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Declaration

On the Legal Authority of King Cornelius of the Khoisan Nation of the State of Good Hope

This declaration is submitted to King Cornelius of the Khoisan Nation of the State of Good Hope.

This declaration is submitted by Professor Winston P. Nagan, jurisconsult of international law; Chairperson of the Board of Trustees, World Academy of Art and Science; and Samuel T. Dell Research Scholar, Levin College of Law, University of Florida

International law recognizes the work of jurisconsults, experts on international law, as representing an authoritative source of international law. Black's Law Dictionary defines the term jurisconsult as follows: "A jurist; a person skilled in the science of law, particularly of international or public law." Likewise, USLegal defines the term as "a person who is well versed in jurisprudence, especially in civil or international law; a jurist". Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice lists five authoritative sources of international law, including: international conventions and treaties, international custom, general principles of law, judicial decisions, and teachings of the most highly qualified publicists in international law. These sources, supplemented by the principles of good faith and equity, constitute the sources of contemporary international law. Additionally, the South African Constitution explicitly recognizes the authority of international law as binding upon the political and legal authorities of South Africa. It should be noted, moreover, that one of the greatest jurisconsults in modern history is also known as the "father of the Roman-Dutch law of South Africa", His name is Hugo DeGroot (Grotius), and his most famous book is *De Jure Belli ac Pacis*; he is certainly the foundation stone of the concept of the authority of jurisconsults in modern international law.

Professor Nagan is a recognized expert in international law and his corpus of writings qualify him as a jurisconsult under Article 38 D of the Statute of the ICJ. His CV is attached, and lists approximately 214 articles and books dealing a multitude of subjects on international law, including extensive writings and formulated petitions on behalf of First Nations in world society. Professor Nagan additionally served as the abogadodefensor of the Shuar Nation of Ecuador. He established HURIPPEC, the Human Rights and Peace Center, at Makerere University in Uganda. He has served as advisor to numerous governments including the Balkan states and the Palestinian authority. He established the East African Journal of Peace and Human Rights. He is Editor-in-Chief of *Eruditio*, the World Academy's online electronic journal, as well as the International Editorial Advisor to the *Journal of Law and Politics*.

His most recent book publications include *Human Rights and Dynamic Humanism* (2016) and *The Emerging Restrictions on Sovereign Immunity* (2012). Professor Nagan served as a High Court Judge on the Supreme Court of the Cape. He has done work on industrial arbitration as well as commercial arbitration. He was Chair of the Board of Amnesty International USA, and advised the organization on the international challenges that confront the advocacy of human rights law. He has taught in the University of Cape Town, Makerere University, and the University of Stellenbosch, and has been a guest lecturer and in Ecuador, Brazil, Croatia, Bosnia, Egypt, Palestinian authority, Jamaica, and China. He served as a Distinguished Visiting Professor at the National University of Kazakhstan, Almaty, in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Professor Nagan has examined the birth lines of King Cornelius. To his best information and belief, the documents cited to establish his birth lineage as a royal descendant and the king of the Khoisan are legitimate and authoritative. In addition, his authority as the king of the Khoisan is augmented by the fact that in social practice and custom of the Khoisan people, he is supported and sustained by the authority of the Khoisan people of southern Africa. King Cornelius is therefore a representative of the Khoisan people by virtue of his royal lineage and the authority of his people. He is the legitimate king and political authority of the Khoisan at this point in their history, and carries the mantle of authority to secure and advance their right to self-determination as understood in terms of the Charter of the United Nations. I therefore declare, as a jurisconsult expert in international law, that King Cornelius is the bearer of the legitimate authority of the Khoisan people of southern Africa and, furthermore, maintains that authority as a foundation for protecting the patrimonial and material rights of the Khoisan people that are included in their collective claims to self-determination, independence, and sovereignty.