien sein, welche jede Autokratie, Diktatur und Oligarchie ausschließt und nationales Militär ersetzt durch supranationale Konfliktschlichtung und Rechtsprechung, welche kritische Öffentlichkeit und Medienvielfalt auf dem grundlegenden Prinzip des Pluralismus garantiert und jede Kriegsvorbereitung verhindert, welche einen jederzeit gültigen Weltbürgerpass für alle einführt, der den Status des Flüchtlings obsolet macht. Diese Weltföderation konstituiert sich auf der Basis der Allgemeinen Erklärung der Menschenrechte, welche für jeden einzelnen Weltbürger rechtswirksam bleibt, um seine Menschenwürde, sein Recht auf Leben und körperliche Unversehrtheit zu garantieren.

While the International Criminal Court documents and investigates war crimes, crimes against humanity, crimes of aggression and crimes of genocide, which facilitates the prosecution and conviction of criminals, it is not the instrument to prevent these crimes through orders and rulings. From this arises the necessity for a judicial equivalent to the International Criminal Court and to the International Court of Justice: a supranational legal authority recognized by all member states.

Such alternative shall be the world federation of liberal and social democracies, which excludes any autocracy, dictatorship, and oligarchy. This world federation shall replace national militaries with supranational conflict mediation and jurisdiction, shall guarantee critical public debate and media diversity on the basic principle of pluralism, and shall prevent any preparation for war. The introduction of an always valid world citizen passport for everyone will make obsolete the refugee status. Such a world federation shall be constituted on the basis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which will remain legally binding for each and every world citizen to guarantee their human dignity, right to life and physical inviolability.

United Nations Charter: Preamble

“WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom ...”

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/preamble>

UNESCO

Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Adopted in London on 16 November 1945 and amended by the General Conference at its 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 31st sessions.

“That since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed;

That ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause, throughout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which their differences have all too often broken into war;

That the great and terrible war which has now ended was a war made possible by the denial of the democratic principles of the dignity, equality and mutual respect of men, and by the propagation, in their place, through ignorance and prejudice, of the doctrine of the inequality of men and races;

That the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern;

That a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of governments would not be a peace which could secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the peoples of the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind.”

<http://www.un-documents.net/unesco-c.htm>

UNHCR

"The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol are the key legal documents that form the basis of our work. With 149 State parties to either or both, they define the term ‘refugee’ and outlines the rights of refugees, as well as the legal obligations of States to protect them.”

<https://www.unhcr.org/1951-refugee-convention.html>

International Criminal Court

ELEMENTS OF CRIMES

Article 6: Genocide - Article 7: Crimes against humanity - Article 8: War crimes - Article 9: Crime of aggression

<https://www.icc-cpi.int/sites/default/files/Publications/Elements-of-Crimes.pdf>

https://asp.icc-cpi.int/sites/asp/files/asp_docs/Publications/Compendium/ElementsOfCrime-ENG.pdf

Nuremberg Principles

"In 1947, under UN General Assembly Resolution 177 (II), paragraph (a), the International Law Commission was directed to "formulate the principles of international law recognized in the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal and in the judgment of the Tribunal." In the course of the consideration of this subject, the question arose as to whether or not the Commission should ascertain to what extent the principles contained in the Charter and judgment constituted principles of international law. The

conclusion was that since the Nuremberg Principles had been affirmed by the General Assembly, the task entrusted to the Commission was not to express any appreciation of these principles as principles of international law but merely to formulate them. The text above was adopted by the Commission at its second session. The Report of the Commission also contains commentaries on the principles (see Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 1950, Vol. II, pp. 374–378)."

Official United Nations Documents:

https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/draft_articles/7_1_1950.pdf

https://legal.un.org/ilc/documentation/english/a_cn4_l2.pdf

Responsibility to Protect

"The Responsibility to Protect is a political commitment unanimously adopted by all members of the United Nations General Assembly at the 2005 World Summit and articulated in paragraphs 138–139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document:

138. Each individual State has the responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. This responsibility entails the prevention of such crimes, including their incitement, through appropriate and necessary means. We accept that responsibility and will act in accordance with it. The international community should, as appropriate, encourage and help States to exercise this responsibility and support the United Nations in establishing an early warning capability.

139. The international community, through the United Nations, also has the responsibility to use appropriate diplomatic, humanitarian and other peaceful means, in accordance with Chapters VI and VIII of the Charter, to help protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. In this context, we are prepared to take collective action, in a timely and decisive manner, through the Security Council, in accordance with the Charter, including Chapter VII, on a case-by-case basis and in cooperation with relevant regional organizations as appropriate, should peaceful means be inadequate and national authorities manifestly fail to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. We stress the need for the General Assembly to continue consideration of the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and its implications, bearing in mind the principles of the Charter and international law. We also intend to commit ourselves, as necessary and appropriate, to helping States build capacity to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and to assisting those which are under stress before crises and conflicts break out.

140. We fully support the mission of the Special Advisor of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide."

--- Official United Nations Information:

<https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/about-responsibility-to-protect.shtml>

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into over 500 languages. The UDHR is widely recognized as having inspired, and paved the way for, the adoption of more than seventy human rights treaties, applied today on a permanent basis at global and regional levels (all containing references to it in their preambles).

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

Albert Einstein and Sigmund Freud: *Why War?*

International Institute of Intellectual Co-Operation, League of Nations, Paris, 1933. [Letter by Albert Einstein to Sigmund Freud: Caputh near Potsdam, 30 July 1932; Reply by Sigmund Freud to Albert Einstein: Vienna, September 1932].

Albert Einstein und Sigmund Freud: *Warum Krieg?*

Internationales Institut für geistige Zusammenarbeit, Völkerbund. Paris, 1933. [Brief von Albert Einstein an Sigmund Freud: Caputh, bei Potsdam, 30 Juli 1932; Antwort von Sigmund Freud an Albert Einstein: Wien, im September 1932]

https://archive.org/details/freud_1933_warum/page/n3/mode/2up