

WORLD PEACE REPORT

An attempt to promote democracy and root out both
apparent and incipient totalitarianism.

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WORLD LAW

Our goal, according to our masthead, is to "root out both apparent and incipient totalitarianism." We try to show that all wars, most poverty, and most violations of human rights arise from totalitarian regimes. To cure these inflictions we must eradicate totalitarianism.

The antagonists of the totalitarian states are the democracies; any remedial action must be by their agreement. Now we have evoked a clear contradiction in the ideals of international relations. The armistices of WWI and WWII, the League of Nations, and the United Nations all extol the sanctity of the states' boundaries. No weight whatever is given to the quality of the regime so protected. A perfect example is Kuwait in the Gulf War. An alliance of democratic and totalitarian states attacked Iraq, not for its belligerence, its oppression of its population, and its employment of chemical weaponry against its Kurds and in its war with Iran, but for its running of Kuwait — also totalitarian, but a wealthy target and not militant. The hostilities did not change the identity or number of democracies and totalitarian states.

Only a treaty binding the democracies by a law, in effect higher than the products of their parliaments, can ensure strong restraints on the totalitarian states. We suggest some of the provisions of such a treaty:

- Action against an existing or potential totalitarian state must be determined by a Conference of Democratic States (CDS). A preestablished plurality is necessary for a decision, and all members are bound by the decision.
- The existence of the totalitarian state does not establish action by the CDS. The choice of actions will be determined by many considerations, such as: resources necessary, the extent of the danger, the possibility of internal democratic revolution, the effects on other totalitarian regimes, the prospects of victory, and of the installation of democratic regimes.
- An agency will be established to punish the leading dictators and install a democratic constitution as soon as possible and by whatever democratic resources are available.
- It must be clear at all times that:
 - the dictator is the criminal, not the population
 - material assistance will be available to allay distress, create employment, and repair war damage
 - the new democracy will become a member of existing trade and monetary pacts and enjoy their benefits
 - democracy brings the benefits of peace, health, human rights, and justice.

Just as the Concepts of Justice passed through stages with improving welfare and increasing diversity:

- Bentham's "utilitarianism" (1700). That course was justified which evolved the greatest net gain, regardless of who benefited — lord or servant — or who suffered losses;
- Pareto's "no loss" (1890). No course is justified if anyone loses. But side payments may be made to eliminate such losses;
- Rawl's "benefit to the least endowed" (1973). The only measure of justice is the improvement to the lowest in the social scale;

we must modify our targets in international relations. Restraints on the totalitarian ambitions were sought by declaring the sanctity of the nation-states' boundaries. But the restraints on dictators proved to be ephemeral — they disappeared when the dictator's purposes were no longer served.

We find that, rather abruptly, the number and power of the democracies have increased, and the great totalitarian regimes of Germany, Japan, and the USSR were overcome. The time for a new international rationale has arrived, to use democratic power to forestall all totalitarian ambitions.

It is not likely that any of the existing organizations of democracies will suffice:

- The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
- The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE)
- The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

The necessary modifications of their present objectives would be too difficult.

MORE ON MOSLEM DEMOCRACY

The two areas most resistant to democracy are China and the Moslem states. The latter are concentrated in the Middle East. The *Current History* of 1/93 has a penetrating article, "The United States and the Question of Democracy in the Middle East," by Mansour Farhang, formerly ambassador to the United Nations from Iran, now a professor at Bennington College.

Following the cold war Washington tended to see the Soviet conspirators as the only serious challenge to the traditional regimes in the Middle East. The Iranian revolution shattered this view and produced the temptation to make Islamic fundamentalism rather than