

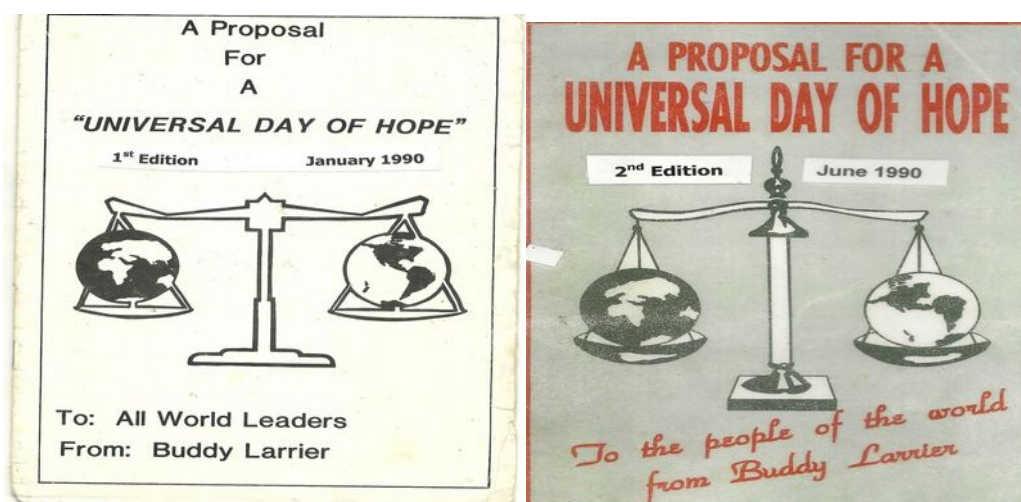
Non-State Actors Reparations Commission Inc.

Support: International Day for Reparations - 2021

History has testified that there is need for an International Day for Reparations. We are informed that on October 12, 1492 Columbus' expedition of three ships and 100 men made landfall in the Caribbean/Americas, and that the indigenous Afrikans he encountered welcomed him and his crew and treated them with dignity and respect; helping them for three months. In December 1492 Columbus returned to Spain with only two ships as one had been shipwrecked. In 1493 Columbus was sent back to the region with 17 war ships and 1,200 mercenaries out of the prisons. He had the support of the King and Queen of Spain and the blessings of the Pope with instruction to Christianised, enslaved or kill the indigenous Afrikans. Therefore, his second visit started the genocide of the indigenous people of the region and the introduction of the transatlantic trade in Afrikans, which was glorified by Europeans for centuries; by promoting October 12 as both Discovery Day and Columbus' Day.

We are informed that between 1981-1989 Jacques Attali published the book *Verbatim* in which it is stated; *"The future will be about finding a way to reduce the population. Of course, we will not be able to execute people or build camps. We will get rid of them by making them believe it is for their own good. We will find or cause something, a pandemic targeting certain people, real economic crisis or not, a virus affecting the old or the elderly. It doesn't matter, the weak and the fearful will succumb to it. The stupid will believe in it and ask to be treated. We will have taken care of having panned the treatment, a treatment that will be the solution. The selection of idiots will therefore be done by itself, they will go to the slaughterhouse alone"*.

In December 1989 I became aware of the plan as quoted above. To counter the genocide plot and to expose the untruth about October 12, 1492 in January 1990 I was inspired to make a proposal to the world for October 12 as a Universal Day of Hope for truth, justice, peace, healing and reconciliation as shown here.



In 1991 an NGO entitled the Universal Day of Hope Trust (UDOHT) was established to promote the proposal, firstly through a draft resolution to the Government of Barbados as shown below.

NEWS SUNDAY ADVOCATE, May 14, 1995 Page 7

Proposal for Day of Hope



President of the Universal Day of Hope Trust, Buddy Larrier (right) presents a draft proposal for the observance of the Universal Day of Hope to Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peter Laurie (left), while Glenroy Straughn looks on.

THE Universal Day of Hope Trust presented a draft resolution for the Universal Day of Hope, proposed for October 12, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

President of the organisation which was set up specifically to observe this day, Buddy Larrier, and delegates met with permanent secretary in the Ministry, Dr. Peter Laurie at the Ministry's offices on Friday.

The president explained that for the past five years he had been burdened with a sense of responsibility for Barbados to accept this proposal.

the establishment of nations which have become interdependent on one another..."

The delegation on hand for the presentation included Larrier; Glenroy Straughn, representing Citizens Against Narcotics (CAN); William Bradshaw, the Universal Day of Hope Trust; Winston Callender, Association of Independent Candidates; Roosevelt King, Commonwealth Liaison Unit of Barbados; Senator Viola Davis, Pan African Movement (Barbados); Nikeal Tafari, Third Eye Communications; Dawnay St. John, Destiny Incorporated; Kathy Harris; and Amha Selassie Coppin of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church.

The Universal Day of Hope Trust, hopes to promote and educate through sporting, cultural, social and economic activities for a Universal Day of Hope, which assists in bringing about peace and helping to save the environment from further damage.

In accepting the proposal, Laurie said he would undertake to convey the resolution to the Minister.

The same draft resolution was submitted to the 2001 United Nations World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance held in Durban, South Africa, which was the first world conference of the 21st Century. The Durban conference concluded with a consensus that; *"the transatlantic trade in Afrikans, chattel enslavement and colonialism were all crimes against humanity"*. The same draft resolution was also presented to and endorsed at the first follow-up to Durban; the Afrikan and Afrikan Descendants World Conference against Racism held in Barbados in October 2002, during which an International Reparations NGO, namely the Global Afrikan Congress was founded.

On October 12, 2012 the Government of Barbados established the Barbados Task Force on Reparations, and in September 2013 CARICOM Heads of Government established the CARICOM Reparations Commission. In October that same year the World Social Forum proclaimed October 12 as the International Day for Reparations. Pursuant to these a NGO the Non-State Actors Reparations Commission Inc. (NsARC) was formed and in October 2017 the CARICOM Reparations Commission proclaimed October 12 as the Caribbean Holocaust Day.

Today there is a COVID-19 pandemic affecting the world as was planned from 1981. The NsARC has accepted the baton from the UDOHT and is calling on all Pan-Afrikanists Organisations to join in lobbying as least one country within CARICOM or the African Union (AU) to table a resolution to the United Nations in support of the proclamation by the World Social Forum of 2013 that October 12 be designated as the International Day for Reparations; to promote truth, justice, peace, healing and reconciliation. Should this be done October 12 would then be acknowledged by the UN as also an International Day for People of African Descent that compliments the UN's proclaimed International Year for people of African Descent (2011) and the International Decade for People of African Descent (2015 to 2024).

Elder Rev. Buddy A. Larrier