

〈資料紹介〉

THE COVENANT OF THE WORLD PEACE FEDERATION

President of the World Peace Federation
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THE BIRTH OF THE WPF

Author would like to share with my readers efforts to establish a better world community and then, if possible, the World Federation.

Now in order to attain these objects I have been presenting a draft of a NGO which is considerably comprehensive organization. It was born on the first day of last year: the World Peace Federation (hereinafter referred as the **WPF**) which takes into account the multilateral interests of all human-beings as well as national interests. In Japanese I wrote 'A draft Charter of the World Federation Governance' for a scientific journal of my Sapporo university.(Sapporo University Sohghoh Ronsoh, No.24, October 2007. World Federation Governance was renamed World Peace Federation in 2008.)

I wanted to create a Preparatory Committee (**PC**). **Klaus Schlichtmann** (Germany) and **Dr. Regmi Dananjay** (Nepal) agreed to join the PC in early 2007 when they were in Japan.

Soon after that in August 2007 I went to Geneva to take part in the 25-th World Conference of the World Federation Movement (WFM). In one of the sub-meetings I had a chance to explain my idea about the Earth Federation Governance only for five minutes. Some of the participants asked me if the Earth Federation differed from the World Federation though they are almost the same conception. There in Geneva, therefore, I renamed it as 'the World Federation Governance'

There the following participants expressed their readiness to be a member of the Preparatory Committee (PC) of the Federation: namely Mr. **Rob Wheeler** (USA), Ms. **Lilian Metz** (France), Mr. **Francisco Plancarte** (Mexico), Ms. **Ruth Gunnarsen** (Denmark), Mr. **Shariar Sharei** (Iran). I returned to Sapporo and asked Chairperson of international committee of the WFM Mr. **Asahi Takagi** to be a Supporter of the Federation. Immediately he agreed to it. In November 2008 a Chinese lady **Choh Hoh** also became a PC member. Now there are many members of our WPF.

There in Geneva by initiative of Rob W. and Francisco P. a committee of private character was created for promoting transformation of the UN. I was invited to be its member.

In 2008 Toya near Sapporo city became famous worldwide suddenly because G8 Summit was to be held there in July. And I created also suddenly an organizing committee which would carry out the first **World Conference for Pursuing Realization of the World Federation (WCPRWF)**. Fortunately Francisco P. could participate in the Conference, but Joseph Eger, a conductor of

Symphony for the United Nations could not do though he wanted to hold a kind of peace concert of festival here in Sapporo.

The WCPRWF was held in June in Sapporo and Toya 4 days with little time to talk about our World Federation Governance. After the Conference the World Federation Governance was renamed **World Peace Federation** (WPF) in accordance with some participants' opinion, and taking into account new prominent persons concerned, I added 3 new Councils to my private draft WPF Charter: the Council for Transforming the United Nations; the Council of Assemblymen and Self-governing bodies and the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Council.

In October election of important staffs of the WPF began and in accordance with result of votes I was elected President of the WPF, Klaus – a Chairperson of the WPF General Assembly, Francisco – a Chief director of the Council for Transforming the UN, Rob – Environmental Council, and, as for Joseph, he would be a Chief director (or Vice chief director) of the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Council if he would agree to the post, to which he did later.

A draft **Charter of the World Peace Federation** was becoming more and more elaborate as time went with more than 60 pages because it provided inclusive process leading to the World Federation, and Ms Ruth Gunnarsen requested me to compact the draft, which I did and which I named a draft **General Rules of the World Peace Federation** and which the WPF General Assembly adopted on the 31st January 2010 as a draft **Charter of the World Peace Federation**.

Both drafts presuppose gradual development of the WPF itself into the World Federation: at the first stage the WPF starts from one of a typical NGO, then it is expected that the WPF will enter next stage when States become its member. It is a conspicuous characteristic of the draft WPF Charter that a State may become a member of our WPF. States play their roles, among others, in a **Member-States' Assembly**, which will foster a World Union in the cradle, then a Great World Union, then the World Federation at the last stage.

Some may entertain doubt whether there will be a state which is ready to be a member of the WPF, or whether there will be almost all the States in the WPF at the last stage. I confess that I myself am not sure of it now, but I say, 'Why don't we try? What harm is there in it?' If the United Nations, democratizing it, can transform it by itself, it may not be necessary for the WPF to make efforts to develop itself into such union forms of States, which appear to be too theoretical. **But can the UN transform itself?** The idea of Union forms derives partly from this question and uncertainty of answer to it.

Later in July 2009 an idea occurred to me: I thought that it would better to make up a more practical and concise draft fundamental document named the **Covenant of the World Peace Federation** which would provide the beginning stage of the WPF and would not deal with the Member-States' Assembly. It is not by chance that the WPF Covenant mentions the Member-States' Assembly only in its last Article 30:

Article 30 The Charter of the World Peace Federation, which has Articles concerning a Member-States' Assembly, shall come into effect when there appear two member-States of the present Covenant.

I liked a wording Covenant, seeing that there was considerable changes in international relations from a period of the Covenant of the League of Nations into that of the Charter of the United Nations, and that there will be also qualitative growth from the WPF Covenant into WPF Charter. Could creators of the League of Nations foresee such an international organization of general character as the United Nations? So far as the WPF is concerned, people as well as the WPF members can foresee or, at least, presuppose the outline of the growth of the present world into a better world community and then the World Federation apart from a question how the world will develop actually.

I received financial aid of academic year 2009 from my Sapporo University, to which I am very grateful because I could collect many important materials in foreign countries as well as in Japan and could finish writing the present article.

31 January 2010 the WPF General Assembly adopted the present Covenant of the World Peace Federation and a Draft Charter of the World Peace Federation. Readers can see the former document in the following pages:

A DRAFT COVENANT OF THE WORLD PEACE FEDERATION

WE THE WORLD PEACE FEDERATION,

setting forth as a major premise that not only one's own happiness and peace, but also those of other people, other families, further families in other countries and of their friends are important,

convinced that war and self-righteous actions cause untold destruction and sorrow to humankind, and that, on the contrary, respect for a human being, love for humanity and spirit of mutual benefits are the foundation for permanent world peace which is an earnest wish of humankind,

because not only transformation of the United Nations, but also study of world law and the World Federation as well as a new trial of originality for them are becoming more urgent and important when we face up to the reality that our precious Earth community is confronted with global warming, increase of economical differentials, illness, starvation and death from hunger,

recognizing that it is our most important obligation to advance step by step toward the peaceful Earth Community ruled by law, calling for cooperation among countries, nations, self-governing communities, the other organizations and individuals all over the world, even if realization of the World Federation is not easy,

to contribute to the establishment of permanent peace where we can see the world without state armament including nuclear weapons, beautiful Earth where humankind can live free from fear, exchange courtesies, and prosperity as fruits which are born by conversion of gigantic military expenditure into peaceful sector, and

affirming that the present Covenant of the World Peace Federation and the decisions of the General Assembly may be prior to a Draft Charter of the World Peace Federation at the interim period until the WPF will be able to function normally, and

in Sapporo on the the 31st day of January 2010 adopted the present Covenant of the World Peace Federation.

CHAPTER 1 PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

PARAGRAPH 1 PURPOSES

Article 1 The primary purposes of the World Peace Federation (hereinafter referred as the WPF) are:

1. to contribute to development of a better peaceful earth community;
2. to contribute to establishment of the World Federation;
3. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all;
4. to contribute to rule of law, settlement of conflicts and establishment of peace ;
5. to contribute to achievement of whole abolition of state armaments by all the States;
6. to make utmost efforts to prevent worsening of environment and global warming;
7. to contribute also to the settlement of problems of poverty, population and energy; and
8. to offer a place where youth may play an part for a better peaceful Earth.

PARAGRAPH 2 PRINCIPLES

Article 2 The WPF shall act in accordance with the following principles.

1. Fraternal love and love for humanity shall be the foundation of the principles of pacifism and democracy.

2. The WPF shall not support government by means of war in international relations leading to the World Federation.

3. States' sovereignty may be restricted gradually on the bases of their agreement.

4. Neither a specified person nor a State will have the power of veto.

5. The WPF shall cooperate with the Governments, the United Nations, international organizations, NGOs, NPOs and so on.

6. Declaration of intention, assemblies, meetings and other communication may be conducted, in principle, through Internet daily.

CHAPTER 2 PROHIBITION OF WAR AND EDUCATION OF PEACE

Article 3 The WPF will deny war absolutely.

Article 4 All the organs of the WPF shall not recognize use of armed force which the United Nations has not recognized explicitly.

THE COVENANT OF THE WORLD PEACE FEDERATION

Article 5 The WPF will encourage peace education and study, creating peace education fund.

CHAPTER 3 ADMISSION AND KINDS OF MEMBERS

Article 6 Admission to the WPF is open to all the persons 17 years old who is interested in a better peaceful earth community, aspiring for permanent peace and ready to observe rules of the WPF.

Article 7 Principal kinds of members of the WPF are a State, a Self-governing community, a Deputy of an assembly, an Organization and an Individual. Deputies poll different votes in accordance with their kinds.

CHAPTER 4 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Article 8 The General Assembly consists of the Assembly of Wise Men and the All Humankind Assembly, President of the latter Assembly representing the General Assembly.

PARAGRAPH 1 THE ASSEMBLY OF WIZE MEN

Article 9 The most important tasks of the Assembly of Wise Men are to engage in a dialogue with not only Heads of States, but also political, economic, labor organizations, academic, religious and other circles over the world about pursuing ways leading to a better earth community and the World Federation, and to obtain their understanding and cooperation.

PARAGRAPH 2 ALL HUMANKIND'S ASSEMBLY

Article 10 All Humankind's Assembly is a supreme organ of the WPF and an all humankind's place of interchange of opinions for world peace and the earth community ruled by law, and shall consist of all the members.

Article 11 All Humankind's Assembly may deliberate and decide all the matters concerning the purposes and activities of the WPF, including maintenance of peace and security of the earth society.

Article 12 Principal functions of the All Humankind's Assembly are to elect such staffs as WPF President, Chairpersons of the Assembly of Wise Men and All Humankind's Assembly, Chief-directors of Councils, Judges of courts; to try conciliation and other peaceful means; to decide a draft Constitution

of the World Federation; to revise present Covenant; to decide its external relations, a proposal, a request and so on; and to decide membership fee and budget.

CHAPTER 5 PRESIDENT

Article 13 President shall be elected by the WPF members, hold office for two years, provided that every four year President with two years' term shall be elected from one of the several regions by rotation.

Article 14 President to be elected by All Humankind's Assembly shall be the chief officer of the WPF, may nominate a member for a suitable post except staffs to be elected by the WPF General Assembly.

CHAPTER 6 THE COUNCILS

Article 15 There may be established Councils one by one, according to the possibility to realize them, concerning administration, transformation of the United Nations, NGO, parliamentarians and self-governing bodies, peace, disarmament, territory, finance, enterprisers, environment, education, science, culture, judicature, youth and other matters.

CHAPTER 7 A WAY TO THE WORLD FEDERATION

Article 16 The WPF shall never recognize war, call for strengthening system of settling international conflicts by peaceful means and general and complete disarmament under strict international control.

Article 17 The WPF shall request States and particularly permanent members of the UN Security Council to restrict and finally abolish the veto right.

Article 18 Requesting States to early recognize jurisdiction of international courts of general character, the WPF shall propose to them and the United Nations a comprehensive draft treaty for it..

Article 19 Nuclear-weapon State shall not use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-State, shall abolish them early, and use atomic energy peacefully without exception.

Article 20 The WPF shall request developed countries, with reduction of military expenditure by disarmament, to use a fixed rate of the reduction not only for complete employment of discharged soldiers, but also for improving life of nationals in developing countries and promoting positive peace.

CHAPTER 8 THE FIRST CONSTITUTION OF THE WORLD FEDERATION

Article 21 Architects of the First Constitution of the World Federation shall present such a draft Constitution, through ratification of which by all the States establishment of the World Federation may be declared even if State armaments remain more or less and States do not recognize jurisdiction of general character.

Article 22 The draft Constitution shall declare that sovereignty of belongs to all humankind.

Article 23 The General Assembly shall consist of the Upper House and the Lower House, and shall be the supreme organ of the World Federation.

Article 24 President shall be elected, in principle, with a term of 5 years, and not be re-elected.

Article 25 Political, economical, social, cultural and other existing systems of a State may continue to be as a unalienable right unless there is a consent of the State.

CHAPTER 9 THE FIRST CONSTITUTION OF THE WORLD FEDERATION

Article 26 Considering present Charter and other important documents, and taking into account successiveness to the First Constitution of the World Federation and unity in diversity, architects of the Second Constitution of the World Federation shall present their draft.

Article 27 The second World Federation Constitution shall provide such an electoral law, legislative, administrative and judicial systems as wider international regional interests and all humankind interests are considered as well as national interests.

CHAPTER 10 FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 28 The official languages of the World Peace Federation shall be English, French and Japanese.

Article 29 The General Assembly may revise the present Covenant when a majority vote of two-third and more of attendants in the General Assembly agree to it.

Article 30 The Charter of the World Peace Federation, which has Articles concerning a Member-States' Assembly, shall come into effect when there appear two member States of the present Covenant.

ACTIVITIES OF THE WPF

Decisions, Resolutions and other materials

Before the birth of the World Peace Federation (WPF), the Preparatory Committee (PC) prepared for creation of the WPF. Here readers can see decisions, resolutions and other materials of the WPF. Italic words or sentences are my explanation added to these documents while writing present article.

1. Election of PC Chair of the World Peace Federation

Though I was an initiator of promoting the WPF, it was not clear who was a Chairperson of the PC, so that the first official work was to decide who the Chair would be. The following document describes situation in those days.

Initiator of the World Peace Federation

Rikio Kaneko

24 August 2008

Dear Members of the WPF Preparatory Committee:

Klaus Schlichtmann, Regmi Dananjay, Rob Wheeler,

Liliane Metz, Francisco Plancarte, Ruth Gunansen,

Shariar Sharey and Joseph Eger

Dear Supporter Asahi Takagi

Dear Persons interested and Friends

Election of PC Chair of the World Peace Federation

Thank you very much, Klaus Schlichtmann, Regmi Dananjay, Rob Wheeler, Francisco Plancarte, Ruth Gunnansen and Joseph Eger for your voting me for Chairperson of the Preparatory Committee (PC) of the World Peace Federation.

The other day Klaus Schlichtmann sent me the bellow-mentioned email. I have not received answer from Liliane Metz nor Shariar Sharey though sometimes I asked them to send me their message.

The WPF Initiator decide, therefore, that by majority of the PC members Rikio Kaneko will be PC Chairperson from today.

THE COVENANT OF THE WORLD PEACE FEDERATION

First of all, I would like to invigorate the movement of our World Peace Federation, cooperating with other world federation movements and peace organizations in order to attain the purposes provided in the Draft Charter of the World Peace Federation. What shall we begin with?

- 1) Today I'll meet a president of environmental company to ask him to give as fund for this and next years;
- 2) If PC members want to present an agenda to the PC, please send it to me as soon as possible. You saw already Ruth Gunnarsen's proposal in the bellow-mentioned P. S.

P.S. Ruth Gunnarsen's proposal

"As to your constitution draft I think it should be simplified in the beginning. Political possibilities in a time where terrorisme is used could be - let us start with what a nuclear free world would be like. Furthermore we could support to the criminal Court as suggested by Bill Pace our federalist chairman." (31 July 2008)

"It is time to concentrate about our common goal. The Italian Pugwash Group ISODARCO is inviting for its 22th winter course in Trento Italy from the 11-18 January. "Nuclear Futures: What would Nuclear Disarmament look like?" The English prime minister is trying to invite the 5 leagal nuclear weapons possessors to discus this issue and even Barack Obama speaks about it. My surgestion is that we start from there and get a clear support for a strong UN to maintain this. Eventually we could meet before or during the ISODARCO meeting-(29 July 2008)

- 3) It's high time to make up a plan of how we will promote or contribute to, the second 2009 WCPRFF (World Conference for Pursuing Realization of the World Conference).

Anyway we must invigorate world federation movement worldwide. Please send me your opinion about first agendas and ideas of our actions.

Best wishes.

2. Annual Membership fee

Decision by WPF General Assembly of 23 April 2009

President Rikio proposes a provisional membership fee which is effective only for 2009 year. He says more systematic draft membership fee list will be presented at the end of this year. Provisional membership fee effective only for this year will be as follows:

- a. 12 dollars for a common member;
- b. 50 dollars for an Assemblyman of a Self-Governing Community (SGC);
- c. 100 dollars for a Member of Parliament;
- d. 200 dollars for a SGC with less than 50 thousand population
- e. 300 dollars for a SGC with 50 – 100 thousand population;
- f. 400 dollars for a SGC with 100-1 million population;
- g. 500 dollars for a SGC with more than 1 million population;
- h. 50-500 dollars for a legal person in accordance with its capita;
- i. 5,000 dollars for a State provided that a developing countries do not have to pay.
- j. 10,000 dollars for a group of States

But a student fee is 6 dollars

3. Decisions of the Second Session of the WPF Preparatory Committee

Chair of the WPF Preparatory Committee (PC)

Rikio Kaneko

27 May 2009 (PC Chair, No.8)

Dear Members of the PC of the WPF:

Klaus Schlichtmann, Regmi Dananjay, Rob Wheeler,
Liliane Metz, Francisco Plancarte, Ruth Gunnarsen,
Joseph Eger, Cho Hoh, Koo Mal Mo, Aleks Furihata
and Pankaj Praghan

Dear WPF Members

Decisions of the Second Session of the WPF Preparatory Committee

6 members of the WPF Preparatory Committee agreed to my proposals on the following agenda items, and 5 members could not send their opinions, though I have asked them to express them 3 times. Other 9 non-members of the PC agree to all the proposals. These members' opinions are listed in an ATTACHMENT to the present e-mail.

27 May 2009 the Preparatory Committee, therefore, decides as follow :

Decision 1. Relations between the WFM and the WPF

The WPF will be an Associated Organization of the WFM.

Note: The WFM is the biggest organization in the world in the field of world federation movement, the headquarter of which is located in New York, and composed of Members Organizations (MO) and Associated Organizations (AO)

Decision 2. Statute of National Branches

You can see the adopted Statute of National Branches in the ATTACHMENT to my present email

Decision 3. Organizing Committee of the WCPRWF

I, President shall create an Organizing Committee of the Second World Conference for Pursuing Realization of the World Federation (WCPRWF).

But now not only Japanese Government, but also Japanese universities and self-governing communities are so anxious and nervous about the NEW VIRUS that I foresee already difficulties and obstacles in organizing the World Conference this year, so that I propose to observe the situation for a while, provided that so far as a concert by Joseph is concerned, Japanese side will continue this project at least.

Decision 4. Staffs

The General Assembly has exclusive right to elect each head of the principal organ of the WPF while President may appoint other staffs whose term are effective up to the end of 1010 year. Any members may express his or her readiness to be a staff of the WPF organs..

Each head of the principal organs may request President to appoint a member to his or her organs.

Note: Please send me, at any time, your readiness to play some important role, taking an important post in our WPF.

Decision 5. PC: Publication of the WPF e-News

For one year in the future the WPF will issue 'WPF e-News', President Rikio being its redactor.

Cf. I as an individual issued WPF e-News in Japanese No.1 and No.2 and sent a trial of WPF No.1 in English to some members.

You will see these decisions in our web site soon.

<http://members3.jcom.home.ne.jp/3722953301/>

4. WPF Rules on National Branches

RULES ON NATIONAL BRANCHES OF THE WORLD PEACE FEDERATION

Article 1 (conditions of establishing committee) A Preparatory Committee (PC) for establishing and developing a national branch may be created in a country when number of members of its nationality reaches to 2.

Article 2 (composition) 1. The PC may be composed of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairpersons, and other Committeemen.

2. Central WPF President may appoint one Vice-President and one Committeeman.

Article 3 (principal functions) Principal functions of the PC are

- a. to organize and develop a national branch in its country;
- b. to study problems concerning the World Federation and permanent peace; and
- c. to promote international cooperation with organizations, people of the neighboring countries.

Article 4 (election) Chairperson and a Vice-chairperson shall be elected from among the candidates for them.

Article 5 (application for establishment) 1. When there are 2 and more members of the same nationality in the WPF, they may request WPF President to recognize their national branch.

2. A national name shall be inserted in the part of circles of the World Peace Federation of ○○ .

Article 6 (autonomous character) Each national branch shall be a WPF's indivisible organ but an organ of considerably autonomous character, and may decide its structural and organizational problems independently unless otherwise provided for by the WPF Charter and statutes.

Article 7 (finance) Each national branch may compile its dependent budget, provided that its members shall pay 50% of membership fee to central budget of the WPF and the other 50% to the national Branch unless otherwise provided for by the WPF Charter and statutes.

Present Rules was adopted 27 May 2009

5. WPF Decision on Territorial Problems

The below-mentioned Proposal was adopted by the General Assembly 29 July 2009, but it was probable that oppositional Democratic Party would win general election and then Prime minister Toru Aso was in so unstable conditions that WPF President Rikio Kaneko did not send the following Proposal to him as well as to Russian President.

Proposal to Russian and Japanese Heads of State

on the contentious islands among Japan, Russia and Ainu peoples

My Dear Mr. President of Russia Dmitry Medvedev

My Dear Mr. Prime Minister Taroh Asoh

Dear organs of Mass Media

Dear Persons Interested

The World Peace Federation (WPF)

President of the World Citizens' Tribunal (WOCIT) and
WPF President, Prof. of Sapporo University, **Rikio Kaneko**
President of the WPF General Assembly Dr. **Klaus Schlichtmann**
President of the Planetafilia, Advocate **Francisco Plancarte**
Chair of Millennium Peoples Assembly Network **Rob Wheeler**
WPF Wise Men, Prof. **Shohji Matsumoto**
WPF Wise Men, Prof. **Hidetoshi Taga**
WPF Wise Men, Initiator of the World Party **Toshio Suzuki**

Persons interested in the contentious islands

Actor of the contested islands case presented to the WOCIT, Former islander **Yayoi Ono**
Member of the Board of directors of the Association of the former islanders
on Kurile islands and Habomai islands **Koh'ichi Iwata**
Former Sectional chief of the Hospital Nemuro Rinpo In **Kashiwabara Sakae**

THE COVENANT OF THE WORLD PEACE FEDERATION

WE, THE MEMBERS OF THE WORLD PEACE FEDERATION AND THE SUPPORTERS OF THE PRESENT PROPOSAL,

expressing our sincere regret that territorial problems between Japan, Russia and Ainu peoples has darkened relations between the three parties for 64 years after the second World War, exerting a bad influence indirectly upon the establishment of positive peaceful relations in Asia and the World,

recalling that 6 October 1998 Japanese and Russian persons and scholars interested proposed in their Japanese-Russian Joint Declaration that if the both countries failed in their diplomatic negotiation, they should submit the problem to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) by the end of 2001 year,

hoping earnestly that the present problems would be settled by diplomatic negotiation AS SOON AS POSSIBLE in spite that International Neutral Group of Actors composed of common citizens presented, requesting the WOCIT to clarify legal relations of the territorial problems. a Summary Petition to the universal World Citizens' Tribunal (WOCIT) which was created 31 May of 2000 year.

taking notice also of the an aspect of the PROPOSAL which 14 May 2005 the WOCIT presented to Russian President V.V. Putin and Japanese Prime-minister Jun'ichiro Koizumi to the effect that if Japan and Russia can not conclude a Russo-Japanese peace treaty by diplomatic negotiation by the end of 2007 year, then, by the end of 2008 year they will entrust the ICJ with the settlement of the problems,

calling your attention to the proposal which 25 January 2007 the WOCIT presented to Russian President Vladimir Putin and Japanese Prime-minister Shinzo Abe to the effect that if Japan and Russia can not conclude a Russo-Japanese peace treaty by diplomatic negotiation by the end of 2009 year, including in it a territorial problem, then, by the end of 2010 year they will entrust the ICJ with the settlement of the legal problems concerning contentious islands,

apprehensive, in the light of history of the diplomatic negotiation and present situation, that a only single track of diplomatic negotiation may be thrown on a rock again or be lost in a maze, consequently, could not break the dead lock, the settlement becoming far off,

DECLARE AS FOLLOW:

On the basis of friendship and more mutual compromise

1. Russia and Japan are very close neighbors, and Ainu peoples are indigenous peoples of the contentious islands. The neighboring countries as well as Ainu peoples should be friendly with each other. Such friendly relations with each other are a foundation of world peace.

2. Japanese Government, however, has been claiming fundamentally all the 4 contentious islands, but, on the other hand, Russian side has been suggesting implicitly or explicitly its readiness to transfer only 2 islands. For a long time there has not been a point of contact in such diplomatic negotiation.

3. We rate high that Japanese Prime-minister revealed spirit of mutual benefits in such history, and that he had an idea to revise a little a former stiff line of claiming 4 islands. We think that President Medvedev also should suggest somewhat compromise.

An alternative more possible to be agreed

4. A compromise to the effect that Japan will recognize sovereignty over only one half of Etorofu island of the 4 islands will complicate legal and social relations, and it is not recommendable also in the light of many lamentable precedents which divided one nation by artificial boundary.

5. Another alternative which it seems to be more possible to agree to and to maintain legal and social stability is that both Japanese side and Russian side will renounce a claim of sovereignty over one island, taking into account the other party's position.

6. That is, if there are some politically common choices, one of them which is more practicable than division of an island is that Russia will transfer Shikotan and Habomais in accordance with Russo-Japanese Joint Declaration of 1956, and, on the other hand, Japan will withdraw a claim of sovereignty over Etorofu island.

7. In addition Ainu peoples' claim of indigenous right has something to do with the present territorial problems, which may include return of, at least, Habomais to Ainu people or another consideration of the claim of indigenous right in some form.

8. The above 3 points 5-7 mention only one of the choices which seems to be fairer compromise through politico-diplomatic means of settlement, and it does not constitute the essence of the present PROPOSAL. It goes without saying that if there is another better or best choice for the 3 conflicting parties, it is desirable to choose it.

Limitations of politico-diplomatic means of settlement

9. There will appear, however, many campaigns in Japan and Russia against even such courses 5-7 as mentioned above. Regarding settlement by politico-diplomatic means, it is probable that either one of the parties can not determine to agree to the other party's proposal, seeing unfavorable elements in it and being afraid of criticism, failure in an election or damage to political careers.

10. Wishing eagerly that the conflicting parties settle the problems smoothly by its politico-diplomatic means, we think that there is limitations in such a means so long as the Japanese and Russian Governments have not spirit of reciprocity to reach an agreement somehow nor take a decisive political step.

11. The politico-diplomatic means is wandering even now in a mist, the future prospect is not certain. Even if Japanese Government put up a sounding balloon to the effect that it may recognize Russian sovereignty over half of Etorofu, it is not guaranteed at all that Russian Government may recognize Japanese sovereignty over half of Kunashiri island as well as Shikotan and Habomais.

More reasonable and reliable means of settlement

12. Under such conditions we propose that both of Russian and Japanese Governments will agree to a document (printed in italics) to the effect that:

If Japan and Russia can not conclude a Russo-Japanese peace treaty by diplomatic negotiation by the end of 2010 year, including in it a territorial problem, then, by the end of 2011 year they will entrust International Court of Justice with the settlement of the legal problems concerning contentious islands.

13. The merits of joint use of diplomatic negotiation and judicial settlement consists in the followings:

Firstly, it demands moderation with a time limit to be fixed to diplomatic negotiation of too long a term.

Secondly, it promotes a more secure settlement which is in accordance with "law and justice" because a fairer court of justice is ready for trial in such a case when, during diplomatic negotiation, one party presents a demand which deviates further from "law and justice" and the more difficult will it be for the other party to accept it.

Thirdly, the joint use of diplomatic negotiation and judicial settlement serves as a support for preventing opacity and rupture of negotiation.

14. If the parties wish that the ICJ apply international law not strictly by hard-and-fast rules, and that the Court deliver such a fair, well-balanced and good decision as meets demand of the 21 century, it can do it: the ICJ Statute stipulates that if the parties wish, the court may 'decide a case ex aequo et bono'.

15. As precedents exist in history of international law, Japan and Russia may negotiate even during litigation, trying to settle the problem as early as possible.

Request to mass media

16. We are sure that Japanese, Russians and Ainu peoples – especially young generation – will understand that such way of judicial settlement is more reasonable and fairer in the case of stalemate of diplomatic negotiation, and will support our proposal. In fact, previous polls carried out by the WOCIT members in Russia and in Japan confirm this idea.

17. Mass media in Russia and Japan take up rarely the above-mentioned subject of joint use of diplomatic negotiation and judicial settlement. We wish mass media to focus on this problem and take a public-opinion poll on it.

6. WPF Proposal on Territorial Problems

In general election the Democratic Party won the general election in 2009, so WPF President Rikio Kaneko posed the following PROPOSAL to the WPF General Assembly, which adopted it ?? February 2010 :

Proposal to Russian and Japanese Heads of State on the contentious islands among Japan, Russia and Ainu peoples

My Dear Mr. President of Russia Dmitry Medvedev

My Dear Mr. Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama

Dear organs of Mass Media

Dear Persons Interested

The World Peace Federation (WPF)

President of the World Citizens' Tribunal (WOCIT) and

WPF President, Prof. of Sapporo University, **Rikio Kaneko**

President of the WPF General Assembly **Dr. Klaus Schlichtmann**

President of the Planetafilia, Advocate **Francisco Plancarte**

Chair of Millennium Peoples Assembly Network **Rob Wheeler**

WPF Wise Men, Prof. **Shohji Matsumoto**

WPF Wise Men, Prof. **Hidetoshi Taga**

WPF Wise Men, Prof. **Kazuhiro Asano**

WPF Wise Men, Initiator of the World Party **Toshio Suzuki**

Persons interested in the contentious islands

Actor of the contested islands case presented to the WOCIT, Former islands **Yayoi Ono**

Member of the Board of directors of the Association of the former islanders

on Kurile islands and Habomai islands **Koh'ichi Iwata**

Former Sectional chief of the Hospital Nemuro Rinpo In **Kashiwabara Sakae**

WE, THE MEMBERS OF THE WORLD PEACE FEDERATION AND THE SUPPORTERS OF THE PRESENT PROPOSAL,

expressing our sincere regret that territorial problems between Japan, Russia and Ainu peoples has darkened relations between the three parties for 64 years after the second World War, exerting a bad influence indirectly upon the establishment of rule of law and positive peaceful relations in Asia and the World,

recalling that 6 October 1998 Japanese and Russian persons and scholars interested proposed in their Russo-Japanese Citizens' Joint Declaration that if the both countries failed in their diplomatic negotiation, they should submit the problem to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) by the end of 2001year,

hoping earnestly that the present problems would be settled by diplomatic negotiation as soon as possible in spite that International Neutral Group of Actors composed of common citizens presented, requesting the universal World Citizens' Tribunal (WOCIT) to clarify legal relations of the territorial problems, a Summary Petition to the WOCIT which was created 31 May of 2000 year.

taking into account that the WOCIT, seeing negotiation at a deadlock even at the beginning of this new century, presented to Russian President V.V. Putin and Japanese Prime-minister Jun'ichiro Koizumi 14 May 2005 and to Russian President Vladimir Putin and Japanese Prime-minister Shinzo Abe 25 January 2007, a PROPOSAL to the effect that if Japan and Russia can not conclude a Russo-Japanese peace treaty within a definite period of time, then they will entrust the ICJ with the settlement of the territorial problems, and

apprehensive, in the light of history of the diplomatic negotiation and present situation, that a only single track of diplomatic negotiation may be thrown on a rock again or be lost in a maze, consequently, could not break the deadlock, the settlement becoming far off,

PROPOSE AND DECLARE AS FOLLOW:

One of the choices more possible in political compromise

1. It will be welcomed if Russian, Japanese and Ainu peoples' sides make concession each other as for 1 or 2 islands, which leads to conclusion of peace treaty. A compromise to the effect that Japan will recognize Russian sovereignty over only one half of Etorofu island of the 4 islands will complicate legal and social relations, and it is not recommendable also in the light of many lamentable precedents which divided one nation by artificial boundary.

2. Another choice which it seems to be more possible to agree to and to maintain legal and social stability is that both Japanese side and Russian side will renounce a claim of sovereignty over one island, taking into account the other party's position each other. It is one of compromising forms.

3. In addition Ainu peoples' claim of indigenous right has something to do with the present territorial problems, which may include return of, at least, Habomais to Ainu people or another consideration of the claim of indigenous right in some form.

4. The above 2nd point mentions only one of the choices which seem to be fairer compromise through politico-diplomatic means of settlement, and it does not constitute the essence of the present PROPOSAL. It goes without saying that if there is another better or best choice for the 3 conflicting parties, it is desirable to choose it.

5. Wishing eagerly that the conflicting parties settle the problems smoothly by its politico-diplomatic means, we think that there is limitation in such a means so long as the Japanese and Russian Governments have not spirit of reciprocity to reach an agreement somehow nor take a decisive political step.

2nd choice is conclusion of peace treaty providing judicial settlement

6. Taking into account interests of concerned persons fairly and impartially, we would like to propose a draft peace treaty which makes the following 4 clauses the key points. They are also supported by questionnaires conducted in Japan and in foreign countries. The 4 clauses are as follows.

The 1st clause: **Russia shall transfer Shikotan and Habomais in accordance with Russo-Japanese Joint Declaration of October 1956 as immediately as possible. Both States shall take into account Ainu peoples' indigenous rights by their municipal laws;**

The 2nd clause: **At the next stage of settling problems as for the other Kunashiri and Etorofu islands both Japanese and Russian Governments shall negotiate in good faith to settle these problems as early as possible taking into account indigenous rights on the whole;**

The 3rd clause: **If negotiation at the second stage stated in the preceding clause does not bear fruits early, Russia and Japan shall study also the settlement by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) or other means besides negotiation, restrict their choices by 2016, and if it does not bear fruits by 2045, both States shall entrust the ICJ or other organ with settlement of problems on remaining 2 islands and obey its judgment; and**

The 4th clause: **In this agreement Japan and Russia shall request one of these organs to decide the case ex aequo et bono as provided for in the ICJ Statute Article 36, applying international law.**

7. These key points in the draft peace treaty consider multilaterally and reciprocally the interests of parties and persons concerned:

a) First of all, transfer of Habomais and Shikotan to Japan will contribute considerably not only to economy around Nemuro city, but also to reduce burden of Russian side. The transfer means complete performance of the Russian-Japanese Joint Declaration of 1956, even only with which the political and psychological influence is great. It will be necessary to guarantee indigenous rights by an agreement or Japanese domestic law.

b) We proposed the above-mentioned 2nd clause as it is possible that indigenous rights will not be guaranteed by the agreement nor by Japanese domestic law. So that at the second stage of near future indigenous rights shall be considered on the whole.

c) Pursuant to the above-mentioned draft peace treaty, there is enough room for both Russia and Japan to negotiate regarding the remaining 2 islands. Even if both States '**restrict their**

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choices' to, for example, the ICJ or arbitration in 2016, when 60th anniversary of Soviet-Japanese Joint Declaration falls and it is 7th year since the birth of the present Japanese political power, there will remain 29 years of negotiation period. It may be possible to settle the problem if the parties are based on reciprocal spirit. 2045 year is the point of a time of one century since the end of the second World War. We propose such a long period of time because we take into account both countries' inclination toward negotiation and we want them to conclude the peace treaty at all events.

d) Some former islanders say that they can not wait until 2045 year because they are already old. If, however, period of negotiation up to 2045 year is to be restricted to a few years, it is highly probable that neither Japan nor Russia will not conclude a peace treaty, then even Habomais and Shikotan will not be transferred to Japan

e) 'By 2045' implies, of course, that they can submit the problem to the ICJ before that year, and, wishing eagerly that **as for the other Kunashiri and Etorofu islands both Japanese and Russian Governments shall negotiate in good faith to settle these problems as early as possible** (2nd clause above-mentioned), we think that both Russia and Japan, on the basis of their agreement, may entrust the ICJ with settlement of the problems before 2016 or in that year.

f) Settlement by the ICJ will be fair and reasonable. In addition if parties want the ICJ to decide the case in consideration of reciprocity and balance of parties' interests, the ICJ may decide a case *ex aequo et bone*.

8. The merits of joint use of diplomatic negotiation and judicial settlement, which the WPF proposes, consists, among others, in promoting early and fair settlement in accordance with 'law and justice' or '*ex aequo et bono*' and in serving as a support for preventing opacity and rupture of negotiation.

9. It is not inevitable that judicial settlement accompanies ill feeling of Heads of State and their nations. As an American Prof. Keit points out, territorial problems may be submitted to a court with friendly atmosphere. In case unpleasant incidents have been often occurring for a long time, the nations would agree to judicial settlement, even feel such a kind of feeling of liberation as they can make themselves easy at last. Here is the very headspring and supports for friendly submission to a court of justice.

10. In a case of Burkina Faso v. Mali Head of the former stated with evident proud that an agreement to submission to the ICJ was 'a historic submission', and Malian Head of State regarded the settlement of the case as 'a historic example'. Wishing eagerly success in negotiation between Russia and Japan, the WPF expects that they set a good example to East Asia in the course of establishing 'rule of law' there.

The 3th choice is international conciliation

11. Conciliation is one of the peaceful settlements. An idea of conciliation by USA occurred before conclusion of treaty of 1875 regarding exchange of Sakhalin for Kuriles and treaty of Portsmouth of 1905, latter of which bore fruits by T. Roosevelt's mediation. Settlement of 4 islands problems by third party's mediation (for example, by American President Barack Obama) is supported with high level result of questionnaire conducted in and out of Japan.

Request to mass media

12. Mass media in Russia and Japan take up rarely the above-mentioned subject of joint use of diplomatic negotiation and judicial settlement. We wish mass media to focus on this problem and take a public-opinion poll on it.

**7. RESOLUTION FOR THE FAIR SETTLEMENT OF
TERRITORIAL AND BOUNDARY PROBLEMS**

Adopted on 2 December 2009

WE, THE WORLD ALLIANCE TO TRANSFORM THE UNITED NATIONS
(hereinafter referred as WATUN) AND THE WORLD PEACE FEDERATION
(hereinafter referred as WPF),

Recalling that territorial and boundary conflicts have often taken place in the history of international relations and that even longstanding disputes remain unsettled, stirring unpleasant ill-feeling among interested nations,

Fully aware that although many elements in these problems are of international law and that there exists an authoritative International Court of Justice (ICJ), conflicting parties often condemn the other parties and begin with self-righteous actions, sometimes causing military conflicts or wars, even threatening with use of nuclear war nowadays,

Recognizing that the ICJ does not have universal compulsory jurisdiction, which is indispensable for a world community ruled by law, and that such a rule of law demands a permanent UN organ which may deal with any territorial and boundary disputes,

Greatly concerned that many peoples around the world continue to be denied their basic human rights to Self Determination as guaranteed to them under both the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Greatly concerned that indigenous rights continue to be abused and still need to be protected and respected, and

Recognizing that the UN Security Council has often and repeatedly failed to provide sufficient means and processes for resolving territorial and boundary disputes, and that the resolution of such disputes ought to be facilitated by a body that is both as democratic and functional as possible,

**HAVE THUS RESOLVED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE FAIR SETTLEMENT OF
TERRITORIAL AND BOUNDARY PROBLEMS, POSING THE FOLLOWING PROPOSALS:**

PART 1: A TERRITORIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1. We propose to the United Nations to create a permanent organ within which to assist with any and all territorial and boundary conflicts.
2. The organ shall consist of States elected by the General Assembly and which do not have any territorial problems with another State, provided that the conflicting parties may participate actively in the proceedings and deliberations of the organ when its agenda concerns directly their interests.
3. The organ has functions to deliberate any territorial and boundary conflicts and to recommend measures to conflicting parties, and it may request the ICJ's advisory opinion concerning, among others, territorial and boundary disputes which parties could not settle for up to 100 years and conflicts which may lead to war.

PART 2: CIVIL SOCIETY TERRITORIAL AND BOUNDARY COMMISSION

1. Once a UN Parliamentary Assembly (UNPA) is established, it will be good to create such an Organ within or under it if the General Assembly has not yet established such an Organ itself. However, at present it is quite unclear whether the effort to create a UNPA will succeed or how soon it could be set up.
2. States have a tendency to pursue, first of all, their national interests respectively, while Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) rather the interests of humankind. We must, therefore, unite such CSOs and individuals as earnestly desire to establish a Civil Society Commission to contribute to the settlement of territorial and boundary conflicts.
3. So long as such a united Civil Society Commission is not created, we the WATUN, WPF, and other CSOs will make an effort to contribute to the settlement of territorial and boundary disputes which remain unsettled, among others, for more than 50 years.
4. As one example of the type of solution and action that the WATUN, WPF, and supportive CSOs might offer, we propose the following resolution:

PART 3 TERRITORIAL PROBLEMS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN

Expressing our sincere apprehension that territorial problems between Japan, Russia and Ainu peoples has darkened relations between the three parties for 64 years after the second World

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War, exerting a bad influence indirectly upon the establishment of the rule of law and impinging upon the development of positive peaceful relations in Asia and the World, and

for the purpose not only to contribute to the development of better relations between Russia, Japan and the Ainu peoples and to the establishment of an Asian community ruled by law rather than by self-righteousness, but also to play our proper role as an NGO acting on behalf of the rights, responsibilities, desires and wishes of all of humankind,

We concertedlly propose to the Japanese and Russian Governments to:

1. Negotiate and settle these problems as early as possible on the basis of fairness, taking into consideration principles and rules of international law.
2. Agree to conclude a peace treaty between Russia and Japan, the essential points of which, regarding territorial problems, are as follow:
 - a. Russia shall transfer as immediately as possible Habomais and Shikotan island in accordance with Russo-Japanese Joint Declaration of 1956;
 - b. As for the Kunashiri and Etorofu islands both Japanese and Russian Governments shall make an effort faithfully in order to settle the problem as soon as possible; and
 - c. If their negotiation does not succeed by 2045, both States shall entrust the ICJ with the final settlement, the Court considering *ex aequo et bono*.
3. Take into consideration, if they fail to agree to the above-mentioned judicial settlement, a means of settlement of the problems by international conciliation.

8. WPF Peace and Disarmament Fund

The WPF Charter stipulates creation of WPF Peace and Disarmament Fund, and I as WPF President presented a draft to the WPF General Assembly (GA), which is expected to popularize peace and disarmament movement. The GA adopted it 31 January 2010.

The Statute of WPF Peace and Disarmament Fund

World Peace Federation (hereinafter WPF),

aiming to popularize peace and disarmament learning and to spread it, calling for not only present and former Heads of State but also universities, other educational institutions and common people to take part in activities for spreading such learning, and

for the purpose of informing pupils, students and other people of elementary knowledge of peace, disarmament, United Nations, the World Federation and so on,

adopted the present Statute of WPE Peace and Disarmament Fund, done on ?? day of October, two thousand nine.

Article 1 (purposes) The purposes of the WPF Peace and Disarmament Fund are:

- a) to train school teachers and staffs of other educational institutions for teaching peace, disarmament, the United Nations, the World Federation and so forth; .
- b) to popularize such peace learning and study, spreading them among common people;
- c) to serve to create friendly circumstances in and around these school districts and other educational institutions, serving also to settlement of anti-bulling problems at school; and
- d) to help school teachers and pupils, if they wish, to have international friendly relations with other schools.

Article 2 (structure) 1 Under the present inclusive WPE Peace and Disarmament Fund there will be established regional funds and individual funds in accordance with a donator's wish.

2. The WPF shall manage the Fund, serve as its Secretariat and, if necessary, summon the Central Managing Committee of the Fund the Committee, which elects its Chairperson.

3. The WPF shall send suitable information on peace, disarmament, the United Nations, the World Federations, environmental problems and so forth to schools and other educational institutions concerned.

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Article 3 (central committee) 1. A Central Managing Committee of the Fund may consist of a representative of the WPF, donors, schools, PTAs and other persons concerned.

2. It is obligatory only for the WPF, but not obligatory for any other donator, school, PTA or persons concerned, to be a member of this Central Committee.

Article 4 (donators) 1. Not only a WPF member but also a non-member may become a donator of the Fund. It is not obligatory for the WPF, a school nor PTA to be a donator.

2. Any donator may transfer money or other valuables directly to a school or other educational institutions. The Central Managing Committee of the Fund shall respect, as much as possible, a donator's will on how to spend them.

Article 5 (schools and other educational institutions) 1. A President of an educational institution which receives subsidy from the WPE Peace and Disarmament Fund shall encourage teachers, students or pupils to learn and study peace, disarmament, the United Nations, the World Federation and so on.

2. So long as schools and other educational institutions conduct their activities in accordance with the purposes provided for in Article 1, they may do so freely, independently of the creators of the Fund, provided that an awardee shall be decided in accordance with WPF standard.

3. A President of a school and other educational institutions shall manage subsidy granted by the WPE Peace and Disarmament Fund, spending a definite sum and making a short report at the end of academic year to the WPF as for its activities and expenditure.

Article 6 (PTA) Fund requests a Parents and Teachers' Association (PTA) of a school and its graduates, if possible, to take part in the peace and disarmament activities and to keep their individual Fund sustainable, contributing to it.

9. General Rules on WATUN WPF Peace Education Fund

We, the World Alliance to Transform the United Nations (hereinafter referred as WATUN) **and the World Peace Federation** (hereinafter WPF),

aiming to popularize peace education and to spread it, calling for not only present and former Heads of State but also universities, other educational institutions and common people to take part in activities for spreading such learning, and

for the purpose of informing pupils, students and other people of elementary knowledge of peace, disarmament, the United Nations, its transformation, the World Federation and so on,

agreed to create an international consortium for world peace, which is a voluntary organization, and the fundamental document of which is the present General Rules on WATUN WPE Peace Education Fund, done on 2nd day of December, two thousand nine.

Article 1 (name) 1. This consortium is named WATUN WPF Peace Education Fund (hereinafter Fund).

2. Under the WATUN WPF system an individual fund may be created in accordance with a donor's wishes. In this case the original donor's name shall be added to the individual Peace Education Fund.

Article 2 (purposes) The purposes of the World Peace Education Fund are:

- a) to train school teachers and staffs of other educational institutions for teaching peace, disarmament, the United Nations, its transformation, the World Federation and so forth and to provide access to information and resource materials on such topics;
- b) to popularize such peace learning and study, spreading them among common people;
- c) to serve to create friendly circumstances in and around these school districts and other educational institutions, serving also to anti-bullying problems at school; and
- d) to help school teachers and pupils, if they wish, to have international friendly relations with other schools.

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Article 3 (uses) Funds from the World Peace Education Fund can be used for such purposes as:

- a) developing or purchasing curriculum and educational materials
- b) field trips, study projects, and student activities
- c) organizing Model UN Charter Review Conferences
- d) developing a course syllabus or curriculum module
- e) teacher training
- f) presentations, speakers, and seminars
- g) program and policy advocacy efforts
- h) research projects
- i) media and promotional activities
- j) etc.

Article 3 (principles) In pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1 the Fund shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Fund is based on the principle of respect of peace, disarmament, transformation of the United Nation and pursuit of the World Federation.

2. The Fund shall respect a donor's wish as much as possible so long as it does not infringe the purposes provided for in Article 1.

3. The principle of transparency shall be observed. Fundamental situation, documents deliberation, decisions, budget and closing accounts shall be made public through both the WATUN and the WPF web sites.

Article 4 (managing committee) 1. A Managing Committee of the Fund (hereinafter referred as MC) may consist of each representative of the WATUN, the WPF, donors, schools and Parents' and Teachers' Associations (PTA). Each Representative shall be elected from among these 5 categories.

2. It is obligatory only for the WATUN and the WPF, but not obligatory for any donor, school or PTA, to be a member of this Committee. When a donor, a president of a school, and a member of a PTA are ready to be a member of the MC, they shall inform the Chairperson of their intention to that effect.

3. The MC shall elect its chairperson and manage the Fund, it's money and any other valuables which the Fund possesses. The property of the Fund shall always be reported to the WATUN and the WPF and made public through their web sites.

4. The Chairperson shall, if necessary, summon the MC, preside the MC. Deliberation and decisions may be conducted through the Internet.

5. The WPF shall serve as a Secretariat of the Fund. The Chairperson shall appoint staffs of the Secretariat, dependent upon approval by the Managing Committee.

6. The MC members and the staffs of the Secretariat may hold their office for two years, unless decided otherwise following due consideration by the Managing Committee. If there is any major dispute concerning the appropriateness of the actions or behavior of the MC members, Chairperson, or Staff they may be removed after due consideration and a fair hearing by decision of the WPF and WATUN.

Article 5 (subcommittee) 1. There shall be established a managing subcommittee (hereinafter referred as MS) in each school or educational institution which receive subsidy from the Fund.

2. The MS shall consist of a member whom the WATUN or the WPF appoints and a president, or their designated representative, from a school or an educational institution which receives subsidy from the Fund, provided that a donor and a representative of a PTA may also be a MS member if they wish.

3. The MS shall elect its chairperson, provided that the school or the educational institution shall manage the money and the other valuables which the Fund transferred to it. Property of the Fund shall be reported to the WATUN and the WPF and made public through its web site.

4. The chairperson shall, if necessary, summon the MS, preside the MS. Deliberation and decisions may be conducted through the Internet.

5. The school or the educational institution which receives subsidy from the Fund shall serve as the MS Secretariat. The chairperson shall appoint staffs of the Secretariat, upon approval by the MS.

6. The MS members and the staffs of the Secretariat may hold their office for two years, unless concerns are raised and a decision is made following due consideration by the Managing Committee.

Article 6 (information) The WATUN and the WPF shall send suitable information on peace, disarmament, the United Nations, its transformation, the World Federations, environmental problems and so forth to schools and other educational institutions concerned.

Article 7 (donors) 1. Not only a WPF or WATUN member but also a non-member may become a donor of the Fund. Any member of the WATUN and the WPF may recommend oneself or non-member to be a donor.

2. It is not obligatory for the WATUN, the WPF, a school nor PTA to be a donor.

3. A donor may entrust the MC with use of the donations which he or she transfers to the Fund.

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4. A donor may designate the use of donations in the name of WATUN WPF to which the donor's name shall be added. The MC of the Fund shall respect, as much as possible, a donor's wishes on how to spend them, as long as this is in keeping with the stated purposes and mission of the Peace Education Fund.

5. A donor may transfer a certain amount of money to the Fund either in block or dividing the sum.

6. Any donor may transfer donations directly to a school or other educational institutions in the name of WATUN WPF to which the donor's name shall be added.

Article 8 (schools and other educational institutions) 1. Not only the Fund but also a President of a school and other educational institutions which receive subsidy from the Fund shall encourage teachers, students or pupils to learn and study peace, disarmament, the United Nations, its transformation, the World Federation and so on.

2. So long as schools and other educational institutions conduct their activities in accordance with the purposes provided for in Article 2, they may do so freely, in principle, independently of the creators of the Fund, provided that an awardee shall be decided in accordance with WATUN WPF standard.

3. A President of a school and other educational institutions shall manage subsidy granted by the Fund, spending a definite sum and making a short report at the end of academic year to the WATUN and the WPF and as for its activities and expenditure.

Article 9 (PTA) Fund requests a PTA of a school and its graduates, if possible, to take part in the peace and disarmament activities and to keep their individual Fund sustainable, contributing to it.