

reasonable to require that the decisions reached in this way should be binding.

Regional peacekeeping was proposed by Simoni and Alcock (1988), especially for Central Europe and Central America, but also for the Balkans, Southern Africa, and Southeast Asia. Each region's boundaries would overlap the local conflict, so that the region would not be an alliance of like-minded countries (such as NATO or WTO). The peacekeeping force would manage local conflicts, not be directed to outside "enemies." The scheme would be supplemented, where appropriate, by economic integration arrangements, so that eventually regional federations ("oases of peace") would emerge.

At the municipal level, mundialization and town twinning (sister city programs) provide a forum for citizen initiatives to strengthen internationalism and world-mindedness. Mundialization (proclaiming a "world city" by official city council action) began in the early 1950s in France and Japan, from where it spread to several European countries. When introduced into Canada (Dundas 1967, Hamilton 1968, with about 30 others following), it was combined with town twinning, which also exists as an extensive movement independently of mundialization.

Mundialized cities in Canada also fly the UN flag at city hall every day of the year, and active mundialization committees carry out programs; not only visits back and forth to sister cities (Hamilton now has 6), but also interfaith programs, education on world issues, celebration of anniversaries, dedications of parks named after a sister city, etc. In 1987, an Ontario Council for Mundialization was formed to coordinate these efforts. There is an annual or biennial conference of mundialized communities hosted in a different place each time, and a newsletter called "Gemini" (for