

*EDICTUM DE UNIVERSORUM HOMINUM
JURIBUS*

Prooemium

*Consensionem in generis humani dignitate et
juribus agnoscendis, quae aequa omnibus esse
debent neque a quoquam queunt abalienari,
pacis justitiae libertatis firmissimum esse
fundamentum;*

*hominum juribus contemptis vel spretis, ventum
esse ad inaudita facinora crudelitatis, quibus
humanitatis nomen et conscientia
contaminantur;*

*praeterea declaratum esse nihil majus expeti ab
hominibus quam condicionem, qua aliquando
cuique id quod sentit quodque credit aperire
atque omni metu indigentiaque liberari liceat;*

*ne homines eo veniant ut crudeli dominationi vi
reclamitare cogantur, eorum jura regimine
legum esse tutanda;*

*mutuas inter nationes necessitudines ita
fovendas esse, ut eae ad benevolentiam
perveniant;*

*populos in Nationum Coetum adscitos denuo in
Statutis quum primariis hominum juribus,
personarum dignitati et praestantiae virorumque
ac feminarum parilitati se credere asseverasse,
tum societatis progressionibus et victui lautiori et
liberiori vitae favendum sibi esse censuisse;*

*Civitates autem Coetui Nationum adscriptas
operam in commune conlatum sibi iri
spopondisse, ut hominum jura ac praecipuae
libertates ab omnibus quam latissime
observarentur;*

*consensum de juribus libertatibusque maximum
habere momentum ad communia implenda
consilia;*

*haec omnia animadvertens
Nationum Concilium
promulgat*

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

edictum hoc de universorum hominum libertatibus jureque, quod edictum populis et nationibus proponitur quasi foederis species perfecta et absoluta; eo namque spectat ut cives singuli atque cuncta societatis corpora jura et libertates inferius explicata in animis defigant, nec modo enixo studio, instituendo docendoque, tueanda ea esse suadeant, verum etiam aptis subsidiis, quae per gradus, a nationibus sive singulis sive sociatis sunt comparanda, spondeant re vera probatum eadem iri ab omnibus populis, sive sui juris illi sunt Coetumque Nationum celebrant, sive alieno parent imperio.

Articulus primus

Homines, qui omnes liberi et dignitate jureque pares nascuntur, quique rationis sunt atque conscientiae participes, concordibus fraternisque animis alii cum aliis agunt.

Articulus secundus

Sibi quisque habet jura libertatesque, quae hoc edicto pronuntiantur, delectu omni et discrimine remoto unius cujusque stirpis, cutis, sexus, sermonis, religionis, opinionis seu de re publica seu aliis de rebus, itemque nationis, ordinis, fortunae, natalis vel aliarum, quales sunt cumque, condicionum.

Praeterea nefas est homines discriminare ratione civili, juris scientia, mutuis inter nationes necessitudinibus, quae propriae sunt regionum vel provinciarum, quibus quisque est ortus, seu regiones eae vel provinciae suis utuntur legibus, seu sunt in ditione fiduciaria, seu alieno imperio parent vel earumdem potestas et jus certis terminis circumscribuntur.

Articulus tertius

Ut suam quisque et vitam et libertatem et incolumitatem tueatur, ita jus esto.

Articulus quartus

Ne quis quemquam in servitute habet neve ullo modo servorum exercet negotiationes.

Articulus quintus

Ne quis quemquam in cruciatum dato neve in eum supplicia adhibet, nedum asperum aut inhumane tractato.

Articulus sextus

Ubique gentium unius cujusque liberum caput

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

agnoscito.

Articulus septimus

Homines, in quos omnes jus est aequabile, aequabiliter legum praesidio proteguntur; item protecti sunt quum adversus omnia discrimina, quibus ipsi contra hoc Edictum discernantur, tum et adversus eos qui forte ejusmodi discrimina suaserint.

Articulus octavus

Ut quisque legitimos nationis suae magistratus appellet adversus eos quorum opera de suis juribus, qualia vel Primariis Civitatum Legibus vel aliis legibus sunt constituta, cedere cogatur, ita jus esto.

Articulus nonus

Ne quis quemquam ulla probabili causa comprehendito, ne in carcere teneto, neve in exilium pellito.

Articulus decimus

Ut cujusque causa, aequato omnium jure, publice et aequabiliter ab iudice integro neminique obnoxio cognoscatur, ita jus esto; qui iudex quum officia et jura, quae ad reum pertinuerint, decernito, tum etiam crimina omnia, quae in eundem sunt delata, probato.

Articulus undecimus

I. Cuicumque aliquid crimini datum erit, eum culpae insontem habeto, donec, causa in iudicium publicum deducta, rite statuerint iudices damnentne an absolvant reum atque eidem ad defensionem certo et omnino cautum erit.

II. Si forte quis peccando aliquid admiserit vel praetermiserit, quo tempore ejus facinus neque ex Civitatis suae legibus neque ex jure gentium crimini dabatur, eum ne condemnato. Item in reum ne poenam statuito majorem, quam quae constituta jam fuerit tempore delicti.

Articulus duodecimus

Nequis suo se arbitrato in cujusquam vitam, familiam, domicilium vel epistolarum commercium insinuato, neve ejusdem dignitati ac nomini labem aspergito. Ut quis ab eorum iniuriis, qui in vitam suam se interposuerint violarintque existimationem, legibus protegatur, ita jus esto.

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

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 defense.

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 honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Articulus tertius et decimus

Unicuique quum sedem ubique gentium sive statuere sive mutare, tum e quovis loco, vel etiam ex ipsa patria, discedere eodemque revertere, liberum esto.

Articulus decimus quartus

I. Quicumque persecutionibus vexatus erit, ut peregre perfugium quaerat eoque utatur, ita jus esto.

II. Qui autem ob facinora adversus jus commune vel Nationum Unitarum principia commissa postulatur, de jure asyli decedito.

Articulus decimus quintus

I. Unicuique jus civitatis esto.

II. Nequis cujusquam arbitrato civitatem amittat vel, si noluerit, mutet.

Articulus decimus sextus

I. Ut feminae maresque aetatis legitimae nulla stirpis nationis religionis ratione habita, matrimonio jungantur habeantque familiam, ita jus esto. Utrique in matrimonio ineundo, tenendo, diducendo, eodem sunt jure.

II. Sponsos, nisi libere ac firme assentientes, jungere matrimonio nefas esto.

III. Ut familiis, quippe quae humanae consortionis fundamentum sint natura constitutae, consulant et hominum societas et Res Publica, ita jus esto.

Articulus decimus septimus

I. Unus quisque, seu privatus, seu cum aliis consociatus, in rebus suis dominium habeto.

II. Ne cui bonorum possessionem sine causa eripito.

Articulus duodevicesimus

Omnibus quilibet sentire, quod cuique placet credere, quamcumque religionem colere, liberum esto. Hinc sequitur ut cuique liberum sit sive singulo, sive aliis adiuncto, sive privatim, sive palam, cultum vel persuasionem mutare, si quando visum erit, ac praeceptis, pietate, caeremoniis, ritibus profiteri.

Articulus undevicesimus

Liberum unicuique esto quilibet de quavis re sentire sententiamque aperire suam. Item ut quis propter opiniones suas a nemine inquietetur

Article 13

Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14

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

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

Article 16

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. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17

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

atque omnibus modis quacumque gentium rerum notitias hominumque opiniones quaerat accipiat divulget, ita jus esto.

Articulus vicesimus

I. Ut quisque in congressum veniat vel se aliis adjungat in societatem, dum ne ea sit inter violentos factio, ita jus esto.

II. Ne quem invitum in societatem adiungito.

Articulus primus et vicesimus

I. Ut quisque in Civitate sua moderanda, sive ipse per se, sive per procuratores, quos libere delegerit, versetur, ita jus esto.

II. Ut quisque honoribus et rei publicae muneribus fungi in aequo sinatur, ita jus esto.

III. Imperii fundamentum populi voluntas esto. Quid fieri velit populus ostendito comitiis, quae certa stataque die edicantur neve inquinentur ambitu; suffragia vero cives universi pariter tectaque, nequis inspiciat tabellas, vel aliis etiam rationibus, quae liberis suffragiis aequari possint, ferunt.

Articulus secundus et vicesimus

Ut cuique, quippe ad societatem generis humani nato, tutela publica detur, ita jus esto. Quae quidem tutela eo spectat ut, strenua nationum seu singularum, seu inter se sociatarum opera, prout quaeque opes suas temperaverit, ea quisque jura satis exercent in oeconomia, in societate, in cultu civili, quae maxime conducunt ad cujusque dignitatem sustinendam firmiter ingeniumque liberius excolendum.

Articulus tertius et vicesimus

I. Ut quis constanter sit in opere, suum sibi munus libere seligat eoque fungatur condicionibus aequis prolixis et ab invita operae cessatione protegatur, ita jus esto.

II. Qualis cujusque opera, tale esto salarium, omni discrimine remoto.

III. Pro parta cujusque opera salarium constituito aequabile et prolixum, quo quisque cum suis pro communi hominum dignitate vivere possit; quodsi necessarium visum erit, salarium publicae tutelae subsidiis expleto.

IV. Ut quisque collegium operarum una cum aliis instituat vel coeat sui tutelae causa, ita jus esto.

Articulus vicesimus quartus

Ut quisque tempore libero et otioso, quin etiam remissione quadam laboris et feriis stans

receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20

Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

intervallis sine mercedis detrimento fruatur, ita jus esto.

Articulus quintus et vicesimus

I. Ut cuique victus praebetur, quo sibi suisque integram valetudinem et alia praestet vitae commoda, praesertim alimoniam, vestitus, domum, medicinas, servitia societati hominum necessaria, ita jus esto. Item tutus unus quisque esto, si invitus ab opera vacabit, si in morbum inciderit, si qua parte membrorum erit inutilis, si morte coniugis erit viduatus, si aetate proventus, si immerito victum quavis de causa amiserit.

II. Matres natosque maxime auxilio ac tuitione juvato; infantes omnes, seu legitimi seu naturales, ut ajunt, sunt filii, aequo jure publicae tutelae commendati sunt.

Articulus vicesimus sextus

I. Ut quisque educetur, ita jus esto. Istitutio, primorum saltem elementorum, gratuita esto ac lege praescripta. Artium fabrilium operumque institutio omnibus in promiscuo esto; ad altiora disciplinarum studia omnes aequabiliter ac pro cujusque meritis ingrediuntur.

II. Eo spectato educatio ut hominum ingenia firmiter corroborentur, jura et libertates observentur studiosius. Praeterea mansuetudinem, tolerantiam, amicitiam inter nationes foveto, hominum coetibus, stirpis vel religionis causa celebratis, subvenito, Ordinem Nationum Unitarum ad pacem servandam adjuvato.

III. Parentum esto studiorum rationem, qua eorum erudiantur liberi, eligere.

Articulus vicesimus septimus

I. Unicuique artes et disciplinas, quae in civitate sua excoluntur, cum aliis communicare, operibus summo artificio factis frui, doctrinarum incrementa atque emolumenta partiri, liberum esto.

II. Utilitates, quas quisque ex industria sua in scientiarum disciplinis, litteris, artibus cepit, seu spectant ad quaestum, seu ad personae dignitatem, vindicandi jus esto.

Articulus duodedecim

Ut res, tam in hominum societate et communione, quam apud omnes nationes, in novum ordinem adducantur, quo jura libertatesque hoc Edicto declarata plane ab

and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25

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. 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

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.

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.

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

Article 27

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.

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.

universis exerceri possint, ita jus cuique esto.

Articulus undetricesimus

I. Unus quisque consortioni eorum obligatus esto, apud quos quidem animum suum libere ac plane excolere potest.

II. In suis juribus libertatibusque retinendis, modum sibi quisque intra leges eas praescribit, quibus quum agnosci et observari jura ac libertates aliorum jubentur, tum cavetur moribus institutisque, tranquillitati diciplinaeque civitatis, omnium denique civium commodis, ut par est in democratia.

III. Nequis umquam sua jura libertatesque adversus principia ac proposita Nationum Unitarum exerceto.

Articulus tricesimus

Nequis ex hujus Edicti interpretatione et argumentis causas praetextito, cur cuivis, sive Civitas est, sive hominum grex, sive persona, opera aut actione jura ac libertates, quae hic explicantur, abolere liceat.

Article 29

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

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.

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.