

**TEACHING ABOUT COUNTRIES'
CONSTITUTIONS TO PROMOTE A HUMAN
RIGHTS CULTURE**

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WORLD RESORT EUROPE 4 LOBBY/THIRD FLOOR**

Annex III

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.

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

Everyone 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-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

Article 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

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 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

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 the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.

2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

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 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

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.

Table 1.2 Five Core Notions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

<i>Articles of the Universal Declaration</i>	<i>Crucial Notion</i>	<i>Examples</i>	<i>Philosophic-Historical Legacy</i>
Article 1	Human dignity	Equality, freedom, the duty to act in a spirit of brotherhood and sisterhood	Judeo-Christian-Islamic tradition; the U.S. Declaration of Independence
Article 2	Nondiscrimination	Based on race, color, sex, language, religion, political opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status	Judeo-Christian-Islamic tradition; the U.S. Declaration of Independence
Articles 3–21	Civil and political (or first-generation or negative) rights	Freedoms of thought, religion, expression in oral and written form; access to information; rights to privacy and a fair and public hearing	The U.S. Constitution’s Bill of Rights; Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms speech
Articles 22–27	Economic, social, and cultural (or second-generation or positive) rights	Rights to meaningful and gainful employment, rest and leisure, health care, food, housing, education, participation in the cultural life of the community; special care and assistance for motherhood and childhood	The Soviet Constitution of 1923; Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms speech

*As elaborated upon in Wronka, J. (2017). *Human rights and social justice: Social action and service for the helping and health professions*. Los Angeles, Sage, p. 23.

Wronka, J. (2017). *Human rights and social justice*. Los Angeles: Sage, pp. 359-373.

APPENDIX C:

A COMPARISON OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS WITH THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL CONSTITUTION¹

<p>Article 1</p> <p>a) All human beings are born free and</p> <p>b) equal in dignity</p> <p>c) and rights</p> <p>d) They are endowed with reason and conscience</p> <p>e) and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood</p>	<p>(P) We, the people of the United States, in order to... secure the blessings of liberty... do ordain and establish this Constitution. (AmV,S1) No person shall... be deprived of liberty. (AmXIV,S1) No state shall... deprive any person... of liberty.</p> <p>(AmXIV, S1) No state shall,, deny to any person with its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. (Am1,S1) Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion</p>
<p>Article 2</p> <p>a) Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status</p> <p>b) Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or</p>	<p>(AmXIV, S1) No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States... nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. (AmXIV, S1) No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the</p>

¹ This comparison is an “educated layperson’s” approach, consisting of a content analysis of phrases between the two documents, meant to inspire informed discussion and debate as a way to move toward a human rights culture. Comparisons of phrases are not total or precise, but agree in substance and sense. For further detail and discussion of this analysis and its implications for social policy, see Wronka (1992). [Mark: Reference is: Wronka, J. (1992). *A history of the idea of human right and a comparison of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights with the United States federal constitution and fifty state constitutions*. Lanham, MD: University Press of America.] The reader is also strongly encouraged to compare her or his country’s constitution with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Phrases **in bold** indicate no correspondence in the US Constitution with phrases of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

<p>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.</p>	<p>privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States... nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws</p>
<p>Article 3 a) Everyone has the right to life. b) liberty and c) security of person.</p>	<p>(AmV, S1) No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property. (AmXIV, S1) No state shall...deprive any person of life, liberty, and property. (AmV, S1) No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property. (AmXIV, S1) No state shall...deprive any person of life, liberty, and property. (AmIV,S1) The right of people to be secure in their persons shall not be violated.</p>
<p>Article 4 a) No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; b) slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all its forms</p>	<p>(AmXIII, S1) Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude... shall exist in the United States (AmXIII, S1) Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude... shall exist in the United States</p>
<p>Article 5 a) No one shall be subjected to torture or b) to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment and punishment.</p>	<p>(AmV, S1) No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property. (AmXIV, S1) No state shall...deprive any person of life, liberty, and property. (AmV,S1) No person shall be... deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. (AmVI) The accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. (AmXIV, S1) No state shall... deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law. (AmVIII, S1) No cruel and unusual punishments shall be inflicted. (AmVIII, S1) No cruel and unusual punishments shall be inflicted.</p>
<p>Article 6 a) Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.</p>	<p>(Am,S1). Congress shall make no law respecting... the right of the people... to petition the government for a redress of grievances. (AmV, S1) No person shall... be deprived of life, liberty or property</p>

	without due process of law. (AmXIV, S1) No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States... nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws
Article 7 a) 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	(AmXIV, S1) No state... shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.
Article 8 a) Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.	
Article 9 a) No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.	(AmIV,S1) The right of the people to be secure... against u reasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated. (AmXIV, S1) No state shall... deprive any person of life, liberty or prooerty without due process of law. (Ar1, S9.2) The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.
Article 10 a) Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribuna, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.	(AmVI,S1) The accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. (AmVII, S1) In suits of common law... the right of trial by jury shall be preserved. (AmXIV, S1) No state shall deny any person equal protection of the laws.
Article 11 (1) (a) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial	AmV, S1) No person shall... be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. (AmVI,S1) The accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. (AmXIV, S1) No state shall... deprive any person of

<p>b) at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.</p> <p>(2) (a) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed.</p> <p>b) Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.</p>	<p>life, liberty or proerty without due process of law.</p> <p>(AmVI,S1) The accused shall... be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation... be confronted with the witnesses against him... have compulsory processes for obtaining witnesses in his favor and... have assistance of counsel for his defence.</p> <p>(ArI, S9.3) No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.</p> <p>(AmVIII,S1) Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.</p>
<p>Article 12</p> <p>(a)No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence</p> <p>b) nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.</p>	<p>(AmIV,S1) The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated. (AmV,S1) [No person shall] be compelled to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. (AmIX, S1) The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. (AmXIV, S1) No state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law.</p>
<p>Article 13</p> <p>(1)Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.</p> <p>(2) Everyone has the right to leave and country, including his own, and to return to his country</p>	<p><i>Shapiro v. Thompson</i> (1969);)(ArIV, S2.1) The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. (AmXIV, S1) No state shall make or enforce any law, which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the U.S.</p> <p><i>Shapiro v. Thompson</i> (1969);)(ArIV, S2.1) The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. (AmXIV, S1) No state shall make or enforce any</p>

	law, which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the U.S.
<p>Article 14</p> <p>(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.</p> <p>(2) (a) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations</p>	<p>(ArIV, S2.1) The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. (AmXIV, S1) No state shall make or enforce any law, which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the U.S.</p> <p>(ArIV, S2.1) The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. (AmXIV, S1) No state shall make or enforce any law, which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the U.S.</p>
<p>Article 15</p> <p>(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.</p>	<p>(AmXIV,S1) All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make... any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the US; nor ... deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the laws.</p>
<p>Article 16</p> <p>(1) (a) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family.</p> <p>(b) They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.</p> <p>(c) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.</p>	<p><i>Loving v. Virginia</i> (1967): (AmXIV ,S1) No state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the laws. (AmXIV ,S1) No state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the laws.</p> <p>(AmXIV ,S1) No state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction equal</p>

<p>(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.</p>	<p>protection of the laws</p>
<p>Article 17</p> <p>(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.</p> <p>(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.</p>	<p>AmIV,S1) The right of the people to be secure... against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated. (AmXIV, S1) No state shall... deprive any person of life, liberty or proerty without due process of law</p> <p>AmIV,S1) The right of the people to be secure... against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated. (AmXIV, S1) No state shall... deprive any person of life, liberty or proerty without due process of law.</p>
<p>Article 18</p> <p>a) Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change hs 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.</p>	<p>(AmI, S1) Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of he people peaceably to assemble.</p>
<p>Article 19</p> <p>a) 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.</p>	<p>(AmI,S1) Congress shall make no law... abridging the freedom of speech or of the press.</p>
<p>Article 20</p> <p>(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association</p> <p>(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association</p>	<p>(Am, S1) Congress shall make no law...abridging... the right of the people peaceably to assemble.</p> <p>(Am, S1) Congress shall make no law...abridging... the right of the people peaceably to assemble. (AmIX,S1) No state shall... deprive any person of life, libery, or proerty, without due process o law; nor deny to any person with its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.</p>
<p>Article 21</p>	

<p>(1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country directly or through freely chosen representatives.</p> <p>(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.</p> <p>(3) (a) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; (b) This will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections whc shall be b universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.</p>	<p>(ArI,S2.1) The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of several states. (AmI,S1) Congress shall make no law.. abridging the right of the people... to petition the government for a redress of grievances. (AmXII, S1) The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice President. (AmXVII,S1) The Senate of the US shall be... elected by the people thereof. (AmXV,S1) The right... to vote shall not be denied... on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. (AmXIX, S1) The right... to vote... shall not be denied... on account of sex. (AmXXVI, S1) The right of citizens... who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied. (AmXIV,S1) No state shall... deny any person... the equal protection of the laws. (P) We, the people of the United States... do ordain and establish this Constitution. (ArI,S2.1) The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of several states. (Ar2,S1.1) [The president]... shall hold his office during the term of four years and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term be elected. (AmXII,S1) The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice President. (AmXVII,S1) The Senate of the US shall be... elected by the people thereof for six years.</p>
<p>Article 22</p> <p>1) Everyone as a member of society has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality</p>	<p>(P) We the people of the US in order to... establish justice... promote the general welfare... to ourselves and to our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution.</p>
<p>Article 23</p>	

<p>(1) (a) Everyone has the right to work (b) to free choice of employment, (c) to just and favorable conditions of work and (d) to protection against unemployment (2) Everyone without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work (3)(a) Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and (b) supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection (4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.</p>	
<p>Article 24 (1) (a) Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including (b) reasonable limitation of working hours and (c) periodic holidays with pay</p>	
<p>Article 25 (1) (a) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including (b) food (c) clothing, (d) housing (e) medical care and (f) necessary social services (g) the right to security in the event of unemployment (h) sickness (i) disability (j) widowhood (k) old age or (l) other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control (2) (a) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. (b) All children, whether born in or out</p>	<p>(AmXIV,S1) No state shall... deny to any</p>

<p>of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection</p>	<p>person... the equal protection of the laws.</p>
<p>Article 26 (1) (a) Everyone has the right to education. (b) Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages (c) Elementary education shall be compulsory (d) Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and (e) higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit (2) (a) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and (b) to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. (c) It shall promote understanding, tolerance, and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups and (d) shall further the activities of the United Nations fo the maintenance of peace. (3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children</p>	
<p>Article 27 (1) (a) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community (b) to enjoy the arts and (c) to share in scientific advancement and its benefits (2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author</p>	<p>(ArI,S8.8) [The Congress shall have the power]... to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.</p>
<p>Article 28 (1) Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration can be fully realized.</p>	

<p>Article 29</p> <p>(1) (a) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.</p> <p>(2) (a) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.</p> <p>(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.</p>	
<p>Article 30</p> <p>(a) Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or persons 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.</p>	

Figure 5.2

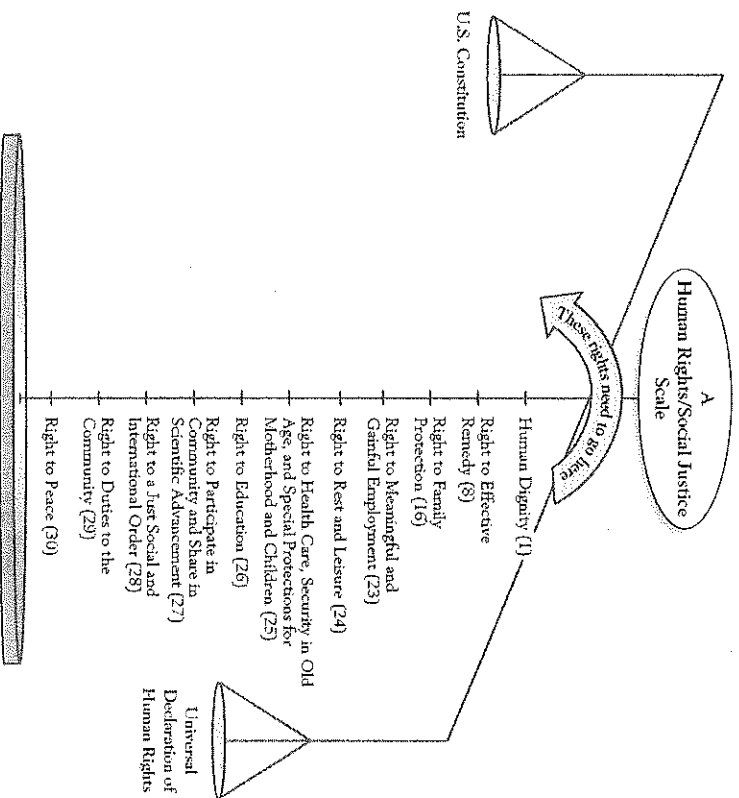


Table 5.1 A Human Rights Grid Depicting States' Compliance With Nondiscrimination as Defined by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

State	Race	Color	Sex	Religion	Political			Physical			Social	
					Opinion	National Origin	Property	Birth	Handicap	Aliens		Disability
AL												
AK	X	X	X	X		X						
AR												
AZ												
CA												
CO												
CT	X	X	X	X		X				X		
DE												
FL	X			X						X		
GA												
HI	X		X	X		X						
IA												
ID												
IL			X									
IN												
KS												
KY												
LA	X		X	X	X		X			X		
MA	X	X	X	X		X		X			X	
MD												
ME												
MI	X	X		X		X					X	
MN												
MO												

(Continued)

APPENDIX C (Continued) (from Wronka, J. (2017). *Human rights and social justice: Social action and service for the helping and health professions*. Los Angeles: Sage, pp. 370-373)

A COMPARISON OF SELECT ARTICLES FROM THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS WITH SELECT PORTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN¹

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

<p>Article 1 a) All human beings are born free and b) equal in dignity c) and rights d) They are endowed with reason and conscience e) and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood</p>	<p>(PtII,Ar9) No person shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance of the law (PtII, Ar14) The dignity of man... shall be inviolable</p>
<p>Article 22 1) Everyone as a member of society has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and</p>	<p>(PtII, Ar28) The state shall secure the well-being of the people... [and] provide basic necessities of life, such as food, clothing, housing, education and medical relief... [and] reduce disparity in the income and earnings of individuals,</p>

¹ Although this comparison is not as thorough as with the Universal Declaration and the United States Constitution, my point is to show how economic, social, cultural, and solidarity rights are reflected in Pakistan's constitution. The gini coefficient, an index of inequality, the greater the number, the more inequality is 30 in Pakistan and 40.8 in the United States, roughly 33% greater in the United States (Human Development Report, 2013). Constitutional fiat, therefore, can be a way to impact socially just policies. Retrieved January 2, 2016 at: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/income-gini-coefficient> .

<p>effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality</p>	<p>clothing, housing, education and medical relief... [and] reduce disparity in the income and earnings of individuals, including persons in the various classes of the service of Pakistan</p>
<p>Article 23 (1) (a) Everyone has the right to work (b) to free choice of employment, (c) to just and favorable conditions of work and (d) to protection against unemployment (2) Everyone without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work (3)(a) Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and (b) supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection (4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.</p>	<p>(PtII, Ar37,e) The State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work. (PtII, Ar37,e) The State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work. (PtII, Ar38) The State shall provide for basic necessities of life...[for those] ...unable to earn their livelihood on account of infirmity, sickness or unemployment (PtII, Ar37,e) The State shall.. Make provision for securing just and humane provisions of work(PtII, Ar14) The dignity of man shall be inviolable (PtII, Ar38) The State shall provide for... basic necessities of life</p>
<p>Article 24 (1) (a) Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including (b) reasonable limitation of working hours and (c) periodic holidays with pay</p>	<p>(PtII, Ar38,b) The State shall provide for... reasonable rest and leisure (PtII, Ar37,e) The State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work</p>

<p>Article 25</p> <p>(1) (a) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) food (c) clothing, (d) housing (e) medical care and (f) necessary social services (g) the right to security in the event of unemployment (h) sickness (i) disability (j) widowhood (k) old age or (l) other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control <p>(2) (a) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance.</p> <p>(b) All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection</p>	<p>(PtII, Ar38) The State shall secure the well-being of the people, provide facilities for work an adequate livelihood, social security, basic necessities of life, such as food, clothing, housing, education and medical relief.</p> <p>(2A) (PtII,Ar37e) The State shall make provision for... maternity benefits for women (PtII, Ar35) The State shall protect the marriage, the family, the mother and the child.</p>
<p>Article 26</p> <p>(1) (a) Everyone has the right to education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages (c) Elementary education shall be compulsory (d) Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and (e) higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit <p>(2) (a) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. 	<p>(PtII, Ar25) The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of five to sixteen years</p> <p>(PtII, Ar37,c) The State shall make technical and professional education generally available and higher education equally accessible to all on the basis of merit</p> <p>(2B,C,D) (PtII, AR 40) The State shall endeavor to... promote international peace and security,</p>

<p>(c) It shall promote understanding, tolerance, and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups and (d) shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.</p> <p>(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children</p>	<p>foster good will and friendly relations among all nations and encourage the settlement of international disputes with peaceful means.</p>
<p>Article 27</p> <p>(1) (a) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community</p> <p>(b) to enjoy the arts and</p> <p>(c) to share in scientific advancement and its benefits</p> <p>(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author</p>	<p>(1A,B) Citizens having a distinct language, script, or culture shall have the right to preserve and promote the same.</p>
<p>Article 28</p> <p>(1) Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration can be fully realized.</p>	<p>(PtII, Ar38,a,e) The State shall secure the well-being of the people... by preventing the concentration of wealth and means of production and distribution in the hands of a few to the detriment of general interest and by ensuring equitable adjustment of rights between employers and employees and landlords and tenants ... [and] eliminate riba as early as possible.</p>

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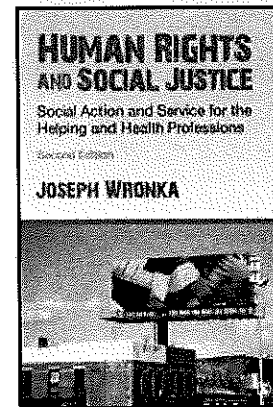
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Table of Contents

Part I: Human Rights as the Bedrock of Social Justice

Chapter 1. Introduction

Chapter 2. Before and Beyond the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Part II: Building From the Foundation

Chapter 3. An Advanced Generalist/Public Health Model and Whole Population Approaches to Human Rights and Social Justice

Chapter 4. At-Risk and Clinical Social Action and Service Strategies Toward the Creation of a Human Rights Culture

Chapter 5. A Human Rights/Social Justice Approach to Research-Action Projects for the Helping and Health Professions

Chapter 6. Ground Rules

Chapter 7. Redux: A Human Rights/Social Justice Approach to Policy Assessment and Direct Non-Violent Social Action

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