CAN THE UNITED NATIONS SERVE TWO MASTERS?

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Prince Mohammed bin Salman Al Saud, the crown prince of Saudi Arabia, attends a meeting with United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres (out of frame) on March 27, 2018 in New York. (Photo: BRYAN R. SMITH / AFP / Getty Images)

In the words of the firebrand prophet Elijah, "How long will you falter between two opinions? If the LORD be God, follow Him; but if Baal, follow him" (1 Kings 18: 21).

I recently read an article published by Clarion Project that asked the question: To Whom Does the UN Law Apply? The article appeared on their website at www.Clarion on Sunday January 6th, 2019. The question raises awareness of things most of us seem blissfully unaware of, and so I felt it vitally important to raise it as well.

Most people haven't heard of the <u>Cairo Declaration of Human Rights</u>. Normally, the legal basis of human rights is mentally juxtaposed with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted in 1948 at the third session of the U.N. General Assembly. In this piece we ask to whom does UN law actually apply.

The effectiveness of the U.N. Declaration has long been debated, with adherents to both sides maintaining their stances. The Declaration itself contains 30 articles which affirm the rights of the individual. Although these are not legally binding themselves, a number of international treaties and other laws have adopted them.

The Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam is widely seen as the Islamic world's response to the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights. The fundamental difference between the two is that the Cairo Declaration restricts rights to the limits set by *sharia* law. This has a massive impact on the rights that are afforded to religious minorities, women and freedoms of expression and movement.

These extensive limitations have eventuated to the Cairo Declaration sanctioning things the U.N. Declaration vehemently outlaws. For example, blasphemy against Islam in Islamic countries is punishable by death, whereas the U.N. Declaration provides for freedom of religious expression without fear of retribution.

Article 24 of the Cairo Declaration specifies that:

"All the Rights and Freedoms stipulated in this Declaration are subject to the Islamic *Sharia*", and Article 19 stipulates "There shall be no crime or punishment except as provided for in the *Sharia*."

This leads us to a fundamental question. How can we consider states which follow the Cairo Declaration as equal partners for peace, experts or authorities on human rights, or honest trading partners, if their definitions and protections afforded to fundamental human rights, daily conduct and freedoms are inherently different to our own? How can we encourage tourism to countries where our citizens are subject to the rights provided for them by *sharia* law and not those expressly stated in the U.N. Declaration?

And most importantly, how can the United Nations incorporate a coalition of states which seek to prevent and outlaw any criticism of religion, while trying to maintain its image as the world's moral compass?

Well did our Lord warn, No man can serve two masters, for either he will hate the one and love the other, or he will hold to one and despise the other (Matt. 6: 24). Admittedly the context concerns loving God or money (material possessions), but the general

principle applies to the General Assembly of Nations too.

THE PROPHETIC PSALM 2

We are forewarned that in the last days the kings of the earth and the council of the nations will rebel against the LORD and against His Anointed one, the Messianic Son. "Let us tear their fetters apart, and cast away their cords from us!" they hiss. Yet they imagine a vain thing. He Who sits in the heavens will laugh and scoff at them in His anger.

The LORD's decree has gone out. Speaking to and of the Son He declares: "You are My Son, today I have begotten you. Ask of Me, and I will surely give the nations as Your inheritance, and the very ends of the earth as your possession."

The prophetic Messianic Psalm goes on to invite the kings and the nations of the earth to show discernment and to take warning. They are warned that if they do not submit to the LORD God and to do homage to His Son, then He will become angry and they will perish.

But how blessed are all who take refuge in Him!

The United Nations may vainly imagine they are getting away with serving two masters. But ultimately, they will answer to the LORD God of Heaven who has appointed His Messianic Son as the rightful heir and judge of the world.

The guarantee of this is not only His eternal decree and Gospel-word announced by Jesus, but also the fact that God has raised this Jesus whom the nations have rejected, setting him at His own right hand thereby setting him forth publicly as their Lord and King (Ps. 110:1).

God the Father has announced to the world we are accountable to the man Jesus Christ (Acts 17: 30-31).

Hallelujah! The Day surely approaches when the kingdom of the world has become the kingdom of our LORD, and of His Christ; and He will reign forever and ever (Rev. 11: 15). No room for teetering between two masters!