

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS THE RIGHT FOR FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND ITS PROTECTION

By **Const. GE. ATHANASSOPOULOS**

Professor at Pantion University of Social and Political Sciences, Athens

The Foreunners of the Declaration between 1940 - 1950¹

It is well known that, in general, human rights had suffered significant blows during the period between the two World Wars.

After the end of World War II, however, individual rights begun to be strengthened and protected, both on the level of national Constiutions, as well as on international level.

Some of the notable positive actions towards that direction have been:

- The public address of President F. Roosevelt to the US Congress of 6/1/1941, in which he declared four basic civil liberties, with the freedom of speech and expression being pre-eminent.

- The Atlantic Charter of 14/8/1941.

- The text of the Washington Conference of 1942.

- The text of Philadelphia Declaration of May 1944.

- The texts of Dumbarton Oaks Deliberations of 1944.

- Chapter I of the Charter of the United Nations of 24/10/1945, where the aims and principles of the new Organisation are set as follows:

Chapter, I, Aims and Principles

Article 1

The aims of the United Nations Organisation are:

2. To build friendly relations among Nations, that will be based on the respect of the principle of equal rights...

3. To seek international co-operation for resolving international problems.. and for the strengthening and encouragement of respect for human rights and the basic liberties of all men, without discrimination.

1. *The present text contains the basic parts of an address at a meeting, which is referred to in issue 15/1999 of the REVIEW OF REGION DEC., LOC. GOV., REGION. DEVELOPMENT.*

The Universal Declaration of the United Nations for Human Rights of 10/12/1948

The General Assembly of the UN, based on the aforementioned provisions of Article 1, has adopted on 10/12/1948 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and its Article 19 reads as follows:

Every individual has the right for freedom of speech and expression, which includes the right not to be harassed for his opinion, as well as the right of seeking, getting and disseminating information and ideas through borders by whatever means.

The Aftermath of the Universal Declaration

The first positive aftermath of the Universal Declaration of 10/12/1948 is the European Treaty on Human Rights signed in Rome in 1950 and its annexed Protocols signed in Paris in 1952.

Article 10 of the Treaty reads as follows:

Every person has the right of freedom of expression. The right includes the freedom for opinion and the freedom of receiving and transmitting information or ideas through borders, without interference by the Authorities.

Moreover, the Conference for security and co-operation in Europe signed in Helsinki, Finland, in 1975 -25 years after the Treaty- provides for measures for the facilitation of information dissemination, of Mass Media product's circulation, etc...

Furthermore, the European Communities Council has issued a Directive on 3/10/1989 concurrent with the dissemination of information among Member States.

Finally, the right of freedom of expression and information has been consolidated with specific provisions in national Constitutions and laws.

The content of freedom of expression

The human right of freedom of expression must be seen as a part of the right of freedom of information in general, and bears the following characteristics:

It is a right universally accepted, and hence protected on an international level.

It is a right reserved for every individual, regardless of sex, race, religion, borders or nationality.

It is a multifold right, which includes: the right of freedom of thought and opinion, of seeking and receiving information through borders, of freely transmitting information by any means, and of freedom not subjected, except from certain cases, to State control.

According to a view shared by many, the subject-matter of the freedom of expression could be:

Any idea, opinion or view of the individual on whatever matter.

Any judgement about facts, recent or not.

Any view on matters of public behaviour of others, and particularly persons exercising public duties.

Anyone's cultural and artistic creation that does not offend public morals and the public feeling of justice.

Any dissemination of current events that does not involve a deliberate distortion of facts, or a wrongful act on others that is without justification or is not legally founded.

Given that the content of the right to freedom of expression has previously been defined, what comes next is the inexorable question of the existence, or non-existence, of reasons for which this nationally and internationally protected right should be realised.

I fear that the realisation of the individual right of freedom of expression is today, more than ever, not only feasible but also absolutely necessary.

It is known that contemporary life has acquired a new, insofar unknown, pace which dictates, or even causes, a shrinkage in social relations, a decline in direct communication between people, a tendency to lead an isolated life, etc...

Thus, there is a growing need for every individual to be given the opportunity to express himself, not only through interpersonal relations which are constantly shrinking, but also within larger frameworks which constitute the meaning of mass communication. What is required for the latter to be realised is a series of prerequisites, such as:

The existence of technical means within reach.

The existence of laws, morals and ethics that would govern the use of such technical means.

The existence of procedures and of people to implement them so as to facilitate the dissemination of messages.

Once the above prerequisites are fulfilled, one should then answer the vital question of how, while exercising the right of expression, could it be possible to render the sent messages of any kind accessible to large number of people, unknown to each other.

Should one take as a given that the individual, through freedom of expression, wishes, among other things, to disperse information, to seek vocational activities, to find ways of escaping from everyday life, to long for acquiring social status, and to «prolong» himself in time, then the approach of others through his free expression is feasible, provided that he uses traits shared by all.

Such shared by all characteristics, regardless of sex, race, religion, are:

Hunger, in the sense of a potential deprivation of goods.

Fear of death and of cosmic powers.

Sexual desire (whether satisfied, suppressed, or elevated).

Family instinct.

However, even if all the above come into place, it is still possible the individual right of freedom of expression not to be realised, due to a variety of reasons, such as:

The State intervention, often realised through pre-emptive censorship.

Financial reasons, that hinder the exercise of the said right, especially in its mass dimension.

Religious reasons.

A subjective difficulty of the individual, such as illiteracy.

Other reasons, such as political discrimination, etc..

A quasi conclusion

The blood that has been spilled around the world in order for the right of freedom of expression to be «conquered» (that of Rigas Fereos' included).

The phrases of the Gospel, that read as follows:

«In the beginning was the Word, and the Word is beside God, and God is the Word», and

«After departing, Christ's disciples spoke of Him all around the Land».

These two phrases show, in the best possible way, the meaning of the right of freedom of expression which, nowadays, we live with and relish (it), in a state of democracy, often abusing, it collectively as a State and individually as citizens, each in his own way, in part, under cover, unashamedly, excessively, and invariably, operating in favour or against it, against ourselves or others, forgetting that the divine right of the Word is the sole element which diversifies Man from any other living organism on earth...