

San José State University
Department of Justice Studies
JS 171, Section 1, Fall 2013
Human Rights & Justice: An Interdisciplinary Exploration

Instructor:	Noam Perry
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Office Hours:	Monday & Thursday 5:45-6:30pm, Friday 2:45-3:30pm
Class Time:	Monday 3:00-5:45pm
Classroom:	BBC 205
Prerequisites:	Core GE, WST test, 100W
GE/SJSU Studies Category:	Area V: Culture, Civilization, and Global Understanding
JS Competency Area:	Area D: Local, Transnational, Historical

Course Communication

All course materials, such as the syllabus, non-book readings, assignment instructions, grades, etc., may be found on Canvas (<https://sjsu.instructure.com>). A guide to this new system can be found at: http://www.sjsu.edu/at/ec/docs/CanvasStudentTutorial_New.pdf.

Course Description

Interdisciplinary exploration of human rights instruments, institutions, and notable human rights campaigns. The historical development of human rights and contemporary threats to the realization of fundamental dignity for human and non-human animals will also be explored. This course is designed for students to explore questions such as:

- How has the concept of “human rights” evolved?
- How are human rights defined through international law (i.e. through human rights instruments, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights)?
- Who gets to decide what these rights are and how they are realized?
- How have people struggled to define and realize fundamental rights and/or dignity, and to what effects?
- Where human rights have been defined, why/where/how/by whom have they been violated? To what effects?

- How does a discourse of fundamental “right” and/or “dignity” affect the way we understand, articulate, and respond to various social problems?
- Finally, how do struggles and dialogs over human rights shape culture, policy, and social activism in our local communities?

Course Goals and Student Learning Objectives

Goals for SJSU Studies Area V Courses:

“In these courses, students should receive an appreciation for human expression in cultures outside the U.S. and an understanding of how that expression has developed over time. Additionally, students should understand how traditions of cultures outside the U.S. have influenced American culture and society.”

GE/SJSU Studies Learning Outcomes (SLO)

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- (SLO1) Compare systematically the ideas, values, images, cultural artifacts, economic structures, technological developments, and/or attitudes of people from more than one culture outside the U.S.
This learning objective will be assessed through in-class exercises and discussion, the readiness assessments, as well as the final paper.
- (SLO2) Identify the historical context of ideas and cultural traditions outside the U.S. and how they have influenced American culture.
This learning objective will be assessed through in-class exercises and discussion, the readiness assessments, as well as the final paper.
- (SLO3) Explain how a culture outside the U.S. has changed in response to internal and external pressures.
This learning objective will be assessed through in-class exercises and discussion, the readiness assessments, as well as the final paper.

Course Content Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- LO4 - Read, write, and contribute to discussion at a skilled and capable level.
- LO5 - Recognize and access human rights instruments defining “human rights” according to international law (such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) via online and library resources.
- LO6 - Recognize and access the reports of central oversight agencies, such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, that report on human rights abuses to the United Nations and global populace via online and library resources.
- LO7 - Compare and contrast “universal” and “relativist” approaches to human rights. This will require students to recognize the unique nuances of “Western,” “non-Western,” and indigenous concepts of fundamental right and dignity. This will also require students to identify the historical context of human rights and human rights concepts as they have developed.

- LO8 - Compare and contrast how “rights” and “dignity” have been defined for human and non-human animals by various cultures throughout the world.
- LO9 - Apply a human rights discourse to analyze social problems, policies, and practices in the U.S.

Justice Studies Reading and Writing Philosophy

The Department of Justice Studies is committed to scholarly excellence. Therefore, the Department promotes academic, critical, and creative engagement with language (i.e., reading and writing) throughout its curriculum. A sustained and intensive exploration of language prepares students to think critically and to act meaningfully in interrelated areas of their lives—personal, professional, economic, social, political, ethical, and cultural. Graduates of the Department of Justice Studies leave San José State University prepared to enter a range of careers and for advanced study in a variety of fields; they are prepared to more effectively identify and ameliorate injustice in their personal, professional and civic lives. Indeed, the impact of literacy is evident not only within the span of a specific course, semester, or academic program but also over the span of a lifetime.

Students in this course will have the opportunity to improve their writing and critical literacy skills through completion of the course written assignments.

Required Texts/Readings

Textbooks

Armaline, W., D.S. Glasberg, and B. Purkayastha [Eds.]. (2011). *Human rights in our own backyard: Injustice and resistance in The United States*. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press.

The book is available in the campus bookstore and on course reserves at the library.

Additional Required Readings

All required readings beyond the above books are posted on Canvas. If you choose to print them out please print on both sides (duplex) to conserve paper.

Three UN documents (UDHR, ICCPR, and ICESCR) are uploaded as a single file called International Bill of Rights. Please have this document with you to every class. Audio recordings of the UDHR in more than 50 languages are available at:

<http://librivox.org/the-universal-declaration-of-human-rights-by-the-united-nations/>

Other Required Materials

Scantron 882e forms for readiness assessments (six for the entire semester). Other types of Scantron forms may be used with permission of the instructor.

Suggested Readings and Resources for Reference and Research

- Ishay, M. (2008). *The history of human rights: from ancient times to the Globalization Era*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- Lauren, P. (2011). *The evolution of international human rights: visions seen (3rd edition)*. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Soohoo, C., Albisa, C. & Davis, M. F. [Eds.]. (2008). *Bringing human rights home*. Westport, CT: Praeger.
- Steiner, H. J., Alston, P. & Goodman, R. [Eds.]. (2007). *International human rights in context: law, politics, morals (3rd edition)*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
- Weissbrodt, D. & de la Vega, C. (2007). *International human rights law: an introduction*. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press.

Online Resources for Reference and Research

- www.un.org/en/rights - The United Nations Human Rights Portal.
- www.amnesty.org/en/human-rights - Browse Amnesty International's website by country or issue, or search their report library.
- www.hrw.org/en/publications - Human Rights Watch reports.
- www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt - The State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, which cover most countries in the world (but not the U.S. itself).
- www.huriresearch.org - A search engine dedicated to human rights.
- www1.umn.edu/humanrts - The University of Minnesota Human Rights Library – contains thousands of human rights documents.

Library Liaison

For help with library resources and library research (including the use of databases and online research materials—such as journal search engines), students are strongly encouraged to contact the Justice Studies Library Liaison:
Nyle Monday, Nyle.Monday@sjsu.edu, (408) 808-2041

Classroom Protocol

1. This course is taught using a methodology called Team-Based Learning (TBL), which facilitates most of the learning in class through team work. Students are therefore expected to arrive to class on time, prepared to take part in their team's learning.
2. All classroom participants are expected to foster an environment that encourages participation (be respectful to one another, do not insult or intimidate others).
3. Students are expected to complete assignments by the time indicated in the syllabus. Late assignments will not be graded.
4. Students are responsible individually for making up material missed in their absence.
5. Cell phone, PDA, and Laptop/Internet use will not be tolerated during class time unless they are part of class activities or necessary to field an emergency.

Dropping and Adding

Students are responsible for understanding the policies and procedures about add/drops, academic renewal, etc. Information on add/drops are available at <http://www.sjsu.edu/advising/faq/#add>. Information about late drop is available at <http://www.sjsu.edu/aars/policies/latedrops/>. Students should be aware of the current deadlines and penalties for adding and dropping classes.

Assignments and Grading Policy

Final Paper

The final paper will focus on comparing and contrasting two human rights struggles somewhere in the world. Submit your paper through Canvas. Late submissions will not be graded. Detailed instructions and the grading rubric will be posted on Canvas.

Progress Papers

The four short progress papers serve as the building blocks of the final paper:

1. Final paper proposal - submit to Canvas before class time.
2. Introduction paragraph - submit to Canvas AND bring to class a printed copy with 3 peer-review forms.
3. Body paragraph - submit to Canvas AND bring to class a printed copy with 3 peer-review forms.
4. Final paper draft - submit to Canvas AND bring to class a printed copy with 3 peer-review forms.

Submit all papers through Canvas before class begins on the day they are due. Late submissions will not be graded. Three of the papers are also to be brought to class in print, for peer review (see above). Detailed instructions for each paper and grading rubrics will be posted on Canvas.

Student Presentations

The last scheduled class and final exam period will be dedicated to student presentations of the final paper. Instructions and grading rubric will be posted on Canvas.

Readiness Assessment Process

To facilitate team-based learning, the topics covered in this class are grouped into themed learning units, each beginning with a session called “readiness assurance process.” This session is dedicated to assure that students comprehend the basic concepts in the assigned reading material for that unit, so that they can meaningfully engage with their teams during class team exercises. This process comprises of three stages:

1. Individual readiness assurance test (iRAT) - closed books. Each student answers ten multiple-choice questions about all the readings assigned for the unit.
2. Team readiness assurance test (tRAT) - closed books. Teams discuss the questions and take the same test as a team.

3. Written appeals - open books. At this point students will know what the correct answers are, and teams get a chance to appeal their score if they think they were correct. This can happen if there was a mistake in the question/answer, a mistake or ambiguity in the readings, or if the question was worded ambiguously. Appeals must:
 - a. Be submitted by a team, not by individual students.
 - b. Appeal questions that the team did not get full credit for. Teams cannot appeal questions that they answered correctly.
 - c. Consist of an argument about the problem with the question, supported by evidence based on the reading materials. If the appeal is due to poor or ambiguous wording, students must propose a better worded alternative.

Appeals will be reviewed after class. If an appeal is accepted, the missing points will be added to the team grade, as well as to the individual grades of students within that team. The grade will not be adjusted for teams that did not submit an appeal.

Based on these readiness assurance tests (RATs), each student will receive an individual grade and a team grade. Individual grades consist of the sum of the best five individual scores (out of six RATs). The team grade is the sum of all six team scores.

Team Work

Teams will work together in class in two types of activities:

- Readiness assurance process - in the beginning of each unit, as explained above.
- Team work and discussion during in-class application exercises, in which teams will apply the concepts learned in the readings.

Students are required to evaluate and grade the contribution of their teammates to the team's work. Midway through the semester there will be a formative evaluation, the results of which would be sent back to each student anonymously. At the end of the semester there will be a summative evaluation, which will count toward the final grade. While completing the team peer review forms is not graded, failing to submit them would prevent a student from completing the course.

Grading Scheme

Progress papers	20% (4 papers, 5 points each)
Final paper	20%
Presentation	5%
Individual Readiness Assurance Tests	20% (best 5 out of 6, 4 points each)
Team Readiness Assurance Tests	20% (6 assessments, 3.33 points each)
<u>Team work (assessed by team members)</u>	<u>15%</u>
Total	100%

Grading Scale

The final course grade will be calculated based on the following standard scale:

98-100	A+	80-83	B-	64-67	D
94-97	A	78-79	C+	60-63	D-
90-93	A-	74-77	C	<60	F
88-89	B+	70-73	C-		
84-87	B	68-69	D+		

Please note, a “C” or higher is required to receive credit for this course toward a Justice Studies or Forensic Science Major.

University Policies

Academic integrity

Students should know the University’s Student Conduct Code, available at http://www.sjsu.edu/studentconduct/docs/Student_Conduct_Code.pdf. Your own commitment to learning, as evidenced by your enrollment at San Jose State University and the University’s integrity policy, require you to be honest in all your academic course work. Faculty members are required to report all infractions to the office of Student Conduct and Ethical Development, found at <http://www.sjsu.edu/studentconduct>.

Instances of academic dishonesty will not be tolerated. Cheating on exams or plagiarism (presenting the work of another as your own, or the use of another person’s ideas without giving proper credit) will result in a failing grade and sanctions by the University. For this class, all assignments are to be completed by the individual student unless otherwise specified. If you would like to include in your assignment any material you have submitted, or plan to submit for another class, please note that SJSU’s Academic Policy F06-1 requires approval of instructors.

Campus Policy in Compliance with the American Disabilities Act

If you need course adaptations or accommodations because of a disability, or if you need to make special arrangements in case the building must be evacuated, please make an appointment with me as soon as possible, or see me during office hours. Presidential Directive 97-03 requires that students with disabilities requesting accommodations must register with the AEC (Accessible Education Center) to establish a record of their disability.

Student Technology Resources

Computer labs for student use are available in the Academic Success Center located on the 1st floor of Clark Hall and on the 2nd floor of the Student Union. Additional computer labs may be available in your department/college. Computers are also available in the Martin Luther King Library.

A wide variety of audio-visual equipment is available for student checkout from Media Services located in IRC 112. These items include digital and VHS camcorders, VHS and Beta video players, 16 mm, slide, overhead, DVD, CD, and audiotape players, sound systems, wireless microphones, projection screens and monitors.

Learning Assistance Resource Center

The Learning Assistance Resource Center (LARC) is located in Room 600 in the Student Services Center. It is designed to assist students in the development of their full academic potential and to motivate them to become self-directed learners. The center provides support services, such as skills assessment, individual or group tutorials, subject advising, learning assistance, summer academic preparation and basic skills development. The LARC website is located at <http://www.sjsu.edu/larc>.

SJSU Writing Center

The SJSU Writing Center is located in Room 126 in Clark Hall. It is staffed by professional instructors and upper-division or graduate-level writing specialists from each of the seven SJSU colleges. Our writing specialists have met a rigorous GPA requirement, and they are well trained to assist all students at all levels within all disciplines to become better writers. The Writing Center website is located at <http://www.sjsu.edu/writingcenter>.

Peer Mentor Center

The Peer Mentor Center is located on the 1st floor of Clark Hall in the Academic Success Center. The Peer Mentor Center is staffed with Peer Mentors who excel in helping students manage university life, tackling problems that range from academic challenges to interpersonal struggles. On the road to graduation, Peer Mentors are navigators, offering “roadside assistance” to peers who feel a bit lost or simply need help mapping out the locations of campus resources. Peer Mentor services are free and available on a drop –in basis, no reservation required. The Peer Mentor Center website is located at <http://www.sjsu.edu/muse/peermentor>.

CASA Student Success Center

The Student Success Center in the College of Applied Sciences and Arts (CASA) provides advising for undergraduate students majoring or wanting to major in programs offered in CASA Departments and Schools.

All CASA students and students who would like to be in CASA are invited to stop by the Center for general education advising, help with changing majors, academic policy related questions, meeting with peer advisors, and/or attending various regularly scheduled presentations and workshops. Looking for academic advice or maybe just some tips about how to navigate your way around SJSU? Check out the CASA Student Success Center! It’s also a great place to study, and you can check out laptops.

Location: MacQuarrie Hall (MH) 533 - top floor of MacQuarrie Hall. Contact information: [408.924.2910](tel:408.924.2910). Website: <http://www.sjsu.edu/casa/ssc/>.

JS 171(01): Human Rights and Justice, Fall 2013 Course Schedule

Note: The schedule is subject to change with fair notice from the instructor.

Table 1 Course Schedule

	Topic	Readings	Assignments due
8/26	Introductions	This syllabus; The UDHR	RAT #1*
9/2	<i>No class - Labor day</i>		
9/9	Foundations of Human Rights	Henkin; Ignatieff; Textbook Fwd, Intro, Ch. 23	RAT #2*
9/16	Human Rights in the U.S.		
9/23	Sex Discrimination	Textbook pp. 173-250	RAT #3*
9/30	Racial Discrimination		Final paper proposal**
10/7	Economic Rights	Textbook Part I + Ch. 15	RAT #4*
10/14	Economic Rights cont.		Introduction paragraph***
10/21	Civil and political rights	Textbook Ch. 4, 6, 8, 11-14	RAT #5*
10/28	Social rights		
11/4	LGBTQ rights		Body paragraph***
11/11	<i>No class - Veterans' day</i>		
11/18	Human rights – the next generation	Textbook Part III; Another reading TBD	RAT #6*
11/25	Group/cultural rights		
12/2	Animal/environmental rights		Final paper draft***
12/9	Conclusions and Student presentations		
12/13 (Friday)	Student presentations	Meeting in regular class at 12:15-2:30pm	Final paper**

*In class assignment. Bring to class a 882e Scantron form and a pencil.

**Submit to Canvas before class begins.

***Submit to Canvas AND bring to class a printed copy with 3 peer-review forms.



United Nations



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 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.*

Adopted and proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948

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 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 to 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 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.

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.

United Nations Department of Public Information

For more information

www.ohchr.org/english/issues/education/training/udhr.htm

www.un.org/cyberschoolbus/humanrights/index.asp