

Constitution Plan For United Non - Governmental organization's
(UNG)

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*TO WHOM DO THE LEADERESHIP AND DIRECTION
OF THE WORLD BELONG?*

Since the early beginning of man's life on the Earth, the institutions of power and civil society had been developing and growing. Even in the era of cave dwelling, authority belonged to one who were stronger than others and he was who had occupied by himself alone the places such as ruler, judge, law-maker, and . . .

As the population increased and along with more concentrated population, the number of powerful and forceful people increased the authority shifted to one who was able to gather more powerful persons around himself. He could inflict his power on others and no one supervised him, Little by little, the components of authority separated from each other in local and national levels. Still there are many samples of such authorities, the authorities which belong to those who command more armed persons or have bigger military force. Governments which have come on power by coup d'etat and or the dictatorial governments which rule the countries and govern majority because of having military power and having key positions occupied.

Some societies were able to pass this course and enter into new phase, a phase in which the opinions of philosophers and reformers led to formation of parties. In this state of affairs, the sovereignty rested on the group whose party could cover more people and win more votes **in perfectly free or apparently free elections.**

Of course, even in such governments too there are roots of dictatorship in form of party dictatorship in some degrees but **there is another noteworthy point that for the members of parties the group and political interests are in some degrees more important than interests of people, and this is not acceptable in present era which is age of development of civil society and appearance of world village** (especially when administration of the world affairs is concerned).

At the beginning, the circle of sovereignties we small and in local level, but gradually the local governments got stronger and the means for aggression increased and thus any tribe which had more power and means for aggression enlarged its circle and as a result bigger states appeared. In eighteenth and more rapidly in nineteenth century, different countries each with one central government took shape.

In 21st century we witnessed formation of powerful non-governmental institutions whose duties are supervising on and supporting the rights of countries and human beings. We see that gradually organizations which are beyond nations and regions and whose activities cover entire of the world are taking shape and direct and or supervise on different affairs. World Trade Organization is an example. WTO organizes and develops world trade and almost all countries of the world, **whether they like or not,** have no choice except cooperate with it and comply with its policy. This cooperation and compliance are not compulsory and **no power have dictated countries to do so but necessity of being present in world trade have forced them.**

Human Right Watch is an organization which has created world supervision for defending human rights is special fields. The countries are concerned about the negative reports of this organization on their measures and so try to make their measures in line with that. They do want to avoid criticism of nations.

In the present day, the day win which the distances are getting shorter and the world is getting smaller because of rapid growth of technology and sciences, **how shall be the leadership and supervising on world's well-being and goodness?**

- Is world sovereignty beseems a special nation, ethnic group, religion, and . . . ?
- Does world sovereignty belong to one who has more arms and stronger military power?
- Does world sovereignty belong to one who has more economic power and is technologically more efficient?
- Does world sovereignty belong to one who is more influential in media?
- Shall man seek an skillful genuine and or a reformist philosopher for being leader and encourage all people of the world to follow him?
- Can we find such a an skillful genuine and or a reformist philosopher wholly qualified? OK, what we shall do after his death? Shall we look for another such person?

Certainly none of above-mentioned alternatives are acceptable and government of a fistful of persons on majority does not fit these days.

In national and regional levels, parties hold the government and decision-making positions. But, **is government of parties acceptable in international level?**

Are the political parties and groups competent to take world leadership position?

Concerning the parties, there are some points more distinguished and vivid. They are:

1. In what degree the parties in different nations and groups have common aims and general and detailed opinions? (certainly in a very small degree)
2. Usually, in parties the growth of the party and taking power are at first priority and rendering services without thinking about their benefits and damages for the party certainly are not first priority.
3. For above mentioned reasons, the parties normally do not reach important and lasting agreement in national level, let alone in international level and for long time.

Thus, it seems that the political parties and groups of different countries and peoples are not competent to rule the world.

So, what person or what group is qualified to take leadership and offer strategic plans? What shall be the qualifications and strong points of such a person or group?

It seems that following conditions are important and acceptable conditions for above-mentioned purpose.

1. Collective wisdom shall be used and members of different nations and ethnic groups shall participate in leadership.
2. These persons shall always attach higher importance to international and world humanistic interests and environment than to personal, ethnic, and national interests.
3. These persons shall have no personal, ruling, and . . . interests and their single aim shall be rendering services and following suitable strategy in world leadership.

But, do you know having all these qualifications and is yes, are sure that he will remain so and will not change?

In this vast world, there must be found persons who, in spite of difference in language, culture, religion, and lifestyle, are one in heart and are seeking aims exactly and 100% in common.

One Turk and one Indian may be common in language,
While two Turks may be strange to each other.
So, the language of hearts is a unique language,
Being one in heart is better than being common in language.

One necessary condition for achieving above-mentioned conditions is that the aims shall be defined simply and must be small, world-embracing, and world-covering. These aims must be respected in all nations, religions, and races.

Which are these simple and world-embracing definitions?

Definitions such as protection of children, protection of women, curing the diseased persons, protection of environment, protection of national and cultural heritage, justice, equality, human rights and dignity, and . . .

Do you know judicial persons adorned with such traits and qualifications?

Yes, they are non-governmental organizations (NGOs). They are non-profit organizations having public-utility and benevolent aims. They have been organized and administered by persons who serve human race, environment, values, and . . . free from their own interests. Their aims are so clear and simple that can be presented in few words of any language and are comprehensible in all cultures and by persons of different mental level and intelligence coefficient. Misusing is impossible because the definitions are small, definitions such as protection of working children, protection of diseased people, protection of birds, protection of environment, supplying healthy water for all, and . . . It must be noted that probability of deviation and error is much lesser in judicial persons because collective wisdom is used and their authorities are continuously shifting.

Now, I submit the article I wrote in 2004. I sent it vastly to Your Excellency and other celebrities in international level and I hope it be noticed and criticized. I hope it be beginning of a lot of talks and debates because I think it is a path toward administering world by small, active, and operational units, the units which are continuously to offer rapid and direct services and in long-run no person, complex, or country is able to prevent them from presenting their humanistic services. [I had expected and still expect being free from the past. Let's look at future and launch new process in world. I believe that future shall not be predicted but shall be made.

Davood Mizani, M.D.

In the name of GOD
Is not He (best) who answereth the wronged one *

INTRODUCTION

After graduation in medicine from Shiraz University, while I was performing my service in Konarak of Chabahar which is one of the least developed parts of Iran; I witnessed a lot of pleasant and bitter events but the most bitter one was a 20-day newborn girl whose fingers up to the palm were eaten by a mouse (the baby was alone in the cottage and his mother had left to fetch water) and a small child was taken to me that was destined to death due to severe diarrhea, water deficiency, and thirst.

According to the statistics published last year by World Health Organization:.

- Every day 30,000 people die of starvation
- Each year 600 thousands women die in childbirth (99% of them, in Developing countries)
- This year 123 million children were deprived of going to schools.
- 105 million children suffer from AIDS.
- Each year 45 million people including 13.5 million children die of starvation or malnutrition.
- Each year 1,000,000 girls of the world turn to prostitution.
- According to the report of the International Labour Organization (ILO), 250 million children are working without gaining convenient education, health, and essential liberties that 120 million out of which are in age group 5-12 years.
- Each year 1.6 million individuals lose their lives throughout the world by violence.

Yes, we continuously pray Almighty God to remove the evil and recite "*Is not He (best) Who answereth the wronged one when he crieth unto Him and removeth the evil*".

***This article has been write and registered in 2004 in national library**

Has only God to remove the evil?`

A great man says: “praised be God who has granted us His blessing on your neck and implementation of His orders on your hands. So many decisions lost in the dust of forgetfulness and so many resolutions disappeared in night sleep, so gird your loins firmly and ...”

Contra to poverty and empty-handedness as mentioned above, the world is full of wealth and capital. On Internet you can see invitations for investment with the sentence “Capital by us, idea by you”. But in most cases there is no arena for capital transfer or the transfer conditions are not suitable and or the capital security is not ensured.

In recent ten years, the world foreign investment has increased from 130 billion dollars to 1900 billion dollars in 2007.

I draw your attention to profitability of few Asian companies in recent years.

1. Mitsobishi Company holding the highest profit (USD 126,570 billion) is the first in Asia and ninth in the world.
2. Sony Company with annual profit of 66.150 billion dollars is 11th in Asia and 39th in the world.
3. Samsung Company, with 38,490 billion dollars, is 22nd in Asia and 92nd in the world.
4. The publicity cost of Japanese companies in 2001, amounted to 30 billion dollars equal to 682.3 billion Yens.

It would be useful to compare the net profit of these companies with the foreign currency income of an oil-rich country such as Iran which is the second big oil producer member of OPEC. The comparison yields interesting results and indicates that the profit of those companies are several times more than a country such as Iran.

Just in 2003, the people of the United States have donated 245 billion dollars to charity organizations. This figure is equal to 2.2 percent of US national income.

Considering the ascending increase in capital accumulation of Developed countries, the welfare & capitalist countries are moving toward production and capital surplus and needing the consumers. Consumer is a person who can buy goods, and one who buys goods is a person who works and earns money. Thus, the economists are gradually approaching to the conclusion that employment and income shall be created for the world's people so that they can purchase goods.

Now, for the following two reasons the world's inclination is toward paving the way for capital creation and transfer:

- 1.Continuation and development of consumption and sales market
- 2.Narrowing the gap between the existing minimum in developed countries and developing countries.

World's trend is toward elimination of poverty. The Developed countries believe that poverty makes the countries of First World more vulnerable. Tony Blair says: "Save the poor of the world for making your countries safe". They believe that they themselves have to consume most part of energy. Bill Clinton says: "We have to create a world in which the potential terrorists are less and willing-to-cooperate parties are more. The best part of this task is a burden on the shoulders of the wealthy nations to share the others in the benefits of a calm world and lighten the burden of weak countries. The poor countries have to start reforms in their territories so that achieving progress becomes possible." In other occasion, Bill Clinton says :” For fighting against terrorism, U.S shall not focus on military action alone and neglect the more expansive world problems such as poverty, AIDS, climate change, and cultural differences between Islam and the West.”

It is certain that if the countries of the First World resolve to promote the economic power of the Third World it is, in first instance, in favour of their own interests and superiority rather than the interests of the Third World. At this juncture of history, for preventing the creation of new types of colonialism, a powerful international institution shall be created to direct and to defend the rights of deprived nations and to prevent the creation of new kind of exploitation

And now, for solving the universal problems, the great ideas and opinions shall be especially noticed. Great strides towards great ideas are required. In this world of violence, another Jesus Christ is needed. Faith is the soul of wisdom and wisdom is the method of faith. And again we witness that the men of great learning see no way but justice and equality and do not count on fear as a suitable strategy to establish world order.

The UN human Rights high commissioner, Mrs. Merry Robinson, says: “Erecting a memorial for the victims of 11 September 2001 has aroused much argument but for those who lost their lives no will & no monument is more eternal than the commitment of the world leaders to select an open landscape on the background of security based on justice and equality.”

The president of Liu Investment Group in New York, Henry C.K.Liu, says: “Fearing the exact and smart bombs or tactical nuclear weapons or economic sanction may not establish stability and order in the world. The only way to establish such a world is equality and non-colonial development which, in current globalization there is no sign of such elements. World is not a market but an organism in which illness and poverty in one of its constituents will ending the health of entire body.”

A few years ago, Kofi Annan, in his message to World Social Association, emphasized that instead of neglecting the world problems in framework of confrontation policy it had to show readiness to cooperate for changing the situation. I think necessary to point out that I quoted the above remarks to show the world inclination toward justice and poverty alleviation. But no clear cut, easy, and way-paving solution has been suggested yet and in spite of serious inclination toward poverty alleviation in a lot of developed and developing countries; the governments, due to difficulties in their administrative structures, changes in top levels of the government, inefficiency of inter-governmental relations, presence of rigid laws in international relations, and even problems inside the governments, are unable to render services to their own citizens let alone serving to the people of other countries through foreign governments which is much more difficult or even impossible.

Then, what can be done?

In the meantime, the non-governmental organizations are small but energetic and highly-motivated entities that while their capital is relatively small but because of above-mentioned traits are very useful. The features grant them high affectability and operational power. NGOs, because of their flexible structure, decide rapidly and find capacity for assuming initiative, sensitive, and in the meanwhile peaceful, humanitarian, and in public-interests risks and deepen and expand their relations by permanent and face-to-face interactions.

One of the most important roles that can be considered for the NGOs is providing necessary link between local, national, and international activities. NGOs are small but capable organizations that altogether, if untied, will have a power more than one superpower and the scientists believe that by the end of 21st century the NGOs will assume the managing of the world affairs and the role of the governments will faint. Nowadays ,we watch that globalization in economic, scientific, vocational, and even cultural fields have progressed but we do not see the same trend in the filed of policy and the balanced leadership of global village. Though the NGOs. as elements of civil society, have a long history in internal politics of the countries but there is no doubt that advent of world civil society consisting of International Non-governmental Organizations (I NGOs) is among the phenomena of international politics and the number of INGOs has decreased by 29.4% since 1990 and their membership has increased 72 percent.

In the world there are two groups that may give official opinion: 1). Governments
2). NGOs.

But there is no institution to be the voice of the people of the world (same as United Nations which is the voice of the governments). The NGOs are so small and sporadic that in spite of their capabilities and giving opinion in almost all cases, no one will hear their weak but repeated voice. The only occasions in which the NGOs could give official opinion and in spite of official and non-official protests and pressure applied by different countries, they expressed their views was Durban Summit in South Africa and Women's Gathering in China.



The NGOs are capable to produce confidence between the parties and remove the suspicions. For exchanging views, confidence is first prerequisite and approaching to each other is the second one. When these two conditions are met, the parties sit in their own places. This is an ability enjoyed by the NGOs. The NGOs are an expansive spectrum. In one extreme of the spectrum, there exists big international institutions such as International Red Cross Society and in other extreme there are small societies consisting of few people such as rural orphan fund and or the groups supporting small birds in cold months of the year. The NGOs have a lot of negative and positive potentials and their activities in most of the countries have no special order and stability and they do not aim specific interests. In some cases, they become out of control. There must be a way to generate suitable environment for development, growth, and education of the NGOs and pushing them forward, and in the meanwhile prevent their abnormal and cancerous growth (such as Al Qaeda).

We are witnessing that the world is moving rapidly toward globalization especially as far as economy and culture are concerned. However, we see that globalization has no suitable pace in the field of politics and balanced leadership of the world and taking strides toward developing and strengthening political culture related to globalization is necessary. One way of achieving this aim is participating people and their direct presence, and in this respect which representatives are better than non-governmental organizations raised from the heart of civil society and from the people. These organizations are symbol of attendance of people and people's participation in controlling the global village. (It is noteworthy that throughout the world millions non-governmental organizations (NGO) are active and rendering services and their number is increasing). Now, I propose a plan that if becomes operational perhaps it can be a stride toward NGOs unity. May we will be able to act toward solving many of the present problems of the world and creating relation between governments, nations, and organizations and serving the deprived nations of the world. This will be a linking chain between non-governmental organizations for serving each other, transfer of service to deprived nations, integrated and organized attendance in crises and world problems and using the NGOs as executive arm for creating order, equality, and serving the global village.

Moving toward globalization has got more accelerated and in this process, while attendance of great and powerful organizations such as United Nations is necessary and now felt more vividly but it does not suffice. Now existence of other organizations (acting side by side of the UN) in which middle class and small groups of people can act joyfully and give opinion and play positive role seriously and directly (without intervention of governments) has become more vivid. At this juncture of history, a powerful international institution shall be created to direct and to defend the rights of deprived nations and to prevent the creation of new kind of exploitation. Now the great task that rests on great persons like you is paving way for united and active participation of small, yet powerful and energetic, organizations such as NGOs. In the belief of one of the scientists, being sharp in aiming and developing new reality is among the features of clever managers. Such managers do not think in a restricted way and are very valuable persons because they see clearly and vividly the things never exist that can come into being and are able to convince the others about possibility of such development.

I close my words with a poem:

Almighty God. is looking forward to answer,
Not for the sun,
Not for the Earth,
But for the sake of small and innocent flowers.
Every child comes into being with this message,
That God still is not hopeless of man.
Be calm, my heart,
These big trees too pray.

Now, I present Your Excellency, the plan of formation the United Non-Governmental Organization's.¹

¹ Great ideas is not monopolized by great men

*Opening to the Modern Stable New World Order
Or
The Long Step of History Toward the Globalization*

United Non-Governmental Organization's (U.N.G)

Considering the ever-increasing relations between the nations, globalization process, narrowing the distances and considerably more communication that shapes the form of small world village;

Considering the broadening of the scientific, economic, sanitary, welfare, and ... gaps between the developed and developing countries;

To prevent the widening of the gaps and or decrease the differences as much as possible;

As an endeavour toward integration of the world fight against poverty, illiteracy, illness, terrorism, and ... which are threats against all nations, whether developing (in respect of welfare, income, hygiene, and education) or developed (in respect of security, because the differences cause immigration, violence, transfer of diseases, and dissatisfaction of deprived nations about nations being in comfort which can make bed for hatred, terrorism, and ...);

As movement toward more democracy, and;

in line with friendly relations of the nations and generating enduring peace and calmness;

it is proposed that the potential and vast capabilities of non-governmental organizations (which are dynamic, less-expecting, and all-embracing organizations) be used and I is y for narrowing the gaps, increasing the socio-political and cultural conscience in globalization, for preparing the nations for intervening in the affairs of the global village, and I hereby put forward the draft for formation of United Non-Government (UNG) and announce its existence for using the potential and high capabilities of non-governmental organizations, narrowing the gaps, increasing the socio-political and cultural conscience in globalization, for preparing the nations for intervening in the affairs of the global village, and for preventing the incursion and dominance of a small group on the majority of world's people.

United Non-Governmental Organization's (UNG)

United Non-Governmental organization's (UNG) is an international organization whose membership is open to all non-governmental organization's of the world which may render services to the UNG or receive services from that.

The organs of the organization are as follows:

1. Founding Board
2. Supreme Council
3. International Assembly
4. National Assembly
5. Committees formed by the Supreme Council and approved by the International Assembly. These committees will direct operation in different fields such as affairs of children, women, diseases, hygiene, nutrition, security, educational, environment, and ...

AIMS

Rendering as much and better services as possible to the mankind toward more relations nations proximity and establishing enduring peace through promoting the level of health, welfare, economy, culture, freedoms, environment protection, safeguarding the heritage of those who have passed away, protecting the sources for coming generations, education and training, strengthening morality, family and human values, supporting the rights of children and women and soon, and any other fields the non-governmental organizations are involved in and follow willfully.

The Main Topics of Activities Which Are Presently Foreseeable:

1. Endeavours toward poverty alleviation
 2. Attempts toward supporting the rights of children and women
 3. Endeavour toward promoting the standard of living and the levels of income, culture, and health of people.
 4. Endeavour toward formation of new NGOs and encouraging the governments to pave the way for NGOs formation.
 5. Endeavour toward promoting democracy throughout the world without creating tension and without interference in internal affairs of the countries
 6. Endeavour toward encouraging the NGOs to participate in international affairs, promoting their positive capabilities and controlling the negative potentials and preventing the negative potentials in order not to become malignant as well as teaching the rules of game to them.
 7. Endeavour toward peace and preventing national, regional, and world points of controversy through strengthening the influence of national and regional NGOs.
- It needs to be pointed out that the UNG must avoid to deal with the tension-rising national issues which cause crisis in the countries and harm the people of the societies.
8. Paving the way for activities of the NGOs in international level and using their capabilities internationally.
 9. Giving opinions in international level on different global world issues and following up the resolutions through influence of NGOs on local, national, and international levels.
 10. Guiding the non-governmental organizations to improve their methods of activities

11. Endeavour toward transfer of capital to developing countries
12. Creating suitable bed for transferring capital to developing countries through consultation, justification, and guiding the developing countries to provide the arena for accepting the potentially ready capitals to be transferred and methods of guaranteeing the security of capitals.
13. Transferring small individual capitals to developing countries. This transfer will encourage the investments of big companies and in the meanwhile prevents the domination of big investors on the organs of the country and their influence on local institutions.
14. Examining the capabilities of NGOs in international level and studying the needs of the world to these capabilities and encouraging NGOs to meet the global needs.
15. Attracting the aids of individuals the organizations, companies, and governments, and transferring the aids to the places intended by the donors or to the places determined by UNG if the donor has authorized UNG to do so.
16. Encouraging and following up the financial and service aids to UNG and local NGOs.
17. Endeavouring toward recognition of UNGs as a confident and esteemed organization in world level in a way that the governments, NGOs, and nations confide in the UNG .So, this confidence can be used in helping to solve different world and national issues through consultation, directing, mediation, and soon (acting as an international venerable old man).
18. Identifying the needs of mankind in national and international field in order of priority, announcing the needs, and finding the solutions or the centers capable to bring about the solutions.
19. Promoting the level of understanding, culture, and capabilities of NGOs and showing the power of NGOs to themselves
20. Providing coordination with scientific, academic, professional, centers with the aim of obtaining guidelines toward preventing the problems and or identifying them, and finding solutions.

21. Announcing the opinions of the Supreme Council and the International Assembly as official opinion of the nations addressing to the governments.
22. Encouraging the NGOs to comply with the ratifications of the Supreme Council (if they wish).
23. Readiness for rapid mobilization of the NGOs when national, regional, and international crises occur. The aim is preventing crisis and or rendering service to alleviate the crisis.
24. Coordinating the NGOs of the world with each other and acting in unity when the international issues are involved.
25. Protecting the environment
26. Protecting the cultural and historical monuments of the nations which have survived from the past.
27. Preserving and protecting the national and international capitals for the coming generations.
28. Making possible the wide-ranging communication between NGOs of the world and asking for help from each other and cooperating in meeting the needs of each other if there is any help.
29. Endeavouring for promoting relations between nations and creating stable peace and calmness.
30.

FOUNDING BOARD

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The Founding Board consists of three individuals:

- 1.Mr. Davood Mizani, UNG theorician & planner
- 2.Mis. Fahimeh Haji
- 3.un known

THE SUPREME COUNCIL

The Supreme Council is the highest executive organ of the UNG. The Articles of Association, all bylaws, organizational chart, and will be approved by the Supreme Council before commencement of activities of UNG in international level. its resolutions are communicated to all NGOs to coordinate themselves with the UNG if they tend to. The Supreme Council consists of 15 group members in the following sequence

13 distinguished and world-famous persons from four continents plus two members of the Founding Board. . persons.

The 13 members of the Supreme Council will be elected as follows:

Three Persons from Asia.

Three Persons from Europe and Oceania.

Three Persons from Africa.

Three Persons from America.

The Secretary General of the United Nations or his fully authorized representative.

(If The Secretary General of the United Nations does not wish to attend and or introduce a representative, the Supreme Council will substitute him with an internationally-known distinguished person.)

- It is necessary to mention that the members of the Founding Board will remain members of the Supreme Council and may attend in the meetings of the Council as long as they are alive and have not lost their qualifications. But after each 3-year period one member of the Founding Board will lose his/her suffrage. In other words, none of the members of the Founding Board will be granted suffrage in the Supreme Council after 6 years but their right to attend in the meeting and give their views is reserved (without suffrage).
- The members of the Supreme Council will be elected for the first four-year term by the Founding Board but in next periods their election will be in following procedure:

As long as the National Assemblies have not formed in at least one third of the countries of each continent, the representatives of that continent in the Supreme Council will be elected by the Founding Board (of course, the Founding Board may rest this power to the Supreme Council). When more than one third of the countries of a continent have their own national assembly; the representative of that continent will be elected by the NGO National Assemblies of that continent.

- The members of the Supreme Council will be elected for four years.
- When a member of the Founding Board is no longer qualified, the members of the Supreme Council and or the International Assembly may dismiss that member from membership in the Supreme Council.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY

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The International Assembly is the highest member for releasing the opinions of the NGOs and depicts the general lines of the Supreme Council's movements. UNG has specialized committees dealing with professional issues in 1). Cultural; 2). Services and support; 3). Economic; 4). The National Assembly of the NGOs of each country will introduce its representative in each of these committees and the introduced members of the professional committees are members of the International Assembly.

The resolutions passed in the International Assembly with approval vote of 80% of the members are resolutions binding to the Supreme Council to comply with and to act.

The representatives of the governments may attend in the International Assembly and express their opinions if the UNG is officially recognized & approved in their respective government & parliament but no suffrage is granted for them at the International Assembly.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLIES OF THE COUNTRIES

The NGOs of every country which have joined UNG will form one National Assembly in their country. They will discuss their national problems and will perform expert studies and will report their capabilities and the identified problems to the UNG.

The representative of a country in the professional committees will be introduced by the National Assembly of that country.

The National Assembly of each country will elect members of the Executive and Operative Board of directors of that country and will introduce them to the Supreme Council. The Supreme Council will issue their credential after approving the nomination.

THE PERMANENT SEAT OF UNITED NON-GOVERNMENT

The permanent headquarter of United Non-Government (the Supreme Council and the International Assembly) will be proposed by the Founding Board to the Supreme Council after necessary expert studies and will be announced when approved by the Council.

**With high degree of appreciations,
Davood Mizani, M.D**



***Opening to the Modern Stable New World Order
Or
The Long Step of History Toward the Globalization***

In order to facilitate and create a comprehensive relation among the nations, governments and organizations, to render more & better services of Non Governmental Organizations as well as their more active and strict cooperation and involvement in international arenas and in the conformity to establish as more welfare and security and to expand the democracy, the more proximity among nations and establishing a stable peace and calm; it is respectfully hereby announced the establishment plan of United Non-Governmental organization (UNG) and its existence. (This plan was registered at National Library of Iran in 2004)

Abstract

According to statistics of World Health Organization (WHO):

- Annually 45 million people die due to starvation or malnutrition, 13.5 million of which are children.
- Annually 600 thousand women die at the birth time. (99% in Developing countries)
- ILO reported that 250 million children are working round the world without gaining proper education, health & essential liberties; 120 million of said number are between 5 and 12.

Across from this poverty, the world is fulfilled with wealth, capital, property & affluence.

Among this, the annual incomes of some companies are ten times more than the revenue of some countries (for instance, it would be worthy to compare the net profit of one of the companies with the exchange revenue of a rich and wealthy country like Iran, the 2nd major OPEC oil producer; which reveals the high income of them comparing Iran, away from the poor countries!!!)

And at present, we watch the global tendency toward the decrease in poverty. Developed countries believe that the poverty damages the First World Countries. I'd like to draw your attention to the ideas expressed by some prominent and wise individuals from Developed and easygoing world in this regard:

- 1- "Save the poor of the world for making your countries safe". Tony Blaire
- 2- "We have to create a world in which the potential terrorists are less and willing-to-cooperate parties are more. The best part of this task is a burden on the shoulders of the wealthy nations to share the others in the benefits of a calm world and lighten the burden of weak countries." Bill Clinton
- 3- "For fighting against terrorism, U.S shall not focus on military action and neglect the more expansive world problems such as poverty, AIDS, climate change, and cultural difference between Islam and the West." Bill Clinton
- 4- "Erecting a memorial for the victims of 11 September 2001 has aroused much argument but for those who lost their lives no last will & no monument is more eternal than the commitment of the world leaders to select an open landscape on the background of security based on justice and equality." The UN human Rights high commissioner, Mrs. Merry Robinson
- 5- "World is not a market but an organism in which illness and poverty is one of its constituents endanger the health of entire body." Henry C. K .Liu

So you see that the aim of the world is toward the remove of poverty as well as establishing the justice round the world; although, there is no clear,Way-paving applicable suggestion in this regard yet. With the tendencies to remove the poverty in some countries, including Developed and or Developing countries; due to the troubles in structure and changes at the head positions of the regimes and or the inefficiency of inter-governmental relations and existence of tough laws in international relations and even problems inside the governments, there is no possibility of serving their respective nation let alone rendering services to other nations through foreign governments, which is too hard or impossible. So what should be done?

In the meantime, the non-governmental organizations are small but energetic and highly-motivated entities that while their capital is relatively small but because of above-mentioned traits are very useful. The features grant them high affectability and operational power. NGOs, because of their flexible structure, decide rapidly and find capacity for assuming initiative, sensitive, and in the meanwhile peaceful, humanitarian and in public-interests risks and deepen and expand their relations by permanent and face-to-face interactions.

The NGOs are capable to produce confidence between the parties and remove the suspicions. Since, confidence is first prerequisite and approaching to each other is the second one. The NGOs have a lot of negative and positive potentials and in some cases, they become out of control. There must be a way to generate suitable environment for development, growth, and education of the NGOs and pushing them forward, and in the meanwhile prevent their abnormal and cancerous growth (such as Al Qaeda).

We watch that the world is fast moving toward the globalization especially in economic and cultural fields; but it is again observed that the globalization does not properly move in political arena. And it is necessary to mention that we should also take some steps toward globalization in establishing and strengthening political culture.

One way is the participation and direct presence of people in this arena and there are no representatives better than Non Governmental Organizations which are arisen from the depth and inside of civil society, the symbols of public presence in the cooperation of controlling the global village (it is worthy to mention that several million Non Governmental Organizations, number of which is rapidly increasing; are working and rendering services). Now a step can be taken toward the uniting the societies through my proposed project in case of being operational. Through this it can endeavor to solve most of existing global problems and establishing inter governments, nations and organizations as well as to serve the deprived nations round the world. Also it can act like a link for the relation of Non Governmental Organizations to receive and or offer services to each other and transferring service to deprived nations as well organized and integrated presence in crisis, global troubles. And apply them as the planning part and executing branch in creating tranquility and equality as well as rendering service in global village.

At the moment the trend of globalization has taken a high speed and capable and great organizations such as United Nations are taking part more tangible and essential, though; but not sufficient. It is now more felt the participation of other organizations) in collaborafion with that middle class people and small groups to act energetically and freshly and to play a directly effective role in constructing and conducting the global society without the intervention of governments. At this period of time, a strong international organization should be established to conduct and protect the rights of deprived nation and to prevent the creation of new kinds of exploitation. The global village won't be formed; unless it is founded on all people justice and cooperation, paving the way for the growth of weak groups and nations.

Now this is the task of you prominents to provide the arena for the expansive and integrated participation of small but capable and energetic organizations like NGOs.

A scientist believes that:

"Being sharp in aiming and developing new reality is among the features of clever managers. Such managers do not think closed and are very valuable persons because they see clearly and vividly the things never exist that can come into being and are able to convince the others about possibility of such development."

I close my words with a poem:

Almighty God. is looking forward to answer,
Not for the sun,
Not for the Earth,
But for the sake of small and innocent flowers.
Every child comes into being with this message,
That God still is not hopeless of man.
Be calm, my heart,
These big trees too pray.

Now, I present Your Excellency, the plan of formation the United Non-Governmental Organization's.¹

¹ Great ideas is not monopolized by great men



United Non-Governmental organization's (U.N.G)

Considering the ever-increasing relations between the nations, globalization process, narrowing the distances and considerably more communication that shapes the form of small world village;

Considering the widening of the scientific, economic, sanitary, welfare, and ... gaps between the developed and developing countries;

To prevent the widening of the gaps and or decrease the differences as much as possible;

As an endeavor toward integration of the world fight against poverty, illiteracy, illness, terrorism, and ... which are threats against all nations, whether Developing in respect of welfare, income, hygiene, and education or Developed in respect of security, because the differences cause immigration, violence, transfer of diseases, and dissatisfaction of deprived nations about nations being in comfort;

For propagation of democracy;

And in line with friendly relations of the nations and generating enduring peace and calmness;

I here by put forward the plan for formation of United Non-Government (UNG) and announce its existence for using the potential and high capabilities of non-governmental organizations (which are dynamic, embracing, and expecting too little) for narrowing the gaps, increasing the socio-political and cultural conscience in globalization, for preparing the nations for intervening in the affairs of the world village, and for preventing the incursion and dominance of a small group on the majority of world's people. . (This plan was registered at National Library of Iran in 2004)

The organs of the Organization:

1. Founding Board
2. Supreme Council
3. International Assembly
4. National Assembly
5. Professional Committees