



Astro-Magi



Zoals de sterren gelezen worden.
 Zoals de planeten het karakter en de toekomst van mensen vormen.
 Het licht dat schijnt en kennis schenkt aan de wetenschap.

Een verloren boodschap in de vorm van graancirkels en symbolen.
 Een inzicht dat levens redt en werelden vrede schenkt.
 Een stap voor de mens, en een toekomst voor de mensheid.
 In religieuze woorden: Schenk leven, Schenk goedheid, Om bij te dragen
 aan een levende wereld en een goede wereld. Breng inzicht tot leven
 door inspiratie van sterren-constelaties en graan dat gebogen vorm geeft.



brahman

From Human rights to Universal rights

Declaration of unified rights

inspired by the United Nations- Declaration of Human rights

[Link to my Declaration of Human rights including strangers](#)

Preamble:

Every right applicable to humans, is equally applicable to all creatures with consciousness, awareness, intelligence or seeking happiness.

Every article naming the right of a human, is equally to all known and unknown beings with the same possible experience of feelings, either instinct, intuition or emotional.

Every article describing a condition to ensure a right, a plight or covenant, is applicable to humans equally to all other creatures.

Every service for the greater good for mankind or planet earth, or a part of it, is in service equally tribute to a godhead or religion, imposing his will on humans.

Every article basing a prerequisite or presumption about a right of a human life, human soul, is in addition on my text a full description of an ethical or moral value, virtue, altruistic motive.

This declaration, the original text, with each article my addition to the end of it.

For any change to my version, is in violation of my personal opinion.

As my name as author is binded to only my additions, and the respect for the original version.

This declaration, when not legitimate, by violation of copyright is applicable by notifying me of violation, with the consequence of me deleting all or part of it, and removing it from my information source, either public or personal.

Universal declarations of human mankind and Strangers

Article 1.

All Entities with consciousness 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 respect and compassion

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 in the forthcoming of planet, solar system and universe . Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, social, 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.

Article 3.

Everyone and every Entity has the right to life and to live, liberty in freedom and security by reasonable law of person.

Article 4.

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms including to be sold as slave for the repayment of debt, or the fickle of a royal or appointed leader.

Article 5.

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. including the interrogation in law or other functions or methods as written in laws in obligation to a country, nation or conglomerate of regions.

Article 6.

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law
This includes the awareness of the person, in name of soul and spirit.

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, including those who are retarded, weak, disfirm, or with any other deficit.

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 as well as the citizenscontract for all countries, nations or leading councils..

Article 9.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile as well as giving unusual penitance or punishment.

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. As well as the support of an interpreter as well as a library to study the indictment

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. with the covenant of the lawtakers, lawgivers and representative spokesman being subject to international judicial proceeding.

(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.

with the addition that capital punishment will not be supplemented with any other punishment.

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.

with the addition that those who not comply, are send to a protected region on the planet, to be without support of the law, of a government, until the punishment is accepted.

Article 13.

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state. Every one has the right for shelter, a house, a hut, a home. the right for a job, giving tribute for living in a society.

the right for a reasonable friendship, without forcing the other. (2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

With the addition that belongings, property is subject for rejecting entrance of leaving a country.

Article 14.

(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. with the addition that the presumption is a honest claim on citizenship.

(2) 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 United Nations.

Article 15.

(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality. and the citizens of an asylum or born identity.

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

within the prerequisites to enter a country, or to betitled to a job or friendship.

Article 16.

(1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. by which they promise to take care of each other, in limit of the law.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. and with the respect of the official authorities, not forcing either in a role which hurts the relationship.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

as well as persons entitled to a religion and give effort to societal change,

by either conducing religious acts or giving others the right to act within borders by religious activity.

Article 17.

(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others as well as rent property at a reasonable cost, for a reasonable time.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property. unless by damage done without repairing possibility.

Article 18.

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance. As well as the right to own a proof of religious activity by a symbol coupled to identity either by document or visible appearance of symbol.

Article 19.

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.
Except when profanity or damage to royal or presidential government.

Article 20.

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
including the right to give freedom to others by giving or exchanging goods, services or other means.
(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association. neither by birth to a child.

Article 21.

(1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
as well as giving the need information to one capable of representing in a democratic council
(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country. including a place to study on knowledge of societal means.
giving the insight to change personal status and change to a more needed function in society without any cost or payment of other possible trading possibilities
(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.
unless the democracy fails to ensure safety to the public and citizens of the country, in that direction, a newly appointed government, promising to better behave can be appointed, only when the public agrees. at the percentage of eighty percent.

Article 22.

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23.

(1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
as well as the bottom layer to get an education and job at a basic income needed for the core of living as choice by all.
(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work, depending on expertism, experience or education.
(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection. with the additional choice to not be paid,
but to give it to society as a personal regard for received promises.
(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.
including trade goods not being accepted in the homeland, but in the both trading countries to be allowed

Article 24.

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.
in expense to the public and national crew of labor parties.

Article 25.

(1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family,
including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment,
sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock,
shall enjoy the same social protection. all mothers have the equal choice to stop working for a living to take personal care for children,
either when children go to school, or stay at home. A husband or society is appointed for the expense of the living.

Article 26.

(1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages.
Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and
higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. And the choice to study without cost without proof of expertism.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.
It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children. until they are adult and reasonable intelligent to choose a different path of education

Article 27.

(1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28.

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29.

(1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone 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 morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30.

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person 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.

Article 31

All changes on this document is solely by me, as bastiaan.

Any changes done to this document without my direct consent is not approved by me to be the essence on my vision on society and living.

As this document is in its original form a document of the united nations, i kindly ask when violating rights by changing it, to give me feedback and an official reclamation to change either the document, in whole or part, or to remove it from my information sources. including website.

Article 32

Every being, as named in this document, can be either visible, invisible, with or without name. being human or any other given name to race, kind, age or characteristics or by distinguished marks.

