

status of recommendations, according to the Charter. In later developments, all delegates to the Second Assembly could be directly elected in their countries (using the model of the European Parliament and extending it worldwide), and decision-making in both UNGA and the Second Assembly could become binding. We would then have a bicameral World Parliament, with a House of Nations (present UNGA, one vote per nation like the US Senate) and a House of Peoples (the Second Assembly) voting by population, according to the square root formula.

In another sense, a UN Second Assembly would be a continuation and legitimation of two existing trends: (1) the parallel People's Forums already held in connection with many UN Conferences, but not yet in connection with regular sessions of the UN General Assembly; (2) the gradually increasing role of NGOs in UN operations, reflected, for example, in speaking directly to the General Assembly during UNSSOD I and II and the Conference on Disarmament and Development.

Mark Nerfin (1985), seeing the crisis of the organization as part of a wider crisis in the international system as well as the result of internal deficiencies, proposed a three-chamber UN, adding to the two already existing chambers, i.e., the "Prince Chamber" and the "Merchant Chamber", a third one, the "Citizen Chamber", which should serve as a forum to give voice to the 'grass roots' and as an instance of control, by having authority to hold the two other chambers accountable for their decisions.

A House of Parliamentarians could be an alternative idea to a People's Assembly (see previous point), but actually, both bodies could be added. In a House of Parliamentarians, as advocated by Parliamentarians for World Order (now