

CONCLUDING REMARKS

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After the first world war, the League of Nations was founded to maintain world peace. However, it was not very successful at this, because 20 years after its inauguration the second world war started. Due to the failure of the League of Nations, it was renamed and reorganized into United Nations after the second world war. Although the United Nations has achieved some success, there are some serious issues which prevents it from functioning optimally:

1. Electing people to represent us in other elections generates room for corruption

Since the world population is not directly involved in electing the people working for the United Nations, there is room for corruption between the national governments and the United Nations. In a system where the world population is directly involved in electing the people working for the world government, there will be much less room for corruption, and the world government will be much more in tune with the world population.

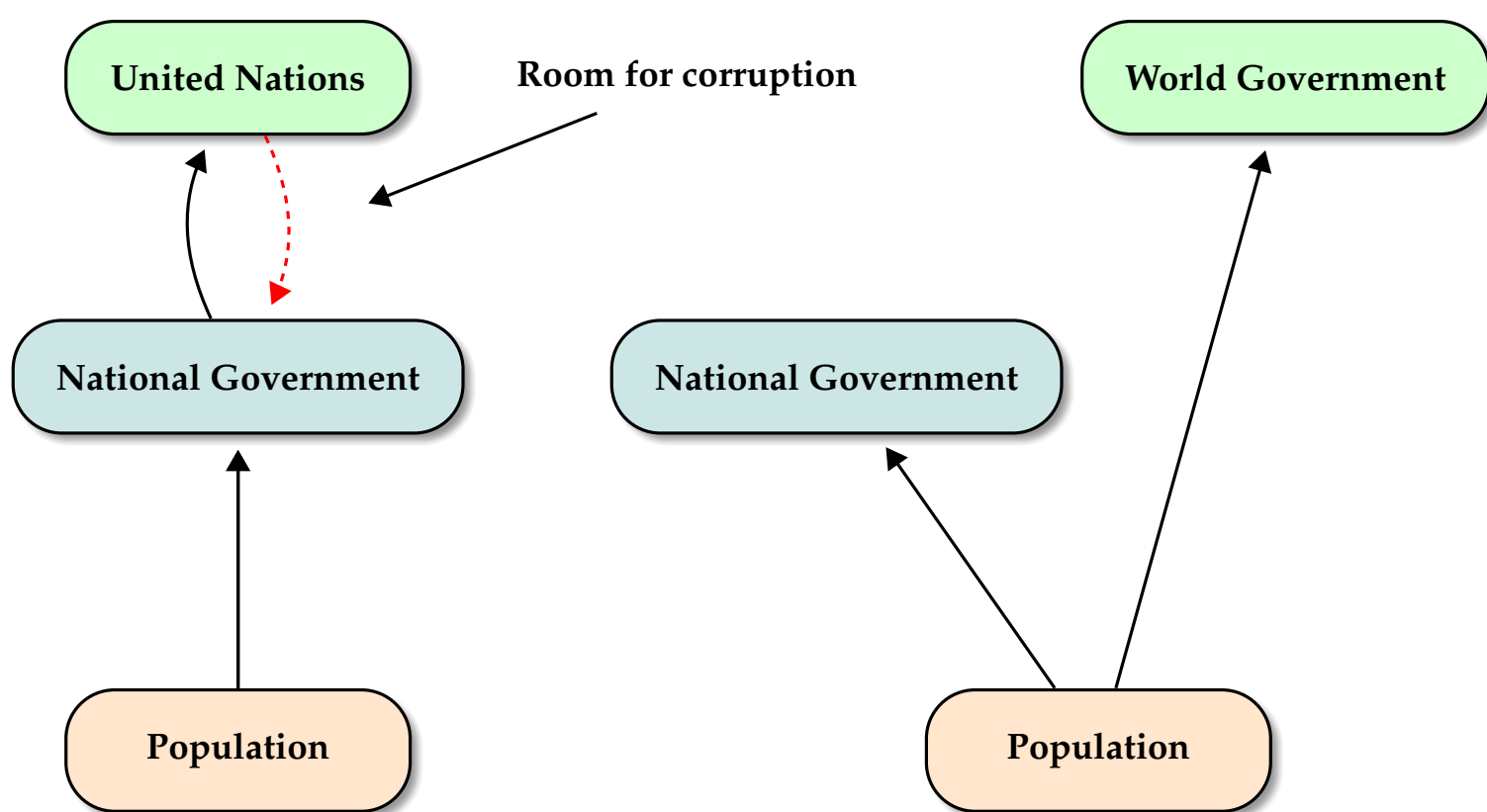


Figure 1: How there will be less room for corruption if the world population is directly involved in electing the people working for the world government.

1. Permanent veto rights in the Security Council are undemocratic and prevents reform.

Giving certain countries permanent veto rights in the United Nations Security Council reflects a static and undemocratic world view. Some of the authoritarian regimes with veto rights have also prevented the United Nations from engaging to stop genocides and ethnic cleansing. The United Nations would have been much more democratic and functional without any veto rights. However, the countries with permanent veto rights can use their veto rights to prevent any reform that takes away their veto right, so it is highly unlikely that such a reform will ever happen.

2. Peacekeepers from the United Nations are not allowed to engage in offensive operations.

This is the primary reason why the League of Nations failed, and why there has been many wars and genocides during the last century. In 1994 UN failed to prevent the Rwandan genocide, and in 1995 UN failed to prevent the Srebrenica massacre. If the biggest and most powerful army in the world belonged to the UN, any country that did not conform with UN law would be disciplined by the UN army. The UN could also command all world leaders to get rid of nuclear weapons, and set a maximum size for national armies. This would reduce the global military expenditure.

We propose a new progressive world democracy, where the world population is directly involved in electing the people working for the world government, and where peacekeepers are allowed to engage in offensive operations. The aim of this world government is not just to maintain world peace, but also to reduce global wealth inequality and to prevent an ecological collapse. With the proposed world government our civilization is expected to be in a lower energy level, since there will be less friction between countries then and therefore less global military expenditure (Figure 2). There is however a huge energy barrier consisting mostly of nationalistic beliefs, between the current multinational world and the proposed world government. We need to overcome this energy barrier to get a world government.

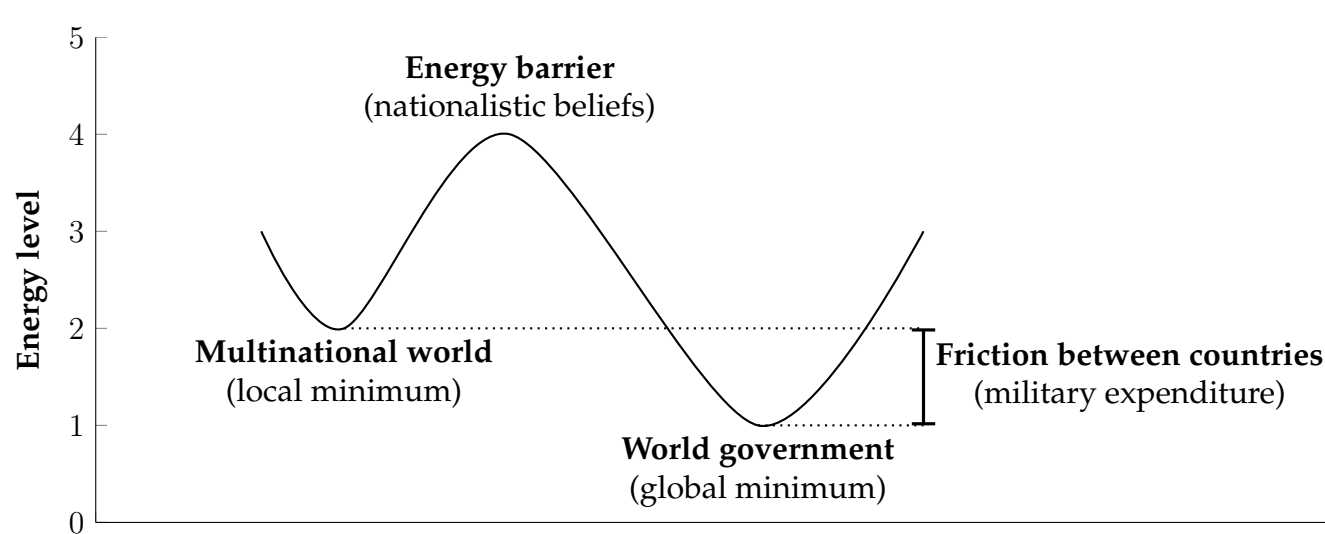


Figure 2: How the current multinational world is in a local minimum which is expected to be on a higher energy level than the proposed world government.

The holocene calendar and a modern approach to holidays and celebrations

Even though the human species has existed for several hundred thousand years, the first agrarian civilizations started to emerge about 10 000 years ago. The paleontologist Cesare Emiliani therefore proposed to add 10 000 years to the Gregorian calendar^[1]. This seems like a good idea, since most of human history would be included in the positive integers of such a calendar, and that might have a unifying effect on the cultures and societies of today. Many holidays are celebrated solely because of social conformity to traditional norms. Celebrations could however be used to strengthen our relationship to our modern understanding of mathematics, science, history and civil rights (Figure 3). These topics could be celebrated at the solstices and equinoxes to get them in equal distance from each other, so that all the periods without celebrations are equally long.

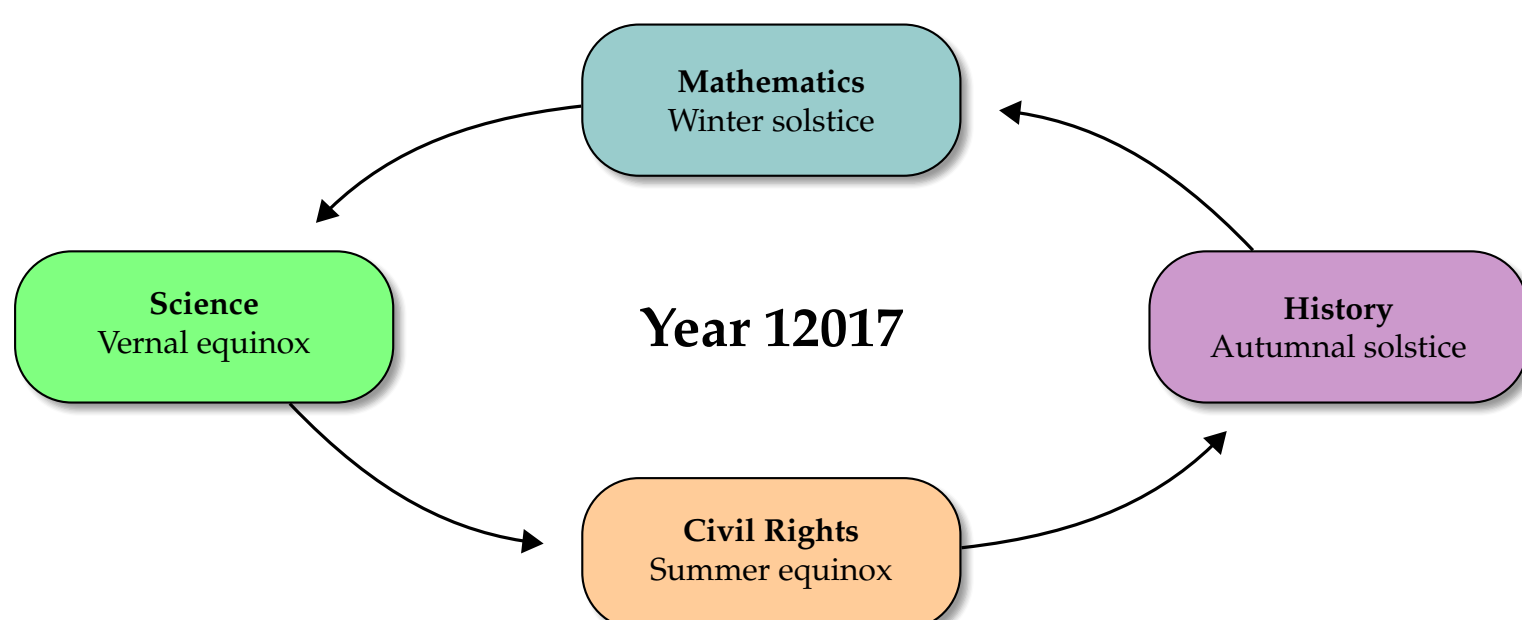


Figure 3: A proposal for celebrations that might be better suited for today.

Bibliography

[1] C. Emiliani, "Calendar reform," *Nature*, vol. 366, p. 716, dec 1993.