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***60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF
HUMAN RIGHTS***

***HUMAN RIGHTS, THE JUST RULE OF LAW AND
THE ROLE OF LAWYERS***

***NOVEMBER 13-14, 2008
NEW YORK, NY***



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Malaysian Bar Council
Moldovan Bar Association
Nederlandse Orde Van Advocaten dijk de Balie van
Brussels
Nepal Bar Association
New Zealand Law Society
Norfolk Island Bar Association
Norwegian Bar Association
Ohio State Bar Association
Ordre des Avocats de Paris
Orde van Advocaten Curacao
Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil
Ordem dos Avocats du Barreau de Bruxelles
Ordre Français des Avocats du Barreau de Bruxelles
Organization of Eastern Caribbean States Bar Association
Perhimpunan Advokat Indonesia
Polish Bar Council
Private Bar of Buenos Aires
Rechtsanwaltskammer Berlin
Samoa Law Society
Slovak Bar Association
Solomon Islands Bar Association
St. Vincent and Grenadines Bar Association
St. Vincent Human Rights Association
Swedish Bar Association
Tanganyika Commission for Human Rights and Good
Governance
Tanganyika Law Society
The Thai Bar
Ukrainian Bar Association
Union Internationale des Avocats (UIA)
Union of Turkish Bar Associations
Vanuatu Law Society



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Katherine Birmingham Bontekoe, New York, NY
Jerome Shestack, Co-Chair, ABA Center for Human Rights; Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen, Philadelphia, PA

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60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAM AGENDA

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 2008

City Bar of New York, 42 West 44th Street, New York

6:00 - 8:00 pm

OPENING RECEPTION

Aaron Schildhaus, Chair ABA International

H. Thomas Wells, President, American Bar Association

Patricia M. Hynes, President, City Bar of New York

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 2008

(All Friday programs at City Bar of New York)

8:00 - 8:30 am

Coffee and continental breakfast

8:45 - 9:00 am

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Aaron Schildhaus, Chair ABA International

H. Thomas Wells, President, American Bar Association

Christian Charrière Bournazel, Bâtonnier de l'Ordre des avocats de Paris (President of the Paris Bar)

Guido Alpa, Presidente del Consiglio Nazionale Forense (President of the Italian Bar)

9:00 - 10:45 am

PANEL I: THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Moderator: **Andrew Heyward**, former President, CBS News

Speakers: **Hans Corell**, former United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United Nations Legal Counsel

Fali Nariman, President, Bar Association of India; Senior Advocate of the Supreme Court of India

Theodore C. Sorensen, author, and of Counsel to Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison LLP

10:45 - 11:00 am

Coffee break

11:00 - 12:30 pm

PANEL II: THE COMPATIBILITY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND RELIGION

Moderator: **Katherine Birmingham Bontekoe**, Co-Chair, 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Program

Speakers: **Father John Langan**, S.J., Joseph Cardinal Bernardin Professor of Catholic Social Thought, Georgetown University

Ved Nanda, Thompson G. Marsh Professor of Law and Director of the International Legal Studies Program, University of Denver Sturm College of Law

Jerome Shestack, Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen; Co-Chair ABA Center for Human Rights; former President, American Bar Association; former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights

Dr. Robert Thurman, Jey Tsong Khapa Professor of Indo-Tibetan Buddhist Studies, Department of Religion, Columbia University (*invited*)

Mustapha Tlili, Founder and Director, Center for Dialogues: Islamic World-U.S.-The West, New York University

12:30 - 2:00 pm

LUNCHEON KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Andrew Young, former United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations; Co-Chairman, Goodworks International

2:15 - 4:00 pm

PANEL III: THE IMPACT OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON REGIONAL AND DOMESTIC LEGAL SYSTEMS

Moderator: **Diane Orentlicher**, Professor of International Law; Co-Director, Center for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, American University Washington College of Law

Speakers: **Richard Goldstone**, former Justice, Constitutional Court of South Africa

Nasira Iqbal, former High Court Judge, Pakistan

Philip Leach, Professor of Human Rights, London Metropolitan University; Director, Human Rights and Social Justice Research Institute; Director, European Human Rights Advocacy Centre

Michael Posner, President, Human Rights First

4:00 - 4:25 pm

Coffee break

4:30 - 6:00 pm

PANEL IV: REALIZING THE PROMISE OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Moderator: **Jerome Shestack**, Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen; Co-Chair ABA Center for Human Rights

Speakers: **Philip Bobbitt**, Herbert Weschler Professor of Jurisprudence, Columbia Law School

Patricia O'Brien, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United Nations Legal Counsel; former Legal Adviser to the Department of Foreign Affairs of Ireland

Joanna Weschler, Director of Research, Security Council Report

6:00 - 8:00 pm

CLOSING RECEPTION



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6. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
7. Schildhaus, Aaron. "Human rights, the Just Rule of Law and the Role of the Lawyer" (2008).
8. ABA Report and Recommendation on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (October 2008).

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5. Blake, Conway. Normative Instruments in International Human Rights Law: Locating the General Comment. Center for Human Rights and Global Justice NYU School of Law. New York, NY: NYU School of Law, 2008.
6. Corell, Hans. "The Meaning and Role of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights." The 1998 Tallberg Workshop, 26 June 1998.
7. Corell, Hans. "A Challenge to the United Nations and the World: Developing the Rule of Law." Temple International & Comparative Law Journal: Vol. 18, Number 2 Fall 2004 (p. 391-402).
8. Corell, Hans. "The Meaning of an International Society under the Rule of Law." International Law Forum 2006 in Vientiane, Laos, 1 November 2006
9. Corell, Hans. "Ethics, Rule of Law and Human Rights." Address at the 2008 Seasonal Meeting of the International Law and Practice Section of the New York State Bar Association on 20 September 2008 in Stockholm.
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11. Shestack, Jerome J. "60th Anniversary of the UDHR: To Remember and Hope" (2008).
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15. The New Core International Human Rights Treaties. New York: United Nations UP, 2007.
16. Treaty Bodies. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. 2002.

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4. Biography: Mustapha Tlili, Founder and Director, Center for Dialogues: Islamic World-U.S.-The West, New York University
5. Baderin, Mashood. "Islam and the Realization of Human Rights in the Muslim World: A Reflection on Two Essential Approaches and Two Divergent Perspectives." Muslim World Journal of Human Rights: 4 (2007).
6. Chase, Anthony. "The Transnational Muslim World, the Foundations and Origins of Human Rights, and Their Ongoing Intersections." Muslim World Journal of Human Rights: 4 (2007).
7. Dacey, Austin, and Collin Koproske. Islam and Human Rights: Defending Universality at the United Nations. Center for Inquiry. 2008.
8. Hassan, Riffat. "Are Human Rights Compatible with Islam? The Issue of the Rights of Women in Muslim Communities." University of Louisville.
9. Mayer, Ann. "The Islam and Human Rights Nexus: Shifting Dimensions." Muslim World Journal of Human Rights: 4 (2007).
10. Nanda, Ved. "Hinduism and Human Rights." Human Rights and Humanitarian Law. Ed. D. Warner, 29-41 (1997).
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5. Biography: Diane F. Orentlicher, Professor of International Law; Co-Director, Center for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law; American University Washington College of Law.
6. Goldstone, Richard. "To the Declaration of Human Duties and Responsibilities." (1999).
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SUB-FOLDER E.1

1. United Kingdom Bill of Rights (c. 2) 1688 c. 2.
2. Virginia Declaration of Rights (1776).
3. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (Approved by the National Assembly of France, August 26, 1789).
4. Fundamental Rights, India.
5. "Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Questions," Yearbook of the United Nations, 1948-49.
6. American Convention on Human Rights (Signed at San José, Costa Rica on 22 November 1969).
7. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (entered into force 3 January 1976).
8. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
9. Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, Constitution Act, 1982.
10. Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam (August 5, 1990).
11. New Zealand Bill of Rights Act (Date of assent: 28 August 1990).
12. Constitutive Act of the African Union (Adopted at Lomé, Togo on 11 July 2000).
13. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (as amended by Protocol No. 11; with Protocols Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 12, and 13) (September 2003).
14. H. Res. 1169: Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should become an international human rights leader by ratifying and implementing certain core international conventions. (110th Congress, 2nd Session; May 1, 2008).
15. Québec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms (R.S.Q., chapter C-12; updated 1 August 2008).

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4. Biography: Joanna Weschler, Director of Research, Security Council Report
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UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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,

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,

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,

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

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

Whereas 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,

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

Now, therefore,

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.

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, 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 political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

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 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 to such discrimination.

Article 8

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 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 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 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 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 15

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 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 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 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 religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

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 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 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation 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 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 remuneration ensuring 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 24

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

Article 25

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 26

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 27

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 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 may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

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 set forth herein.