



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
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Dignity and justice for all of us



Message from Mr Koïchiro Matsuura, Director-General of UNESCO, on the occasion of Human Rights Day

10 December 2008

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948 is the first universal instrument to proclaim the equal dignity and rights of all members of the human family. It enshrines a set of fundamental rights and freedoms that should be realized for everyone, everywhere and always.

The Universal Declaration gives inspiration and a major impetus to the struggle for human rights and fundamental freedoms around the world. The provisions of the Universal Declaration, and of the standard-setting instruments adopted to further their development, are now often an integral part of national laws. Numerous national mechanisms have been installed to monitor their implementation. Systems of human rights protection have been established at universal and regional levels.

We can be proud of the achievements attained over the past sixty years. We must realize, however, that there is still a long way to go to make the aspirations expressed in the Declaration of 1948 a reality for all people of all nations. Armed conflicts, terrorism, organized crime, drug trafficking, the deterioration of the environment and climate change pose increasing threats to human rights. Poverty, which still affects a large percentage of the world's population, remains a major obstacle to the enjoyment of human rights by hundreds of millions of children, women and men.

The activities that have marked this year-long commemoration have sought to boost efforts among the international community and global civil society to address these problems. As part of a United Nations system-wide effort, UNESCO has given particular emphasis to the right to education, education in and for human rights, the promotion and protection of freedom of opinion and expression, participation in cultural life and the protection of cultural diversity, and the realization of the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications. We are grateful, in that respect, to Member States, National Commissions for UNESCO, UNESCO Chairs and many other partners for their contributions to this collective celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Together, we must maintain and build upon the momentum created by this year of commemoration. We must continue and intensify our joint efforts to build a world in which human dignity, human rights and justice are universally affirmed. Faithful to its mandate, UNESCO will pursue its activities to promote respect for justice, for the rule of law and for human rights and fundamental freedoms with a view to make the Universal Declaration a daily reality for all.

Koïchiro Matsuura





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Award Ceremony for the 2008 UNESCO/Bilbao Prize for the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights

The Director-General of UNESCO, Koïchiro Matsuura, designated Frenchman, Stéphane Hessel, as laureate for the UNESCO/Bilbao Prize for the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights, on the recommendation of a jury that met in early November. The international movement, ATD Fourth World, received an honourable mention. To commemorate Human Rights Day and the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the award ceremony will be held in Room I at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, on 10 December 2008.

Programme

- **2 p.m.:** Projection of the documentary **“You and Human Rights”** (1950, CBS, 30 minutes). The film is based on the interviews with the four main protagonists of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, who were members of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights: Eleanor Roosevelt of the United States, the Chair of the Commission; P.C. Chang of China, its Vice-Chair; Charles Malik of Lebanon, the Rapporteur; and René Cassin of France
- **2.45 p.m.:** Arrival of the laureate and honorary guests
- **3 p.m.:** Presentation of an awareness TV campaign by the Brazilian writer **Paulo Coelho**



Prize-giving Ceremony

Video Messages on the occasion of Human Rights Day from **Mr Ban Ki-moon**, Secretary-General of the United Nations,

Ms Navanethem Pillay, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and **Mr Koïchiro Matsuura**, Director-General of UNESCO

Addresses by:

- **Mr Janusz Symonides**, Chair of the International Jury of the UNESCO/Bilbao Prize for the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights
- **Ms Rama Yade**, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Human Rights (France)
- **Mr Koïchiro Matsuura**, Director-General of UNESCO
- **Mr Iñaki Azkuna**, Mayor of Bilbao
- **Mr Stéphane Hessel**, Laureate of the UNESCO/Bilbao Prize for the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights 2008
- **Mr Eugen Brand**, General Delegate of the International Movement ATD Fourth World, Honorable Mention of the UNESCO/Bilbao Prize 2008 for the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights
- **5 p.m.:** Recital by **Joaquín Achúcarro**, Honorary citizen of the City of Bilbao, Spain, UNESCO Artist for Peace 2000 (Piano pieces: Albeniz, Chopin, Debussy)
- **5.30 p.m.:** Projection of the **documentary film “Stéphane Hessel, une histoire d’engagement”** (Christine Seghezzi, 2008, 52 minutes, original French)

Simultaneous interpretation English/French/Spanish





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Stéphane Hessel receives the UNESCO/Bilbao Prize for the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights

The Director-General of UNESCO, Koïchiro Matsuura, today designated Frenchman, Stéphane Hessel, as laureate for the UNESCO/Bilbao Prize for the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights, on the recommendation of a jury that met in early November. The international movement, ATD Fourth World, received an honourable mention.



Stéphane Hessel at UNESCO (2008)
© UNESCO/D. Bijeljic

The international jury, which examined the 36 individuals or institutions nominated for the Prize, emphasised “the life-long commitment and extraordinary contribution of Stéphane Hessel to the promotion of a culture of human rights, justice and dignity,” as well as “his personal involvement in the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.”

Born in Germany in 1917, Stéphane Hessel moved to France with his mother in 1925. A member of the French Resistance in the Second World War, he was arrested by the Gestapo and sent to the Buchenwald and Dora concentration camps, but escaped when he was being transferred. In 1948, he helped draft the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As a close associate of French Prime Minister, Pierre Mendès-France, Stéphane Hessel held a number of diplomatic posts, notably at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York.

A tireless advocate of human rights, he created in France the Association for Training of African and Malagasy Workers (AFTAM) in 1962. A member of the French Higher Council for Integration, the French National Consultative Commission on Human Rights and the French Higher Council for International Cooperation, he was also – at almost 80 years of age – a mediator during the occupation in 1996 of the Saint-Bernard church in Paris by illegal immigrants.

The international movement ATD Fourth World, which was founded in 1957 by Father Joseph Wresinski, now has branches in 30 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas. It works to support the most disadvantaged and socially excluded members of society, helping the poorest of the poor with administrative paperwork, while also providing informal education, developing pilot projects to give access to basic rights and, in particular, to ensure that poverty does separate parents from their children.

The UNESCO/Bilbao Prize for the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights rewards the efforts of institutions, organizations and individuals that have made a particularly important contribution to the promotion of human rights through education and research, and through efforts to raise the awareness of decision-makers and the general public. It replaces the UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education, created 30 years ago.

The Prize, which is awarded every two years, is funded by a donation from the city of Bilbao (Autonomous Community of the Basque Country, Spain).

The award ceremony, consisting of the presentation of a certificate and a US\$25,000 prize, will be held at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris on 10 December at 3 p.m., on the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.





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The UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education at its 30th anniversary becomes the UNESCO/Bilbao Prize for the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights

In a ceremony at UNESCO's Headquarters on Monday 5 May 2008, Mr Marcio Barbosa, Deputy Director-General of UNESCO, and Mr Iñaki Azkuna, Mayor of the City of Bilbao (Autonomous Community of the Basque Country, Spain), signed the Memorandum of Understanding on the UNESCO/Bilbao Prize for the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights (2008 - 2012), in the presence of Ambassador María Jesús San Segundo, Permanent Delegate of Spain to UNESCO, and Mr Mikel Mancisidor, Director of the UNESCO Centre of the Basque Country – UNESCO Etxea. The ceremony was attended by members of the delegation of the City of Bilbao and representatives of the UNESCO Secretariat.



Welcoming Mr Iñaki Azkuna to UNESCO on behalf of the Director-General Koïchiro Matsuura, the Deputy Director-General underlined that the Mayor of Bilbao is known for his personal commitment and dedication

to the cause of human rights. Mr Barbosa welcomed the decision of the City of Bilbao to finance three editions of the Prize starting from 2008. He stressed that it is symbolic that in a world where urban population is predominant and the enjoyment of human rights in the city is becoming a very important issue, it is a City that becomes UNESCO's partner in this endeavour. Mr Barbosa thanked the Permanent Delegation of Spain to UNESCO and the Spanish Commission for UNESCO for their support to this project.

The Deputy Director-General noted the fruitful cooperation between UNESCO and the UNESCO Centre of the Basque Country – UNESCO Etxea – in promoting education and research in human rights and democratization. The Centre facilitated the current agreement between UNESCO and the City Council of Bilbao and intends to be associated to activities linked to the Prize. UNESCO Etxea consultants, furthermore, assist in the implementation of UNESCO's human rights programme.

In his statement, the Mayor of Bilbao Mr Azkuna stressed the need to ensure that human rights become a daily reality for all people in all parts of the world. He underlined the necessity of eradicating violence which still persists and presents a major threat to human rights. He expressed his satisfaction with the establishment of the Prize and the hope that it will contribute to the promotion of a culture of human rights internationally and in his country. In this regard he expressed the hope that in 2010 the award ceremony will be organized in Bilbao.

Ambassador María Jesús San Segundo, Permanent Delegate of Spain to UNESCO, emphasized the importance of the Universal

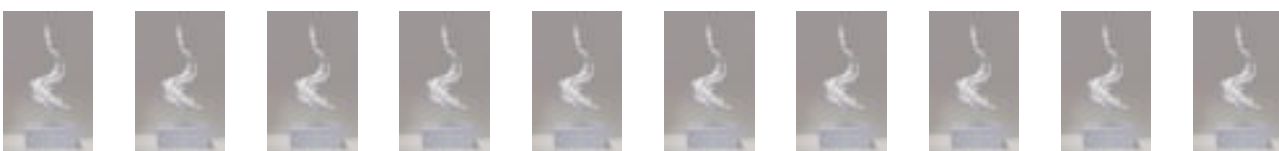
Declaration of Human Rights which was adopted as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations. She reminded that disregard of human rights and human dignity leads to violence. It is therefore important to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to support the creation of a culture of human rights. She welcomed the initiative of the City of Bilbao to associate with UNESCO in rewarding achievements in this field.

The Memorandum of Understanding foresees that the UNESCO/Bilbao Prize for the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights carries on the UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education, which was created in 1978 to mark the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. For thirty years the Prize served to encourage education for and in human rights and to reward achievements in this field. Among the laureates of the Prize are eminent personalities and experts, civil society organizations and academic institutions.

The new title of the Prize emphasizes that its scope is larger than that of the UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education. It rewards the outstanding contributions of organizations and individuals to the cause of human rights, not only by means of education but also through research, sensitization of decision-makers and the general public on human rights issues and related challenges, as well as through the moulding of attitudes aimed at strengthening respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Prize will be awarded every two years. For each edition of the Prize, the City of Bilbao will contribute US \$ 150,000 to cover all expenses related to its award. For the 2008 edition, the Prizewinner will receive US \$ 25,000 and a trophy created specifically for the Prize, as well as the Diploma.

The 2008 award ceremony will be held at UNESCO Headquarters around 10 December, – Human Rights Day, when the international community will be celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.





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The UNESCO/Bilbao Prize for the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights

The International Jury

The Director-General appointed five internationally recognized, independent experts in the field of human rights to act as members of the International Jury for a period of six years.



Professor Janusz SYMONIDES
– President of the International Jury

Janusz Symonides is Professor of International Law and International Relations at Warsaw and Nicolaus Copernicus (Torun) Universities, Poland. He holds a Ph.D. in Law (1963, Torun University), as well as the title of Doctor *honoris causa* at the International Institute for

Advanced Studies in Systems Research, Canada. In addition to these permanent appointments, he lectures at many academic institutions all over the world, including the Hague Academy of International Law.

In Poland, he is member of the Consultative Juridical Committee at the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In addition to his many academic duties, he plays an important role internationally, serving as the United Nations Arbitrator and Conciliator for the Convention of the Law of the Sea (since 2004), as well as the Polish Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (since 2005).

Professor Symonides is a member of many editorial boards and scientific councils. In 2003-2006, he served as Expert for the Human Dimension Mechanism of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe. He also acted as Director of the Division of Human Rights, Peace, Democracy and Tolerance at UNESCO (1989-2000), where he made a significant contribution to the development of UNESCO mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms through his participation in the drafting of a number of standard-setting instruments, the preparation of human rights books and manuals, as well as the organization of and participation in many important international conferences.

Over the course of his academic career, he has occupied a number of important positions: Head of International Law Department and Vice-Chancellor of Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun in 1968-1973 ; Deputy Director (1974-

1979) and Director (1980-1987) of Polish Institute of International Affairs in Warsaw; Polish Delegate to the Third UN Conference on Law of Sea (1974-1981) ; Chairman of the All-Polish Council of Societies of Friendship with other Nations (1974 –1988); and Distinguished Scholar-in-Residence, East-West Security Studies Institute in New York (1987-1989).

He has participated in over 250 international conferences, seminars and symposia. He held the position of Editor-in-Chief of the Polish Yearbook of International Law from 1976-1986. In addition, he is the author of over 550 publications, including 35 reference books and manuals on human rights, theory of international law and international relations, law of the sea, environmental protection, international organizations and institutions, published in Polish, English, French, German, and Russian.



Professor Kinhide MUSHAKOJI, a reputed Japanese authority on international affairs and a lifelong peace advocate, he is currently Vice-President of the International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR, Tokyo, Japan) and Executive Director of the Centre for Asia Pacific Partnership at the Osaka University of Economics and Law.

Kinhide Mushakoji was educated at Gakushuin University in Tokyo and *the Institut des Sciences Politiques* at the University of Paris. He has been a visiting professor at Princeton University and Northwestern University in the U.S.A. Subsequently, he was a Senior Specialist at the East-West Center in Hawaii and Consultant to the Committee on Society, Development and Peace in Geneva.

He has been on the Board of several organizations, among them, the Japanese Peace Studies Association and the International Peace Research Association. He was also Vice-President of the International Political Science Association, and a member of the Executive Board of the Japanese Political Science Association. He is also a member of the Japanese





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Association of International Relations. During his long-standing academic career, Professor Mushakoji occupied a number of important positions: he was Chairperson of the Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Centre (Hu-Rights Osaka); Director of the Institute of International Relations at Sophia University in Tokyo which he founded in 1969, a year after joining the Sophia faculty; and Vice-Rector of the Regional and Global Studies Division of the United Nations University (1976-1989).

In addition to his other commitments, Mr K. Mushakoji is a Professor in the Department of International Relations of the Chubu University and the Director of the Chubu Institute of Advanced Studies. He has published books and articles in Japanese and English at the local and international level on a variety of issues, including on peace and security, racism and discrimination, patriarchal democracy, trafficking of women and the sex industry, cultural development and international politics. Among his publications are: *An Introduction to Peace Research, Japanese Foreign Policy in a Multi-Polar World and Behavioural Sciences and International Politics, Nihon to Islam Sekai* (Japan and the Islamic World) in the publication *Sekai-shi no Shiten kara* (What is Islam: from an Historical Perspective, Islam), *Nihon wa Sekai no tame ni Nani ga Dekiru ka: Wa' no Sai-Kaishaku ni yoru Sekai no Nihon-ka no Kokufuku* (How can Japan contribute to the world: Re-interpreting 'Wa' to overcome the Japanisation of the World) in the book *Nihon no Katachi* (A New Shape for Japan), and *Global Issues and Interparadigmatic Dialogue – Essays on Multi-polar Politics*.

Professor Mushakoji was member of the International Jury of the UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education (2004 – 2006).



Professor Paulo Sérgio PINHEIRO - Commissioner and Rapporteur on the rights of children at the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Organization of the American States (OAS), Washington, DC. He was born in Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, and was educated at the Catholic University, Law School, in Rio de Janeiro and at the *Institut d'etudes politiques*, Paris.

In the United Nations, Mr P.S. Pinheiro worked as an Independent Expert for the United Nations Secretary-General's study on violence against children (2003-2007). He presented the World Report on Violence against Children to the United Nations General Assembly in November 2006 (www.violencestudy.org). He was appointed by the United

Nations Secretary-General to chair the Independent Special Commission of Inquiry on Timor Leste (July -October 2006). He also acted as the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Myanmar (2000-2008) and on Burundi (1995-1998), and was a member of the former United Nations Sub-Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, where he developed and presented the United Nations Principles on Housing and Property Restitutions for Refugees and Displaced Persons (the Pinheiro Principles, 2006).

Paulo S. Pinheiro is a visiting Professor of International Relations at the Center for Latin American Studies, CLAS, at the Watson Institute for International Studies, Brown University, USA, and a research associate at the Center for the Study of Violence at the University of São Paulo (NEV/USP, www.nevusp.org), Brazil, which he founded in 1987 and was Director of until 2001. He has also taught at the Universities of Campinas and São Paulo in Brazil and abroad at Columbia and Notre Dame Universities, USA, Oxford, U.K., and the *Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales*, France. He has published many articles, essays and books on social history, democracy, violence, and human rights.

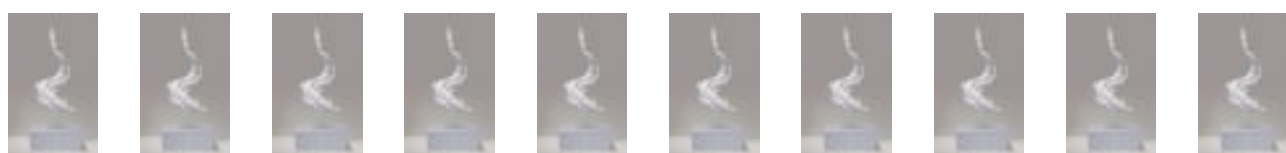
Paulo S. Pinheiro prepared the Brazilian National Human Rights Plan when he served as Secretary of State for Human Rights under the President of Brazil Fernando Henrique Cardoso.

He is married to Ana Luiza and has three children, Daniela, Andre, and Marina. He lives between Providence and Sao Paulo, Brazil.



Professor Nasila S. REMBE - Chairholder, UNESCO “Oliver Tambo” Chair of Human Rights, University of Fort Hare, Alice, South Africa

Nasila Rembe is Professor of Law and currently the Chair holder of the UNESCO ‘Oliver Tambo’ Chair of Human Rights at the University of Fort Hare. In this capacity, he is also the Director of the ‘Oliver Tambo’ Human Rights Resource and Documentation Centre. The Chair has become the focal point for the organisation and development of human rights education, training, research, documentation and networking within, as well as outside of South Africa. It assists in the capacity-building and professional training of officials with special responsibilities in human rights such as magistrates, law enforcement and correctional service personnel, national human rights institutions and NGO's, leaders of traditional





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institutions and faith organisations, youth and educators and civil society as a whole. In recognition of its work, the ‘Oliver Tambo’ Chair was recipient of the UNITWIN/UNESCO Award in 2002, and honorary Citizen of the city of Toledo, USA.

Professor Rembe graduated with a Bachelor and Masters degree in law from the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, and PhD from the University of Wales in the United Kingdom, specialising in Public International Law. His academic record extends to over twenty years of university service in Africa and elsewhere. He has taught public international law; human rights; jurisprudence; comparative law; and law and development. In recognition of his expertise, Professor Rembe has been appointed to serve on a number of editorial boards and professional bodies. He was a member of the International Jury of the UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education (2000 – 2006).

He was the Rockefeller Fellow at the Centre for the Study of Human Rights, Columbia University in New York; Visiting Assistant Professor, Ohio State University College of Law, Columbus, Ohio; North-South Dialogue Fellow at the Institute of International Law and International Relations, University of Graz; and Guest Researcher, Norwegian Institute of Human Rights, Oslo.

Professor Rembe has researched and published in the field of international law, human rights and, law and development. His work, and that of the ‘Oliver Tambo’ Chair, has a strong focus on peace, social justice and development, the empowerment of local communities to participate in governance and social development, including the capacity to intervene in matters that affect their social and public life.



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Professor Leila ZERROUGUI - Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Deputy Head of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)

Ms. Zerrougui has had a distinguished career working towards the strengthening of the rule of law, in particular through the administration of justice, and in human rights.

Before her appointment to Algeria’s Supreme Court in 2000, she served as a judge on the first instance Tribunal from 1980 to 1986, and on the Court of Appeals from 1986 to 1997. From 1998 to 2000 she was legal adviser to the Cabinet of the Ministry of Justice. Since 2000, she has also held the position of “Chargé de mission” in the Presidency of the Republic of Algeria.

Ms. Zerrougui has been a member of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention under the United Nations Human Rights Council since 2001, and served as the Working Group’s Chairperson-Rapporteur from 2003 until May 2008. She has previously served as an expert member of a number of working groups and committees under the Commission on Human Rights.

She graduated from *the Ecole Nationale d’Administration* (Algiers) in 1980. Since 1993, she has held various academic positions at law schools in Algeria, and is now associate professor of the *Ecole Supérieure de la Magistrature* (Algiers). She has published extensively on the administration of justice and human rights.





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UNESCO/Bilbao Prize for the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights (former UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education)

The UNESCO/Bilbao Prize for the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights carries on the UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education, which was created in 1978 to mark the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.



Objectives

The purpose of the UNESCO/Bilbao Prize for the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights is to reward the efforts of institutions, organizations and individuals that have made a particularly important and effective contribution to the promotion of a culture of human rights at regional and international levels.

This contribution could be made through the dissemination of knowledge, development of human rights education and research, sensitization of decision-makers and general public on human rights issues and related challenges, as well as the imparting of skills and the moulding of attitudes aimed at strengthening respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Prize shall be awarded also to encourage or stimulate innovative initiatives serving to promote a culture of human rights.

Who can win the Prize?

The UNESCO/Bilbao Prize for the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights is awarded to institutions, organizations or persons having made a particularly efficient, exemplary and

genuine contribution to the creation of a universal culture of human rights.

The UNESCO/Bilbao Prize carries on the UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education, which was created in 1978 to mark the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. For thirty years the Prize served to encourage education for and in human rights and to reward achievement in this field. Among the laureates of the **UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education** are eminent personalities and experts, civil society organizations and academic institutions:

1978 Mumtaz SOYSAL (Turkey)

1979 Paul MORREN (Belgium)

1981 Ali Sadek ABOU-HEIF (Egypt)

1983 Felix ERMACORA (Austria)

1986 Héctor FIX ZAMUDIO (Mexico)

1988 Asamblea Permanente de los Derechos Humanos (Bolivia)

1990 Václav HAVEL (Czech Republic)

1992 Arab Institute of Human Rights (Tunisia)

1994 Academic José ZALAQUETT DAHER (Chile) and the Philippine Commission of Human Rights (Philippines)

1996 Former Haitian President Jean Bertrand Aristide (Haïti)

1998 Justice Michael KIRBY of the High Court of Australia (Australia)

2000 City of Nuremberg (Germany)

2002 Academia Mexicana de Derechos Humanos (Mexico)
Read more ...

2004 Vitit Muntarbhorn (Thailand) Read more ...

2006 Centre for Human Rights, University of Pretoria (South Africa) Read more ...

Laureate of the UNESCO/Bilbao Prize for the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights

2008 Stéphane Hessel (France)





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Who can submit Nominations?

Nominations can be presented by governments of Member States, in consultation with their National Commissions, and by non-governmental organizations maintaining formal relations with UNESCO. A self-nomination cannot be considered

Each nomination must be established on the relevant form and shall be accompanied by a written recommendation of not more than five standard pages in length, which shall include, in English or French, *inter alia* (all other materials may be attached as an annex; they will not be returned to nominators):

- (a) a description of the candidate's background and achievements;
- (b) a summary of the work or the results of the work, publications and other supporting documents of major importance, submitted for consideration;
- (c) a definition of the candidate's contribution to the Prize's objectives.

A standard form - available in English and French - is prepared by the Secretariat of the Prize, for each biennial award.



Who designates Laureates?

The prize-winners are chosen by the Director-General of UNESCO, following the proposal of an International Jury composed of five public personalities representing the different regions of the world.

The recommendation of the International Jury is based on its appreciation of the relevant initiatives and contributions, according to the criteria laid down in Article 3 of the Statutes.

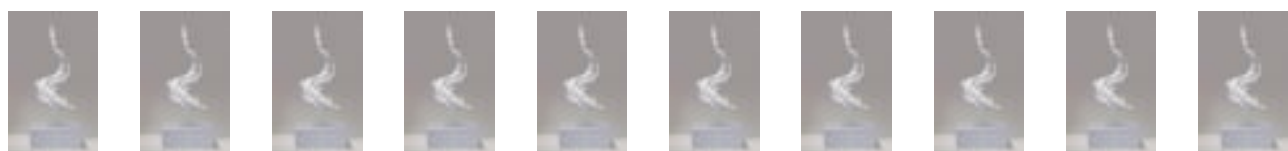
What is the amount and periodicity of the Prize?

The name of the prize-winner is announced on 10 December, on the occasion of the Human Rights Day. Prize, representing an amount of not less than US\$ 20,000, a trophy and a Diploma is awarded during an official ceremony by the Director-General in the presence of the Mayor of Bilbao.

What are the conditions//Qualifications of candidates?

Candidates shall have made a significant contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights by means of education, training, research, advocacy and sensitization at national, regional and/or international level. They shall be required to have taken one or more particularly noteworthy initiative for the development of human rights culture, namely:

- (a) :
 - by carrying out programmes and projects with a view to promote respect for human rights at the international, national, regional or local level;
 - by producing educational materials or other special aids for the development of human rights education and training programmes;
 - by undertaking, coordinating or encouraging research with a view to implement human rights standards and eliminate obstacles to building a culture of human rights;
 - by carrying out special surveys or by launching projects that have led to a significant increase of attention to human rights issues among the decision-makers and the general public;
 - by helping significantly to promote access to human rights information, education and results of research to professionals with special responsibilities in the field of human rights;
 - by fostering the establishment of centres specializing in human rights education, research and information;
 - by launching important awareness-raising campaigns or other human rights information activities designed





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for general public through the media and other channels;

- by encouraging and stimulating innovative initiatives serving to promote a culture of human rights;
- by carrying out cultural activities in favour of the promotion of a culture of human rights;
- any other activity recognized as essential to furthering universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without discrimination.

Contact:

Mr Vladimir Volodin, Secretary of the Prize:

v.volodine@unesco.org

cc.: Ms Irina Zoubenko-Laplante,

i.zoubenko-laplante@unesco.org

Tel: +33 (0)1 45 68 38 22

(b) In addition, the following criteria will be taken into consideration:

- the duration of the activity must be sufficient to permit its results to be assessed and its effectiveness proved;
- it should make a notable contribution to the basic objectives of the United Nations and of UNESCO in the field of human rights;
- the work accomplished should serve as an example and be such as to stimulate further similar initiatives;
- it should have proved effective in mobilizing new resources, both intellectual and physical, for promoting a culture of human rights;
- it should contribute to the understanding and solution of international and national human rights problems;
- it should contribute to the improvement of understanding among nations, peoples and individuals, to the promotion of peace, peaceful conflict management and international understanding, and to action to combat racism, discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.





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December 2008: UNESCO commemorates the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

10 December 2008 – World Human Rights Day – the Universal Declaration of Human Rights will be 60 years old. On this symbolic date, UNESCO and all of its networks are organizing numerous events around the world to promote the rights contained in this Declaration and to offer the general public an opportunity to better understand the essential contribution made by UNESCO to enhance and develop the four rights which fall within its fields of competence.

One of the main highlights of the commemoration by UNESCO of the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the **award of the 1st UNESCO/Bilbao Prize for the promotion of a culture of human rights, the ceremony of which will be held on 10 December 2008 at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, from 2p.m. to 6.30 p.m.** During this ceremony, which will mark both World Human Rights Day and the 60 years of the Declaration, the Director-General of UNESCO, Koïchiro MATSUURA, will present the award to Stéphane HESSEL (**France**), who participated in drafting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and continues tirelessly to defend human rights. He will also present the Honorable Mention of the UNESCO/Bilbao 2008 prize to the International Movement ATD Quart Monde, represented by its Director Eugen BRAND. Several dignitaries will be attending this event, including Janus SYMONIDES, President of the International Jury of the UNESCO/Bilbao prize, Iñaki AZKUNA, Mayor of Bilbao (**Spain**), and Rama YADE, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Human Rights of the French Republic. For the first time, three messages from the main UN agencies on the occasion of World Human Rights Day will be diffused together across the world. At UNESCO Headquarters, messages from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, BAN KI-MOON, from the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Navanethem PILLAY, as well as the Director-General of UNESCO will also be diffused one after the other. The famous Brazilian writer Paulo COELHO will present a human rights awareness TV campaign.

Opened with the screening of a documentary entitled “You and Human Rights” which was produced in 1950 by the American channel CBS, the ceremony will end with the screening of another film, directed by Christine Seghezz, entitled “Stephane Hessel, a history of commitment”, preceded by a piano recital by Joaquin ACHUCARRO, honorary citizen of the city of Bilbao and UNESCO Artist for Peace, nominated in 2000.

From the first morning, up until the evening of the next day, representatives of Ministries of Education of all UNESCO

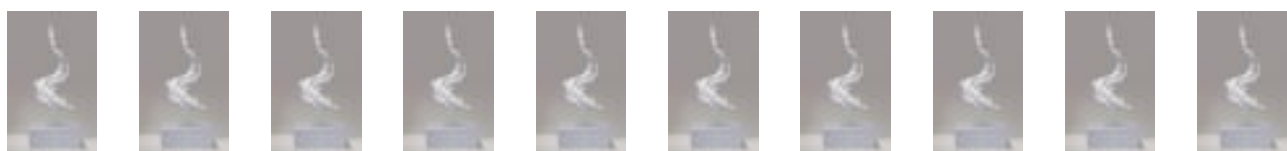
Member States, and many researchers and academics from around the world will be gathered, at UNESCO Headquarters in **Paris**, to participate in a **Round Table** entitled “**Putting Human Rights into Practice: Role of Education**”.

If 10 December is a special day, **from the earliest days of December and throughout the month, the whole of UNESCO and its networks will be mobilized** to mark the highlight of the commemoration which will begin on 10 December 2007 and will end in February 2009 by the creation of an International Centre for the Promotion of Human Rights, which will be a UNESCO centre, Category 2, in Buenos Aires (**Argentina**).

In addition to the events organized by the different programme sectors of UNESCO and in the field, within the framework of the Plan of Action of the Organization for this commemoration, **numerous events have been organized by National Commissions for UNESCO, and Permanent Delegations of UNESCO Member States**, and give the opportunity to promote and reflect on the four main rights in the areas of competence of UNESCO: the right to education (Article 26); the right to take part in cultural life (Article 27), the right to freedom of expression (Article 19) and the right to participate in scientific progress and enjoy its benefits (Article 27).

Thus, from 1-2 December, the **Third International Conference, will take place in Cairo (Egypt)**, organized by the National Council for Human Rights of Egypt, and UNESCO’s Office in Cairo. **The theme of the conference is “The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 60 year later: between rhetoric and reality”**. This meeting should be the opportunity to discuss the role of national institutions for human rights and NGOs in **Africa** and the **Arab States**, and the establishment of a “Permanent Forum” on human beings and democracy which would facilitate dialogue between NGOs, national institutions for human rights and parliaments of these regions.

Organized by the **Non-Aligned Movement, a Round Table on the theme “Human rights and cultural diversity”**, will take





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place on Wednesday 3 December 2008, from 9 a.m. onwards at UNESCO Headquarters, **Paris**.

On 8 December at 7 p.m., a **documentary by Aubin HELLOT, entitled “René Cassin, a life working for Mankind”**, will be screened at UNESCO Headquarters in **Paris**, retracing not only the history of Rene Cassin, who was one of the main drafters of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but also to contextualize the genesis of this Declaration and thus better understand the role played by UNESCO in the promotion of human rights in the past and in the future. Jean FAVIER, President of the French Commission for UNESCO, Isabelle GOUGENHEIM, Director of the Agency for Communication and Audiovisuals for Defense (ECPAD), Francois ZIMERAY, French Ambassador for Human Rights, and actor Michael Lonsdale will all be present next to the producer of this document to pay tribute to René Cassin, tireless defender of human rights, on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration.

On 9 December at 6.30 p.m., a photographic exhibition by Jacqueline ROCHE, presenting portraits of 30 major French sportsmen, illustrating each of the articles of the Universal Declaration, will be inaugurated at UNESCO Headquarters in **Paris**, and a book grouping together these portraits entitled “Humains doués de conscience” (Editions L’inévitable) will be presented. Pierre SANE, Assistant Director-General of UNESCO for Social and Human Sciences, Francois ZIMERAY, France’s Ambassador for Human Rights, and Stéphane HESSEL, laureate of the UNESCO/Bilbao 2008 Prize and great witness of this commemoration, will be associated with this event. It is planned that Nelson Montfort, sports journalist from France Television (**France**) will moderate this event, in the presence of several high-level sportsmen. Thus, Monique AMGHAR, Aladji BA, Bernard BEGUIN, Brigitte DEYDIER, Laurence FISCHER, Maud FONTENOY, Christine JANIN, Thu KAMKASOMPHOU, Taïg KHRIS and Iya TRAORE, will speak, in turn, on the importance of the values of human dignity and human rights in the sporting and personal careers.

The UNESCO Clubs will meet on Saturday, 13 December from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris for the **2nd Congress of the European Federation of Associations and UNESCO Clubs on the theme “Justice and Dignity for All”**, a slogan chosen by the United Nations system for all events commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This congress will be followed by a meeting of youths on the theme of European citizenship as part of the celebration of the 60th anniversary, which will be opened by Koïchiro MATSUURA, UNESCO’s Director-General.

On 15 and 16 December, **UNESCO Clubs in Africa** will meet for a regional seminar in Bamako (Mali) to extend the reflection on human rights relating to the areas of competence of UNESCO, on the implementation of the Organization’s programme “Education for All by 2015” as well as its work against HIV/AIDS or the fight against racism and all forms of discrimination.

Also under the banner of the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, **the First Conference on Human Rights in the Middle East** will take place in Doha (**Qatar**) on 14 and 15 December on the theme of violence against children and prisoners as well as within the family.

Other events in December 2008 under the banner of the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

- **2 December:** Symposium: “Spring 1968: Prague-Warsaw, Different Perspectives: Czechoslovakia-Poland”, organized by the Permanent Delegations of Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia for UNESCO, Paris, **France**.
- **2 December:** Launching of the exhibition “Condamnés et rescapés”, dedicated to the 65th anniversary of the rescue of Bulgarian Jews from deportation, Paris, **France**.
- **2-10 December:** Exhibition of teaching materials on the theme: “Learning about human rights education”, Paris, **France**.
- **2 December-27 February:** Exhibition “UNESCO speaks out for human rights: a street poster exhibition”, Paris, **France**.
- **5-13 December:** 9th International Film Festival against exclusion and for tolerance (FIFET), Paris, **France**.
- **8 December:** «Every Human Has Rights Media Awards» UNESCO Day for the Prize for Journalism, Paris, **France**.
- **9 December:** World Press Freedom Committee 20th Annual Anderson-Ottaway Lecture on Global Communications Issues, New York, **USA**.
- **10 December:** Youth Voices on Ethics and Human Rights, Bangkok, **Thailand**.
- **11 December:** Conference “The Universal Declaration of Human Rights : New Ethical and Social Challenges”, Bratislava, **Slovak Republic**.
- **12-14 December:** Symposium “Françoise Dolto: Latest Thinking, 1908-2008”, Paris, **France**.

15-17 December: Producing a fresco in commemoration





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of the 60th anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights, Rabat, **Morocco**.

- **18 December:** Poetry recital: “Francophone Poetry and Human Rights”, Paris, **France**.
- **18-19 December:** UNESCO/ISESCO Meeting of the Arab research/policy network. Rabat, **Morocco**.
- **21 December:** Meeting on international conventions on the rights of children and their importance in Qatari legislation. Doha, **Qatar**.

For more information: www.unesco.org/shs/humanrights/udhr_60anniversary

Other events linked to the social and human sciences programme of UNESCO for the month of December 2008:

- **3-5 December:** Sub-regional workshop for experts in ethics teaching, Abidjan, **Côte d’Ivoire**.
- **8-12 December:** Exposition of sculptures “Kano – Son chemin”. Paris, **France**.
- **12 December:** Ceremony of Designation of author and illustrator Lauren Child as UNESCO Artist for Peace. Paris, **France**.
- **12-13 December:** 2e Round Table on Bioethics UNESCO/ University of Kumamoto. Kumamoto, **Japan**.
- **15-16 December:** International conference on human security in the Arab region. Cairo, **Egypt**.
- **18 December:** Radio Marathon on the occasion of the International Migrants’ Day in France. All around **France**.
- **18-19 December:** Executive Committee Meeting of the “Greater Horn Horizon” Forum. Djibouti, **Djibouti**.

For more detailed information: www.unesco.org/shs/agenda.





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22 October
December 2008

EDITORIAL

Duty to be vigilant

Sixty years after the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), what is the climate concerning fundamental respect for all human beings, with regards to rights, conscience, freedom and responsibility? What is the situation regarding the imperious respect of human dignity and integrity, the mould from which human rights are made and implemented?

The articles and dossiers featured in this issue of *SHSviews* go some way to answering these fundamental questions, and are entirely relevant to the slogan for the campaign conceived by the United Nations to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the UDHR: "Dignity and Justice for All of Us".

Today, to defend with vigour and conviction the ideals and aims included in the UDHR, is, before anything, to lead a measured and permanent fight against all prejudice, and above all, against the notion that "human dignity" would be of an ineffable nature, or at least, act as a cover for the effects of discrimination, exclusion, inequality and injustice, of which a large proportion of humanity still suffer from the consequences.

We must acknowledge that, despite considerable progress at the international level in fundamental fields such as the fight against torture, the legal condemnation of violence towards women, the recognition of the rights of refugees and migrants, nevertheless, half of humanity do not benefit from a bare minimum of just consideration of their identity and status.

Indeed, poverty, which billions of individuals appallingly suffer from, constitutes a constant denial of the respect of human rights, and clearly questions the validity, on a daily basis, of what Article 28 of the Declaration states: "Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized".

It is for this reason that this recurring phenomenon of widespread poverty, sometimes deeply rooted in a social and cultural context, must be fought with renewed vigour and unfailing conviction. This is why UNESCO, non-governmental organizations, policy-makers and civil society must persevere in taking into consideration the fight against poverty as a central issue on their agenda.

This again is one of the greatest challenges of our time. And it is also a case of going back to the basics in the context of the dynamics of the Declaration, which is not a futile challenge.

The duty of vigilance is more relevant than ever before for the implementation of all the human rights in the Universal Declaration to be effective. Far from being declamatory, it urges us to act and make this respect for human rights a reality, which is at the same time, the respect for the difference of the Other, and for self respect. ¶

"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 28 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.



Pierre Sané
Assistant Director-General
for Social and Human
Sciences





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Human rights are inalienable and indivisible

Stéphane Hessel, French-German diplomat and writer, participated in the great adventure that was the drafting of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Hessel, a concentration camp survivor, explains how the document is unique and why it must remain universal – but also why it might not be adopted today.



Stéphane Hessel at UNESCO (2008)
© UNESCO/D. Bijeljic

Stéphane Hessel answers questions from Vincent Noce, French journalist.

What was the prevalent feeling when the Declaration was adopted?

Relief. Don't forget we were already in the midst of growing opposition between the United States and the Soviet Union. Out of the first 50 countries who were members of the United Nations, 30 were Western. The battle was by no means already won. There were seven abstentions. As only the positive or negative votes were counted, the Declaration was adopted by consensus. The third UN general assembly (which adopted the Declaration) was held in Paris, at the Palais de Chaillot, by chance. The building set to be the Manhattan headquarters was still under construction. The press was quite enthusiastic, but it didn't pay much attention to what was going on at the UN. Particularly in the European countries, which were rather nationalist.

And the preliminary meetings?

The first meeting of the nucleus committee was held in early 1946 in Manhattan. As for the secretariat, it was housed in a disaffected aeronautics factory on Long Island. Sometimes we met in New York, other times in Geneva. René Cassin from France was one of the driving forces behind the preparation. It was thanks to him we were able to draft a text that was ambitious and unique in the history of international texts. We were working under the authority of Henri Laugier (France) who was the deputy secretary general for social issues and human rights, and John Humphrey from Canada, director of human rights, who had only one arm. It gave our committee a certain aura, because people thought he was a war invalid (note, his arm had been amputated when he was a child).



© UN - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in Paris, at the Palais de Chaillot, in 1948.

Afterwards, when the Human Rights Commission was set up in 1947, it took over. It was chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt, who played a very active role.

It should be noted that participants did not represent their governments. They were suggested by their governments, according to their capacity, and picked by the secretary general. It gave us great freedom, although we were careful not to make things difficult for the states. René Cassin never had to report to the French government.

As for me, I was called in February 1946 to become Henri Laugier's cabinet director, which led me to get actively involved in these preparations. I stayed at the UN for four years. It was an extraordinary period of expansion and innovation to make it the fine edifice it became.

There were a few thorny issues in the committee, like the place of trust territories. We were still in the time of the Empires. But the main tension was between the West's emphasis on freedoms, versus the East's preference for economic and social rights.

A "unique declaration", you said?

Already in the preamble, it stipulates the universal right to human dignity. That was our objective, after all the tragedies we'd lived through, from Auschwitz to Hiroshima....The states found themselves under the unquestionable leadership of Roosevelt in a strong institution that affirmed the person's rights and freedoms.





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The League of Nations (forerunner of the UN) had peacekeeping as its goal, but it did not concern itself with individuals. As for the 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, its purpose was to protect the citizen against the arbitrariness of royal power. The whole ideology of human rights was thus positioned between power and those it dominated. But to extend this protection to an international level, and even universal, that was very bold.

This was the innovation: we are responsible for human dignity and the rights of the person. It was democracy's catechism. In other words, we do not govern for the pleasure of power, but to guarantee the exercise of a democratic society. We were able to declare that governments could be held responsible for the rights of their citizens.

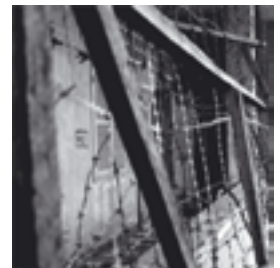
We had affirmed the universal responsibility of human rights. The word "universal" is obviously fundamental.

How could the Khmer Rouge hold a seat in the United Nations?

There were no criteria for admission to the UN, like the ones Europeans are imposing today on new European Union members. States that had gained independence automatically became members. It was inevitable, but it had consequences. The UN wager was the following: countries must come in, and once they were in, they had to be led to respect human rights.

Conflict - fundamental conflict - therefore exists between diplomacy for peace and peace for human rights.

These are concessions made to cooperation. When we talk about diplomacy for human rights, of course it implies obtaining states' consent. The declaration is not a legally binding treaty, even though it was followed by two pacts that are legal instruments ratified by states (note, the pact concerning civic and political rights and the pact covering economic, social and cultural rights adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1966). We can incite states to ratify pacts, we can say to them watch out! We'll bring charges against you to the Human Rights Commission. But there have been no exclusions with the exception of South Africa, for apartheid.



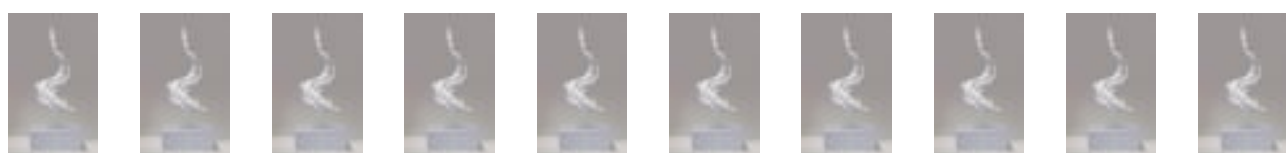
© Arjun Purkayastha
Genocide museum in Phnom
Penh (Cambodia).

Some criticize human rights rhetoric for its strictly western values.

Human rights are inalienable and indivisible. We must absolutely resist relativism. We cannot plead cultural differences to deny them. Moreover, western countries can be just as guilty, look at the prisons in Guantanamo and Abu Ghraib. It isn't because they're western that they're any less responsible. We have to remain faithful to the principle of universality – it is fundamental.

We can wonder whether the Declaration would have a chance of being adopted today as it was in 1948.

The circumstances aren't conducive. The shock of the Second World War made possible such radical ambition. Yet we could have a comparable shock tomorrow, notably about saving the planet. Or wild financialization of the economy. If we were terrified by a worsening crisis, a text with the same range, about the environment, for instance, could have the same chance of success. Whereas 60 years ago we weren't ready.





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UNIVERSAL
DECLARATION
OF HUMAN
RIGHTS

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TOSHI





TOSHI

1950	Naissance à Fukuoka	(Japon)
1969-1973	Etudes de peinture japonaise à l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts (Joshi-Bi)	(Tokyo)
	Voyage en Europe	
	1 ^{ère} assistante de réalisation pour des films publicitaires	(Tokyo)
1974-1981	Etudes à l'Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts (Ateliers de sculpture des professeurs Calka, Cardot et Perrin)	(Paris)
1981-1984	Séjour à la Cité Internationale des Arts Voyages d'études à Berlin Ouest et Venise	(Paris)
1984-1985	Voyage autour du monde	
1985	Nouvel atelier à Montparnasse, Rue Campagne Première	(Paris)
1986-1988	Séjour à New York et au Mexique	
1989	Séjour au Sénégal	
1992	Invitée à la Biennale Internationale D'AKART	(Dakar Sénégal)
1996	Invitée d'Honneur à la Biennale Internationale D'AKART	(Dakar Sénégal)
1998	Séjours en Grèce et à Marseille	
2000	Séjour au Japon, invitée par Le Ministère de la Culture du Japon dans le cadre de son programme -Culture Fellow Ship- (résidences d'artistes étrangers pour la promotion de la culture japonaise et favoriser les échanges internationaux)	
2000-2002	nombreux échanges et conférences dans plusieurs Villes Conférences et interventions en milieu scolaire comme -spécial Guest Teacher-	(Japon) (Tagawa Japon)

Expositions

1970	Photographies -Europe- Grands Magasins Matsuzakaya	Ginza	(Tokyo)
1979-1981	Galerie des Beaux-Arts		(Paris)
1981-1982	Cité Internationale des Arts		(Paris)
1983	Galerie Carré	(Düsseldorf)	Allemagne
1991	Galerie Keller		(Paris)
1991-1992	Musée Roy Adzac		(Paris)
1992	Biennale Internationale D'AKART médaillé d'or -le Baobab de la Vie-		(Dakar Sénégal)
1993	Décoration intérieure Live House, Espace Shiro - Bastille		(Paris)
1995	Musée de l'Ifran		(Dakar Sénégal)
1997	Année du Japon en France		
	• «La Vie» Siège de l'UNESCO		(Paris)
	• -Amitiés Auvergne-Japon- Hôtel du Département Conseil Général du Puy de Dôme	(Clermont Ferrand)	France
	• -Regards du Monde- Toit de la Grande Arche de la Défense		(Paris)
	• -Artistes Naturalistes- Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle		(Paris)
	• -Coup de Cœur- Espace Cardin		(Paris)



1998	Galerie Digue	(Marseille France)
1999	-La Vie- Palais des Congrès et de la Culture du Mans	(Le Mans France)
1999-2000	Mise en espace peintures, sculptures et ombres pour le spectacle chorégraphique -Portraits dansés-	
	- Espace Culturel Jules Verne	(Bretigny Sur Orge France)
	- Théâtre National de l'Europe Odéon	(Paris)
2000	+ -Who's next- porte de Versailles	(Paris)
	+ -La Vie- siège de la Commune du Japon	(Nagata Tcho, Tokyo)
2001	-la Vie-	
	- Musée de la Ville de Tagawa	(Japon)
	- Musée de la Ville de Fukuoka	(Japon)
	- Plusieurs écoles de la Région de Tagawa	(Japon)
2002	Performance de peinture en dansant avec des musiciens	(Japon)

Œuvres Majeures

1983	-Bison d'Europe- (Bas-relief bois 3x4m) Muséum d'histoire Naturelle Parc de la Haute Touche	(France)
1985	-Images de France- (bois et métal) World Trade Center	(New York USA)
1987	-Septième ciel- (bronze) Galerie Aberbach Fine Art	(New York USA)
1992	+ -Vénus- (papier mâché et métal 2x3m) -salon International de l'Affiche et des Arts de la rue- Grand Palais	(Paris)
	+ -Le Baobab de la Vie- (bronze) Biennale Internationale D'AKART	(Dakar Sénégal)
1994	+ Broche sculptée pour -la journée Internationale de la Femme- + Sculpture -30 ^{ème} anniversaire du Jumelage Clayes/Bois-Rottenberg-	(St Cyr l'Ecole) (France-Allemagne)
1995	Création des -Toshibonnes- et broches (métal argenté) pour le centenaire du Siège de la Société Rhône-Poulenc	(Paris)
1996-1997	-La Vague humaine- (bronze 0.6x0.4m), -Wao- (cire 1m-H-) Siège de l'UNESCO	(Paris)
1997	-Le grand Baobab- (cire 1.6m-H-) Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle	(Paris)
1998	Broches sculptées (argent) pour le Musée Olympique	(Lausanne Suisse)
2000	Sculptures (bronzes) pour la Ville et le Musée du Mans	(Le Mans France)
2000-2002	Peintures et sculptures offertes à plusieurs écoles et Ets publics Région de Tagawa	(Japon)
2001	Sculpture de Lumière -Nebuta- (papier, métal, système électrique 5x6m-H-) pour le Festival d'été de la Ville de Soeda	(Japon)
2002	+ -Les messagers -lumière et amour-- (métal 2x1.50m) pour le Théâtre du Lycée Tagawa High School	(Japon)
	+ création de céramiques, Atelier de poteries traditionnelles japonaises	(Japon)
	+ Trophée UNESCO -Prix de Madanjeet Singh- Tolérance et non-violence (bronzes 0.3m, 0.5m-H-) Siège de l'UNESCO	(Paris)
	+ Trophée UNESCO -Prix droits de l'Homme pour l'éducation- (bronze 0.4m-H-) Siège de l'UNESCO	(Paris)

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JOAQUÍN ACHÚCARRO



Internationally acclaimed pianist, Joaquín Achúcarro, has performed in sixty countries with over two hundred different orchestras, among them: the Berlin Philharmonic, the New York Philharmonic, La Scala of Milan, the London Symphony Orchestra, the New Philharmonia, the Los Angeles Philharmonic, the Chicago Symphony, the Cincinnati Symphony, the Montreal Symphony, the BBC Symphony Orchestra, the Halle Symphony, the Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, the Royal Scottish Orchestra, l’Orchestre National de France, RTE Ireland, the Tokyo Philharmonic, the Tokyo Symphony, the Yomiuri Nippon Symphony, the Sydney Symphony, RIAS Berlin, the Hamburg Symphony Orchestra, the Stuttgart Symphony Orchestra, the Düsseldorf Symphony Orchestra, la Santa Cecilia-Rome, La Fenice, RAI, la Orquesta Nacional de España, la Orquesta Sinfónica de Chile, la Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional de Mexico, la Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional de Colombia and la Orquesta Sinfónica de Venezuela, etc.

He has also performed with many of the world’s greatest conductors, including Claudio Abbado, Ricardo Chailly, Yehudi Menuhin, Zubin Mehta, Seiji Ozawa and Simon Rattle.

As a pianist, Joaquín Achúcarro is renowned for his wide repertoire. In addition to his busy concert schedule, Joaquín Achúcarro has held the specially endowed Estes Tate Chair at Southern Methodist University of Dallas (USA) since September 1989. He is also Professor of the Summer International Accademia Chigiana of Siena (Italy).

In 1997, following the wish of the composer, Joaquín Achúcarro completed and recorded (for Sony Classical) his revision of Joaquín Rodrigo’s Piano Concerto. The recording adds to his wide-ranging discography which includes works by Beethoven, Brahms, Schumann, Schubert, Ravel, Debussy and Mussorgsky, and prize winning discs of Granados’ Goyescas, and the piano works of de Falla.

Joaquín Achúcarro has received numerous awards, including three of Spain’s highest honours: the Gold Medal of Fine Arts, the National Prize of Music and the Great Cross of Civil Merit honouring ”his lifetime achievement”, all of which were bestowed upon him by King Juan Carlos of Spain. He was also named the “Beloved Son of the City of Bilbao” and in 2000, he was awarded the title of ”Artist for Peace” by UNESCO in recognition of his extraordinary artistic achievement.

www.achucarro.com





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Stéphane Hessel, une histoire d'engagement

Un film documentaire de Christine Seghezzi
Collection « A contretemps »

Production : Zeugma Films – TLSP

Auteur-réalisateur : Christine Seghezzi

Année de production : 2008

Durée : 52 min

Synopsis :

Témoin d'une valeur et d'une force inestimables, Stéphane Hessel a traversé le XX^e siècle en protagoniste actif et engagé. Né en 1917, ancien Résistant et déporté, Stéphane Hessel a toujours eu pour priorité de faire appliquer les droits de l'homme, en tant qu'Ambassadeur de France, comme médiateur pour les sans-papiers ou comme rédacteur de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'Homme.

Le film suit ce grand voyageur chez lui, dans le 14^{ème} arrondissement de Paris, lors de déplacements en France, et au cours d'un voyage dans les territoires palestiniens. La réalisatrice revient avec lui sur sa vie et sur les thématiques qui lui tiennent le plus à cœur : l'Organisation des Nations Unies, le conflit israélo-palestinien, la question de l'immigration et la défense des droits de l'enfant. A 91 ans, il continue de lutter pour un monde plus juste avec foi en l'avenir, humour et poésie. Sa vie nous offre une lecture subjective de l'histoire du XX^e siècle et du XXI^e siècle naissant.

La réalisatrice :

Christine Seghezzi, d'origine liechtensteinoise, partage son temps entre la France, la Suisse et le Liechtenstein. Elle met en scène de nombreuses pièces de théâtre et opéras (notamment, en France, au Théâtre de la Colline) avant de livrer deux documentaires en tant qu'auteur-réalisateur, « Chair de ta chair » (2004) et « Minimal land » (Zeugma Films, 2006).

La collection :

« Stéphane Hessel, une histoire d'engagement » est le premier film de la collection « A contretemps », qui rassemble dix portraits de personnalités hors normes sous les auspices de dix producteurs. Coproduit et diffusé en janvier 2009 par l'Union des Télévisions Locales de Service Public (62 chaînes sur le territoire français), le film sera donc suivi chaque mois d'un autre film de la collection.

