

COMMON GROUND

those two faces—it had something to do with the dancing and singing and the funny holy feeling that had felt like being in church.

Now, when I think about that little speech of Hiawatha's, it makes me want to cry, just for a minute. Then it makes me want to rush out and do a lot of things for a lot of people with all different colors of faces—white ones too. I do what I can, and by now, of course, I've learned how hard and complicated it is, and how hopeless it often seems. That's when I have to say those words to myself,

about just letting it flow in and out, like the sun.

Then, of course, I didn't understand much about it. I just felt suddenly very fond of my two friends. I stood up and waved to them, right in front of my father. And they waved back.

Mary McGonigal is American-born, of Irish descent, at present living in Hollywood. Her verse and prose have appeared in *Commonweal*, the *Virginia Quarterly*, and elsewhere.

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

(Approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris in December 1948, this Declaration of Human Rights expresses a collective world concern for the individual in human society, which, if implemented by all countries, would prove a turning point in world history. It is presented here in full for COMMON GROUND readers in localities where newspapers did not print the full text.)

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; and

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; and

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; and

Whereas, it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations; and

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 determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom; and

Whereas, the 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; and

Whereas, a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Now, therefore,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROCLAIMS this 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, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

ARTICLE 3

The rights set forth in this Declaration apply equally to all inhabitants of trust and nonself-governing territories.

ARTICLE 4

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

ARTICLE 5

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

ARTICLE 6

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 7

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

ARTICLE 8

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 of such discrimination.

ARTICLE 9

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 10

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

ARTICLE 11

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 12

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 13

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his private 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.

ARTICLE 14

1. Everyone has the right to freedom

COMMON GROUND

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 15

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 16

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 17

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 18

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 19

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 be-

lieve in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

ARTICLE 20

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 21

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

2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

ARTICLE 22

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 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 23

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to the realization, through national effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each state, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

ARTICLE 24

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

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

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration, insuring 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 25

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

ARTICLE 26

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 27

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 28

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 29

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 30

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 prescribed 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 31

Nothing in this declaration may be interpreted as implying for any states, groups or persons, any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms prescribed herein.

MY FRIEND KATHLEEN

ELISE JERARD

I LOOK back now on my thirteenth summer as one of those rich growing seasons. That was when the Whitneys came up to Green Acres, and my world was never quite the same again. Always before that I'd loved the place uncritically, deeply, as I loved my parents. It embodied so many of the things my family most believed in and cherished.

Green Acres, you see, was always ours. Grandpa shaped it out of the forest primeval. Then, like elderly babes in the wood, he and Grandma plunged boldly into the hotel business. They could so easily have sunk. But they didn't. Grandpa was too good a host. And Grandma had a flair for food and coziness. So their stone-and-timber lodge grew and grew, sprouting wings and annexes so that it housed two hundred. The rustic cottages came then, one by one, till there were ten in a big circle with connecting paths, like children holding hands in a ring game.

The Blue Ridges were where the sun went down, spilling its glory in the lake, while the Pocono Mountains looked on over the heads of the cottages. All around the shady grounds were courts for games, brilliant flower beds stamped out in cookie shapes, swings and hammocks and croquet sets. And the guests were as friendly as the place.

"We want them genial and congenial," that was the entrance test.

Having created this warm little world, Grandpa died, and Uncle Tony and Aunt Mary took over. Uncle Tony was a Czech

by birth, and some of his cultivated foreign-born friends came, including President Benes of Czechoslovakia. Some of the most enlightened talk I ever heard I absorbed as I hung around that cool café, dignified with oak and rugged with moose-heads and tangy with wine and beer.

There was the outdoor café, too, strung with lights, whose tangled talk, music, and laughter played my lullaby. Some nights I'd crawl out the window in my nightgown to crouch on the sloping shed, peeping down at this enchanted adult scene and eavesdropping in the fragrant dewy dark.

I loved being "the niece of the hotel," which was how I put it when small. It was wonderful to watch this many-colored drama from backstage, from before the opening when I'd help paint the porch chairs till the bear skins were removed from the walls and lost their awesomeness by being rolled in moth balls.

"Want to come?" Aunt Mary would ask casually, starting her tour of the kitchen. I'd penetrate that great secret echoing space where heroic steams swirled from witch-sized cauldrons and chefs stood, each one at his station, with circusy white caps at temperamental angles. Always there was a pause in the storeroom lined with the world's tallest cookie bins.

"You get nozzing onless you ahsk in French!" menaced the mustached pastry cook.

Before I was six, I was up on menu