

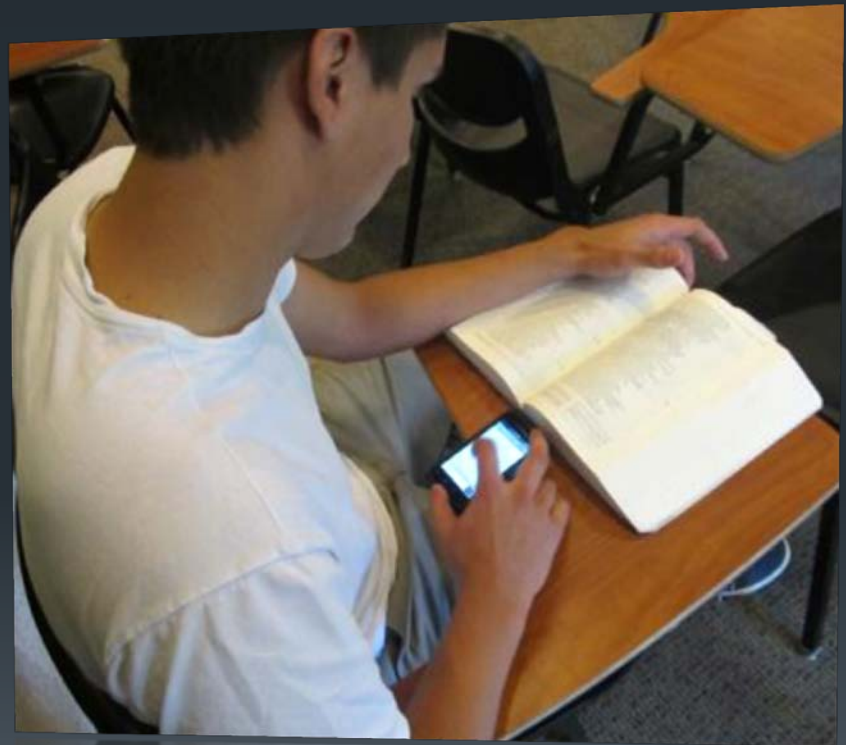


# Demonstrators at Work

Transformative Learning and Nonviolent Protests in  
Composition

The Problem . . .

It's not our students . . .



And it's not these companies . . .



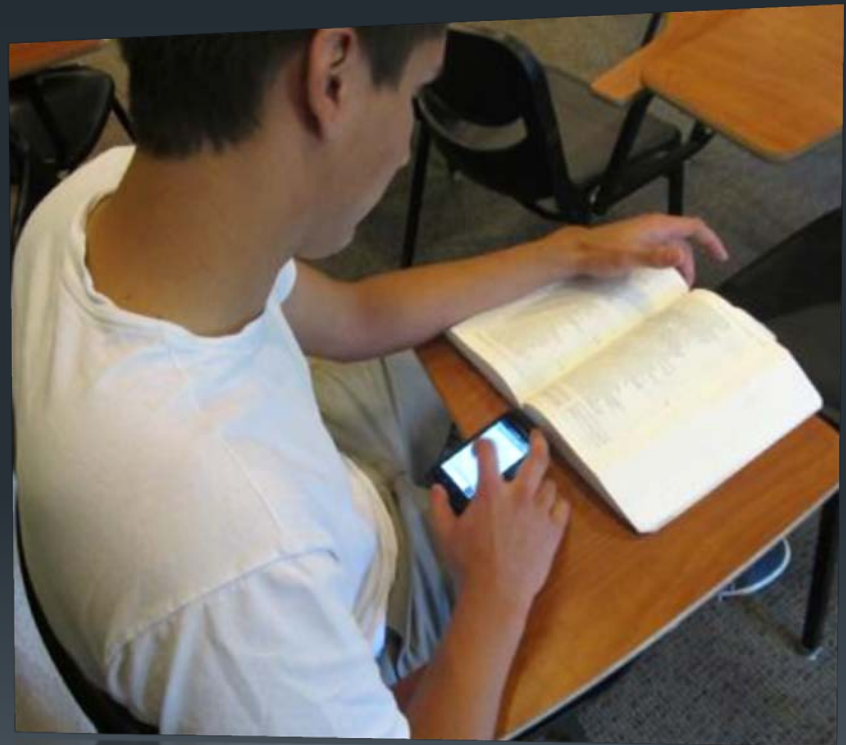


It's us!



Students do what they enjoy (I think that's true of everyone)

So what does that mean for this student?



So  
how do  
we inspire  
them to fight?

It starts with a document . . .



# THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF Human Rights

**ARTICLE 1** 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.

**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 person, professional or commercial activity, or on any other basis which might constitute a basis for discrimination.

**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 distinction to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal treatment before the law.

**ARTICLE 8** Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted by the constitution or by the 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 criminal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had the opportunity to be heard. (2) The one who shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission shall have the right to a fair and public hearing. The charges against him shall be formulated to him, and he shall have the opportunity to defend himself against the charges.

**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 shall not be invoked in the case of prosecution genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from activities connected with international terrorism of the United Nations.

**ARTICLE 15** (1) Everyone has the right to nationality. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality. (3) No one shall be 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 in 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 law.

**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 faith, in worship, teaching, practice and observance, through any means and regardless of frontiers.

**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 through periodic and genuine elections which shall be by secret ballot and equal suffrage and shall be held by universal suffrage after proportional representation.

**ARTICLE 22** Everyone, as an individual or in association with others, has the right to social security. This right shall be realized by national and international co-operation and in accordance with the principles and procedures of each State, of the community, and of international law.

**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 conditions concerning his benefit and his leisure.

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

**ARTICLE 25** 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, medical care and social services, and 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 foster 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 26** (1) Everyone has the right to primary education in the interest of the community. (2) Everyone has the right to the promotion of the most advanced scientific, technical and artistic research, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

**ARTICLE 27** Everyone has the right to take part 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 shall be exercised with due regard to the rights and duties of other individuals, groups and to the common interest of the whole community.

**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 here proclaimed, or at their restriction, or at their application to any other State, group or person.

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.

**PREAMBLE** 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.

**PREAMBLE** A common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge.

**ARTICLE 1** 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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# The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

UNITED NATIONS

www.un.org/development/dga/education-for-all





# The Manifestation Project

A world defined by rights but plagued with injustice



# Making Ideas Happen

- KNOW THE AUDIENCE!
- NURTURE STUDENT TALENT
- INSPIRE CREATIVITY

# Audience and Rhetoric

- AUDIENCE COULD INCLUDE:
  - PROFESSORS
  - ADMINISTRATORS
  - THE COMMUNITY
  - AND . . . FELLOW STUDENTS



How can students reach peers  
stuck in the bubble?



What is the most effective way  
to reach that audience?

# Types of Nonviolent Protests


- Boycotts
- Marches
- Strikes
- Non-cooperation
- Picketing
- Sit-ins
- Walk-outs
- Freedom Rides
- Occupations
- Guerilla Theater



## But do not forget what your students are good at!

- Social media campaigns (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram)
- Wikipedia
- Adbusters/Craigslist
- Blogging
- Graphic Design (posters, signs, pamphlets)
- Photography/Videography





# Manifesting Ideas and Self-Assessing

- STUDENTS MUST ENGAGE IN MEANINGFUL DIALOGUE WITH THE PUBLIC
- STUDENTS ARE ADVOCATES FOR FELLOW HUMAN BEINGS



# Spring 2013 CSM Human Rights Day



# Moving Forward

- “On Human Rights Day the information attained by the observers perhaps did not raise as much awareness in the community as hoped, but successfully and unquestionably educated and brought consciousness to CSM staff and students with anticipation to promote meaningful change.”
- “I honestly, don’t believe that hosting human rights day will significantly change and solve anything. I do believe, however, it is a start.”
- “In order to get these people any justice it is going to take a lot more than one day and many willing people to fight for those who cannot fight themselves. Although I do believe Human Rights day did bring awareness to the College of San Mateo student body, I don’t think its enough to promote long lasting change. Human Rights Day is a great first step, but in order to actually see change, it’s going to take a lot more effort.”

# How do we take that next step?



Partner with non-profits?

Service Learning?

Community partnerships?

Study Abroad?

