

The rights any and all person / peoples should be afforded:

These rights are an opinion of what should be available to any living being or soul. They extend to any portion of autonomous, sentient, volitional, beings and life forms, characteristically observably conscious and having language skills. The rights herein are intended to be applicable during peace, war or conflict. They are meant to be a suitable measure for classification between “acceptable” (good) behaviour and “unacceptable, reprehensible” (bad) behaviour. Failure to afford these fundamental dignities is probably unenforceable, but this is a manifesto of the commonality that binds us all together, and not a threat for dissent.

- 1) Each person should have unfettered right to free contemplation and thought. Unless a person invites another into their consciousness, they should be allowed to freely think and consider things, such that the only obstructions should be those arriving through usual sensory and perceptive systems and thought processing centres.
- 2) Each person should be allowed access to artefacts or external objects or substances that they require to sustain their viable, reasonable and good health.
- 3) No person should be subjected to limitation or regulation, (even) if they have no foreseeable chance of knowing about the limitations. If a person is to be accountable to any set of rules or regulations, they must be able to know the rules and regulations they are expected to comply with.
- 4) Any person must be allowed to access their own memory and mental faculties freely, without impediment or obstruction by another person or apparatus.
- 5) A person must be able to know if they are a prisoner, violator, transgressor, or considered an ‘enemy’ of another person or group of people by virtue of common, normal or unusual declarations. They should be able to know why they have been acquired or are being held, and who is holding them.
- 6) Allegations of torture or mistreatment are available for adjudication after the fact, by an independent third party.
- 7) Acts or omissions that would always be considered expressly unlawful in a/any jurisdiction, should increase in liability up any path of escalation or authority, to the extent that a person(s) who is responsible for a decision to undertake an unlawful act or omission is liable for the accrued magnitude of that unlawful act or omission. In other words, as the scope and extent of cost resulting from a decision (to wilfully act or fail to act) increases, as the authority of a person increases, then the liability for the sum of damages resulting from their decisions should accrue proportionately to their authority. The higher up the ladder a person is, the more they are liable for.
- 8) Any person should be treated with the dignity prevailing.
- 9) If a person is detained or captured, they should be detained or captured ultimately by someone. This means they should have the right to know they have been captured or detained once they are
- 10) A person must be allowed to be themselves, their original natural selves, and should not have their autonomy, identity, volition or sentience diluted without knowledgeable consent. Consent should also be required for any sort of symbiosis, genetic or anatomical adjustment, changes, re-engineering or transplanting.
- 11) A person or persons must be treated according to the rules and regulations that apply for the jurisdiction they are in. They cannot be subject to regulations from some more distant jurisdiction
- 12) If prevailing rules and regulations are not reasonably knowable by an approaching person, they should be accountable to the rules and regulations of the jurisdiction they are leaving. No person(s) or institution can be charged with an offence that a person (institution) bringing the charges is not equally subject to. No particular offence can be brought down upon one person, and avoided by another, if both are in the same circumstances and/or jurisdiction.
- 13) No person(s) can be held in slavery or servitude, divested of these rights.
- 14) No person(s) can be arbitrarily deprived of their property or of these rights.
- 15) No one or group can be condemned or discriminated against by virtue of their culture, race, appearance, characteristics, phenotype, nationality, sexuality or identity.
- 16) No person shall be accountable for the actions or outcomes resulting from the behaviour of any person(s) who hold or detain them.
- 17) Any person must be allowed to conduct or perform mandatory, necessary bodily functions. Bodily functions are those usual operations of their anatomy or constitution.
- 18) Individuals must be allowed to have access to education at a level that suits their age and capacity, in the

same way that it is provided to the people able to achieve work within the separation of powers, or that live in the same locality as those that do. Since the former is easy to corrupt, it should be that any individual or minority should not be deprived of access to the schooling that the decision makers receive. Education should not be used as a method of social goal achievement, deprivation, or persistence of prejudicial inequality and inequity. Education should not be able to be shown to be a tool of discrimination, disempowerment or undemocratic intransigence by some/any sector or community.

If you are relying on these, remain strong, believe in good, you are not alone, I'm on my way... By
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