Abstract
A universal human rights statement is not complete if its reduced to a set of recommendations for every person and every organization of society to be an advocate, through education, to respecting a series of values and rights linked to human dignity. For a statement to be complete it is necessary to support it by the universal human constitution. This is the only way to assure and guarantee its inviolability. Certainly the first violation to human rights is to unprotect the urgent duty of clarifying the answer to the question What is the human being? In fact the human rights issue should be basically ontological-anthropological. From the anthropological position the axiological issue on dignity of the human being will be derived. From the axiological position will emerge the deontological issue on the must be of the human being. Finally, from the deontological position the legal aspect of human rights will be derived. Briefly, the starting point is necessarily the being. The second step is the human being. The third step is the value (dignity) of human being. The four step will be the must be of the human being. The foundation of the human rights we propose in this article is a historical dynamic process of a humanization conceived and made as every human and all human beings liberation, without concessions to totalitarian positions that devaluate the individuals value, or to liberal positions that do not respect equality of all human groups. Actually, every person has the same human rights, not because of a benefit conceded by a certain social class or by the State, but only by the sole prerogative of being a person.

Keywords
Human Rights, philosophical anthropology and human being.