

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

PREAMBLE

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, Therefore THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1.

- All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Violation

Negro/Afro Descendants are born in “perpetual chattel slavery”, and considered “property” by colonial countries & descendants of those countries. Unalienable Rights for these human being have been ignored.

UNALIENABLE. The state of a thing or right which cannot be sold.

2. Things which are not in commerce, as public roads, are in their nature unalienable. Some things are unalienable, in consequence of particular provisions in the law forbidding their sale or transfer, as pensions granted by the government. The natural rights of life and liberty are UNALIENABLE. Bouviers Law Dictionary 1856 Edition

“Unalienable: incapable of being alienated, that is, sold and transferred.” Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, page 1523:

You cannot surrender, sell or transfer unalienable rights, they are a gift from the creator to the individual and cannot under any circumstances be surrendered or taken. All individuals have unalienable rights.

Men are endowed by their Creator with certain **unalienable** rights, 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;' **and to 'secure,' not grant or create**, these rights, governments are instituted. That property which a man has honestly acquired he retains full control of, subject to these limitations: First, that he shall not use it to his neighbor's injury, and that does not mean that he must use it for his neighbor's benefit; second, that if he devotes it to a public use, he gives to the public a right to control that use; and third, that whenever the public needs require, the public may take it upon payment of due compensation. **BUDD v. PEOPLE OF STATE OF NEW YORK, 143 U.S. 517 (1892)**

Among these **unalienable rights**, as proclaimed in that great document, is the right of men to pursue their happiness, by which is meant the right to pursue any lawful business or vocation, **in any manner not inconsistent with the equal rights of others**, which may increase their prosperity or develop their faculties, so as to give to them their highest enjoyment. The common business and callings of life, the ordinary trades and pursuits, which are innocuous in themselves, and have been followed in all communities from time immemorial, must therefore be free in this country to all alike upon the same conditions. The right to pursue them, without let or hindrance, except that which is applied to all persons of the same age, sex, and condition, is a distinguishing privilege of citizens of the United States, and an essential element of that freedom which they claim as their birthright. It has been well said that **THE PROPERTY WHICH EVERY MAN HAS IN HIS OWN LABOR, AS IT IS THE ORIGINAL FOUNDATION OF ALL OTHER PROPERTY, SO IT IS THE MOST SACRED AND INVIOABLE**. The patrimony of the poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his own hands, and to hinder his employing this strength and dexterity in what manner he thinks proper, without injury to his neighbor, is a plain violation of this most sacred property. It is a manifest encroachment upon the just liberty both of the workman and of those who might be disposed to employ him. . . **The right to follow any of the common occupations of life is an inalienable right**, it was formulated as such under the phrase 'pursuit of happiness' in the declaration of independence, which commenced with the fundamental proposition that 'all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' This right is a large ingredient in the civil liberty of the citizen. To deny it to all but a few favored individuals, by investing the latter with a monopoly, is to invade one of the fundamental privileges of the citizen, contrary not only to common right, but, as I think, to the express words of the constitution. It is what no legislature has a right to do; and no contract to that end can be binding on subsequent legislatures. . . **BUTCHERS' UNION CO. v. CRESCENT CITY CO., 111 U.S. 746 (1884)**

All commissions (regardless of their form, or by whom issued) contain, impliedly, the constitutional reservation, **that the people at any time have the right, through their representatives, to alter, reform, or abolish the office, as they may alter, if they choose, the whole form of government**. In our Magna Charta it is proclaimed (2d section of the Bill of Rights, under the 9th Article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania), that 'all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness; for the advancement of these ends they have at all times an **unalienable** and **indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper**.' It has been well said, by one of the ablest judges of the age, that 'a constitution is not to receive a technical construction, like a common law instrument or a statute. It is to be interpreted so as to carry out the great principles of the government, not to defeat them.' Per Gibson, C. J., in Commonwealth v. Clark, 7 Watts & S. (Pa.), 133. **BUTLER v. COM. OF PENNSYLVANIA, 51 U.S. 402 (1850)**

NOTICE TO THE "DE FACTO" CORPORATE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS, (PRETENDING TO BE "DE JURE")...OPERATING OUTSIDE THEIR LEGISLATIVE AND CONSTITUTIONAL JURISDICTIONS, UPON FOREIGN STOLEN LANDS...YOUR COVERT & ILLEGAL GOVERNMENTS HAVE BEEN ALTERED.

Article 2.

- Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Violation

Negro/Afro Descendants are denied these basis Rights & Freedoms based on color of their skin, by colonial countries & descendants of those countries

Article 3.

- Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Violation

Negro/Afro Descendants are denied Life, Liberty, and Security of Person, are assaulted and murdered in streets, alleged law enforcement, by colonial countries & descendants of those countries

Article 4.

- No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Violation

Negro/Afro Descendants are placed in debt/labor servitude from cradle to grave, since 1492, by colonial countries & descendants of those countries

Article 5.

- No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Violation

Negro/Afro Descendants are subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment routinely, by colonial countries & descendants of those countries

Article 6.

- Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Violation

Negro/Afro Descendants are not recognized as a person before the law, but as property or an animals, by colonial countries & descendants of those countries

Article 7.

- All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Violation

Negro/Afro Descendants are denied equal protection, by colonial countries & descendants of those countries

Article 8.

- Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Violation

Negro/Afro Descendants are denied effective remedy by non-bias competent tribunals established, by colonial countries & descendants of those countries

Article 9.

- No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Violation

Negro/Afro Descendants are routinely subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile, by colonial countries & descendants of those countries

Article 10.

- Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Violation

Negro/Afro Descendants are denied full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him, by colonial countries & descendants of those countries

Article 11.

- (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.
- (2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Violation

Negro/Afro Descendants are denied full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him, by colonial countries & descendants of those countries

THE ARE MANY VIOLATIONS OF THIS DECLARATION. We will list just a few more

Article 12.

- No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Violation

- **Negro/Afro Descendants are** subjected to arbitrary interference with his/her privacy, family, home or correspondence; attacks upon their honour and reputation; and denied the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13.

- (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.
- (2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Violation

- **Negro/Afro Descendants non-Citizen Nationals are denied Right to Freedom of Movement and Residence; denied their Unalienable Rights; force to submit to regulations, statues, codes meant for government citizen employees, but force on general state citizens of the “de jure” American Republic.**

Negro/Afro Descendants non-Citizen Nationals covertly tricked out of a non-Citizen status USA passport, to a USA citizen passport; thereby, leaving their home country and force/tricked to change their status from non-Citizen to citizen

Article 15.

- (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.
- (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Negro/Afro Descendants non-Citizen Nationals are denied the Right and Option of changing their nationality to that of their biological ancestors

Article 20.

- (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
- (2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Negro/Afro Descendants non-Citizen Nationals are routinely denied Right to Peaceful assembly

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