

Micronationalism becomes protoscience

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Tallini World Formula

n = world

a = number of world categories

for $n \geq 1$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{6} (-n^3 + 9n^2 - 20n + 18)$$

$$a_n = 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 1, -4, -13, -27, -47, -74, \dots$$

When Cesidio Tallini began theorising about the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Worlds, people didn't take his work seriously, including many micronationalists. The academic world was already abandoning the Official World trinity of First, Second, and Third Worlds as some kind of Cold War relict.

After a few years, however, many began to accept Tallini's theories as a little more than speculation or convenient convention. Somehow, somewhere, the theories made sense.

In reality, the terms First, Second, and Third World can be best understood through the 2007 Human Development Index (HDI) map, where blue countries correspond roughly with the modern First World, yellow countries with the modern Second World, and red countries with the modern Third World.

So countries like Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States can be considered First World nations.

Countries like Albania, Myanmar, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela and Vietnam can be considered Second World nations.

Finally, countries like Bangladesh, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Laos, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Yemen, and Zimbabwe can be considered Third World nations. The differences between these three worlds are entirely economic, not juridical. In the Official World, the differences between the First and Third Worlds are largely economic, since the level of de jure sovereignty is constant throughout.

The Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth World, on the other hand, according to independent scholars not living in cloistered and warm academic towers, comprises nations without fully recognised states, and thus outside of the United Nations. In the Non-Official World, the differences are largely juridical, not economic, since there is a great deal of variation in the level of de facto sovereignty.

At one end of the Non-Official World, a Fourth World nation is a medium- to large-sized nation without a significantly recognised state. Fourth World nations, whether old or new, with many supporters or few, always have or claim a substantial territory. The term Fourth World nation can be used interchangeably with the term self-determination or secessionist group.

At other end of the Non-Official World spectrum, a Sixth World nation is a small nation, usually based on the Internet. The term Sixth World nation can be used interchangeably with the term micronation, although it was discovered that most micronations don't actually fall under this category.

A Fifth World nation, on the other hand, is a small nation with a strong and established national identity. The Fifth World can be either territorial or virtual, ethnic or non-ethnic, so it is actually midway in characteristics between the Fourth and Sixth Worlds. A Fifth World nation is a mature micronation. The term Fifth World nation can be used interchangeably with the term social identity or irredentist group.

These are fine ideas, of course, but they were little more than speculation until yesterday, when Tallini starting writing a charter for a new international organisation that is slowly coming to life. It was while writing this charter that Tallini stumbled upon a few novel ideas that more accurately and more sequentially define Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth World nations.

This morning, Tallini gave the new idea a more solid foundation by combining empirical observations with sound mathematics. The n-result is the Tallini World Formula.

The Tallini World Formula is a third degree equation.

You can view the Tallini World Formula at the following link, along with a table of good practical examples:

mpr.cyberterra.net/official-and-non.html

There are indeed Sixth Worlds, as Tallini postulated in the past, and the Tallini World Formula shows that very clearly, and also gives the actual components of these sixth worlds.

Ladies and gentlemen, micronationalism as a subject may still be laughed at in most Official World cocktail parties. In reality, however, it is becoming a science.

The Micronational Professional Registry (MPR) is a Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth World resource which intends to evolve into an alternative nation Employment Agency and/or Chamber of Commerce. The MPR also issues independent intellectual property instruments such as Print Monopolies, Enterprise Names, Enterprise Marks, and MPR Patents.

Micronational Professional Registry
11 Press Street
South Floral Park, NY 11001
Email: mpr@cyberterra.com
URL: www.mpror.net
Tel: +1 516 354 4495
Fax: +1 516 706 0080
Contact: HMRD Cesidio Tallini

[You can find this press release here](#)