

HUMAN RIGHTS

as set forth by the United Nations in the

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

"On 10 December 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights..... Followg this historic act, the Assembly called upon all Member countries to publicize the text of the Declaration and to cause it to be disseminated, displayed, read and expoundedwithout distinction based on the political status of countries or territories."

- Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

(A Perspective - Human Rights and You)

"All human beings are born with equal and inalienable rights and fundamental freedoms.

"The United Nations is committed to upholding, promoting and protecting the human rights of every individual. This commitment stems from the United Nations Charter, which reaffirms the faith of the peoples of the world in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the the human person.

"In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations has stated in clear and simple terms the rights which belong equally to every person.

"These rights belong to you.

"They are your rights.

"Familiarize yourself with them. Help to promote and defend them for yourself as well as for your fellow human beings.

-UN DPI/876 -85-41951 -Feb 1986 -100M

ARTICLE 2

✓ Every one is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-selfgoverning or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

ARTICLE 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

ARTICLE 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

ARTICLE 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

ARTICLE 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

ARTICLE 20

- (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
- (2) No one ^{may} be compelled to belong to an association.

ARTICLE 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

See also A/Res/40/109

- ① Declaration on the Elimination of
Religion or Belief
- ② Declaration on Social Progress + Dev.
- ③ Int'l Bill of Rights (Int'l Covenant on Economic,
Social & Cultural Rights)
- ④ Report on the Standards of Conduct in the
Int'l Civil Service '54