# The Way of Human Rights

The history of the "Way of Human Rights" goes back to the year 1988, when a jury of twelve had to decide on the artistic design for the Kartäusergasse in the context of the extension to the Germanisches Nationalmuseum. One of



the four design concepts submitted immediately convinced the jury: Dani Karavan's "Way of Human Rights" comprising 27 white pillars of 8 m height, two slabs in the ground, a cypress oak tree and an arch, was intended to create an inviting connecting structure between Kornmarkt and the city walls. After several years of planning and construction, Karavan was able to present his work of art to the public in a moving ceremony on October 24, 1993.

The installation's convincing statement is not limited to its aesthetic impression alone, above all it lies in the message it transports. Each of the elements is inscribed with the short form of one of the 30 articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in German and one other language. The "Way of Human Rights" is both an indictment of the crimes against humanity committed by the National Socialists, and an admonition carved in stone to all people reminding them that human rights are still violated in many states all over the world.

Whatever can be achieved by a work of art, has certainly been achieved by the row of pillars and its creator: the "Way of Human Rights" has set a new spiritual, political and social accent in Nuremberg, formerly the city of the Nazi Party Rallies and the place where the National Socialist's racial laws were proclaimed, but also the venue of the International Military Tribunal and the starting point of new international law.

## Responsibilities for Human Rights

The City of Nuremberg is aware of its historic responsibility resulting from its role during the National Socialist reign of terror. The city therefore feels particularly committed to human rights, and for many years has made great efforts to contribute to increasing respect for human rights as a universal and indivisible principle. To name a few examples: the "Nuremberg International Human Rights Award"; the foundation "Nuremberg - City of Peace and Human Rights" supporting projects by the awardees in their home countries; membership in the networks "European Conference Cities for Human Rights" and "European Coalition of Cities against Racism"; the "Nuremberg Human Rights Film Festival"; the organisation of international human rights conferences in cooperation with the United Nations, with UNESCO and many other partners; projects on human rights education in the study forum of the "Documentation Centre Nazi Party Rally Grounds" and numerous other activities.

The city's manifold efforts have meanwhile been recognised internationally. Nuremberg was the first municipality world-wide to be awarded the UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education. The city considers this award as an encouragement, which will help strengthen its resolve to continue with its commitment to human rights.

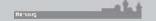
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NUREMBERG City of Peace and Human Rights



Way of Human Rights



# Universal Declaration of Human Rights\*

Adopted and proclaimed by UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948\*

## Pillar / Article 1

All human beeings are born free and equal in dignity and rights

2nd language: Yiddish

#### Pillar / Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth

ein this declaration 2nd language: Czech

#### Pillar / Article 3

Right to life, liberty and the security of person

2nd language: Dutch

## Pillar / Article 4

Prohibition of slavery and slave trade

2nd language: French

## Pillar / Article 5

Prohibition of torture, cruel, inhumane or degrading

treatment or punishment 2nd language: Danish

## Pillar / Article 6

Entitlement to recognition everywhere as a person before

the law

2nd language: Polish

## Pillar / Article 7

Equality before the law 2nd language: English

#### Pillar / Article 8

Entitlement to an effective remedy by a national tribunal for

acts violating the fundamental rights granted by the constitution or by law

2nd language: Italian

## Pillar / Article 9

Protection from arbitrary arrest, detention or exile

2nd language: Albanian

#### Pillar / Article 10

Entitlement to a fair and public court hearing 2nd language: Roma

#### Pillar / Article 11

Presumption of innocence until proved guilty and no conviction without a legal base 2nd language: Modern Greek

## Pillar / Article 12

Entitlement to protection of privacy and private life 2nd language: Russian

# Pillar / Article 13

Right to freedom of movement 2nd language: Portuguese

## Pillar / Article 14

Right to asylum from persecution 2nd language: Armenian

## Pillar / Article 15

Right to a nationality

2nd language: Modern Hebrew

#### Pillar / Article 16

Right to marry and to found a family

2nd language: Kurdish

# Pillar / Article 17

Right to personal property 2nd language: Arabic

## Pillar / Article 18

Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion

2nd language: Ful / Pulaar

# Pillar / Article 19

Right to freedom of opinion and expression and to

information

2nd language: Pashto

#### Pillar / Article 20

Right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association

2nd language: Tibetan

#### Tree / Article 21

Right to universal and equal suffrage, access to public service and democratic co-determination Only in German, the tree represents all other languages.

#### Pillar / Article 22

Right to social security and entitlement to the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for the dignity and the free development of one's personality 2nd language: Chinese

# Pillar / Article 23

Right to work; equal pay for equal work, just remuneration; right to unionization

2nd language: Singhalese

# Slab in the ground / Article 24

Right to rest and leisure 2nd language: Zulu

#### Pillar / Article 25

Right to a standard of living adequate for health and wellbeing; entitlement to assistance during motherhood and childhood

2nd language: Navajo / Hopi

#### Pillar / Article 26

Right to education 2nd language: Japanese

#### Pillar / Article 27

Right to cultural life, participation in scientific progress; protection of intellectual property 2nd language: Vietnamese

#### Pillar / Article 28

Entitlement to a liberal social and international order

2nd language: Cambodian / Khmer

## Pillar / Article 29

Duties of the individual to the community; rights and freedoms of a person are limited, to secure those of others

2nd language: Quechua Aymara

## Slab in the ground / Article 30

An interpretation of the present declaration may not be aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein

2nd language: Spanish

\*Short form of the articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. The complete text of the declaration is available on: www.un.org/Overview/rights.html or from Human Rights Office of the City of Nuremberg, Rathausplatz 2, D - 90403 Nürnberg, Tel. \*49-(0)911 - 231 50 30, Fax \*49 - (0)911 - 231 30 40, e-mail: menschenrechte@stadt.nuernberg.de