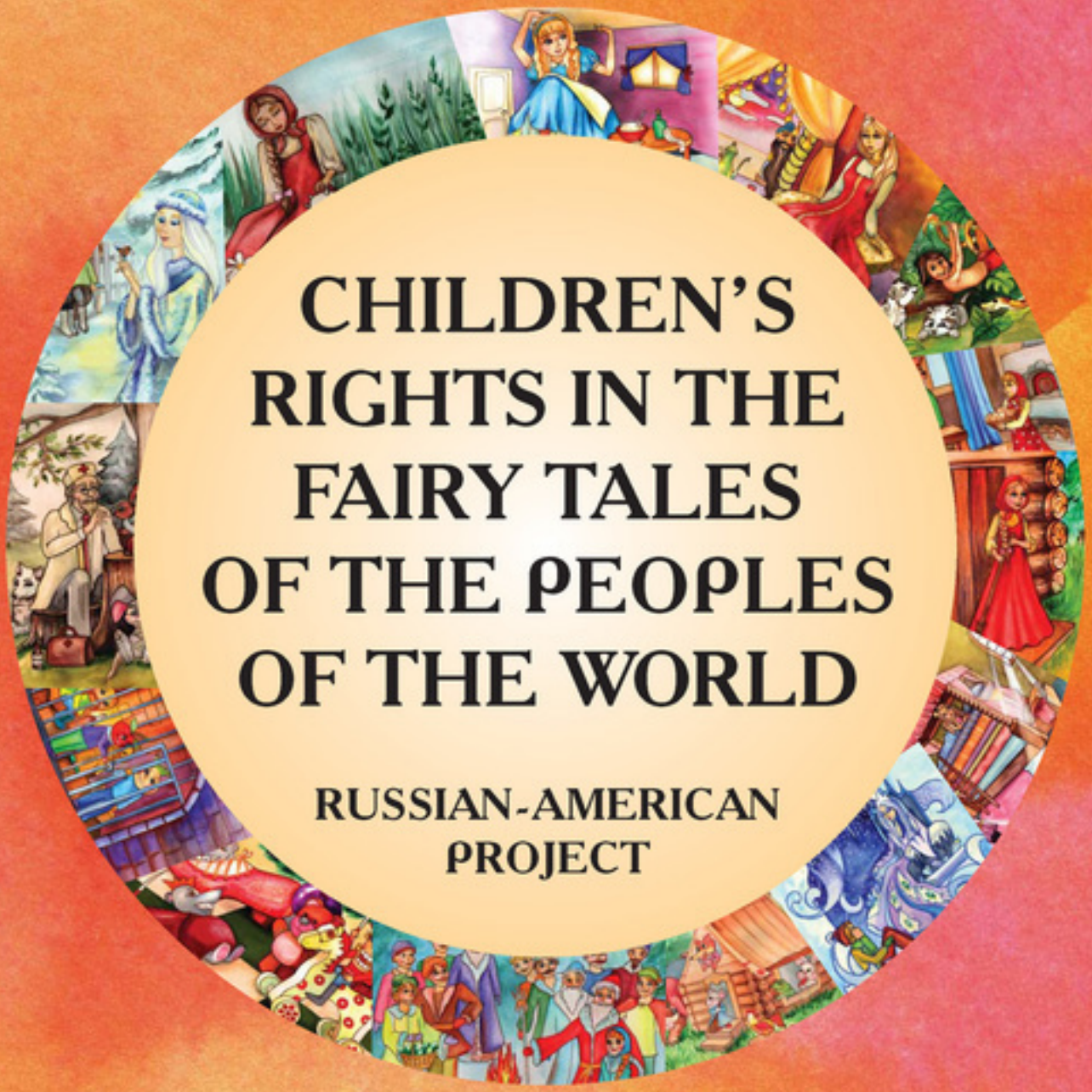
EUROPEAN PAEDIATRIC ASSOCIATION EPA/UNEPSA

UNION OF PEDIATRICIANS OF RUSSIA

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS



CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN THE FAIRY TALES OF THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN PROJECT

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО ПЕДИАТРЪ

2016

Коллектив авторов

Children’s rights in the fairy tales of the peoples of the world. Russian-American project

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By the initiative of Russian pediatricians and with the assistance of the European paediatric association EPA/ UNEPSA, American Academy of Pediatrics, the «Pediatr» publishing house publishes the book illustrating the UN Children's Rights Convention. The aim of the project is to popularize the values common to all the mankind, and the knowledge of the children's rights. This aim has been realized in the form most accessible for children – the fairy tale. The book represents the original statement of the UN Children's Rights Convention. The text of the Convention is given without any changes. Part I (articles from 1 to 41) is accompanied by specially selected and adopted fairy tales with drawings illustrating each picture. Part II is given without any illustrations, as it contains the rules under which the articles of the Convention are executed by the society.

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UNION OF PEDIATRICIANS OF RUSSIA

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THIS BOOK WAS CREATED BY

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* * *

Dear friends!

In your hands you are holding the book of the European paediatric association’s newest project initiated by The Union of Pediatricians of Russia and supported by National Pediatric Societies. «Why fairy tales?» – perhaps, you are puzzled. «And where do the children's rights come in?» But the answer is simple. We, paediatricians, are the acknowledged advocates of childhood. And the children all around the world keep needing the grownups' protection – from hunger and violence, natural disasters and social upheavals, and, unfortunately, sometimes from the activity (or inactivity) of their own parents. But we believe that good always wins over evil, that the ugly duckling will turn into the beautiful swan, and even Tom Thumb will be victorious over the giant.

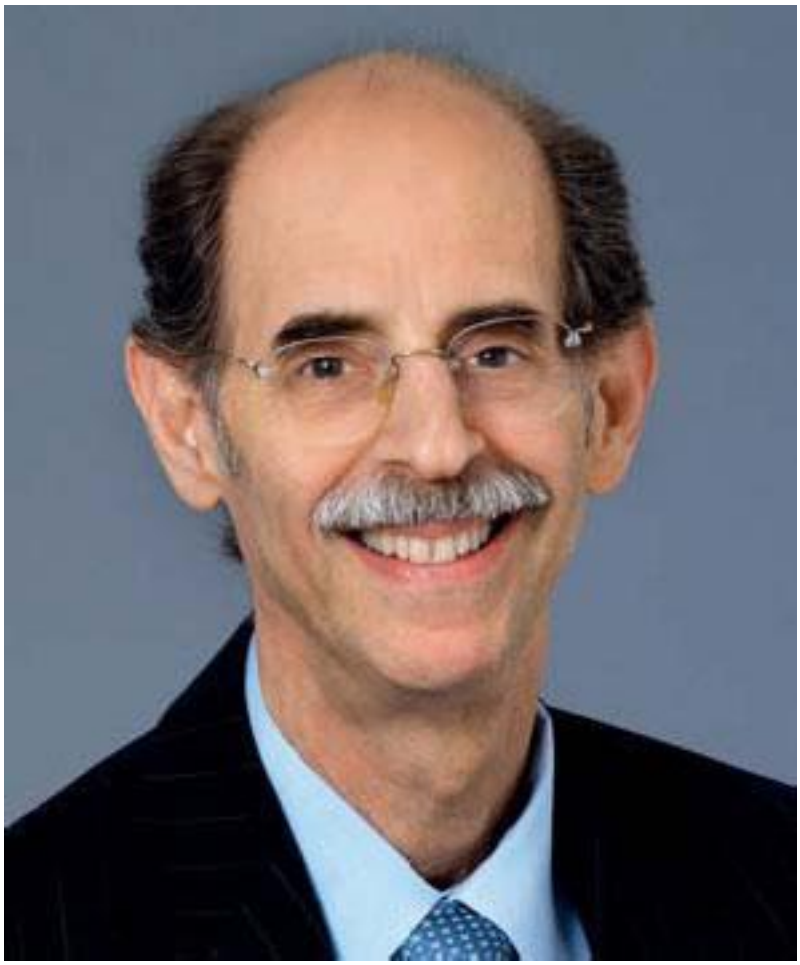
We have no doubts that the rights of the child will be observed properly if people know more about the rights of the child. And it means that there will be more happy and merry children – for the joy of us, paediatricians!

Leyla Namazova-Baranova
President of the European Paediatric Association,
director of the Research Institution of Pediatrics of the Scientific Center of Children’s Health,
professor

Dear readers!

The Convention on the Rights of the Child was ratified 25 years ago. But up to now it remains unknown to large parts of the population. The professional paediatric association of the country – The Union of Pediatricians of Russia – has decided to contribute to the changing of the existing situation. While realizing this project we will be able to achieve 3 goals. First, while reading books to their children, parents will teach the children their rights and be imbued with the idea of the necessity to comply with these rights in everyday life. Second, those ones, whom these fairy tales are addressed to, will be parents soon in their turn and will be competent in the issue of children's rights. And finally, there is an important fact that this book is bilingual – Russian and English. So, this project will stimulate the interest of our little readers to learn foreign languages!

Alexander Baranov,
chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union of Pediatricians of Russia,
director of the Scientific Center of Children's Health,
professor



Dear Readers!

For the children we serve and the children we once were, what better way than a fairy tale to pass down a culture's traditions and values from generation to generation? These stories remind us that every child deserves the right to grow up to be all he or she is meant to be.

As a global community of pediatricians and pediatric organizations, we must advocate for every child to have access to health care, education, sound nutrition and safe, nurturing environments and communities. We must be a powerful voice for our most vulnerable populations, and we must speak out about poverty and all issues that affect the life trajectories of children and adolescents.

There is no greater calling in the world – nor greater impact we can make on the world – than to take care of its children.

Warmest Regards,

Benard P. Dreyer,
MD, FAAP 2016 President,
American Academy of Pediatrics Professor of Pediatrics,
New York University School of Medicine

Convention on the Rights of the Child
Preamble

The States Parties to the present Convention, Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, 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,

Bearing in mind that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person, and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Recognizing that the United Nations has, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenants on Human Rights, proclaimed and agreed that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, 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,

Recalling that, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations has proclaimed that childhood is entitled to special care and assistance,

Convinced that the family, as the fundamental group of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members and particularly children, should be afforded the necessary protection and assistance so that it can fully assume its responsibilities within the community,

Recognizing that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

Considering that the child should be fully prepared to live an individual life in society, and brought up in the spirit of the ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity,

Bearing in mind that the need to extend particular care to the child has been stated in the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1924 and in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959 and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (in particular in articles 23 and 24), in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (in particular in article 10) and in the statutes and relevant instruments of specialized agencies and international organizations concerned with the welfare of children,

Bearing in mind that, as indicated in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, «the child, by reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth»,

Recalling the provisions of the Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally; the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules); and the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict, Recognizing that, in all countries in the world, there are children living in exceptionally difficult conditions, and that such children need special consideration,

Taking due account of the importance of the traditions and cultural values of each people for the protection and harmonious development of the child, Recognizing the importance of international co-operation for improving the living conditions of children in every country, in particular in the developing countries,

Have agreed as follows:

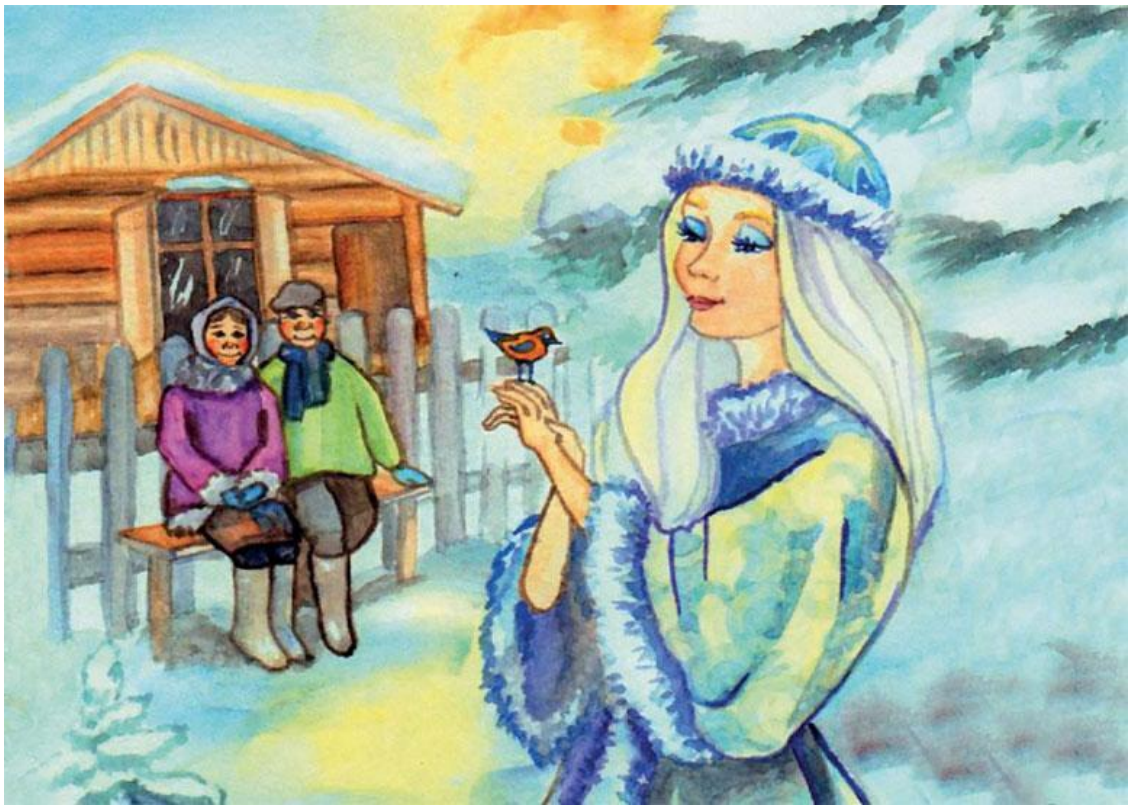
Part I

Article 1. For the purposes of the present Convention, a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.

Article 7. The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and. as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents.

States Parties shall ensure the implementation of these rights in accordance with their national law and their obligations under the relevant international instruments in this field, in particular where the child would otherwise be stateless.

EVERY HUMAN BEING BELOW THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN YEARS IS A CHILD AND HAS THE RIGHT TO HAVE A NAME



Russian Folk Tale. The Snow Maiden

An old man and an old woman hadn’t had children for a very long time. They had been waiting for decades. One winter the old man and the old woman sculpted a girl from snow. She turned out to be beautiful and slim, just like a living one. The old man and the old woman desperately wanted this girl to be their daughter! So they started thinking of a name for her. They thought and thought and finally called the girl The Snow Maiden. Just as they named her, the girl came to life. She walked to the old man and the old woman, embraced and kissed them. The old people were very glad, and they took the girl home. The Snow Maiden enjoyed her life with the old people a lot. They surrounded her with sincere affection and care, and she answered them with love and diligence. The Snow Maiden did housekeeping, embroidered, she spun and cooked. The Snow Maiden was mild, modest and bashful. Other girls rarely managed to take her out with them.

At the end of winter the Russian people usually celebrate Maslenitsa, when they say goodbye to the hard frost. All girls are clothed in colorful dresses and gather around a bonfire at a high hillock to sing and dance in a ring. The Snow Maiden agreed to come to the bonfire. She jumped over the fire with the other girls – and melted because of the strong heat.

Article 2. States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members.

THE SOCIETY VALUES EVERY CHILD

British Fairy Tale. Tom Thumb

Once upon a time there were a husband and his wife, and they didn't have any children. They were very upset, but they didn't lose hope. One day the wife was cutting some cabbage and chopped off her little finger by accident. She took her finger, wrapped it in a rag and put it in a basket. In the morning the husband and his wife woke up and heard somebody crying. Surprised, they came to the basket and saw a tiny boy there. He was only as tall as a finger, so they called the boy Tom Thumb. Now they were happy and they showed the child to all the neighbours. But nobody believed that Tom Thumb was born in such a way and everyone laughed at the husband and his wife.

Once the father went to till the land and Tom Thumb decided to help him. He climbed into the horse's ear and started to command it. In that way the horse tilled the whole field. In the meanwhile a nobleman was passing by. He saw the horse tilling the land on its own and he was amazed by such a wonder. The nobleman began to ask for this horse to be sold to him. He offered a lot of money. The honest man told the nobleman that it was his son who was ruling the horse. The nobleman didn't trust him and got angry. 'The sonny couldn't be so tiny!' he cried. The nobleman bought the horse and took it to his stable. At night, when the nobleman was asleep, Tom Thumb sneaked into the stable and commanded the horse to go back home. So the man earned some money and the horse remained with him.

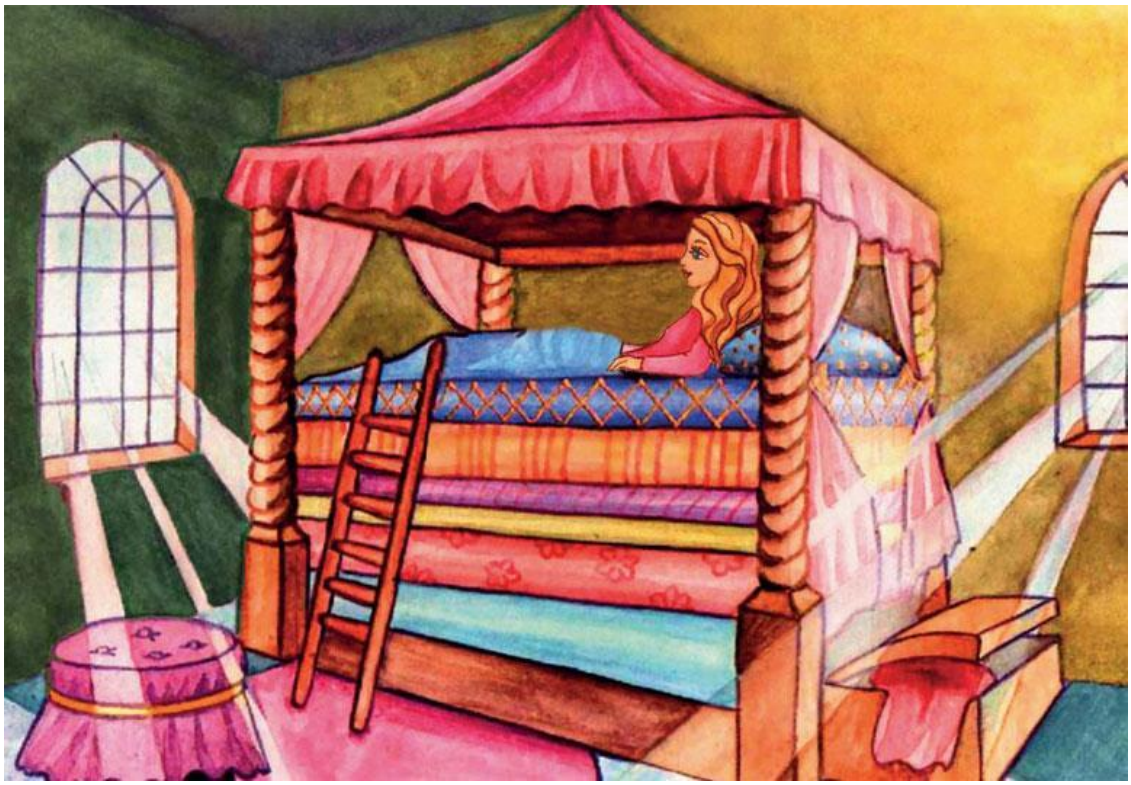
Since that time everyone believed that the husband and his wife really had a son, despite the fact that he was very small.

Article 3. In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.

States Parties undertake to ensure the child such protection and care as is necessary for his or her well-being, taking into account the rights and duties of his or her parents, legal guardians, or other individuals legally responsible for him or her, and, to this end, shall take all appropriate legislative and administrative measures.

Article 4. States Parties shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative, and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States Parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international co-operation.

THE CHILD SHOULD HAVE SUCH CARE AS IS NECESSARY FOR HIS OR HER WELL-BEING



Hans Christian Andersen. The Princess and the Pea

Once upon a time there was a prince in a kingdom. He wanted to get married, but only to a real princess. He couldn't find an acceptable fiancée for a long time. One evening, during a terrible storm, a girl knocked at the door of the castle. She was wet through and she trembled with cold, but she claimed that she was an absolutely real princess. 'We shall check it! an old queen, the prince's mother thought. She hurried to the bedroom, prepared everything for the girl, and put a little pea on the boards of the bed. The servants put twenty feather beds and twenty blankets made of swan fuzz on top. They put the princess on this bed, and in the morning the queen asked the princess how she had spent the night. 'Very bad! – The girl answered. 'My whole body is aching, as if there was a huge stone in my bed! So the prince was assured that it was an absolutely real princess right in front of him. After all, only a real princess could feel a pea through twenty feather beds and twenty blankets made of swan fuzz.

The prince offered her his hand and heart right away, and also half of the kingdom in addition. They arranged a merry wedding rapidly, and the pea was put in a beautiful crystal casket as a reminder of what a real princess should be like.

Article 5. States Parties shall respect the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents or, where applicable, the members of the extended family or community as provided for by local custom, legal guardians or other persons legally responsible for the child, to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise by the child of the rights recognized in the present Convention.

THE PARENTS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD

Russian Folk Tale. The Wolf and the Seven Kids

Once upon a time there was a goat and she had seven kids. They lived in a small house on the border of a forest. One day the goat went to the market and left the kids at home alone. She locked the door with a key and ordered them not to open the door to anybody.

But in the forest nearby a wicked grey wolf was hiding. The wolf recognized that the kids were at home alone and went to the goat's house. He crept to the house, scratched at the door and said in a fine voice: 'My dear kids, my children, unlock, open, your mother has come and brought you some milk! The kids were little and naive, they thought that it was their mother and they opened the door. The wolf rushed into the house, caught all the kids, put them in a sack and carried them to his house. But one of the kids had managed to hide behind the stove.

The goat came back home in the evening and saw that there was nobody there. She started to cry, to shout and to call to her children. The little kid came from behind the stove and told her what had happened. The goat went to the wolf to rescue her children. The goat had sharp horns and strong hoofs. She stabbed the wolf with her horns and cuffed him with her hoofs. The wolf was frightened and gave her kids back to her.

Since that time the goat never leaves her little kids at home alone.

Article 6. States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life. States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.

EVERY CHILD HAS THE RIGHT TO LIFE

Russian Folk Tale. The Rolling Roll

Once there lived an old man and an old woman. They had no children. One day the old man said to the old woman: 'Why don’t you bake me a roll? The old woman baked a roll – ruddy and fine – and put it on the window still to cool. But the Rolling Roll was bored with sitting on the window still, he jumped down and rolled along the path.

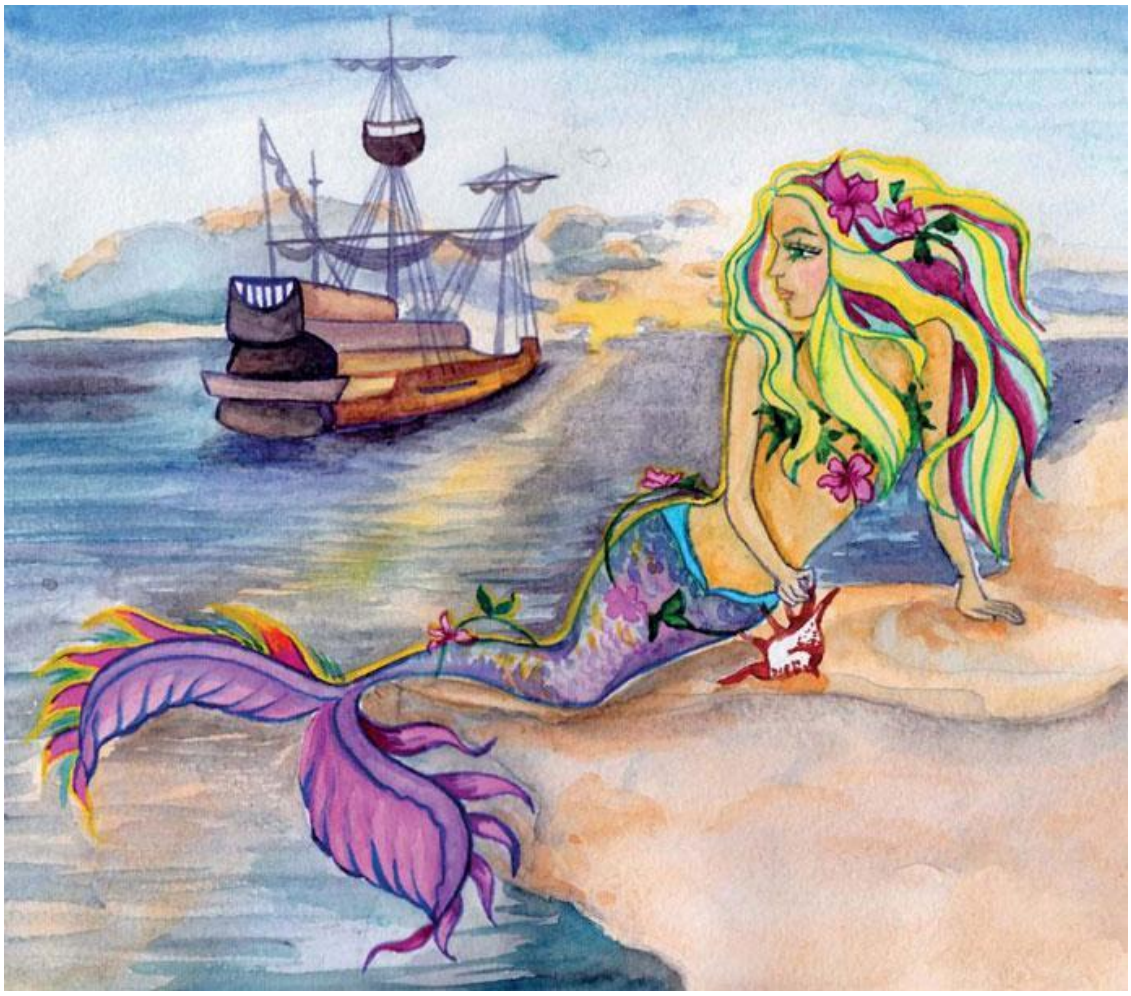
The Roll rolled along the road and met the hare. When the hare saw the Roll he immediately wanted to eat him, but the Roll outwitted the hare. He sang him a song and rolled further. Then the Roll met the wolf. The wolf saw the ruddy Roll and wanted to eat him up. The Roll outwitted the wolf too. He sang his song to the wolf: 'I got away from Grandpa, I got away from Grandma I got away from the hare, and I'll get away from you!

The Roll rolled on and met the bear. The bear wanted to eat the Roll, but he didn't succeed either. The Roll sang his song and rolled away from the bear. The Roll rolled on and met the fox. The sly fox said: 'What a fine and smart Roll! Sing me a song, and I'll listen! The Roll liked these words and sang the song to the fox. And the Fox said: 'I am old and I can't hear anything properly. Sit down on my nose and sing to me again!

The Roll sat on the fox's nose and – snatch! – She ate him.

Article 8. States Parties undertake to respect the right of the child to preserve his or her identity, including nationality, name and family relations as recognized by law without unlawful interference. Where a child is illegally deprived of some or all of the elements of his or her identity, States Parties shall provide appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to re-establishing speedily his or her identity.

THE CHILD HAS THE RIGHT TO PRESERVE HIS OR HER IDENTITY



Hans Christian Andersen. The Little Mermaid

The king of the sea had six daughters. All of them were beautiful, especially the youngest one. She had blue eyes like a lake, a soft skin like rose-petals, but she had a fish-like tale instead of legs. The little mermaid was as dreamy as her sisters. She liked to watch the orange sun through the thickness of the water. She was waiting for her fifteenth birthday to go up to the surface and to see the world that she was interested in her desperately. Finally, that day had come. She went up to the surface, took a sit at a big rock and looked around at the human's world. Far away she saw a ship. She could hear music and singing from the deck. She swam closer and saw a very handsome young man and fell in love with him at once. Soon a storm began, the ship couldn't stand up to the heavy waves and crashed.

All the sailors drowned, but the little Mermaid managed to save her prince. She carried him carefully to the shore.

Having returned to her father's kingdom, into the deepness of the sea, the little Mermaid became even more sad and thoughtful. She was missing her prince. At last she decided to become his fiancée. The Sea Witch boiled a potion for the little mermaid. It would transform her fish-like tale into two little white legs. But in exchange for it the witch took her beautiful voice, and the little Mermaid, who was singing so nicely, became dumb.

The prince met her at the shore. The little mermaid desperately wanted him to love her. Every evening she danced on her new legs, which made her suffer very much. Meanwhile, the prince, who received her so kindly, confessed, that he loved another woman. Her prince was going to get married, and she would die from grief. The little mermaid's sisters were very sorry for her. They gave her a knife, so she could kill the prince and become a mermaid again. But she threw out the knife, plunged into the sea and felt her body flow like foam. And so she turned into sea foam. This is the destiny of all mermaids.

Article 9.

1. States Parties shall ensure that a child shall not be separated from his or her parents against their will, except when competent authorities subject to judicial review determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures, that such separation is necessary for the best interests of the child. Such determination may be necessary in a particular case such as one involving abuse or neglect of the child by the parents, or one where the parents are living separately and a decision must be made as to the child's place of residence.

2. In any proceedings pursuant to paragraph 1 of the present article, all interested parties shall be given an opportunity to participate in the proceedings and make their views known.

3. States Parties shall respect the right of the child who is separated from one or both parents to maintain personal relations and direct contact with both parents on a regular basis, except if it is contrary to the child's best interests.

4. Where such separation results from any action initiated by a State Party, such as the detention, imprisonment, exile, deportation or death (including death arising from any cause while the person is in the custody of the State) of one or both parents or of the child, that State Party shall, upon request, provide the parents, the child or, if appropriate, another member of the family with the essential information concerning the whereabouts of the absent member(s) of the family unless the provision of the information would be detrimental to the well-being of the child. States Parties shall further ensure that the submission of such a request shall of itself entaile no adverse consequences for the person(s) concerned.

Article 21. States Parties that recognize and/or permit the system of adoption shall ensure that the best interests of the child shall be the paramount consideration and they shall:

(a) Ensure that the adoption of a child is authorized only by competent authorities who determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures and on the basis of all pertinent and reliable information, that the adoption is permissible in view of the child's status concerning parents, relatives and legal guardians and that, if required, the persons concerned have given their informed consent to the adoption on the basis of such counselling as may be necessary;

(b) Recognize that inter-country adoption may be considered as an alternative means of child's care, if the child cannot be placed in a foster or an adoptive family or cannot in any suitable manner be cared for in the child's country of origin;

(c) Ensure that the child concerned by inter-country adoption enjoys safeguards and standards equivalent to those existing in the case of national adoption;

(d) Take all appropriate measures to ensure that, in inter-country adoption, the placement does not result in improper financial gain for those involved in it;

(e) Promote, where appropriate, the objectives of the present article by concluding bilateral or multilateral arrangements or agreements, and endeavour, within this framework, to ensure that the placement of the child in another country is carried out by competent authorities or organs.

THE CHILD HAS THE RIGHT NOT TO BE SEPARATED FROM HIS OR HER PARENTS

Hans Christian Andersen. Thumbelina

A woman didn't have any children. One day an enchantress gave her a little seed, and a beautiful flower grew from it. And in the flower there was a little girl. The woman was very glad. She took the child and called her Thumbelina, because the girl was one thumb high. The woman took care of her little daughter; she made a bed for her from a nutshell, a mattress from violets and a blanket from a big green leaf.

One night a big green toad jumped up on the window still where Thumbelina slept. She saw the girl and admired her. 'Such a wife is absolutely necessary for my son' – the toad thought. She snatched Thumbelina from her bed and carried her to the swamp. No matter how the little girl cried and asked to bring her back home, the toad didn't even listen.

The little fishes heard Thumbelina crying and felt sorry for her. They bit through the stalk of the water-lily's leaf, where Thumbelina sat. The stalk went with the stream very fast, and the toad couldn't catch up with it.

Many troubles, hardships and losses fell on Thumbelina. But the little girl always remembered her mother and desperately wanted to come back to her.

A kind swallow brought the girl to the warm lands of the elves. Thumbelina found friends among them and took little wings as a present. Now she was able to find her family.

Article 10. In accordance with the obligation of States Parties under article 9, paragraph 1, applications by a child or his or her parents to enter or leave a State Party for the purpose of family reunification shall be dealt with by States Parties in a positive, humane and expeditious manner. States Parties shall further ensure that the submission of such a request shall entail no adverse consequences for the applicants and for the members of their family.

A child whose parents reside in different States shall have the right to maintain on a regular basis, save in exceptional circumstances personal relations and direct contacts with both parents. Towards that end and in accordance with the obligation of States Parties under article 9, paragraph 1, States Parties shall respect the right of the child and his or her parents to leave any country, including their own, and to enter their own country. The right to leave any country shall be subject only to such restrictions as are prescribed by law and which are necessary to protect the national security, public order (ordre public), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Convention.

Article 11. States Parties shall take measures to combat the illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad.

To this end, States Parties shall promote the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements or accession to existing agreements.

THE SEPARATION OF A CHILD FROM HIS OR HER PARENTS OR A COMMUNICATION BARRIER BETWEEN THEM IS ILLEGAL

Hans Christian Andersen. The Snow Queen

There were a girl and a boy in one of the Dutch towns, and they loved each other like brother and sister. The boy's name was Kai, the girl's name was Gerda. Their houses were close to each other. The children visited each other, played together and were inseparable. During the winter they liked to go out into the street and play snowballs, build ice castles, slide and ice-run together with other children.

One winter day they were running in the street and saw a sparkling sledge. A glaringly beautiful woman was sitting in it. It was the Snow Queen. The sledge passed by very close and Kai caught a glance of the woman. Her glance made the boy chill. All evening long he kept recollecting this encounter and this glance. On his way to bed he looked through the window. It was snowing and big snowflakes were spinning nearby the glass. It seemed to the boy that he could see the face of the Snow Queen through the snowstorm. He opened the window and one of the snowflakes got into his eye. But it was not a simple snowflake, but a piece of the Snow Queen's magic mirror. It penetrated into the boy's hot heart and turned it into a piece of ice.

The next day during the walk Kai saw the sparkling sledge again. The Snow Queen seated the boy next to her, kissed him on the forehead and Kai forgot all his relatives. The Snow Queen embraced the boy and took him to the far ice land. He forgot all his relatives and his country. But Gerda didn't forget Kai. She set out in search of her named brother. She asked all the passers-by and even the flowers in the forest. But no one knew where Kai was. She had to pass a very long way before she eventually reached the land of the Snow Queen. Kai was sitting on the floor in the palace and was as cold as a piece of ice. She saw what had happened and burst into tears. Her hot tears melted the ice in Kai's heart. He flung himself into Gerda's arms and they returned to their hometown together.

Article 12. States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child. For this purpose, the child shall in particular be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child, either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law.

Article 13. The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice. The exercise of this right may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

(a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others; or

(b) For the protection of national security or of public order (ordre public), or of public health or morals.

THE CHILD HAS THE RIGHT TO EXPRESS HIS OR HER VIEWS

Hans Christian Andersen. The Emperor's New Clothes

Once upon a time there was an emperor, who liked new clothes very much. He had a new dress every two days. The emperor dreamt of sewing a dress that would fit like a glove so that nobody would have the same dress.

One day two tricksters came to the town. They found out about the emperor's wish, introduced themselves as weavers and said that they could weave such a perfect cloth, that it would be impossible to imagine anything better. And this cloth had a wonderful quality – it was invisible for those people who were foolish or who were occupying the wrong place in life.

The emperor liked this offer and he decided to have a dress made of this cloth. He gave a lot of money to the tricksters and asked them to start their work as fast as possible. They pretended that they were weaving and then told everybody that they were sewing. The ministers and the court were all afraid of looking foolish or occupying the wrong place in life. They told the emperor that they had seen the beautiful cloth with their own eyes and that they liked it very much.

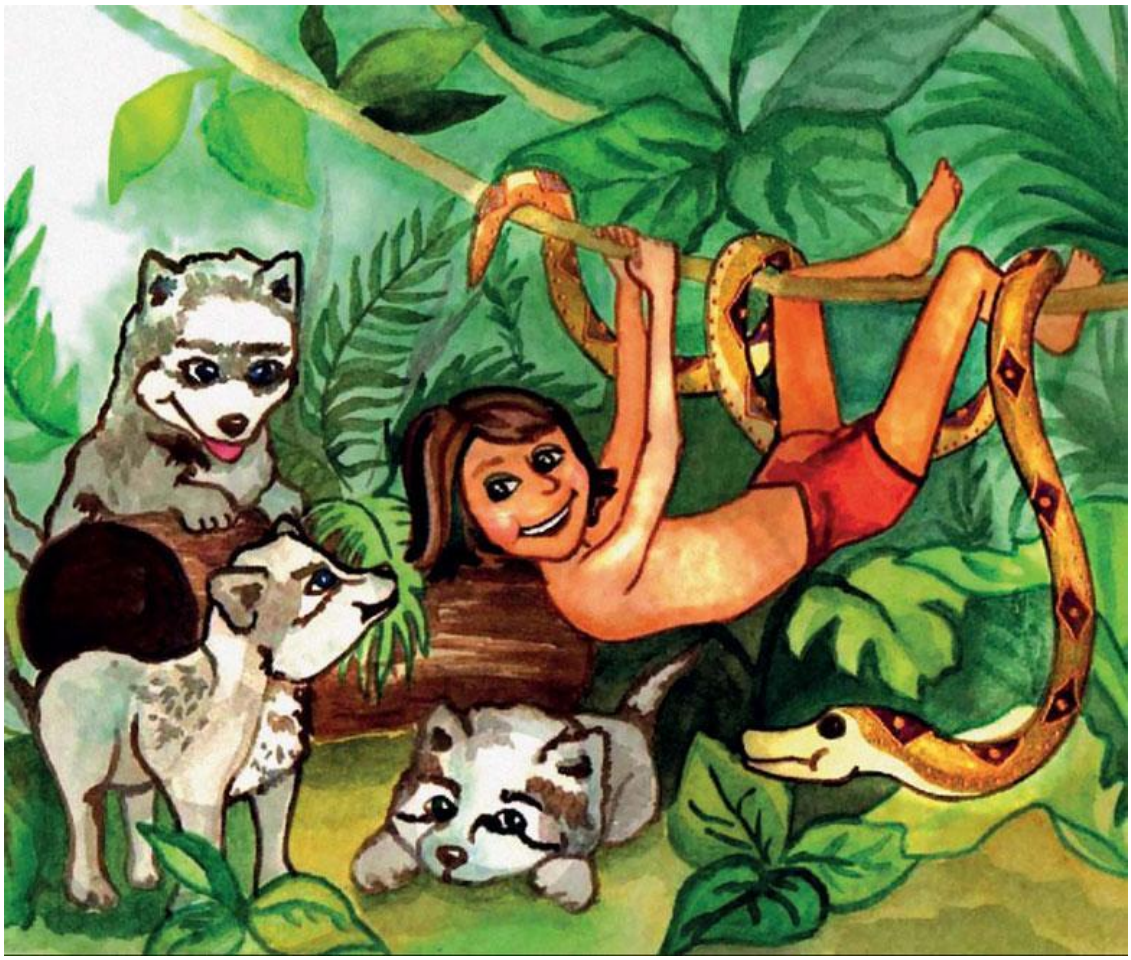
Finally the day came, when the tricksters said that the new clothes for the emperor were ready. They pretended that they put it on the emperor and complimented it for its pattern and cut. The court admired the dress all together although they could see nothing. This way the emperor went out to the public wearing just underclothes. Nobody wanted to admit that they saw nothing.

During the emperor's procession only one child exclaimed: 'Look, he is naked! And everybody heard the boy.

The adults understood that he was right. Only the innocent child could open everybody's eyes to the trick.

Article 14. States Parties shall respect the right of the child to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. States Parties shall respect the rights and duties of the parents and, when applicable, legal guardians, to provide direction to the child in the exercise of his or her right in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

THE CHILD HAS THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND RELIGION



Rudyard Kipling. The Jungle Book

In the evening, when Father Wolf was preparing to search for prey, Jackal Tabaki appeared near the entrance to his cave. He told that that night Sher Khan the tiger was going to hunt in the same mountains. There was a chilly, malicious, prolonged growling of the tiger that had caught nothing. The Mother Wolf covered her four wolf-cubs with her big grey muzzle and she realized that that night the tiger was hunting not for a deer or bull, but for a human. But The Jungle Law forbade chasing humans without any necessity.

Then there was a noise near the cave, the Wolf was ready to jump, but he was amazed when he saw a very little human who could hardly stand on his feet. The little boy smiled and The Mother Wolf decided to save him from the tiger's claws. She accepted him into their family and called the boy Mowgli.

Конец ознакомительного фрагмента.

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