

The Revised Universal Declaration Of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹ was very much well ahead of its time when it was written. It planned for a paradigm shift in the wake off the ubiquitous evolutionary aftermath of rape and pillage that was for our species an intraspecific means of reproduction and resource monopolisation, encapsulated in the form of intersexually consensual gregarious order effected by intrasexual male aggression, projecting through xenophobic male aggression.²

Leading to and ever since all men³ and consecutively all women⁴ equally got the right to vote our species has become a totally different type of lifeform⁵ because patriarchally biased subordination by physical force has been progressively outlawed. In these times children as a whole are taught to be autonomously minded and that in particular human females, because they had more to lose in patriarchally coercive biased culture, have also the right to decide about their lives for themselves without any form of coercion. In effect, by virtue of the specific plasticity that polyphenism⁶ enables an organism to phenotypically express itself in, ever since the climaxing granting of female suffrage ended the possibility of legally getting away with the parasitic detrimental monopolisation of the lives of others, our current sublimated behaviour makes us so different from what we were, that we might stand out as a totally different species to the unsuspecting, but in actuality the genome is the same.

In the light of modern day objectivity granted by the empirical methods of science imparting a better quality of life for humans by enhancing their perception of reality, the androcentric sexist verbiage in the Universal Declaration Of Human Rights, especially the pronouns used, typical of the time they were written in, seem out of place. Also, somewhat strange that they did but a signature of patriarchally biased expression, to use plurality in combination with singularly sexist pronouns sounds gramatically erroneous. On the other hand on reflexion, retrospectively there is no better evidence of it being outdated jargon than in later declarations by the United Nations itself⁷ in which the choice of wording used is both objectively gender neutral and, when mentioning the sexes, bilaterally balanced either way. So in honour of the effectiveness and beneficial consequences of the Universal Declaration Of Human Rights a revised non androcentric draft is proposed below. It is an edited copy of The Universal Declaration Of Human Rights but with the original wording in brackets after it has been replaced. The language used by the United Nations has evolved by the positive feedback of their own actions in the past. If the aim of the Universal Declaration Of Human Rights was to create standards of universal fairness for all humans then, from a contemporary perspective, there is some contradiction with the Declaration's Article 2, where it states, "Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as..... sex." In addition, in Article

6, using gender neutral language the Declaration says, "Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law."

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 humankind (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 humans are (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 co-operation 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 their (his) rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against them (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 they have (he has) had all the guarantees necessary for their (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 their (his) privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon their (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 their (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 their (his) nationality nor denied the right to change their (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 their (his) religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest their (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 their (his) country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
- (2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.
- (3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22.

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization

and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for their (his) dignity and the free development of their (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 their (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 their (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 their (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 their (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 they are (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 their (his) personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of their (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.

References

1) The Universal Declaration Of Human Rights <http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/index.html>

2) The Dark Side of Man: Tracing the Origins of Male Violence Michael Patrick Ghiglieri
https://books.google.com.gi/books/about/The_Dark_Side_of_Man.html?id=bEklWVfXIBkC&redir_esc=y

3) Male Suffrage <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/men/thinking-man/11509811/Why-has-everyone-forgotten-about-male-suffrage.html>

4) Female property rights

<https://www.theguardian.com/money/us-money-blog/2014/aug/11/women-rights-money-timeline-history>

Female Suffrage <http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/higher/history/britsuff/suffrage/revision/1/>

5) Andrew Planet, Trophies of War. The lack of observance of female lineage in contemporary globalised culture.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/280655502_Trophies_of_War_The_lack_of_observance_of_female_lineage_in_contemporary_globalised_culture

Andrew Planet, Personal Summary Of The Calpe Conference 2015

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/282975606_Personal_Summary_Of_The_Calpe_Conference_2015

6) Term obtained from Sarah Hrdy's book entitled Mother Nature

<https://www.amazon.com/Mother-Nature-Maternal-Instincts-Species/dp/0345408934>

7) As an example, Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples <http://www.un.org/en/decolonization/declaration.shtml>