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10th December 1948 –  
10th December 2008

The Universal  
Declaration of  
Human Rights

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**SHRC**  
Scottish  
Human Rights  
Commission

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# FOREWORD

It is with great pleasure that I introduce this edition of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, presented in English and Gaelic.

Today, 10 December 2008, we celebrate the 60th Anniversary of this profound statement of human aspiration. It is today too that our Scottish Human Rights Commission begins its journey to fulfil the mandate, as given by our Parliament, to promote and protect human rights.

We are proud of this birthmark of the 60th Anniversary and are inspired by the words of a key architect of the Declaration, Eleanor Roosevelt – “Where after all, do universal human rights begin? In small places, close to home – so close and so small that they cannot be seen on any maps of the world. Yet they are the world of the individual person; the neighbourhood he lives in; the school or college he attends; the factory, farm or office where he works . . . unless these rights have meaning there, they have little meaning anywhere.

Without concerted citizen action to uphold them close to home, we shall look in vain for progress in the larger world.”

In today's interconnected world we also all need to take up our share of responsibility in finding solutions to the many pressing global challenges.

Inspiration comes from our national bard,  
Rabbie Burns –

“For a' that, an a' that,  
It's comin yet for a'that'  
That Man to Man the world o'er  
Shall brithers be for a' that”.

I look forward to your support as we set off on this journey together.

Professor Alan Miller  
Chair, Scottish Human Rights Commission

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# INTRODUCTION

In June 2008 I was delighted to speak at the launch of the Scottish Human Rights Commission in Glasgow – it is fortuitous for the Commission to launch this year, the year of the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, when we are celebrating the document itself.

The Universal Declaration is one of the most translated documents in the world, but it isn't the most read, and it isn't the most implemented. That is our challenge.

During this 60th Anniversary year we need to reclaim that sense of human rights belonging to people, a birthright held by each of us regardless of origin, religion, race, age, gender or abilities. At the launch event the Presiding Officer of the Scottish Parliament spoke of all human beings being born free in equal dignity, of us each holding a sense of identity, a sense of self-worth, reminding me of a lovely Irish phrase: "It's in each other's shadow that we flourish."

I think that the four Commissions – Scotland, Ireland, Northern Ireland and GB – will strengthen human rights by making it more user-friendly, more human, by linking dignity and rights to communities, making human rights meaningful to the marginalised, to those who feel most excluded, the most denied voices both in our own societies and internationally. We will then have achieved what translating it into many languages doesn't necessarily deliver. Progress.

Mary Robinson

President of Realizing Rights: The Ethical Globalization Initiative, former President of Ireland and former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

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# UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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.

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# UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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 co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23 1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

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

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

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

Article 24 Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25 1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of



unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

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

[Article 26](#) 1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

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

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

[Article 27](#) 1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

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

[Article 28](#) Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

[Article 29](#) 1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

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

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

[Article 30](#) Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.



# GAIRM CHOITCHEANN AIR COIRICHEAN A' CHINNE DAONNA

Do bhrìgh 's gu bheil e air aideachadh gu bheil dualchas nàdarra agus còirichean neo-sgaraichte uile bhuill a' chinne-daonna na stèidh airson saorsa, ceartas agus sìth an t-saoghail,

Do bhrìgh 's gun do dh' adhbharaich a bhith a' cur còirichean dhaoine ann an suarachas gnìomhan borba a shàraich cogaisean, a bhith air an cleachdadh, agus gum bheil an latha air teachd anns am bi saor-labhartas, saor chreideamh agus saorsa bho eagal agus dìth air a ghairm mar àrd-mhiann an t-sluaigh choitcheann,

Do bhrìgh 's gu bheil e uile do-sheachanta feumail – mas e nach bi an duine air a cho-èigneachadh mu dheireadh gu ceannairc a dhèanamh an aghaidh ain-tighearnas agus fòirneart gum bi còirichean an duine air an dìon tro riaghladh an lagha,  
Do bhrìgh 's gu bheil e do-sheachanta feumail cleamhnasan càirdeil a stèidheachadh eadar dùthchannan,

Do bhrìgh 's gun do chuir sluagh nan Dùthchannan  
Aonaichte an creideamh as ùr ann an còirichean  
fhear is mhnathan agus mar an ceudna gun do chuir  
iad romhpa adhartas sòisealta agus ìrean beatha nas  
fhèarr ann am barrachd saorsa a dhaingneachadh,

Do bhrìgh 's gun do gheall gach Ball Stàite, ann  
an co-luib ris na Dùthchannan Aonaichte, gum  
brosnaicheadh iad uile-spèis agus aire do chòirichean  
agus saorsa an t-sluaigh,

Do bhrìgh 's gu bheil tuigse choitcheann a thaobh  
còirichean agus saorsaidhean uile gu lèir do-  
sheachanta airson an gealladh seo a thoirt gu buil,

Mar sin, a nis,

Tha A' CHOMHDHAIL CHOITCHEANN

a' cur an cèill

NA GAIRM CHOITCHEANN AIR COIRICHEAN A' CHINNE–DAONNA seo na bhun–tomhais do gach sluagh is dùthaich a chum na crìche gun dèan gach neach is gach dùthaich (a' cumail na Gairm seo nan sealladh) strì gu bhith a' brosnachadh nan còirichean agus nan saorsaidhean sin tro theagasg is tro fhoghlam agus tro cheuman adhartach – nàiseanta agus eadar–nàiseanta – a' daingneachadh an cleachdaidhean am measg nan dùthaich dem bheil iad fhein nam buill agus cuideachd anns na tìrean a tha fon ughdarras.

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# GAIRM CHOITCHEANN AIR COIRICHEAN A' CHINNE DAONNA

Bonn 1 Tha gach uile dhuine air a bhreth saor agus co-ionnan ann an urram 's ann an còirichean. Tha iad air am breth le reusan is le cogais agus mar sin bu chòir dhaibh a bhith beò nam measg fhein ann an spiorad bràthaireil,

Bonn 2 Tha gach neach fa leth airidh air gach còir is saorsa a tha sgrìobhte anns A' Ghairm seo a dh' aindeoin gnè sam bith, mar tha cinneadh, dath craicinn, gnè-cinneil, cànan, creideamh, beachdan poiliteach, tùsachd nàiseanta neo sòisealta, sealbhachd, gin neo inbhe air bith eile. A thuilleadh, chan fhaod deifir a bhith air a dhèanamh air bonn inbhe phoiliteach, uachdaranail neo eadar-nàiseanta a tha ceangailte ri dùthaich dom buin neach co-dhiù tha an dùthaich sin neo-eiseimeileach, fo urras, fon rìaghladh neo fo bhacadh dùthcha eile.

Bonn 3 Tha còir aig gach neach air beatha, saorsa agus tearainteachd.



[Bonn 4](#) Cha bhi neach air a chumail fo thràilleachd neo fo dhaorsa. Bithidh tràilleachd agus tràill–mhalairt air a thoirmeasg na uile chruth.

[Bonn 5](#) Cha bhi neach air a smachdachadh gu pian neo gu dèiligidhean an–iochdmhor, mi–dhaonna neo truailidh.

[Bonn 6](#) Tha còir aig gach neach a bhith air a choimhead mar bhall den chinne–daonna ann an sealladh an lagha.

[Bonn 7](#) Tha na h–uile co–ionnan fa chomhair, agus mar sin airidh air dìonachd an lagha. Tha gach neach airidh air an aon dìon ann an aghaidh eadar–dhealachaidh sam bith a bhriseas a' Ghairm seo agus an aghaidh brosnachaidh sam bith a chuirear air chois airson eadar–dhealachadh a dhèanamh.

[Bonn 8](#) Tha còir aig gach neach air furtachd èifeachdach bho na cùirtean nàiseanta airson gnìomhan a tha briseadh nan còirichean dleasdhanach a tha air an toirt seachad tron lagh.

Bonn 9 Cha bhi neach air a chur an sàs neo ann an grèim neo air fhògarrachadh gu mi-laghail.

Bonn 10 Tha còir aig gach neach gum faigh e èisdeachd phoblach ann an làn-cheartas bho chùirtean neo-eiseimeileach agus neo-leththromach nuair a tha a chòirichean air an ceasnachadh agus nuair a tha gnìomhan eucorach air a chur às a leth.

Bonn 11 1. Tha còir aig gach neach aig a bheil eucoir dhioghaltach air a chur as a leth a bhith air a mheas neo-ciontach gus an teid a chionta a dhearbhadh a-rèir an lagha aig deuchainn phoblach far am bheil gach barrantas a tha feumail saor dha airson a dhìonachd.

2. Chan fhaod neach a bhith air a mheas ciontach mar thoradh air gnìomh neo dearmad nach robh na chionta dhioghaltach fo laghan nàiseanta neo eadar-nàiseanta aig an àm san deach an gnìomhachadh. Ni mo na sin chan fhaodar càin nas truime a chur air neach na bha freagarrach aig an àm san deachaidh an eucoir a dhèanamh.

**Bonn 12** Chan fhaodar neach sam bith a cheannsachadh le bhith a' buintinn ri phearsantachd, ri theaghlach, ri dhachaidh neo tro sgrìobhadh agus nì mò a dh' fhaodar buintinn ri onair neo ri chliù. Tha uile chòir aig gach neach air dìon bhon lagh an aghaidh ionnsaighean den t-seòrsa sin.

**Bonn 13** 1. Tha còir aig gach neach air saorsa gluasaid agus saorsa còmhnaidh an taobh a–staigh crìoch gach stàit.  
2. Tha còir aig gach neach cead a bhith aige dùthaich sam bith, eadhon a dhùthaich fhein, fhàgail agus cuideachd cead gu tilleadh gu a dhùthaich fhein.

**Bonn 14** 1. Tha còir aig a h–uile neach dèan bho gheur–leanmhain a shireadh agus sìtheachd fhaotainn ann an dùthchannan eile.  
2. Chan fhaodar a' chòir seo a chleachdadh a thaobh thagraidhean nach eil poiliticeach neo a thaobh ghnìomhan a tha an aghaidh thograidhean agus phrionnsabalan nan dùthchannan Aonaichte.

Bonn 15 1. Tha còir aig gach neach a bhith air ainmeachadh gu nàiseanta.

2. Chan fhaodar a dhùthchas nàiseanta, neo a chòir air a dhùthchas nàiseanta atharrachadh, àicheadh air neach air bith.

Bonn 16 1. Tha e na chòir aig gach fireannach is boireannach, a dh' aindeoin cinnidh is a tha air teachd gu aois, pòsadh agus teaghlach a stèidheachadh. Tha iad dligheach air còirichean co-ionnan nam pòsadh rè ùine am pòsaidh agus ann an sgaoileadh a' phòsaidh.

2. Chan fhaodar pòsadh a bhith air a chompàirteachadh ach a mhàin le saor-thoil gach cèile.

3. 'S e an teaghlach aonad nàdarra agus bunaiteach gach sluaigh agus mar sin airidh air a bhith air a dhìon leis an t-sluaigh agus an Stàit.

Bonn 17 1. Tha e na chòir aig gach neach sealbhachd a bhith aige fhein a thuilleadh air sealbhachd ann an co-chomunn dhaoine eile.

2. Chan fhaodar a shealbhachd a thoirt bho neach gu mi-riaghailteach.

Bonn 18 Tha e na chòir aig gach neach saorsa smuain, saorsa cogais agus saorsa creidimh a bhith aige; tha a' chòir seo a' gabhail a–steach saorsa airson a chreidimh 's a chreud atharrachadh, na aonar neo ann an còmhlan dhaoine eile ann am follais neo gu dìomhair agus am foillseachadh tre theagasg, tre aoradh agus tre bhith gan cleachdadh.

Bonn 19 Tha còir aig gach neach air saorsa beachd agus labhairt; tha a' chòir seo a' gabhail a–steach a bhith ag altruim bheachdan gun bhacadh sam bith agus a bhith a' sireadh agus a' toirt seachad eòlais tro mheadhan sam bith a dh' aindeoin cnapan–starraidh a dh' fhaodadh a bhith anns an rathad.

Bonn 20 1. Tha còir aig na h–uile saorsa a bhith aca airson co–chruinneachadh agus co–chomunn.  
2. Chan fhaodar neach a cho–èigheachadh gu bhith na bhall de cho–chomunn sam bith.

Bonn 21 1. 'S e còir neach sam bith co–phàirt a ghabhail ann an riaghaltas a dhùthcha gu pearsanta neo tro thaghadh riochdairean.

2. Tha còir aig na h-uile slighe fhosgailte a bhith aca airson seirbhis phoblach a dhèanamh dhan dùthaich.
3. Bithidh toil an t-sluaigh na bhunait airson barantas riaghlaidh agus bithidh seo air a dhèanamh follaiseach ann a bhith a' cumail thaghaidhean tro bhòtadh coitcheann a bhitheas air a chumail ann an dìomhaireachd aig amannan àiridh neo tro dhòighean saor-thaghach eile.

Bonn 22 Tha còir aig gach neach, mar bhall den phoball air tearainteachd sòisealta agus tha e airidh, tro oidhirpean nàiseanta agus co-oidhirpean eadar-nàiseanta a-rèir eagrachadh is seilbh gach Stàit, air gach còir eaconomaigeach, shòisealta agus chultarail a tha do-sheachanta feumail a chum urram agus saor-leasachadh a phearsantachd.

Bonn 23 I. 'S e còir gach neach a bhith ri obair, ri saorsa airson obair a thaghadh, ri cùmhnantan obrach a tha ceart agus fàbharach agus ri dìon an aghaidh a bhith gun obair.

2. Tha còir aig gach neach, gun leth–bhreth sam bith, air pàigheadh co–ionnan airson obrach cho–ionnan.
3. Tha còir aig gach neach a tha anns an obair air tuarasdal freagarrach a bheireadh dha fhein ‘s dha theaghlach bi–beò a bhiodh a–rèir luach agus inbhe an duine eadhon ged a dh’ fheumte leasachadh a dhèanamh tro mheadhanan eile airson dìon sòisealta a bhith aige.
4. Tha còir aig gach neach air càird–chomainn a dhealbh agus e fhein a cheangal riutha airson dìon a chòirichean.

Bonn 24 Tha còir aig gach neach air fois agus saor–thìde còmhla ri cunbhalachadh reusanta air uairean obrach maille ri làithean saora le pàigheadh bho àm gu àm.

Bonn 25 I. Tha còir aig na h–uile air àite còmhnaidh a tha iomchaidh airson an slàinte fhein is slàinte an teaghlaich – sin a’ gabhail na ghlacan biadh, aodach, taigheadas, lèigh–aire agus seirbhisean sòisealta – agus a thuilleadh air sin tha còir aca air dìon ann an aghaidh call–obrach, tinneas, eu–cothrom,

banntrachd, seann aois agus gainne beò—shlaint ann an suidhichean a tha thar an comais.

2. Tha màthaireachd agus leanabachd airidh air aire agus cuideachadh air leth. Tha gach leanabh, dìolain neo a chaochladh, airidh air an dìon shòisealta cheudna.

Bonn 26 1. Tha foghlam na chòir do gach neach. Bithidh foghlam an asgaidh, co—dhiù aig na h—ìrean bunaiteil. Bithidh foghlam bunasach sparraichte air gach neach. Bithidh foghlam teicneachail, proifeiseanta agus àrd fhoghlam air bonn airidheachd, co—ionnan fosgailte do na h—uile neach.

2. Bithidh foghlam ag amas air làn—leasachadh pearsa an duine agus a chum neartachaidh tlachd ann an còirichean agus saorsan daonna. Bithidh foghlam a' brosnachadh tuigseachd, foighidinn agus càirdeas am measg dhùthchannan, am measg bhuidhnean cinneadail is cràbhach, còmhla ri a bhith a' cur air adhart oidhirpean nan Dùthchannan Aonaichte a thaobh cumail na sìthe.

3. Tha còir o thùs aig pàrantan roghainn a dhèanamh den t—seòrsa foghlaim a tha freagarrach don cloinn.



**Bonn 27** 1. 'S e còir nan uile compàirt a bhith aca ann am beatha chultarail an coimhearsnachd fhein, a bhith sòlasach anns na h-ealain is roinn a bhith aca anns gach maitheas a shruthas bho gach adhartas saidheansail.

2. Tha gach neach còireach air dìon a bhith air na sochairean moralta agus saoghalta a tha a' sruthadh bho obair saidheansail, litreachail neo dealbhach ris am bheil e fhein.

**Bonn 28** Tha còir aig gach neach air òrdugh sòisealta agus eadar-nàiseanta anns am bi còirichean agus saorsaidhean a' Ghairm seo air an toirt gu buil.

**Bonn 29** 1. Tha dleasdanasan an crochadh air gach neach don choimhearsnachd sin a-mhàin anns am bheil e comasach dha a mhiannan pearsanta a choilionadh.

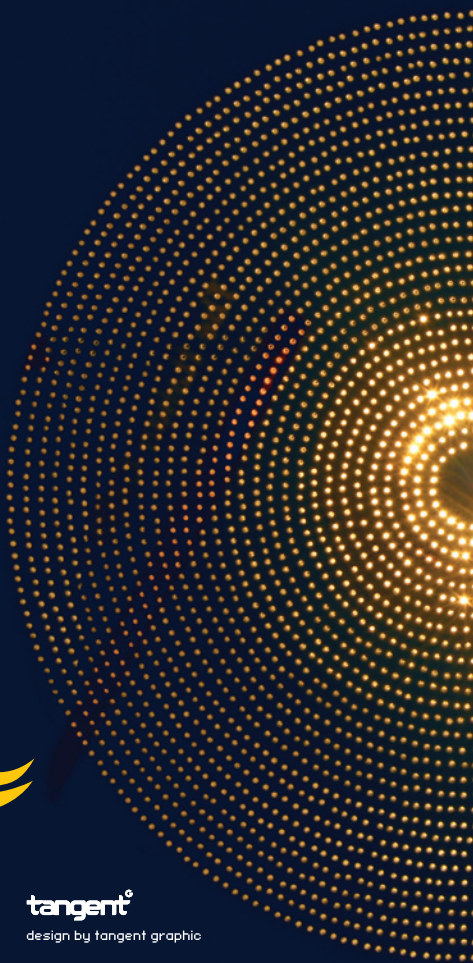
2. Ann an cleachdadh a chòirichean is a shaorsaidhean bithidh gach neach umhail do gach crìch a chuireas an lagh air chois airson a bhith a' dèanamh cinnteach gum bi còirichean agus saorsaidhean dhaoine eile air an coimhead agus bithidh e leagte ri na riatanais a tha

moraltachd, rian pobaill agus maitheas coitcheann a' tagradh ann am pòball deamocrateach sam bith.

3. Chan fhaodar na còirichean agus na saorsaidhean sin a bhith air an cleachdadh air dhòigh sam bith ma tha iad a' ruith calg-dhìreach an aghaidh thograidhean agus phrionnsabalan nan Dùthchannan Aonaichte.

Bonn 30 Chan fhaod ni anns a' Ghairm seo a bhith air a thuigsinn mar gum biodh e a' toirt cothrom do Stàit, do chòmhlàn neo do dhuine, còir air pàirt a ghabhail ann an gnìomh sam bith a chur an cèill, a tha a' cuimseachadh air a bhith a' cur à bith aon de na còirichean neo na saorsaidhean a tha sgrìobhte sìos anns a' Ghairm seo.





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