

II. OUR VISION

- **We must continue to articulate our vision for a warless world, as we work to dismantle the war economy and make that vision a reality.**
- **This section includes the WILPF vision statements, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Earth Charter, and *What the World Wants*.**
- **To achieve this vision, of course, also requires changes in US foreign and military policy, and work with other nations to establish the rule of international law.**

Remember to utilize the other three projects in our DISARM campaign:

- a. **ABOLITION** of nuclear weapons and continuing progress toward general and complete disarmament.
- b. **EYE** on Congress
- c. And the **LISTENING PROJECT**: enabling our neighbors to articulate their own visions for a peaceful world.

Visit our US Section WILPF website at www.wilpf.org and click on the DISARMAMENT button.

And never lose sight of our goals!!!

2) Suggested Guide for Study/Research/Action groups

Section II: Our Vision

We recommend this material for the second session, to ensure that we cling to our positive vision, even while dealing with the dark side of our war economy. In many ways this is the most important section in the Mil-Corp Manual, and groups may want to take more than one session for discussing it as basis for later research and action. You can also refer back to it as you proceed.

The five “visions” include

1. The WILPF vision as set forth in the international and new U.S. WILPF vision and mission statements, as well as in the UFORJE statement.,
2. The DISARM Campaign vision and introduction to three important documents which express our own goals.
3. The *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*,
4. The *Earth Charter*,
5. The *World Game* inter-active chart: *What the World Wants*.

We suggest that all participants be encouraged to read through all documents in this section.

Our WILPF Vision: Discussion can open with consideration of the various WILPF statements of vision, including that of the DISARM Campaign. Are members of the group in general agreement with these goals? Where are there disagreements? Questions? Need for clarification?

Other Positive Visions: Three different members of the group might want to take responsibility for studying 3, 4 and 5 in depth and inviting group comments on them. Members may want to bring in examples of other visions compatible with WILPF goals.

Imagining an alternative peaceful world: The discussion period can end with a sharing of member’s own visions of the world we want.

It is anticipated that the group will repeatedly refer back to these alternative visions as members pursue and expose the darker vision of the military-industrial complex.

NEVER LOSE SIGHT OF OUR GOALS!!!

WILPF VISIONS OF THE WORLD WE WANT

The Vision of Our International Organization

The **Women's International League for Peace and Freedom** (WILPF) was founded at The Hague, the Netherlands, by some 1300 women from Europe and North America, from countries at war against each other and neutral ones, who came together in a Congress of Women to protest the killing and destruction of the war then raging in Europe.

WILPF is an international Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) with National Sections in 37 countries, covering all continents. Its International Secretariat is based in Geneva with a New York United Nations office.

Its aims and principles are:

- to bring together women of different political beliefs and philosophies who are united in their determination to study, make known and help abolish the causes and the legitimization of war;
- to work toward world peace; total and universal disarmament; the abolition of violence and coercion in the settlement of conflict and its replacement in every case by negotiation and conciliation;
- to support the civil society to democratize the United Nations system;
- to support the continuous development and implementation of international and humanitarian law;
- to promote political and social equality and economic equity;
- to contribute towards co-operation among all people;
- to enhance environmentally sustainable development.

Believing that under systems of exploitation these aims cannot be attained and a real and lasting peace and true freedom cannot exist, **WILPF** makes it one of its missions to further by non-violent means the social and economic transformation of the international community. This would enable the establishment of economic and social systems in which political equality and social justice for all can be attained, without discrimination on the basis of sex, race, religion, or any other grounds whatsoever.

WILPF sees as its ultimate goal the establishment of an international economic order founded on the principles of meeting the needs of all people and not on those of profit and privilege.

WILPF works on issues of peace, human rights and disarmament at the local, national and international levels, participating in the ongoing international debates on peace and security issues, conflict prevention and resolution, on the elimination of all forms of discrimination, and the promotion and protection of human rights. It contributes to analysis of these issues, and through its many activities, educates, informs and mobilizes women for action everywhere.

The Vision and Mission Statements of our U.S. Section:

Vision Statement

WILPF envisions a transformed world at peace, where there is racial, social, and economic justice for all people everywhere - a world in which:

- the needs of all people are met in a fair and equitable manner,
- all people equally participate in making the decisions that affect them,
- the interconnected web of life is acknowledged and celebrated in diverse ways and communities, and
- human societies are designed and organized for sustainable existence.

Mission Statement

WILPF members create the peaceful transformation they wish to see in the world by making connections that:

- provide continuity with the past so that knowledge of historical events and patterns informs current activities for change;
- create analysis and action that reflect and reinforce each other;
- link and challenge root causes of oppression, especially racism, sexism, heterosexism, militarism, economic disparity, and political disempowerment; and
- build and strengthen relationships and movements for justice, peace, and radical democracy among people all over the world;

The Vision and Mission of the Uniting for Racial Justice Campaign (UFORJE)

Vision:

To build the beloved community, where racial, economic, gender justice, peace, economic and political democracy exist.

Mission:

UFORJE will create the peaceful transformation of the world by making connections

- To provide education about historical events and current issues that influence activities for change
- To connect racism and all other forms of oppression to poverty, economic systems, and war
- To examine the nature of systemic racism and racial justice
- To create strategies and actions that transform societies from systemic racism to racial justice.

OUR VISION:

DISARM! Dismantle the War Economy Campaign

We believe that the human will exists to build a just, sustainable and peaceful global society.

- There are abundant human and material resources on this earth and the well-being of everyone can be enhanced by peoples everywhere working together.
- We can create a global partnership which could be called human security or global security.
- To achieve this, the resources now squandered on wasteful and environment-and social-damaging military activity must be re-directed to life enhancing enterprises.
- A key element in this transformation must include the re-education of our national leaders (of the United States and other countries) to forego their present drive for domination and to learn that diversity enriches everyone.
- There should be no room in our world for racism, or domination of one group by another.
- We believe the military corporations have acquired excessive influence in designing foreign policy and, with the complicity of the corporate owned mass media, have generated a military mindset that is undermining our democratic rights and destroying our environment. We must dismantle the war economy, and work for a peace economy in our own country (and everywhere) with justice, peace and freedom for all.

The following three documents give particularly useful information, hope and goals for the achievement of this vision. We have also attached questions for you and your group to consider.

1. The United Nations Convention on Human Rights can be accessed at www.un.org/Overview/rights.html. Many WILPFers already carry copies of the Declaration with them at all times, and distribute it widely. We believe it expresses well our own vision, and is, indeed, in part an outgrowth of that vision and the work of our WILPF predecessors. The thirty articles are reprinted on the following pages.

This document was brought forth in 1948 and sets a high standard for global human political freedoms and equitable economic and social development. In 1966 it was codified into two documents for governments to ratify so that it could become a part of both international law and each country's own national law.

148 states, including the United States of America, have now ratified the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*. It is now part of our national law and is more specific and far reaching than our own Bill of Rights.

The United States has not ratified the *International Covenant on Social and Cultural Rights*, although 145 other nations (including most of the other Americas and most European nations) have done so. The United States is also one of only two nations in the world which has not yet ratified the companion *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (Somalia, which has no national government, is the other). Nor has the United States ratified the *Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* although 169 other nations have done so.

For discussion: *If the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and these Covenants and Conventions express our vision for humanity living together in a world without war, then how can we move our own country – which was once a pioneer in the achievement of human rights – toward ratification of these rights and the realization of this vision?*

2. The Earth Charter: www.earthcharter.org: The *Earth Charter* is a declaration of fundamental principles for building a just, sustainable and peaceful global society in the 21st century. It evolved from the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, and was written by international consultation. Over 1700 organizations from around the world have already endorsed the charter and it was actively promoted by many at the 2002 follow-up summit on sustainable development held in Johannesburg. We have reprinted the charter on the following pages. You may also wish to explore the *Earth Charter* website.

For discussion: *Do these principles express our own WILPF vision for a world with an economy of peace? Should WILPF become one of the endorsers of the Earth Charter?*

3. What the World Wants at the UNESCO website, www.unesco.org/education/tlsf/theme_a/mod02/www.worldgame.org/wwwproject/index.shtml. This Global simulation shows how just one third of the wealth the world now spends on the military (with half of it from the United States!) could provide the health, education, clean water and shelter this world really wants. The website is interactive and strategies for achieving each of the goals are also given. This project is an outgrowth of Buckminster Fuller's *World Game Project*. Achieving the world we really want for all is doable. It will probably work best if a member with interest and access to the internet spends time on this fascinating and instructive inter-active site and then reports to the group what she finds. It would also be instructive to have a computer on-line at the meeting, so that points can be illustrated and other members can begin to explore it on their own.

For discussion: *So how do we move into making this vision a reality? How do we dismantle the war economy and replace it with an economy of peace? Note the list of World Game project sponsors, including the World Bank and a bevy of large corporations. Does that mean there is hope for peaceful economic transformation even through organizations like these? If so, how can we push along the process? How can we ensure “trickle up” development from the grass roots, as well?*



Universal Declaration of Human Rights

On December 10, 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Resolution 217 A (III), the full text of which appears in the following pages. Following this historic act the Assembly called upon all Member countries to publicize the text of the Declaration and "to cause it to be disseminated, displayed, read and expounded principally in schools and other educational institutions, without distinction based on the political status of countries or territories."

PREAMBLE

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable 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 have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man 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 friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

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

Now, Therefore THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS 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.

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 brotherhood.

Article 2.

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, 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 independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3.

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4.

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

Article 5.

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6.

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7.

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 8.

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

Article 9.

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

Article 10.

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11.

(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his 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 or international 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 12.

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

Article 13.

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

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

Article 14.

(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 Nations.

Article 15.

(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16.

(1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and 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 fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17.

(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 18.

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

Article 19.

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 20.

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

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

Article 21.

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

(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22.

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23.

(1) Everyone has the right to work, 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 works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24.

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

Article 25.

(1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26.

(1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27.

(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 he is the author.

Article 28.

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 29.

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

(2) In the exercise of his 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 society.

(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30.

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.



The Earth Charter Initiative

www.earthcharter.org

THE EARTH CHARTER

PREAMBLE

We stand at a critical moment in Earth's history, a time when humanity must choose its future. As the world becomes increasingly interdependent and fragile, the future at once holds great peril and great promise. To move forward we must recognize that in the midst of a magnificent diversity of cultures and life forms we are one human family and one Earth community with a common destiny. We must join together to bring forth a sustainable global society founded on respect for nature, universal human rights, economic justice, and a culture of peace. Towards this end, it is imperative that we, the peoples of Earth, declare our responsibility to one another, to the greater community of life, and to future generations.

Earth, Our Home

Humanity is part of a vast evolving universe. Earth, our home, is alive with a unique community of life. The forces of nature make existence a demanding and uncertain adventure, but Earth has provided the conditions essential to life's evolution. The resilience of the community of life and the well-being of humanity depend upon preserving a healthy biosphere with all its ecological systems, a rich variety of plants and animals, fertile soils, pure waters, and clean air. The global environment with its finite resources is a common concern of all peoples. The protection of Earth's vitality, diversity, and beauty is a sacred trust.

The Global Situation

The dominant patterns of production and consumption are causing environmental devastation, the depletion of resources, and a massive extinction of species. Communities are being undermined. The benefits of development are not shared equitably and the gap between rich and poor is widening. Injustice, poverty, ignorance, and violent conflict are widespread and the cause of great suffering. An unprecedented rise in human population has overburdened ecological and social systems. The foundations of global security are threatened. These trends are perilous—but not inevitable.

The Challenges Ahead

The choice is ours: form a global partnership to care for Earth and one another or risk the destruction of ourselves and the diversity of life. Fundamental changes are needed in our values, institutions, and ways of living. We must realize that when basic needs have been met, human development is primarily about being more, not having more. We have the knowledge and technology to provide for all and to reduce our impacts on the environment. The emergence of a global civil society is creating new opportunities to build a democratic and humane world. Our environmental, economic, political, social, and spiritual challenges are interconnected, and together we can forge inclusive solutions.

Universal Responsibility

To realize these aspirations, we must decide to live with a sense of universal responsibility, identifying ourselves with the whole Earth community as well as our local communities. We are at once citizens of different nations and of one world in which the local and global are linked. Everyone shares responsibility for the present and future well-being of the human family and the larger living world. The spirit of human solidarity and kinship with all life is strengthened when we live with reverence for the mystery of being, gratitude for the gift of life, and humility regarding the human place in nature.

We urgently need a shared vision of basic values to provide an ethical foundation for the emerging world community. Therefore, together in hope we affirm the following interdependent principles for a sustainable way of life as a common standard by which the conduct of all individuals, organizations, businesses, governments, and transnational institutions is to be guided and assessed.

PRINCIPLES

I. RESPECT AND CARE FOR THE COMMUNITY OF LIFE

1. Respect Earth and life in all its diversity.

- a. Recognize that all beings are interdependent and every form of life has value regardless of its worth to human beings.
- b. Affirm faith in the inherent dignity of all human beings and in the intellectual, artistic, ethical, and spiritual potential of humanity.

2. Care for the community of life with understanding, compassion, and love.

- a. Accept that with the right to own, manage, and use natural resources comes the duty to prevent environmental harm and to protect the rights of people.
- b. Affirm that with increased freedom, knowledge, and power comes increased responsibility to promote the common good.

3. Build democratic societies that are just, participatory, sustainable, and peaceful.

- a. Ensure that communities at all levels guarantee human rights and fundamental freedoms and provide everyone an opportunity to realize his or her full potential.
- b. Promote social and economic justice, enabling all to achieve a secure and meaningful livelihood that is ecologically responsible.

4. Secure Earth's bounty and beauty for present and future generations.

- a. Recognize that the freedom of action of each generation is qualified by the needs of future generations.
- b. Transmit to future generations values, traditions, and institutions that support the long-term flourishing of Earth's human and ecological communities.

II. ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY

In order to fulfill these four broad commitments, it is necessary to:

5. Protect and restore the integrity of Earth's ecological systems, with special concern for biological diversity and the natural processes that sustain life.

- a. Adopt at all levels sustainable development plans and regulations that make environmental conservation and rehabilitation integral to all development initiatives.
- b. Establish and safeguard viable nature and biosphere reserves, including wild lands and marine areas, to protect Earth's life support systems, maintain biodiversity, and preserve our natural heritage.
- c. Promote the recovery of endangered species and ecosystems.
- d. Control and eradicate non-native or genetically modified organisms harmful to native species and the environment, and prevent introduction of such harmful organisms.
- e. Manage the use of renewable resources such as water, soil, forest products, and marine life in ways that do not exceed rates of regeneration and that protect the health of ecosystems.
- f. Manage the extraction and use of non-renewable resources such as minerals and fossil fuels in ways that minimize depletion and cause no serious environmental damage.

6. Prevent harm as the best method of environmental protection and, when knowledge is limited, apply a precautionary approach.

- a. Take action to avoid the possibility of serious or irreversible environmental harm even when scientific knowledge is incomplete or inconclusive.
- b. Place the burden of proof on those who argue that a proposed activity will not cause significant harm, and make the responsible parties liable for environmental harm.
- c. Ensure that decision making addresses the cumulative, long-term, indirect, long distance, and global consequences of human activities.
- d. Prevent pollution of any part of the environment and allow no build-up of radioactive, toxic, or other hazardous substances.
- e. Avoid military activities damaging to the environment.

7. Adopt patterns of production, consumption, and reproduction that safeguard Earth's regenerative capacities, human rights, and community well-being.

- a. Reduce, reuse, and recycle the materials used in production and consumption systems, and ensure that residual waste can be assimilated by ecological systems.
- b. Act with restraint and efficiency when using energy, and rely increasingly on renewable energy sources such as solar and wind.
- c. Promote the development, adoption, and equitable transfer of environmentally sound technologies.
- d. Internalize the full environmental and social costs of goods and services in the selling price, and enable consumers to identify products that meet the highest social and environmental standards.
- e. Ensure universal access to health care that fosters reproductive health and responsible reproduction.
- f. Adopt lifestyles that emphasize the quality of life and material sufficiency in a finite world.

8. Advance the study of ecological sustainability and promote the open exchange and wide application of the knowledge acquired.

- a. Support international scientific and technical cooperation on sustainability, with special attention to the needs of developing nations.
- b. Recognize and preserve the traditional knowledge and spiritual wisdom in all cultures that contribute to environmental protection and human well-being.
- c. Ensure that information of vital importance to human health and environmental protection, including genetic information, remains available in the public domain.

III. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE

9. Eradicate poverty as an ethical, social, and environmental imperative.

- a. Guarantee the right to potable water, clean air, food security, uncontaminated soil, shelter, and safe sanitation, allocating the national and international resources required.
- b. Empower every human being with the education and resources to secure a sustainable livelihood, and provide social security and safety nets for those who are unable to support themselves.
- c. Recognize the ignored, protect the vulnerable, serve those who suffer, and enable them to develop their capacities and to pursue their aspirations.

10. Ensure that economic activities and institutions at all levels promote human development in an equitable and sustainable manner.

- a. Promote the equitable distribution of wealth within nations and among nations.
- b. Enhance the intellectual, financial, technical, and social resources of developing nations, and relieve them of onerous international debt.
- c. Ensure that all trade supports sustainable resource use, environmental protection, and progressive labor standards.
- d. Require multinational corporations and international financial organizations to act transparently in the public good, and hold them accountable for the consequences of their activities.

11. Affirm gender equality and equity as prerequisites to sustainable development and ensure universal access to education, health care, and economic opportunity.

- a. Secure the human rights of women and girls and end all violence against them.
- b. Promote the active participation of women in all aspects of economic, political, civil, social, and cultural life as full and equal partners, decision makers, leaders, and beneficiaries.
- c. Strengthen families and ensure the safety and loving nurture of all family members.

12. Uphold the right of all, without discrimination, to a natural and social environment supportive of human dignity, bodily health, and spiritual well-being, with special attention to the rights of indigenous peoples and minorities.

- a. Eliminate discrimination in all its forms, such as that based on race, color, sex, sexual orientation, religion, language, and national, ethnic or social origin.
- b. Affirm the right of indigenous peoples to their spirituality, knowledge, lands and resources and to their related practice of sustainable livelihoods.
- c. Honor and support the young people of our communities, enabling them to fulfill their essential role in creating sustainable societies.
- d. Protect and restore outstanding places of cultural and spiritual significance.

IV. DEMOCRACY, NONVIOLENCE, AND PEACE

13. Strengthen democratic institutions at all levels, and provide transparency and accountability in governance, inclusive participation in decision making, and access to justice.

- a. Uphold the right of everyone to receive clear and timely information on environmental matters and all development plans and activities which are likely to affect them or in which they have an interest.
- b. Support local, regional and global civil society, and promote the meaningful participation of all interested individuals and organizations in decision making.
- c. Protect the rights to freedom of opinion, expression, peaceful assembly, association, and dissent.
- d. Institute effective and efficient access to administrative and independent judicial procedures, including remedies and redress for environmental harm and the threat of such harm.
- e. Eliminate corruption in all public and private institutions.
- f. Strengthen local communities, enabling them to care for their environments, and assign environmental responsibilities to the levels of government where they can be carried out most effectively.

14. Integrate into formal education and life-long learning the knowledge, values, and skills needed for a sustainable way of life.

- a. Provide all, especially children and youth, with educational opportunities that empower them to contribute actively to sustainable development.
- b. Promote the contribution of the arts and humanities as well as the sciences in sustainability education.
- c. Enhance the role of the mass media in raising awareness of ecological and social challenges.
- d. Recognize the importance of moral and spiritual education for sustainable living.

15. Treat all living beings with respect and consideration.

- a. Prevent cruelty to animals kept in human societies and protect them from suffering.
- b. Protect wild animals from methods of hunting, trapping, and fishing that cause extreme, prolonged, or avoidable suffering.
- c. Avoid or eliminate to the full extent possible the taking or destruction of non-targeted species.

16. Promote a culture of tolerance, nonviolence, and peace.

- a. Encourage and support mutual understanding, solidarity, and cooperation among all peoples and within and among nations.
- b. Implement comprehensive strategies to prevent violent conflict and use collaborative problem solving to manage and resolve environmental conflicts and other disputes.
- c. Demilitarize national security systems to the level of a non-provocative defense posture, and convert military resources to peaceful purposes, including ecological restoration.
- d. Eliminate nuclear, biological, and toxic weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.
- e. Ensure that the use of orbital and outer space supports environmental protection and peace.
- f. Recognize that peace is the wholeness created by right relationships with oneself, other persons, other cultures, other life, Earth, and the larger whole of which all are a part.

THE WAY FORWARD

As never before in history, common destiny beckons us to seek a new beginning. Such renewal is the promise of these Earth Charter principles. To fulfill this promise, we must commit ourselves to adopt and promote the values and objectives of the Charter.

This requires a change of mind and heart. It requires a new sense of global interdependence and universal responsibility. We must imaginatively develop and apply the vision of a sustainable way of life locally, nationally, regionally, and globally. Our cultural diversity is a precious heritage and different cultures will find their own distinctive ways to realize the vision. We must deepen and expand the global dialogue that generated the Earth Charter, for we have much to learn from the ongoing collaborative search for truth and wisdom.


Life often involves tensions between important values. This can mean difficult choices. However, we must find ways to harmonize diversity with unity, the exercise of freedom with the common good, short-term objectives with long-term goals. Every individual, family, organization, and community has a vital role to play. The arts, sciences, religions, educational institutions, media, businesses, nongovernmental organizations, and governments are all called to offer creative leadership. The partnership of government, civil society, and business is essential for effective governance.


In order to build a sustainable global community, the nations of the world must renew their commitment to the United Nations, fulfill their obligations under existing international agreements, and support the implementation of Earth Charter principles with an international legally binding instrument on environment and development.

Let ours be a time remembered for the awakening of a new reverence for life, the firm resolve to achieve sustainability, the quickening of the struggle for justice and peace, and the joyful celebration of life.

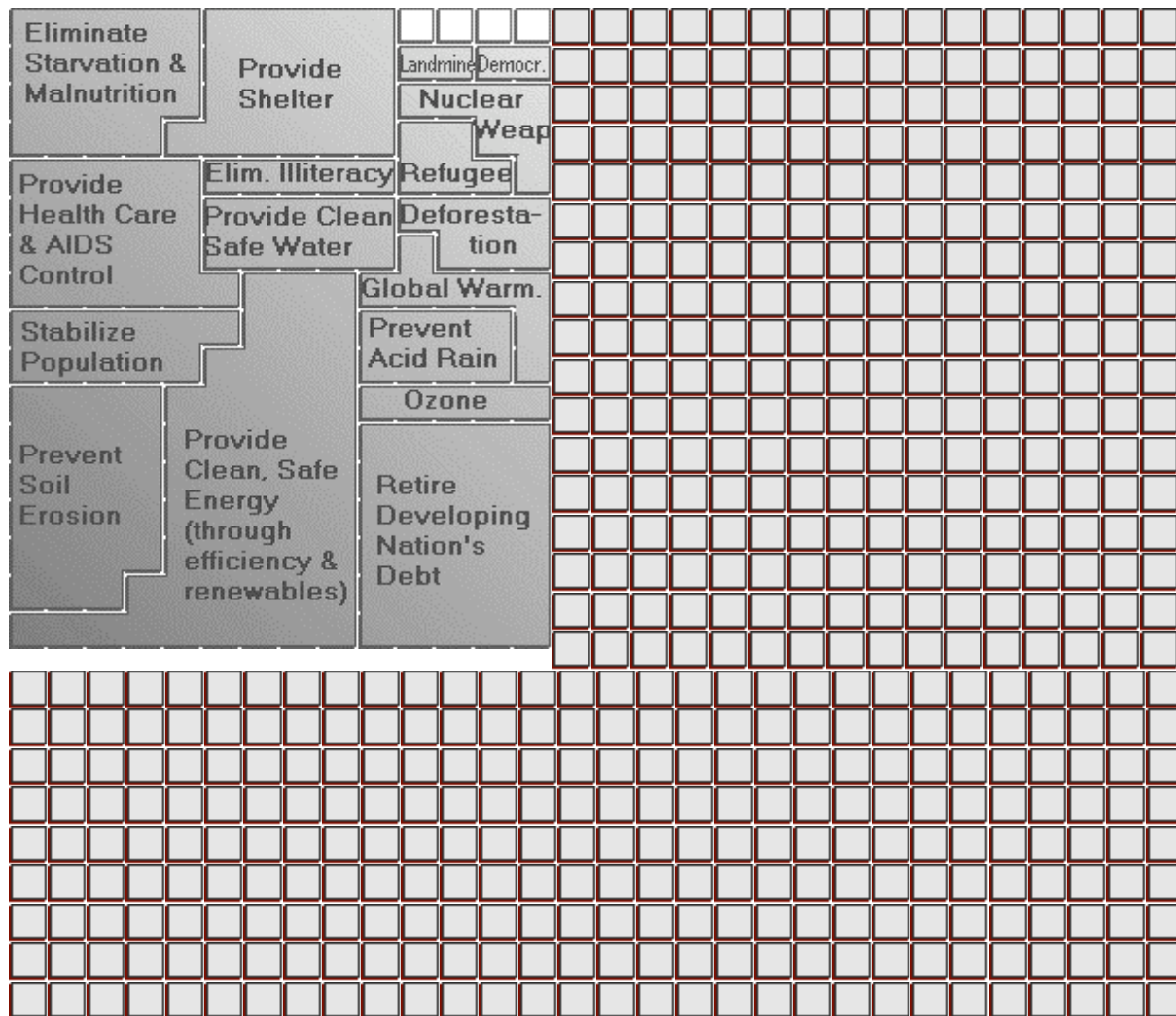
WHAT THE WORLD WANTS, AND HOW TO PAY FOR IT USING MILITARY EXPENDITURES

Below are annual costs of various global programs for solving the major human need and environmental problems facing humanity. Each program is the amount needed to accomplish the goal for all in need in the world. Their combined total cost is approximately 30% of the world's total annual military expenditures.

 = \$1 billion.

 = Amount that was needed to eradicate Smallpox from the world (accomplished 1978): \$300 million.

Total Chart represents Annual World Military Expenditures: \$780 billion



In depth detail on each of the areas is available through an interactive chart on the web at:
http://www.unesco.org/education/tlsf/theme_a/mod02/www.worldgame.org/wwwproject/index.shtml
 Brief summaries of key strategies are listed on the reverse of this page.

WHAT THE WORLD WANTS

This chart seeks to make the point that what the world needs to solve the major systemic problems confronting humanity is both available and affordable. Clearly, to deal with a problem as complex and large as, for example, the global food situation, with just a small pan of a single graph is incomplete, at best. The following explanations of the charts various components are not intended as complete or detailed plans, but rather as very broad brush-strokes intended to give the overall direction, scope and strategy. The paper, "What the World Wants Project" goes into more detail. It is available from the World Game Institute at the address below. (References listed at bottom of page contain supporting documentation, further explication and related information.)

Strategy 1. Eliminate Starvation and Malnourishment/Feeding Humanity: \$19 billion per year for ten years, allocated as follows: \$2 billion per year for an International Famine Relief Agency—spent on international grain reserve and emergency famine relief; \$10 billion per year spent on farmer education through vastly expanded in-country extension services that teach/demonstrate sustainable agriculture, use of local fertilizer sources, pest and soil management techniques, post harvest preservation, and which provide clear market incentives for increased local production; \$7 billion per year for indigenous fertilizer development. Educational resources of Strategy 10 coupled with this strategy. Closely linked with #'s 2, 3, 4, 9, 10. *Cost: 55% of what US spends on weight loss per year.*

Strategy 2A. Provide Health Care For All: \$15 billion per year for ten years spent on providing primary health care through community health workers to all areas in the world that do not have access to health care. Closely linked with #'s 1, 3, 4, 5, 9.

Strategy 2B. Provide Special Child Health Care: \$2.5 billion per year spent on: a) providing Vitamin A to children who lack it in their diet, thereby preventing blindness in 250,000 children/year; b) providing oral rehydration therapy for children with severe diarrhea; and c) immunizing 1 billion children in developing world against measles, tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, polio and tetanus, thereby preventing the death of 6-7 million children/year.

Strategy 2C Iodine Deficiency Program: \$40 million per year for iodine addition to table salt to eliminate iodine deficiency, thereby reducing the 566 million people who suffer from goiter and not adding to the 3 million who suffer from overt cretinism.

Strategy 2D. AIDS Prevention and Control Program: \$6 billion per year allocated as follows: \$3 billion per year for a global AIDS prevention education program; \$2 billion per year for providing multiple drug therapy to AIDS patients in the developing world, \$1 billion per year for research and development for an AIDS vaccine or cure. *Costs for all Health Care Strategies: 16 of what US spends on alcohol and tobacco per year.*

Strategy 3. Eliminate Inadequate Housing and Homelessness: \$21 billion per year for ten years spent on making available materials, tools and techniques to people without adequate housing. Closely linked with #'s 1, 4, 5, 9. *Cost: amount US spends on golf every 16 months.*

Strategy 4. Provide Clean and Abundant Water: \$10 billion per year for ten years spent on making available materials, tools and training needed to build and maintain the needed wells, water and sewage pipes, sanitation facilities and water purifying systems. Closely related to #'s 1, 2, 3, 9. *Cost: 1% of what the world spends on illegal drugs per year.*

Strategy 5. Eliminate Illiteracy: \$5 billion per year for ten years; \$2 billion spent on a system of 10 to 12 communication satellites and their launching; \$2 billion spent on ten million televisions, satellite dish receivers, and photovoltaic/battery units for power—all placed in village schools and other needed areas throughout high illiteracy areas; the rest (90% of funds), spent on culturally appropriate literacy programming and maintenance of system. Closely related to #'s 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11. *Cost: 5% of the cost of the Gulf War; 14 months of what the US spends on video games.*

Strategy 6. Increase Energy Efficiency: \$33 billion per year for ten years spent on increasing car fleet mileage to over 50 m.p.g., plus increasing appliance, industrial processes, and household energy and materials use to state of the art. Closely linked with #'s 7, 8, 12, 13, 14. *Cost: 13% of what US teenagers spend per year.*

Strategy 7. Increase Renewable Energy: \$20 billion per year for ten years spent on tax and other incentives for installation of renewable energy devices, graduated ten year phase-out of subsidies to fossil and nuclear fuels, research and development into more advanced renewable energy harnessing devices. Closely linked with #'s 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14. *Cost: 13% of current subsidies to electricity prices in the developing world.*

Strategy 8. Debt Management: \$30 billion per year for ten years spent on retiring \$500 billion or more of current debt discounted to 50% face value. Not only helps developing countries get out of debt, but helps banks stay solvent and furthers international trade. Closely linked with #'s 1, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14. *Cost: 3.8% of world's annual military expenditures.*

Strategy 9. Stabilize Population: \$10.5 billion per year for ten years spent on making birth control universally available. Closely linked with #'s 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. *Cost: 1.3% of the world's annual military expenditures.*

Strategy 10. Preserving Cropland: \$24 billion per year for ten years spent on converting one-tenth of world's most vulnerable cropland that is simultaneously most susceptible to erosion, the location of most severe erosion, and the land that is no longer able to sustain agriculture, to pasture or woodland; and conserving and regenerating topsoil on remaining lands through sustainable farming techniques. Both accomplished through a combination of government regulation and incentive programs that remove the most vulnerable lands from crop production; and by farmer education through vastly expanded in-country extension services that teach/demonstrate sustainable agriculture and soil management techniques. Closely linked to # 1. *Cost: \$3 billion less than the annual cost of US farmland loss; half the amount of price subsidies given to US and European farmers.*

Strategy 11. Reverse Deforestation: \$7 billion per year for ten years spent on reforestation 150 million hectares needed to sustain ecological, fuelwood, and wood products needs. Planted by local villagers, costs would be \$400 per hectare, including seedling costs. Additional costs for legislation, financial incentives, enforcement of rainforest protection. Closely linked with #'s 10, 11. *Cost: 0.9% of world's annual military expenditures.*

Strategy 12. Reverse Ozone Depletion: \$5 billion per year for twenty years spent on phasing in substitutes for CFC-20, CFC taxes, incentives for further research and development. Closely linked with # 14. *Cost: 3.7% of US government subsidies to energy, timber, construction, financial services and advertising industries.*

Strategy 13. Stop Acid Rain: \$8 billion per year for ten years spent on combination of tax incentive, government regulation and direct assistance programs that place pollution control devices (electrostatic precipitators, etc.) on all industrial users of coal, increase efficiency of industrial processes, cars, and appliances. Closely linked to #'s 6, 7, 11, 14. *Cost: about 1% of world's annual military expenditures.*

Strategy 14. Reverse Global Warming: \$8 billion per year for twenty years spent on reducing carbon dioxide, methane and CFC release into atmosphere through combination of international accords, carbon taxes, increases in energy efficiency in industry, transportation, and household, decreases in fossil fuel use, increases in renewable energy use and reforestation. Closely linked with #'s 6, 7, 11, 13. *Cost: 17% of what the insurance industry paid out in the 1990s for weather related damage; 1% of world's annual military expenditures.*

Strategy 15. Removal of Landmines: \$2 billion per year for ten years spent on setting up cottage industries in each of the 64 countries that have landmines planted in their soils. Participants are intensively trained in the safe removal of landmines; compensation set at more than a days wage for each removed mine in each respective country. Closely linked with #'s 2, 16, 17, 18. *Cost: less than the cost of a single B-2 bomber; less than one half what the US spends on perfume each year.*

Strategy 16. Refugee Relief: \$5 billion per year for ten years spent on an international Refugee Relief Agency that guarantees the safety of refugees and coordinates (lie delivery of food, shelter, health care and education. Closely linked with #'s 1, 2, 3, 4, 15, 18. *Cost: 20% of the amount of arms sales to developing countries.*

Strategy 17. Eliminating Nuclear Weapons: \$7 billion per year for ten years spent on dismantling all the world's nuclear weapons and processing the plutonium and enriched uranium in nuclear reactors that produce power and render me radioactive materials into non-weapons grade material. Closely linked with #'s 15, 16, 18. *Cost: 25% of what is spent each year on private "security"—private guards, weapons detectors, video surveillance, etc.*

Strategy 18. Building Democracy: \$2 billion per year for ten years spent on the following programs—an International Democratic Election Fund that would help finance voter education and multi-party elections in countries making the transition to democracy; a Global Polling Program that would ascertain what people from all over the world think and feel about key global issues; and a Global Problem Solving Simulation Tool that would enable anyone with access to the Internet to propose, develop and test strategies for solving real-world problems. Closely linked with #'s 5, 15, 16, 17. *Cost for all three programs: less than one B-2 bomber; 0.025% of the world's annual military expenditures.*

****TEXT REPRODEUCED FROM 1999 FLYER. THE WEBSITE (LISTED ON THE REVERSE OF THIS PAGE) HAS UPDATED AND MORE DETAILED STRATEGIES.**

Major References: UNDP, *Human Development report 1996* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996); UNICEF, *State of the World's Children 1996, 1995, 1994; Giving children a future: The World Summit for Children*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996, 1990); UNHCR *Refugees 11-95*, Public Information Service UNHCR 1995; The World Bank, *World Development Report 1996* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996); World Resources Institute, *World Resources 1995-96, 1992-93*, World Watch Institute, *Vital Signs 1996; State of the World 1988-96*, (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1996); *Ho-Ping: Food for Everyone; Energy, Earth, and Everyone*; World Game Institute, Doubleday, New York.