

Declaration of Universal Human Rights	Declaration of Universal Living Being Rights (Reframed using the Universe Story – First Draft)
PREAMBLE	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 recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the interdependent family of Life on Earth is the foundation of freedom, justice, peace, sustainable living and evolving consciousness,
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 disregard and contempt for the rights of human and non-human life have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of humankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want, in which all non-human living beings shall enjoy the freedom to reach their potential and transition their life force / energy respectfully and to another grateful life form,¹ is herein 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, if humans are not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny, oppression, further irreparable destruction of the planet, and eventual self-destruction of the human species as well as many non-human living beings, that the rights of all living beings should be protected by the rule of law,
Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,	Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly and right (sustainable) relations between all humans and all non-humans,
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	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

¹ This requires a different frame that might be simplified as “You kill it, you eat it.” If you end the life of another living being, you have the responsibility to transition that energy into an equal or higher life form. “If you end the life of any other living being (plant, animal, ...) other than out of self-defense, you have the responsibility to take that being’s life force/energy into your own body – to transition that energy into another like or higher being.” If you are unable to transition (eat) all of that being’s energy into your own being, then it is your responsibility to see that its energy is respectfully shared with other like or higher beings in need. This principle is what we observe in nature – the rule of the Universe. Yet we homo sapiens choose to ignore this principle of evolution. If we did adhere to it, then there would be fewer if any wars of any kind. For example, if I kill someone, other than in self defense, I am responsible for seeing that their life force/energy is transitioned into me. If this frame makes war appears to be grotesque, it’s because it is – war is grotesque and it is also insanity from every frame of reference (except the one we are currently taught that isn’t working so well for us now and hasn’t worked very well for us for the past 10,000 years) But why change now? Because if we homo sapiens have any hope of maintaining this relatively high level of energy consumption, life style and creativeness in all areas, then there must be a new morality, a new eco-ethic to assure future efforts are sustainable and in right relations to all life on Earth. If we do learn to live in right relations, we should find earth to be a comfortable place to live for several hundred million years – if not, we will go back to the 18th century with little hope of progressing beyond – because our ready energy resources (ancient hydrocarbons) will have been “consumed” by burning and we no longer be able to find the raw earth minerals to fabricate sophisticated electronics, computer, etc. – libraries full of wisdom and knowledge in electronic form will not be able to be read .

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<p>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,</p>	<p>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,</p> <p>Whereas the peoples of the United Nations acknowledge the fundamental rights of all forms of life, in their dignity and worth within our common interdependent web of life, and have determined to promote a sustainable collaborative, cooperative way of living with all Life in larger freedom,</p>
<p>Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,</p>	<p>Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of the rights of all living beings (human and non-human) and their fundamental freedoms,</p>
<p>Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,</p>	<p>Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms and responsibilities is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Now, Therefore THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL LIVING BEINGS 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, freedoms and responsibilities 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 people and all other living beings within territories under their jurisdiction.</p>
<p>Article 1.</p>	<p>Article 1.</p>
<p>All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.</p> <p>They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.</p>	<p>All living beings (human and non-human) are born free and equal in dignity and rights within the interdependent web of Life on Earth.</p> <p>The human species to which this Declaration is addressed are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another with the knowledge that all living beings belong to the same living family with common ancestry dating back 3.5 billion years.</p> <p>Evolution has provided a diverse mechanism whereby life forms work in collaboration to use the natural resources of Earth and the energy of the Sun to fashion from them self-replicating / reproductive beings capable of capturing, harvesting, and converting Sunlight into live-sustaining energy.²</p> <p>Within the various eco-niches around the planet (e.g. rain forest, desert,</p>

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	<p>ocean, riparian, tundra, prairie, etc.) the living system utilizes a cascading energy chain that begins with autotrophs that can look directly at the Sun for their source of energy. Within that same eco-niche, heterotrophs evolved that take in the concentrated energy stored by the autotrophs (and other heterotrophs) for their life-sustaining energy. Homo sapiens (humans) appear to be at the end of the energy (food) chain.</p>
<p>Article 2.</p>	<p>Article 2.</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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>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.</p>
<p>Article 3.</p>	<p>Article 3.</p>
<p>Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.</p>	<p>Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.</p> <p>All living beings have a right to life in the niche within which they have evolved naturally.</p> <p>In the event homo sapiens wish to destroy, desecrate, contaminate, eliminate, or otherwise alter the natural niche of a living species, particularly of an endangered species, such change must be agreed upon by the majority of stakeholders with such niche. Those species without voice will be represented by a human proxy well versed in the life requirements of that species. This includes respect and representation for all plant and animal, macro and micro-organisms that utilize the niche.</p> <p>It is never appropriate to eliminate the niche of a protected or endangered species. The endangered species rights supersede the rights of the more adaptable homo sapiens.</p> <p>The sanctity of life trumps any profit consideration. No species will become endangered or driven to extinction because homo sapiens wish to make an economic profit.</p>

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	<p>It is appropriate under certain circumstances for homo sapiens to relocate a niche if an equivalent niche exists that serves the needs of the stakeholders of said niche.</p>
<p>Article 4.</p>	<p>Article 4.</p>
<p>No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.</p>	<p>No person shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.</p> <p>Slavery includes various forms of being indentured to another. Shackles and chains are not required. False imprisonment is considered as a form of being indentured. There are methods of disguising slavery as voluntary employment.</p> <p>Domesticated animals have historically been used to provide additional power for human tasks – horses, oxen, mules, dogs, reindeer, etc. This issue can be further explored – each species may have a purpose and mechanical labor can be a good thing if entered into ethically.</p> <p>Zoos are establishments that provide valuable information about other living species but require consideration as possible sources of animal slavery – where other living species are held indefinitely for the non-educational enjoyment / entertainment of homo sapiens (carnivals, circus, traveling shows, some pathetic petting zoos, ...).</p>
<p>Article 5.</p>	<p>Article 5.</p>
<p>No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.</p>	<p>No person shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.</p> <p>No living being shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment – especially as the energy of that being is undergoing a transition to another living being .</p>
<p>Article 6.</p>	<p>Article 6.</p>
<p>Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.</p>	<p>Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.</p> <p>Every living being has the right to recognition as a valuable entity within the</p>

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	interdependent web of life (except the mosquito). Every living being has the right to respect and reverence for having successfully evolved to be present at this time.
Article 7.	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.	<p>All people are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.</p> <p>All living beings are equal before natural law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of that natural law that protects their evolutionary niche from irreparable alteration by homo sapiens.</p> <p>All living beings are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration.</p>
Article 8.	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.	Every living being 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.	Article 9.
No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.	<p>No person shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.</p> <p>No non-human animal shall be subjected to arbitrary confinement, detention, or relocation without adequate representation in a court of law by human proxies. This includes 'for-profit' zoos, circuses, etc..</p> <p>It is recognized that certain beings may be found in a state of distress (orphaned, injured, etc.) and placed in preserve – every attempt should be made to return these beings to their natural niche, assuming they can adapt to such an environment.</p> <p>If such relocation (e.g. in a zoo, or preserve) is intended solely for non-profit educational purposes for homo sapiens to develop a better consciousness of their fellow being, then there may be certain exceptions.</p>

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<p>Article 10.</p>	<p>Article 10.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Every living being 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.</p>
<p>Article 11.</p>	<p>Article 11.</p>
<p>(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.</p>	<p>(1) Every human 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.</p>
<p>(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.</p>	<p>(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.</p>
<p>Article 12.</p>	<p>Article 12.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>No living being shall be subjected to arbitrary interference by homo sapiens with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his well being, honour and reputation. Every living being has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.</p>
<p>Article 13.</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>(1) Every living being has the right to freedom of movement and/or residence within the borders of each niche / state where it first came into being. – within the niche it has naturally evolved within.</p>
<p>(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.</p>	<p>(2) Every living being (animal of course) has the right to leave any niche / country, including his own, and to return to his niche / country.</p>
<p>Article 14.</p>	<p>Article 14.</p>

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(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.	(1) Every living being 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.	(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.	Article 15.
(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.	(1) Every living being has the right to a niche / nationality .
(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.	(2) No living being shall be arbitrarily deprived of his niche / nationality nor denied the right to change his niche/ nationality should such change provide further opportunity to pursue one's potential .
Article 16.	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.	(1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion or sexual preference , have the right to marry (form a recognized union) and if desired , to found a sustainable³ family – for which they assume primary responsibility for assuring additional living beings conceived⁴ of this union have an opportunity to reach their potential. For a human family, a sustainable family would consist of no more than two children. Each individual could ethically bring one offspring onto the planet – more than one child is unsustainable. 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.	(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.	(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is

³ For a human family, a sustainable family would consist of no more than two children conceived by the man and woman.

⁴ Intended to include natural conception as well as the adoption of immature beings in need of nurturing.

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	entitled to protection by society and the State.
Article 17.	Article 17.
(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.	(1) Every living being has the right to Borrow⁵ earth's resources needed to sustain its life own property alone as well as in association with others. With that right to Borrow comes the responsibility to Return every atom of the resources at the same or a higher level of free energy. ⁶ Every human has the right to Borrow property alone as well as in association with others
(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.	(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of properly Borrowed property prior to their death.
Article 18.	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.	Every human 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.	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.	Every human has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions, consistent with the Real World , without interference and to seek, receive and impart valid information and ideas through any public media and regardless of frontiers / political borders.

⁵ Borrow = Be our-owing – a process that includes harvesting sufficient current sunlight equivalent to the energy needed to extract, process and transport said finite resources to oneself for personal use during one’s lifetime – included in the process of Be-our-owing is an accounting of these finite resources so that at the end of use, every atom can Returned /Recycled for use by others, later generations in perpetuity.

⁶ Example: Borrowing a pound of coal (hydrocarbon), burning it and Returning the CO2, water vapor and ash, all of which are materials at a lower energy state than the original hydrocarbons is strictly forbidden – such human behavior is obviously unsustainable in the Real World. This is unacceptable behavior because it is an unsustainable depletion of the earth’s vitality, energy level, wealth and well being. If a human being wants additional energy for a mechanical slave, then that individual is personally responsible for directly or indirectly harvesting current sunlight to provide such energy. It is immoral, (and should be illegal) to consume / destroy / lose ANY of Earth’s resources - including ancient reserves of material with elevated energy states.

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Article 20.	Article 20.
(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.	(1) Every human has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.	(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.
Article 21.	Article 21.
(1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.	(1) Every living being has the right to take part in the government of its niche / country , directly or through freely chosen representatives or by proxy for those non-human beings .
(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.	(2) Every living being has the right of equal access to public service / common natural resources⁷ 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.	(3) The will of the people that includes representation for the well being of all non-human life 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.	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.	Every living being , as a member of the interdependent web of life / living society , has the right to a secure place within the social fabric 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, including the rights of access to Earth's life sustaining resources , indispensable for its dignity / respect and the free development of its potential / personality.
Article 23.	Article 23.
(1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and	(1) Every living being has the right to actively pursue its life's purpose /

⁷ Common resources would include, clean air, clean water, clean soil, and life sustaining elements free of toxic materials created by unsustainable human behavior.

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favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.	work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable ⁸ conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.	(2) Every living being , without any discrimination, has the right to appropriate compensation for their contributions to the whole ⁹ , and equal pay / compensation 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.	(3) Every living being who lives out their life's purpose ¹⁰ / works has the right to just and favourable compensation / remuneration ensuring (for self and dependent family) an existence worthy of respect / 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.	(4) Every living being has the right to form and to join herds, flocks, packs, schools, tribes, unions, etc. for the protection of self & species interests.
Article 24.	Article 24.
Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.	Every living being has the right to live as it has evolved to do. For humans this includes rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of active / working hours and periodic non-working days with compensation / pay.
Article 25.	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.	(1) Every living being has the right to a natural environment (e.g. standard of living) adequate for the health and well-being of self and family, For a human being, this includes 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.	(2) Human 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.

⁸ For example the Occupational Health and Safety Agency(OSHA) was formed in the U.S. to be a collective advocate for individual workers and assure each worker has a healthy working environment. This function could and must be provided for all living species in an interdependent web of life.

⁹ This could be an interesting topic to explore

¹⁰ Note that the life's purpose of many forms of life are to mature and transfer their life's energy to another (often 'higher' more capable/complex/conscious) form of life – but this transfer can and must be one of respect accompanied with a sense of gratitude and obligation to use their energy to its utmost for a higher life purpose.

	<p>Infants of all living species are entitled to special care and assistance.</p>
<p>Article 26.</p>	<p>Article 26.</p>
<p>(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.</p>	<p>(1) Every human has the right to life-long collective learning / education. Every human has the responsibility to seek and participate in life-long collective learning. Extracting the wisdom of the ages and contributing wisdom for future generations.</p> <p>Because humans have been endowed by their maker with such potential for collective learning, as a species, this capability is to be extended as much as possible during the limited life each human has.</p> <p>Education shall be funded by the public for several reasons.</p> <p>1) We strive for an effective democratic government representative of all persons and all living beings. This is only possible with an educated, informed electorate that continues to participate in advising elected representatives at all times.</p> <p>2) Free Market capitalism driven by the force to maximize profit can be only be controlled by strict government (collective) regulations and oversight helped by the invisible hand of an informed / educated market – a market that refuses to purchase products and services that are not sustainable. Often the unsustainable products and services are made to appear less expensive because the seller deliberately and conveniently ignores / externalizes / obfuscates real costs. Buyer must beware not to listen to the sellers sales propaganda.</p> <p>3) All of us benefit from a more aware, more conscious, better educated, higher skilled, more creative, more curious society; therefore we, the commons, should support life-long learning by the serious responsible student.</p> <p>Education should 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.</p>
<p>(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.</p>	<p>(2) Education / training shall be directed to the full development of the human potential / personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and respect for the rights of all living beings. 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.</p>

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<p>(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.</p>	<p>(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education / training that shall be given to their children. Parents have the responsibility to assure their children are provided the opportunity for life-long learning.</p>
<p>Article 27.</p>	<p>Article 27.</p>
<p>(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.</p>	<p>(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.</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>(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. Everyone has the responsibility to contribute to the collective learning / teaching process the human species excels in. Everyone has the responsibility to continue to promote the emergence of sustainable goods and services with a particular emphasis on the goal of extending human awareness / consciousness.</p>
<p>Article 28.</p>	<p>Article 28.</p>
<p>Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.</p>	<p>Every living being is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.</p>
<p>Article 29.</p>	<p>Article 29.</p>
<p>(1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.</p>	<p>(1) Every living being has duties to the community (the interdependent web of Life) in which alone the free and full development of its potential / personality is possible.</p>
<p>(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.</p>	<p>(2) In the exercise of rights and freedoms, every living being shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by a nonviolent social order solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of other living beings 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>(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. (4) These rights and freedoms when applied to humans are each</p>

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	accompanied by corresponding responsibilities for appropriate human behavior that is in right-relationship with all beings.
Article 30.	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.	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.

<iframe width="810" height="456" src="http://www.youtube.com/embed/zLp-edwiGUU" frameborder="0" allowfullscreen></iframe>

Having been involved in the Defense Industry (as a contractor with various security clearances), I know from experience that there is always some question about what information is appropriate to be considered as "classified" to protect national security. To the DoD credit they do issue security guidelines intended to define what should be secret and not disclosed to the public - such guidelines can be well defined for a technology product - generally you don't want the performance parameters of a weapon system to be available to the public.

How the State Department decides to keep something from the public (some of whom may want to cause us harm) is probably a much more difficult task to define. Unfortunately as the cables allegedly released by Bradley Manning to WikiLeaks (allegedly) indicated that many of the DOS cables that were kept secret from US citizens was done so to allow the continuation of lies and deceit present in our dealings with other nations. So on one hand I think secrecy in government affairs is not a good thing - that transparency is always preferred.