

Draft Rights of the Individual of The Confederation
of Municipalities, Principalities, Kingdoms, and
Protectorates occupying various islands, some large,
some small, commenced South by South-West of
Shuswap

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Historical note

1. *The Rights of the Individual date to Cyrus of Persia, through the Magna Carta, the Declaration of Independence, and the Treaty of Waitangi, to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.*

Preamble

The Citizens of The Confederation of Municipalities, Principalities, Kingdoms, and Protectorates occupying various islands, some large, some small, commenced South by South-West of Shuswap, in Good Faith and at Peace, in recognition of the inherent Dignity and Worth, and of the Equal and Inalienable rights of all Individuals as the fundamental foundations of Freedom, Justice, and Peace in the World; and given that disregard and contempt for the Rights of the Individual have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of the peoples of the world; and holding essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to Rebellion against Tyranny and Oppression, that the Rights of the Individual should be protected by the application of Law; and agreeing that a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of the rights of the individual, social progress, and better standards of life; do enact and establish these Rights

of the Individual for The Confederation of Municipalities, Principalities, Kingdoms, and Protectorates occupying various islands, some large, some small, commenced South by South-West of Shuswap as a common standard of achievement, to the end that respect for these rights and freedoms are secure in their universal and effective recognition and observance.

1 Jurisdiction

1. The Rights of the Individual sets out *rēs privāta* as afforded by and under the Treaty of Waitangi.
2. No Rights granted by the Rights of the Individual may conflict with the Treaty of Waitangi.
3. No Rights granted by the Rights of the Individual may conflict with the Articles of Confederation.

2 The Rights of the Individual

1. All individuals 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.
2. [UNIVERSALITY]
 - (a) All individuals are entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Rights of the Individual, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, belief, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status; and
 - (b) no distinction shall be made on the basis of the Constitutional status of the State to which a person belongs.
3. [JUSTICE] All individuals
 - (a) have the right to
 - i. life, liberty, security of person, self-determination, and freedom from aggressive acts; and
 - ii. recognition everywhere as a person before the law; and
 - iii. equal treatment before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law; and

- iv. equal protection against any discrimination in violation of the Rights of the Individual and against any incitement to such discrimination; and
- v. an effective remedy, first in Law and then in Equity, for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by law.
- vi. a fair and public hearing, in full equality, by an independent and impartial tribunal before their accuser, in the determination of their rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him;
- vii. be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which they have had all the guarantees necessary for their defence, if charged with a penal offence;

; and

(b) shall not

- i. be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile; or
- ii. be charged in the absence of presentable and corroborated evidence; or
- iii. 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; or
- iv. be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; or
- v. be held in slavery or servitude; and slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms; or
- vi. be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home, correspondence, or personal or social matters, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. All individuals have the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

4. [EGRESS] All individuals have the right to

- (a) freedom of movement within the borders of each State; and freedom of movement and residence within The Confederation of Municipalities, Principalities, Kingdoms, and Protectorates occupying various islands, some large, some small, commenced South by South-West of Shuswap; and
- (b) leave any State, including his own, and to return to his State.
- (c) seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of The Confederation of Municipalities, Principalities, Kingdoms, and Protectorates occupying

various islands, some large, some small, commenced South by South-West of Shuswap.

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

5. [FAMILY]

- (a) All individuals of Majority, without any limitation due to race, nationality, or religion, have the right to join and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to union, during union, and at dissolution; and
- (b) Union shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending members; and
- (c) The rights of any potential dependents as Individuals must be considered ahead of the members of that Union; and
- (d) The family is a natural group unit and is entitled to protection.

6. [PROPERTY] All individuals have the right to Property and Rightful Title to such Property alone as well as in association with others. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

7. [FREEDOMS] All individuals have the right to

- (a) freedom of thought, conscience, and morality; this right includes freedom to change their belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance; and
- (b) freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference or gainsay and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media; and
- (c) freedom of peaceful assembly and association. No one may be compelled to belong to an association; and
- (d) realization of the economic, social, and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

8. [WELFARE] All individuals have the right to

- (a) choose to work, to free choice of employment, and to just and favourable conditions of work; and
- (b) equal pay for equal work; and

- (c) just and favourable consideration ensuring for themselves and their family an existence worthy of dignity; and
 - (d) rest and leisure; and
 - (e) a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of themselves and their family. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of Union, shall enjoy the same legal protection.
9. [EDUCATION] All individuals have the right to education. Education shall
- (a) be free, and higher education, but not private institutions, shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit; and
 - (b) be directed to the full development of personality; and
 - (c) promote understanding and tolerance among all Nations, States, Organisations, and Families; and
 - (d) be chosen at the behest of legal guardians for their dependents.
10. [HEALTH] All individuals have the right to good health and well being. The provision of Health Care shall
- (a) be at the informed consent of the individual; and
 - (b) be in the interest solely of the individual; and
 - (c) be informed by the moral and cultural beliefs of the individual.
11. [EXPRESSION] All individuals have the right
- (a) freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts, and to share in scientific advancement and benefits.
 - (b) to the protection of the intellectual and material interests resulting from any Work of which he is the Author.
12. [OBLIGATIONS]
- (a) All individuals have duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of the personalities of others are, and thus of his is, possible.
 - (b) In the exercise of their rights and freedoms, all individuals shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of the Articles of Confederation in The Confederation of Municipalities, Principalities, Kingdoms, and Protectorates occupying various islands, some large, some small, commenced South by South-West of Shuswap.

- (c) Nothing in these Rights may be interpreted as implying for any State, Organisation, or Individual any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.