

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.



NUREMBERG
City of Peace
and
Human Rights



Way of Human Rights

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Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

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

Pillar / Article 1

All human beings 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
in 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 well-
being; 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:
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