

**Universal
Declaration
of
Human Rights**

**ADAPTED AND PRINTED BY THE
NATIONAL CENTER FOR CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS**



NATIONAL CENTER FOR
CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

As the founding document for the modern human rights movement, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) continues to provide the basis for social movements and public actions across the globe; it outlines the rights and freedoms that should be shared by all people, in all places, at all times. The National Center for Civil and Human Rights is committed to educating individuals on human rights nationally and internationally. Despite the impact and significance of the UDHR, many people remain unaware of the history of the document and the principles outlined within it. The National Center for Civil and Human Rights is committed to undertake programs and events to raise awareness of the UDHR as part of exploring human rights issues and to affirm the dignity and worth of all people.

The vision for the National Center for Civil and Human Rights in Atlanta has been prevalent in the minds of many leaders for years. The efforts to bring the Center to Atlanta began in earnest when Evelyn Lowery, Juanita Abernathy and Ambassador Andrew Young approached Mayor Shirley Franklin in 2003. In 2005, Mayor Franklin commissioned

a Blue Ribbon Working Group comprised of community, business, education, and public service representatives to research, analyze and consider the potential establishment of successful and authentic center in Atlanta.

The Working Group recommended that a center be established to commemorate the groundbreaking contributions of Atlantans and Georgians to the historic struggle for African-American freedom and equality, and also serve as a space for ongoing dialogue, study, and contributions to the resolution of current and future freedom struggles of all people at the local, national and international level.

In 2007, Mayor Franklin announced the creation of a Partnership to lead the effort to build the Center. Since then, the National Center for Civil and Human Rights has progressed along an aggressive fundraising and development timeline. The sense of urgency to open the Center is underscored by the strong desire to capture first person accounts of civil and human rights movements, and include mid-twentieth century activists and heroes in the planning and design.

Thanks to a generous land donation from The Coca-Cola Company, the Center will be located in Downtown Atlanta at Pemberton Place, adjacent to the New World of Coca-Cola, the Georgia Aquarium and steps from Centennial Olympic Park. The Center will feature permanent and temporary exhibitions, a broadcast facility, gathering and retail spaces. It will house the Morehouse College Martin Luther King, Jr. Collection, the Without Sanctuary lynching exhibition, Benny Andrews' John Lewis collection and other historical, artistic and multi-media materials to inform and inspire visitors about civil and human rights issues.

To learn more about the National Center for Civil and Human Rights please visit our website:
www.cchrpartnership.org or call 404-658-5902.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Abbreviated

Article 1

Right to Equality

Article 2

Freedom from Discrimination

Article 3

Right to Life, Liberty, Personal Security

Article 4

Freedom from Slavery

Article 5

Freedom from Torture and Degrading Treatment

Article 6

Right to Recognition as a Person before the Law

Article 7

Right to Equality before the Law

Article 8

Right to Remedy by Competent Tribunal

Article 9

Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest and Exile

Article 10

Right to Fair Public Hearing

Article 11

Right to be Considered Innocent until Proven Guilty

Article 12

Freedom from Interference with Privacy, Family, Home and Correspondence

Article 13

Right to Free Movement in and out of the Country

Article 14

Right to Asylum in other Countries from Persecution

Article 15

Right to a Nationality and the Freedom to Change It

Article 16

Right to Marriage and Family

Article 17

Right to Own Property

Article 18

Freedom of Belief and Religion

Article 19

Freedom of Opinion and Information

Article 20

Right of Peaceful Assembly and Association

Article 21

Right to Participate in Government and in Free Elections

Article 22

Right to Social Security

Article 23

Right to Desirable Work and to Join Trade Unions

Article 24

Right to Rest and Leisure

Article 25

Right to Adequate Living Standard

Article 26

Right to Education

Article 27

Right to Participate in the Cultural Life of Community

Article 28

Right to a Social Order that Articulates this Document

Article 29

Community Duties Essential to Free and Full Development

Article 30

Freedom from State or Personal Interference in the above Rights

Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Preamble

WHEREAS recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

WHEREAS disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

WHEREAS it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

WHEREAS it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

WHEREAS the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

WHEREAS Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

WHEREAS a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, Therefore **THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY** proclaims **THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS** as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights



Plain Language Version

Article 1

When children are born, they are free and each should be treated in the same way. They have reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a friendly manner.

Article 2

Everyone can claim the following rights, despite

- a different sex
- a different skin colour
- speaking a different language
- thinking different things
- believing in another religion
- owning more or less
- being born in another social group
- coming from another country

It also makes no difference whether the country you live in is independent or not.

Article 3

You have the right to live, and to live in freedom and safety.

Article 4

Nobody has the right to treat you as his or her slave and you should not make anyone your slave.

Article 5

Nobody has the right to torture you.

Article 6

You should be legally protected in the same way everywhere, and like everyone else.

Article 7

The law is the same for everyone; it should be applied in the same way to all.

Article 8

You should be able to ask for legal help when the rights your country grants you are not respected.

Article 9

Nobody has the right to put you in prison, to keep you there, or to send you away from your country unjustly, or without good reason.

Article 10

If you go on trial this should be done in public. The people who try you should not let themselves be influenced by others.

Article 11

You should be considered innocent until it can be proven that you are guilty. If you are accused of a crime, you should always have the right to defend yourself. Nobody has the right to condemn you and punish you for something you have not done.

Article 12

You have the right to ask to be protected if someone tries to harm your good name, enter your house, open your letters, or bother you or your family without a good reason.

Article 13

You have the right to come and go as you wish within your country. You have the right to leave your country to go to another one; and you should be able to return to your country if you want.

Article 14

If someone hurts you, you have the right to go to another country and ask it to protect you. You lose this right if you have killed someone and if you, yourself, do not respect what is written here.

Article 15

You have the right to belong to a country and nobody can prevent you, without a good reason, from belonging to a country if you wish.

Article 16

As soon as person is legally entitled, he or she has the right to marry and have a family. In doing this, neither the color of your skin, the country you come from nor your religion should be impediments. Men and women have the same rights when they are married and also when they are separated.

Nobody should force a person to marry.

The government of your country should protect your family and its members.

Article 17

You have the right to own things and nobody has the right to take these from you without a good reason.

Article 18

You have the right to profess your religion freely, to change it, and to practice it either on your own or with other people.

Article 19

You have the right to think what you want, to say what you like, and nobody should forbid you from doing so. You should be able to share your ideas also—with people from any other country.

Article 20

You have the right to organize peaceful meetings or to take part in meetings in a peaceful way. It is wrong to force someone to belong to a group.

Article 21

You have the right to take part in your country's political affairs either by belonging to the government yourself or by choosing politicians who have the same ideas as you. Governments should be voted for regularly and voting should be secret. You should get a vote and all votes should be equal. You also have the same right to join the public service as anyone else.

Article 22

The society in which you live should help you to develop and to make the most of all the advantages (culture, work, social welfare) which are offered to you and to you and to all the men and women in your country.

Article 23

You have the right to work, to be free to choose your work, to get a salary which allows you to support your family. If a man and a woman do the same work, they should get the same pay. All people who work have the right to join together to defend their interests.

Article 24

Each work day should not be too long, since everyone has the right to rest and should be able to take regular paid holidays.

Article 25

You have the right to have whatever you need so that you and your family: do not fall ill or go hungry; have clothes and a house; and are helped if you are out of work, if you are ill, if you are old, if your wife or husband is dead, or if you do not earn a living for any other reason you cannot help. The mother who (is going) to have a baby, and her baby should get special help. All children have the same rights, whether or not the mother is married.

Article 26

You have the right to go to school and everyone should go to school. Primary schooling should be free. You should be able to learn a profession or continue your studies as far as you wish. At school, you should be able to develop all your

talents and you should be taught to get along with others, whatever their race, religion or the country they come from. Your parents have the right to choose how and what you will be taught at school.

Article 27

You have the right to share in your community's arts and sciences, and any good they do. Your works as an artist, writer, or a scientist should be protected, and you should be able to benefit from them.

Article 28

So that your rights will be respected, there must be an 'order' which can protect them. This 'order' should be local and worldwide.

Article 29

You have duties towards the community within which your personality can only fully develop. The law should guarantee human rights. It should allow everyone to respect others and to be respected.

Article 30

In all parts of the world, no society nor human being should take it upon her or himself to act in such a way as to destroy the rights which you have just been reading about.



— NATIONAL —
CENTER FOR
CIVIL
AND
HUMAN
RIGHTS

www.cchrpartnership.org