



SOVEREIGN STATE
OF GOOD HOPE

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SOVEREIGN STATE OF GOOD HOPE



Definition: *The KhoiSan Royal House* refers to H.R.H. Gaob (King) Khoebaha Calvin Cornelius III, Head of the Royal House and the Royal Council Members.

KhoiSan Nation refers to all peoples that identify themselves as descendant of the Aboriginal People and can prove 1/16th of their Khoi-San blood line.



DECLARATION ON THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE CITIZENS OF THE SOVEREIGN STATE OF GOOD HOPE

AFFIRMING that the **KhoiSan Nation** is equal in dignity and rights to all other peoples in the Sovereign State of Good Hope. The **KhoiSan** recognize the rights of all peoples to be different, to consider themselves different and to be respected as such.

ALSO AFFIRMING that the **KhoiSan** contribute to the diversity and richness of civilization and cultures of Sovereign State of Good Hope and who constitute a part of the common heritage of humankind.

The **Royal House FURTHER AFFIRM** that all doctrines, policies and practices based on or advocating superiority of peoples or individuals on the basis of national origin, racial, religious, ethnic or cultural differences are racist, scientifically false, legally invalid, morally condemnable and socially unjust.

REAFFIRMING that the **KhoiSan**, who are the **First Nation Indigenous peoples** in the Sovereign State of Good Hope, have the right to exercise their right and be free from discrimination of any kind.

The **KhoiSan** are **CONCERNED** that they have been deprived of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, resulting, *inter alia*, in colonization and dispossession of their lands, territories and resources, thus preventing them from exercising, in particular, their right to development in accordance with their own needs and interests.

The **Royal House RECOGNIZES** the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights and characteristics of all citizens of the Sovereign State of Good Hope, especially their rights to their lands, territories and resources, which derive from their political, economic and social structures and from their cultures, spiritual traditions, histories and philosophies.

The **KhoiSan WELCOME** the fact that the **First Nation Indigenous Peoples** are organizing themselves for political, economic, social and cultural enhancement and in order to bring an end to all forms of discrimination and oppression wherever they occur. The **KhoiSan** affirm solidarity with all **First Nation Indigenous Peoples** of the world.

The **Citizens are CONVINCED** that control by them over developments affecting their lands, territories and resources will enable them to maintain and strengthen their institutions, cultures and traditions and to promote their development in accordance with their aspirations and needs.

The **Citizens RECOGNIZE** that respect for **KhoiSan** traditional knowledge, culture and traditional practices contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment of the **Sovereign State of Good Hope**.

The **KhoiSan EMPHASIZE** the need for demilitarization of their lands and territories. This will contribute to peace, economic and social progress and development, understanding and friendly relations among the people of the Sovereign State of Good Hope, Foreign Nations and peoples of the world.



DECLARATION ON THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE CITIZENS OF THE SOVEREIGN STATE OF GOOD HOPE

The **Citizens RECOGNIZE** in particular, the right of **KhoiSan** families and communities to retain shared responsibility for the upbringing, training, education and well-being of their children.

The **KhoiSan RECOGNIZE** that they have the right freely to determine their relationship with the Citizens of the Sovereign State of Good Hope under the new constitution and in a spirit of coexistence, mutual benefit and full respect.

The **Royal House CONSIDERS** that treaties, agreements, concessions and other arrangements between the State, private, commercial interests, including public corporations, private multi-national corporations and all other business entities, are matters of international concern and global responsibility.

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Charter of the United Nations, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights affirm the fundamental importance of the right of self-determination of all peoples, may freely determine their political status and may freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development under the Sovereign State of Good Hope new Constitution.

The Citizens of the **Sovereign State of Good Hope** appeal to the United Nations and all members of the international community to comply with and effectively implement all international instruments, in particular those related to human rights, as they apply to **First Nation Indigenous Peoples**, in consultation and cooperation with the peoples concerned. The process of all consultation shall be strictly regulated by law. The **Citizens** reserve the right to define the procedures of cooperation and consultation under the authority vested in the **KhoiSan Royal House**.

EMPHASIZING that the United Nations has an important and ongoing role to play in promoting and protecting the rights of all **First Nation Indigenous peoples** including the Citizens of the **Sovereign State of Good hope**.

The **Sovereign State of Good Hope** now solemnly proclaims the following **Declaration on the Fundamental Rights of the Citizens of The Sovereign State of Good Hope**.



PART I

ARTICLE 1

THE Citizens have the right to the full and effective enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of human Rights and International Human Rights Law.

ARTICLE 2

KhoiSan individuals and peoples are free and equal to all other individuals and peoples in dignity and rights and have the right to be free from any kind of adverse discrimination, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity.

ARTICLE 3

The Citizens have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development under the State of Good Hope Constitution as well as regional and general international Law.

ARTICLE 4

The KhoiSan have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, economic, social and cultural characteristics, as well as their legal systems, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they choose so, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the Government. The legal culture of the KhoiSan as well as rules, edicts and decrees of the KhoiSan Royal House shall be fully honoured consistently with the State of Good Hope Constitution and international law.

ARTICLE 5

Every individual citizen has the right to a Nationality.

PART II

ARTICLE 6

THE Citizens have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as a distinct people and to full guarantees against genocide or any other act of violence.

In addition, all Citizens have the individual rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.

ARTICLE 7

The Citizens have the collective and individual right not to be subjected to ethnocide and cultural genocide, including prevention of and redress for:

- Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities;
- Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources;
- Any form of population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights;
- Any form of assimilation or integration by other cultures or ways of life imposed on them by legislature, administrative or other measures;
- Any form of propaganda directed against them.



ARTICLE 8

The Citizens have the collective and individual right to maintain and develop their distinct identities and characteristics, the KhoiSan have the right to identify themselves as First Nation Indigenous and to be recognized as such.

ARTICLE 9

The Citizens, collectively and individually, have the right to their identity in accordance with the traditions and customs of their community or nation. No disadvantage of any may rise from the exercise of such a right.

ARTICLE 10

The Citizens shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free and informed consent of the people expressed through procedures duly enacted by the authority of the KhoiSan Royal House. No person may be removed without full consultation and full compensation as a result of such removal. The KhoiSan Royal house shall ensure that these rights are protected.

ARTICLE 11

The Citizens have the right to special protection and security in periods of armed conflict.

The Citizens call upon the State of Good Hope to observe international standards, in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, for the protection of civilian populations in circumstances of emergency and armed conflict:

- Recruit Citizens individuals against their will into armed forces and, in particular, for use against other indigenous peoples; Recruit children into armed forces under any
- circumstances;
- Force individuals to abandon their lands, territories or means of subsistence, or relocate them in special centers for military purposes;
- Force individuals to work for military purposes under any discriminatory conditions.

PART III

ARTICLE 12

The Citizens have the right to practice and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This include the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature, as well as the right to the restitution of cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.

ARTICLE 13

The Citizens have the right to manifest, practice, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies; the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites; the right to the use and control of ceremonial objects; and have the right to repatriation of human remains.



The KhoiSan Royal House shall take effective measures, in conjunction with KhoiSan peoples concerned, to ensure that indigenous sacred places, including burial sites, be preserved, respected and protected.

ARTICLE 14

The Citizens have the right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and persons.

The KhoiSan Royal House shall take effective measures, whenever any right of the First Nation Indigenous peoples may be threatened, to ensure this right is protected and also to ensure that they can understand and be understood in political, legal and administrative proceedings, when necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other appropriate means.

PART IV

ARTICLE 15

All children have the right to all levels and forms of education of the Government. All KhoiSan also have this right and the right to establish and control their education systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning.

All children living outside their communities have the right to be provided access to education in their own culture and language.

The KhoiSan Royal House, in cooperation with the State of Good hope, shall take effective measures to provide appropriate resources for these purposes.

ARTICLE 16

The Citizens have the right to have the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations appropriately reflected in all forms of education and public information.

The KhoiSan Royal House shall take effective measures, in consultation with KhoiSan peoples, to eliminate prejudice and discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among First Nation Indigenous Peoples and all segment of society.

ARTICLE 17

The KhoiSan have the right to establish their own media in their own language. They also have the right to equal access to all forms of non-indigenous media.

The KhoiSan Royal House shall take effective measures to ensure that state-owned media duly reflect First Nation Indigenous cultural diversity and values.

ARTICLE 18

The Citizens have the right to enjoy fully all rights established under International Labour Legislation. Citizens individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labour, employment or salary.



PART V

ARTICLE 19

The Citizens have the right to participate fully, if they so choose, at all levels of decision-making in matters which may affect their rights, lives and destinies through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own decision-making institutions.

ARTICLE 20

The KhoiSan have the right to participate, if they so choose, through procedures determined by them, in devising legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.

The KhoiSan Royal House shall obtain the free and informed consent of the peoples concerned before adopting and implementing such measures.

ARTICLE 21

The Citizens have the right to maintain and develop their political economic and social systems, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and economic activities. When the KhoiSan have been deprived of their means of subsistence and development, they are entitled to just and fair compensation.

ARTICLE 22

The Citizens have the right to special measures for the immediate, effective and continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions, including in the arrears of employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.

Particular attention shall be paid to the right and special needs of First Nation Indigenous elders, women, youth, children and disabled persons.

ARTICLE 23

The KhoiSan and the KhoiSan Royal House, have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop all health, housing and other economic and social programs affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programs through their own institutions.

ARTICLE 24

The KhoiSan have the right to their traditional medicines and health practices, including the right to the protection of vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals.

They also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all medical institutions, health services and medical care.



PART VI

ARTICLE 25

The KhoiSan have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual and material relationship with the lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.

ARTICLE 26

The Citizens have the right to own, develop, control and use the lands and territories, including the total environment of the lands, air, waters, coastal seas, sea-ice, flora and fauna and other resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used.

This includes the right to the full recognition of their laws, traditions, and customs, land-tenure systems and institutions for the development and management of resources, and the right to effective measures by government to prevent any interference with, alienation of or encroachment upon these rights.

ARTICLE 27

The Citizens have the right to the restitution of the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, occupied, used or damaged without their free and informed consent. Where this is not possible, they have the right to fair and just compensation.

Unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned, compensation shall take the form of lands, territories and resources equal in quality, size and legal status.

ARTICLE 28

The KhoiSan have the right to the conservation, restoration, and protection of the total environment and the productive capacity of their lands, territories and resources, as well as to assistance for this purpose from the State and through International cooperation. Military activities shall not take place in the lands and territories of the First Nation Indigenous Peoples, unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned.

The State shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands and territories of First Nation Indigenous Peoples.

The KhoiSan Royal House also shall take effective measures to ensure, as needed, that programs for monitoring, maintaining and restoring the health of First Nation Indigenous Peoples, as developed and implemented by the peoples affected by such materials, are duly implemented.

ARTICLE 29

The Citizens are entitled to the recognition of the full ownership, control and protection of their cultural and intellectual property.



The Citizens have the right to special measures to control, develop and protect their sciences, technologies and cultural manifestations, including human and other genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs and visual and performing arts.

ARTICLE 30

The Royal House have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands, territories and other resources, including the right to require that the State obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands, territories and other resources, particularly in the connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources. Pursuant to agreement with the KhoiSan Royal house, just and fair compensation shall be provided for any such activities and measurements taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.

PART VII

ARTICLE 31

The Citizens, as a specific form of exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-Government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, including culture, religion, education, information, media, health, housing, employment, social welfare, economic activities, land and resources management, environment and entry by non-members, as well as ways and means for financing these autonomous functions.

ARTICLE 32

The KhoiSan have the collective right to determine their own citizenship in accordance with their customs and traditions.

First Nation Indigenous citizenship does not impair the right of KhoiSan individuals to obtain citizenship of the State of Good Hope in which they live.

The KhoiSan have the right to determine the structures and to select the membership of their institutions in accordance with their own procedures.

ARTICLE 33

The Citizens have the right to promote, develop and maintain their institutional structures and their distinctive juridical customs, traditions, procedures and practices, in accordance with internationally recognized human rights standards.

ARTICLE 34

The Citizens, acting through their legitimate representatives in the KhoiSan Royal House, have the collective right to determine the responsibilities of individuals to their communities.



ARTICLE 35

The Citizens, in particular those divided by international borders, have the right to maintain and develop contacts, relations and cooperation, including activities for spiritual, cultural, political, economic and social purposes, with other peoples across borders. The KhoiSan Royal House shall take effective measures to ensure the exercise and implementation of this right.

ARTICLE 36

In order to protect the patrimony of the KhoiSan Nation for this generation and the generations to come, it is solemnly declared that the sovereignty over the land of the KhoiSan belongs to the KhoiSan Nation now and to the generations to come. All consultations affecting any rights contained in this Declaration must be performed through the authority of the KhoiSan Royal house. Any agreement, contract, conveyance, sale, concession, license or any form of agreement or understanding made shall be committed to writing and must in every particular conform to the rights declared in this instrument. Such document shall be a public record and available to the KhoiSan Royal house and to any citizen upon request. Any agreement or understanding generated from any prior consultation at any time must now be renegotiated and involve a new consultation to ensure that such agreement or understanding is fully consistent with all the rights declared in this instrument.

First nation Indigenous Peoples have the right to recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with the State or their successors, according to their original spirit and intent, and to have the State honour and respect such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements. Conflict and disputes which cannot otherwise be settled should be submitted to competent international bodies agreed to by all parties concerned.

PART VIII

ARTICLE 37

The Citizens appeal to the State to take effective and appropriate measures, in full consultation with the KhoiSan Royal house, to give full effect to the provisions of this Declaration. The rights recognized herein shall be adopted and included in National legislation in such manner that First Nation Indigenous peoples can avail themselves of such rights in practice.

ARTICLE 38

The Citizens have the right to have access to adequate financial and technical assistance, from the State and through international cooperation, to pursue freely their political, economic, social, cultural and spiritual development and for the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms recognized in this Declaration.

ARTICLE 39

The Citizens have the right to have access to and prompt decision through mutually acceptable and fair procedures for the resolution of conflict and disputes with states, as well as to effectively remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights. Such a decision shall take into consideration the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of the Citizen.



ARTICLE 40

The KhoiSan Royal House shall be fully committed to the rights contained in this Declaration and shall work effectively locally, nationally, regionally and globally to secure them for the Citizens.

PART IX

ARTICLE 41

The rights recognized herein constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the Citizens.

ARTICLE 42

All the rights and freedoms recognized herein are equally guaranteed to male and female Citizens.

ARTICLE 43

Nothing in this Declaration may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing existing or future rights that the Citizens may have or acquire.



DEFINITION OF THE FLAG:

The **GREEN** represents the green fields - the sign of prosperity and the union of all nations.

The **ORANGE/BROWN** represents the earth that gives life and the earth to which we all return.

The **BLUE** represents the heavens - the home of our God, the blue of the ocean, the life force and nourishment of the soul.

The **SOUTHERN CROSS** depicts the direction of man in the heavens that with heavenly guidance no one will be lost.

The **BOW** pay homage to all our ancestors as this was once the first methods of hunting and providing, a common symbol we all share.

The **SPRINGBOK** or +häeb is an exceptionally tenacious and resilient animal, adapts to its surroundings and always survives.

The **BOTTOM STAR** represents the Nations of Good Hope, that with God above us we will be able to be a harmonious and prosperous society.



THE SYMBOLISM AND MEANING OF OUR COAT OF ARMS

- The circle on top of the crown represents the world resting on the nation of the Khoisan.
- The crown depicts royalty.
- The spear and knob kerie represent the protection of the nation.
- The colour green and the sun represents our medicinal and healing values.
- The colour red represents the love and vibrance we have in our heart to share.
- The yellow tree depicts the bottle-brush tree in South Africa, which we adopted as our tree of life.
 - o When you try to touch this tree the leaves prick you, symbolizing how the elders protect the nation.
 - o The seeds of the tree are in a seed-casing, symbolic of the preservation of life.
 - o This casing is like the corn of the cob closely knit together and difficult to separate, symbolizing how the adults protect the children of the nation.
- The colour white is the peace we have in our heart to offer.
- The giraffe represents the King, the tallest animal in the world and friend of the birds.
 - o He warns the smaller animals of approaching danger, is very dignified and never eats from the ground.
 - o When the giraffe is killed it feeds the whole village and only the elders are allowed to eat the head of the animal to capture its dignity.
- The two warriors also serve as protection for the nation.
- The colour blue represents the hope we have in our hearts to remain loyal.



NATIONAL ANTHEM

I, the Lord of sea and sky
I have heard my people cry
All who dwell in dark and sin
My hand will save
I who made the stars of night
I will make their darkness bright
Who will bear my light to them?
Whom shall I send?

CHORUS:

*Here I am, Lord
Is it I, Lord?
I have heard You calling in the night
I will go, Lord
If You lead me
I will hold Your people in my heart*

I, the Lord of wind and flame
I will tend the poor and lame
I will set a feast for them
My hand will save
Finest bread I will provide
'Til their hearts be satisfied
I will give my life to them
Whom shall I send?

CHORUS:

*Here I am, Lord
Is it I, Lord?
I have heard You calling in the night
I will go, Lord
If You lead me
I will hold Your people in my heart
I will hold Your people in my heart*



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