

1988
ACTIVIST

Proposal, by George Pierre of Suriname

THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S DECLARATION OF THE HUMAN RIGHT

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WE, the representatives of the indigenous people of the world, at our annual meeting at the Human Rights Center of the United Nations, hereby solemnly declare our sacred trust in the human right, which we formulate as follows:

Article I.

Every person is always free, individually as well as collectively:

- + to think as he likes;
- + to control his own body;
- + to appropriate things in nature not belonging to anyone else; and
- + to make agreements of his choice.

Article 2.

Every person shall always abstain from infringing the freedom of others by the use of aggressive force, such as

- + murder, manslaughter, assault, enslavement and kidnapping; and
- + plunder, theft, embezzlement, arson, fraud and extortion.

No government or legislator can ever alter this eternal right of the indigenous people. In particular they cannot alter the human right to appropriate things not belonging to others, which right made the indigenous people the collective owners of very large parts of the entire world. Through the human right to make agreements of one's choice, this collective was able to manage its natural environment in a prudent way.

If the European governments had respected both these human rights from the very beginning, the European populations would not have been alienated from nature, as has happened during the last five centuries.

[The Indigenous people never lost the collective ownership of their land, water and air, unless they abandoned or sold it voluntarily. They only lost their possession of it. As long as the new occupants of their property do not restore these infringed human rights, both the peace of mankind and that of its natural environment will remain disturbed.]

Geneva, August 1988

THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' DECLARATION SERVES FIVE PURPOSES

- I. To show the true difference between indigenous and foreign nations is that the first respect the human right and that therefore they are civilised and human, whereas the second violate the human right and are therefore barbarous and in-human.
- II To show that the State-dominated countries from Europe camouflage their violations of the human right by silencing their judges through an instrument called statutory law.
- III To refresh the memory of mankind that nations do not need statutory laws in order to maintain order. There is always the natural law, which is an autonomous, comprehensive, detailed and trustworthy set of standards capable of preventing and solving all human conflict.
- IV To provide a solid, scientific basis for the creation, in the months or years to come, of an independent, and therefore impartial international court of justice specialised in judging conflicts between indigenous people observing natural law and States living by statutory law. It should be remembered that all statutory law violates natural law. If there would be a statute which doesn't conflict with natural law, it would be superfluous.
- V To signal to the UN that it is impossible to make law or improve upon it. One can only discover it. It exists independent of man's will. Consequently it serves no purpose for the UN to publish a Declaration on the human right as long as it doesn't understand the nature, origin and contents of that right.

The working paper of the UN is guilty on all three accounts.

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