

# René Cassin Fellowship Program

## Israel Study Tour

### June 9-17, 2014

## Program Booklet

“THE STATE OF ISRAEL will be open for Jewish immigration and for the Ingathering of the Exiles; it will foster the development of the country for the benefit of all its inhabitants; it will be based on freedom, justice and peace as envisaged by the prophets of Israel; it will ensure complete equality of social and political rights to all its inhabitants irrespective of religion, race or sex; it will guarantee freedom of religion, conscience, language, education and culture; it will safeguard the Holy Places of all religions; and it will be faithful to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.”

*Excerpt from Israel's Declaration of Independence*

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## Goals of the Rene Cassin Fellowship Program (RCFP):

- 1) To deepen and broaden participant's knowledge, understanding and engagement of Jewish visions of a just society through the study of Jewish classical and modern sources and contemporary international human rights law.
- 2) To wrestle with the dilemmas and value-conflicts raised by the interplay of international human rights law, Jewish tradition and the contemporary social and political reality of the Jewish People and the State of Israel. This will be achieved through the examination of examples from Israel, diaspora Jewish communities and other societies.
- 3) To strengthen the social capital of the Jewish people by engaging socially/politically active young Jews from three continents in a program of study, cross-cultural dialogue, travel, and internships.
- 4) To galvanize a movement of young Jewish social activists who will be equipped with the skills and passion to promote social justice and human rights locally and globally.

## Our Israel Study Tour

Our nine-day study tour through Israel will provide RCFP Fellows with an unparalleled opportunity to look at the state of Israel through the lens of human rights. We will meet with and interact with a full range of people and institutions: public officials, political activists, NGOs, religious leaders, the media and jurists. Our objective is to explore various facets of the challenges facing Israel as it seeks to fulfill its mandate to be a democratic society, affording equal rights to all its citizens, founded on the principles of justice that emerge from classical Judaic teachings.

Given the history of the Jewish people, Israel provides a case study of a people, long victimized by persecution, which now has a state that allows them to control their own destiny. At the same time however, that very political sovereignty challenges Israel to find ways to fulfill the aspirations as expressed in its 1948 Declaration of Independence, which reads, in part:

“THE STATE OF ISRAEL will be open for Jewish immigration and for the Ingathering of the Exiles; it will foster the development of the country for the benefit of all its inhabitants; it will be based on freedom, justice and peace as envisaged by the prophets of Israel; it will ensure complete equality of social and political rights to all its inhabitants irrespective of religion, race or sex; it will guarantee freedom of religion, conscience, language, education and culture; it will safeguard the Holy Places of all religions; and it will be faithful to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.”

The RCFP program is designed to support young Jews across the world to build a Jewish identity that is both meaningful and connected to the full breadth of the Jewish community, in its essence and grandeur, and especially in its aspiration and responsibility for building a better world. Our Israel Study Tour is the only time that all of the RCFP Fellows, from the U.S., U.K. and Israel, will be together in “real time”. Given the very different political and social realities of the three regions, we expect that we will have as much to learn from one another as from the array of speakers that we will encounter. Considerable time will be given to building

the bonds and deepening the relationships between members of the group. These relationships will continue after the end of the tour through the cross-regional *chevrutot* that will convene monthly.

Finally, we hope that during the course of our time together, each Fellow will become clearer about how s/he will make a contribution to the work of human rights and/or social justice in the year ahead. Each Fellow will be undertaking an Impact Project with an agency of their choice for the duration of the Fellowship program. We encourage you to engage our various presenters and each other as you think of the best way for you to gain some practical experience and make a tangible contribution to the work of *tikkun olam*, healing the world.

The RCFP staff team applauds you for your participation in this program. We look forward to the chance to get to know you better and to share this journey of discovery with you.

**Rabbi Sid Schwarz, Director  
Rene Cassin Fellowship Program**

**Shauna Leven, Executive Director  
Rene Cassin**

**Dr. Elan Ezrachi, Director  
RCFP Israel Hub**

## Our Partners



For more than 90 years, UJA-Federation has been a central force for communal planning and philanthropy in the New York Jewish community. Through UJA-Federation, close to 60,000 donors pool their resources to help people in need, inspire a passion for Jewish life and learning, and strengthen Jewish communities around the world — to address the issues that matter to us most as Jews and as New Yorkers. Working with nearly 100 network beneficiary agencies, synagogues, and other Jewish organizations our reach spans from New York to Israel to more than 60 other countries around the world, touching 4.5 million people each year. Because we do the most good when we do it together.



Israel Experience is a subsidiary of the Jewish Agency for Israel (JAFI). We specialize in providing organized educational trips to Israel for teens, university students, young professionals, adults and families from all over the globe. We work with many different organizations such as schools, higher educational institutions, churches, synagogues, Federations and Communal organizations as well as private individuals and families. Israel Experience has a solid reputation as a provider of high-quality programming at fair and reasonable prices, backed up by superior logistical services. Israel Experience is committed to developing programs that are "tailor made" to meet the needs and interests of each of its clients working with them in all stages of development, from a program's inception through to its actual implementation.

## Program Itinerary

(Due to the high profile nature of many of our speakers, the itinerary is subject to change)

### Monday, June 9<sup>th</sup> - Welcome to Israel

- 12:25 US cohort arrive at Ben Gurion Airport
- 15:35 UK cohort arrives at Ben Gurion Airport
- Israeli cohort arrive on own
- Check- in hotel
- 19:00 Dinner at hotel
- Opening and Orientation

**Overnight: Jerusalem Tower Hotel, 23 Hillel Street Jerusalem**

### Tuesday, June 10<sup>th</sup> – Human Rights: Israel as a Case Study

- 07:45 Leave hotel to Agron Guest House
- 08:00 Morning Gathering
- 09:00 *Human Rights: The Israeli Perspective*  
Prof. Aviad HaCohen, Dean, Sha'arei Mishpat College
- 10:15 Break
- 10:30 *Reconciling Democratic Values with a Jewish State: Ethnic Minorities in the Modern Nation-State*  
Dr. Alex Jacobson, Hebrew University
- 11:45 *NGOs and the Israeli Supreme Court*  
Hagai El-Ad, Executive Director of Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI)
- 13:00 Leave for Government Hill
- 13:30 Box Lunch in the Rose Garden
- 14:30 Tour of the Supreme Court
- 15:45 *The Role of the Israeli Supreme Court in Protecting Human Rights*  
Supreme Court Justice Hanan Melcer
- 16:45 Return to hotel
- 17:15 Debriefing at hotel
- 18:45 Divide up for a dinner in small groups in the Machane Yehuda area
- Eve Free – Exploring Jerusalem's night life

**Overnight: Jerusalem Tower Hotel**

### **Wednesday, June 11<sup>th</sup> – Jerusalem: A City of Walls and Bridges**

- 08:00 Morning Gathering
- 08:30 *Diversity and Human Rights in Israel's Capital City*  
Dr. Elan Ezrachi, Director, RCFP Israel Hub
- 09:00 Bus tour of East Jerusalem  
Rabbi Nava Hefetz, Education Department Director, Rabbis for Human Rights
- 11:00 *Beit Hanina: Economic and Social Development in East Jerusalem*  
Mahmud Gamal, Businessman and social entrepreneur
- 12:00 Lunch Box
- 12:30 *Economic and Social Development in East Jerusalem: The Government Perspective*  
Gilah Hofman, Representative the prime minister's office, department of Jerusalem and the diaspora
- 13:30 Speaker: Natan Sharansky- Chairman, The Jewish Agency for Israel
- 14:30 Leave to the Knesset: Meet MK's to hear their perspectives on human rights issues:
  - 15:30 MK Moshe Feiglin, Likud
  - 16:20 MK Stav Shafir, Labor
  - 17:00 MK Arab party
- 18:00 Debriefing at hotel
- 19:30 Dinner on your own
- 21:00 Free (Option: Attend the Festival of Lights in the Old City [www.lights-in-jerusalem.com](http://www.lights-in-jerusalem.com))

### **Overnight: Jerusalem Tower Hotel**

### **Thursday, June 12<sup>th</sup> – The Arab and Bedouin Minorities in Israel**

- 07:45 Morning Gathering
- 08:00 Leave Jerusalem: Travel to Ramla, Merchavim Institute
- 09:00 *Jewish-Arab Relations in Israel in the Shadow of the Conflict*  
Mike Prashker, Founder and Director, Merchavim  
Ali Waked, Deputy Director and Director of Kulanana, Merchavim
- 10:30 *Separation, Discrimination and Maintaining the Peace: The Case of Ramla*  
Tour led by Ali Waked – Deputy Director and Director of Kulanana, Merchavim
- 11:45 *Taking it Home*  
Naomi Slater, International Activities Coordinator, Merchavim
- 13:00 Leave for the Negev  
Lilli Stern, Program Assistant, Inter-Agency Task Force on Israeli-Arab Issues

- 14:00 AJEEC/NISPED, Volunteers Tent: Lunch, Discussions in smaller group with Bedouin students  
Arab-Jewish Center for Equality, Empowerment and Cooperation/The Negev Institute for Strategies of Peace and Development
- 15:00 *The Bedouin-Israeli Community*  
Wafaa Eben-Beri, Director, Arab Bedouin Volunteer Center, AJEEC/NISPED
- 16:30 Visit Abu Keidar Bedouin Community and learn about their struggle for settling land
- 18:00 Bus tour of Rahat
- 18:40 *The Bedouin Challenge: The Government Perspective*  
Ami Tesler, Deputy Director, State-Bedouin Relations for the Prime Minister's Office
- 19:40 *Bedouin Civic Activism*  
Jamal Alkirnawi, founder of Shachar Chadash, NGO (New Dawn)
- 21:00 Dinner + Debriefing in Rahat
- 22:00 Return to Jerusalem

**Overnight: Jerusalem Tower Hotel**

**Friday, June 13<sup>th</sup> - State Religion and Human Rights**

- 07:45 Walk to Agron
- 08:00 Morning Gathering
- 08:30 *Religious Pluralism in Israel*  
Rabbi Ian Peer, Modern Orthodox Rabbi, Shir Chadash Congregation  
Noa Satat, CEO, Israel Religious Action Center (IRAC)
- 10:15 Break
- 10:30 *The Effect of the Holocaust on Israeli Politics and Culture*  
Dr. Rachel Korazim
- 12:00 Jewish Symbols and the Public Space  
Small group walking tours led by Jerusalem Fellows
- 14:00 Break
- 17:00 Attend the community-based Pre Kabbalat Shabbat at the First Train Station
- 18:30 Attend Kabbalat Shabbat services in various Synagogues
- 20:30 Shabbat Dinner at Hotel
- 21:30 Oneg Shabbat and Debriefing

**Overnight: Jerusalem Tower Hotel**



### **Shabbat, June 14th**

- 08:00 Breakfast followed by optional Shabbat morning services
- 10:30 Open Space Conversations –Full Group
- 12:00 Study sessions on the weekly Torah portion led by RCFP Fellows
- 13:00 Lunch
- Free Time
- 17:00 *The Case of Shabbat in Israel*
  - Rabbi Aaron Leibowitz, Dean, Yeshiva Sulam Yakov
  - Elisheva Mazia, CEO, New Spirit
- 18:00 *Havrutot Meeting*
- 18:30 Tour of Rehavia
  - Elan Ezrachi
- 20:30 Havdalah in Elan's home
- Eve: Free

### **Overnight: Jerusalem Tower Hotel**

### **Sunday, June 15th – Israel's Thriving Urban Center and its Human Rights Challenges**

- 07:30 Checkout
- 08:00 Morning Gathering
- 09:00 *Human Trafficking in Israel*
  - Rabbi Levi Lauer, Founder and Executive Director of ATZUM-Justice Works
- 10:00 Leave for Tel Aviv
- 11:30 Arrive in Tel Aviv, check-in at hotel
- 12:00 *LGBT Issues in Israel*
  - Hoshen, Education and Information Center of the LGBT community in Israel
- 13:30 Lunchboxes at hotel
- 14:00 *International Human Rights Law and Israel's Asylum Dilemma*
  - Walpurga Englbrecht, Office of the UN High Commissioner on Refugees
- 15:00 Debriefing
- 16:30 Tour of south Tel Aviv and the culture clash between residents and asylum seekers
  - Dan Herman, Program Director, Tikkun Olam, Bina

19:00 Dinner on your own in the area of the Old Bus Station

Eve Free

**Overnight: Mishkenot Ruth Guest House, 47 Jerusalem Blvd., Jaffa**

**Monday June 16th – Disputed Territories: Peace, Security and Human Rights**

07:45 Morning gathering

08:00 *A Soldier's Perspective on Human Rights and Security*  
Or Kaner, Rene Cassin Fellow, Class One

09:00 Travel to the West bank (north of Jerusalem)

10:30 West Bank Village of Burka  
Naama Baumgarten-Sharon, B'tzelem: The Israeli Information Center for Human Rights

12:30 Box lunch

13:30 *The Settlers' Perspective*  
Binyamin Regional Council (the heart of the Jewish settlements in the West Bank)

16:30 Speaker: Mark Regev, Government Spokesperson, Office of the Prime Minister

17:30 Debriefing in Regional Hubs

19:00 leave for Tel- Aviv

20:00 Farewell Dinner

**Overnight: Mishkenot Ruth Guest House**

**Tuesday, June 17th – Zionism, Judaism and Human Rights**

08:00 Morning Gathering

08:30 *The Meaning of Zionism*  
Avram Infeld, Founder of Melitz; President Emeritus, Hillel International

10:00 -Group Debriefing  
-Next Steps: RCFP Impact Projects and *Havrutot*  
- Evaluation Surveys Completed

12:00 Lunch at hotel  
Farewell

## Biographies of speakers and organizations

### Tuesday, June 10<sup>th</sup> – Human Rights: Israel as a Case Study

**Aviad Hacoen** received his BA in law from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 1989. While engaged in his studies he also served as a research assistant in the Institute for Jewish Law of the law school. He did his articles for the Deputy Chief Justice of the Israeli Supreme Court, Professor Menachem Elon, and for Dr. Mishael Cheshin, who later served as Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Hacoen is identified with the philosophy of Modern Orthodoxy, including the integration of Torah and academic pursuits. He expresses liberal economic positions and is among the founders of the organization Bema'aglei Tzedek. As part of his activity in the organization he has taken a firm stand in favor of outright warfare against the trade in women, and has called for increased public awareness of people with disabilities and insuring that their special needs are met, and closing the economic gaps in Israeli society. He has also expressed strong criticism of what he terms the negligence of the religious community in dealing with cases of sexual assault and refusal by men to give divorces to their wives.

**Prof. Alexander Jakobson**, associate professor, ancient history, Hebrew University. Main field of research: democracy, popular politics, public opinion and elections in the ancient world. Author of: Elections and Electioneering in Rome: a Study in the Political System of the Late Republic, Stuttgart 1999. Research other than ancient history: democracy, national identity, nation-state and the rights of national minorities, religion and state - in Israel and in Western democracies. Co-author: (with Amnon Rubinstein) of: Israel and the Family of Nations - Jewish Nation-State and Human Rights; the Hebrew version – 2003; English version - 2008 (Routledge, paperback edition - 2010; French version: Israël et les nations. L'État-nation juif et les droits de l'homme, Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 2006. Published lately: Azar Gat with Alexander Jakobson, Nations: The Long History and Deep Roots of Political Ethnicity and Nationalism, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 2013 (Alexander Jakobson, Chapter 7: "State, national identity, ethnicity: normative and constitutional aspects", 328 – 379).

### **The Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI)**

Established in 1972, ACRI is Israel's oldest and largest human rights organization and the only one dealing with the entire spectrum of rights and civil liberties issues in Israel and the Occupied Territories. An independent and non-partisan organization, ACRI's mandate is to ensure Israel's accountability and respect for human rights, by addressing violations committed by the Israeli authorities in Israel, the Occupied Territories, or elsewhere.

Supreme Court Justice, **Hanan Melcer** was born in Israel in 1951 and received his law degree in 1973. His first career as a jurist was in the IDF. He spent most of his career in the private sector. Simultaneously he also taught at Tel Aviv University Law School. In 2007 he was appointed to the Supreme Court.

### Wednesday, June 11<sup>th</sup> – Jerusalem: A City of Walls and Bridges

**Rabbis for Human Rights (RHR)** was established with the purpose of giving voice to the Zionist ideal and the Jewish religious tradition of human rights. Since its inception in 1988, RHR has championed the cause of the poor in Israel, supported the rights of Israel's minorities and Palestinians, worked to stop the abuse of foreign workers, endeavored to guarantee the upkeep of Israel's public health care system, promoted the equal status of women, helped Ethiopian Jews, battled trafficking in women, and more. RHR seeks to

prevent human rights violations in Israel and in areas for which Israel has taken responsibility and to bring specific human rights grievances to the attention of the Israeli public while pressuring the appropriate authorities for their redress.

**Rabbi Nava Hefetz** is currently the Educational Director of Rabbis for Human Rights. She has a BA in French Linguistics, French Literature and Philosophy, and an MA in Informal Education and Jewish Studies from J.T.S. During the years 1978 – 1988 she worked at Beth Hatefutsoth – the Diaspora Museum as educator and curator of exhibitions. During the years 1989 – 1994, she was regional coordinator in Melitz – Centers for Jewish-Zionist Education, and worked within Israeli educational system – both formal and informal Jewish education. During the years 1994 – 2000, she works as Senior Program Director and Acting Director of The Charles R. Bronfman Centre for Mifgashim. In this framework she worked with Israeli organizations, youth movements, mayors, national ministries and with Jewish groups from the Diaspora to introduce the concept of Mifgashim – encounters between Israelis Diaspora Jews. She was ordained by Hebrew Union College in 2006.

**Natan Sharansky** was born in 1948 in Donetsk, Ukraine. He graduated from the Physical Technical Institute in Moscow with a degree in computer science. After graduating, he applied for an exit visa to Israel, which he was denied for “security reasons”. Very quickly he became involved in the struggle of Soviet Jewry to earn their freedom and emigrate to Israel. At the same time, he joined the human rights movement in the Soviet Union led by Andrei Sakharov. He became one of the founding members of the Moscow Helsinki Group which united Soviet dissidents of all types. Natan Sharansky soon became an unofficial spokesperson for both movements. His arrest and trial in 1977 became international news. After nine years of imprisonment, due to intense international pressure and a campaign led by his wife, Avital Sharansky, Mr. Sharansky was released on February 11, 1986, emigrated to Israel, and arrived in Jerusalem on that very day.

Mr. Sharansky has been a leading public figure in Israel. He founded the political party Yisrael B’Aliya, served as Minister as well as Deputy Prime Minister in four successive Israeli governments and in June 2009 was elected Chairman of the Jewish Agency for Israel. Natan Sharansky was awarded the U.S. Congressional Gold Medal in 1986 and the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2006. His memoir, *Fear No Evil*, has been translated into nine languages. His other two books are *The Case for Democracy: The Power of Freedom to Overcome Freedom and Terror* and *Defending Identity: Its Indispensable Role in Protecting Democracy*.

**Moshe Feiglin** is an Israeli politician, Knesset Member, and head of the Manhigut Yehudit ("Jewish Leadership") faction of Israel's governing Likud party. Feiglin won a seat in the Israeli Knesset for the first time in elections held January 22, 2013. Feiglin advocates revoking the Oslo Accords, affording the Arabs of Judea and Samaria permanent residency status and encouraging non-Jews to emigrate. He opposes a two-state solution and advocates that Israel annex the West Bank and Gaza. Feiglin opposes equal citizenship for Israel's Arab minority. On foreign policy, Feiglin is a firm believer in self-reliance, advocating that Israel take care of its security problems alone and not accept foreign aid from the US. In November 1996, Moshe Feiglin established the Manhigut Yehudit movement to foster Jewish leadership for Israel. In 2000, the movement joined Israel's Likud party as a faction dedicated to the same goal.

**Stav Shaffir** (born May 1985) is the youngest Israeli Knesset member and a leader of the 2011 Israeli social justice protests. She is also a former journalist, musician and social activist. Shaffir was a member of the small group of leaders of Israel's biggest-ever protest, focusing on social services, equality and democracy - and would eventually rise to become spokesperson of the movement. Shaffir won public recognition in the wake of her debate with Knesset member Miri Regev on the television show *Erev Hadash*. Shaffir is the MK

with the lowest net worth, a total of only \$20,000. She does not own an apartment or a car, and is one of four roommates renting an apartment in Jaffa.

#### **Thursday, June 12th – The Arab and Bedouin Minorities in Israel**

**MERCHAVIM:** The Institute for the Advancement of Shared Citizenship in Israel works to help young Israelis of all backgrounds to live together better by learning about each other, valuing diversity, developing a shared civic awareness and cooperating to make their classrooms and communities fairer and more cohesive. Its unique approach has been developed by and for Israelis of all backgrounds, in full cooperation with Israel's Ministry of Education. Its programs range from kindergarten to 12th grade and beyond, including the Kulanana social initiative, working through field projects and a media campaign.

**Mike Prashker** is the founder and director of MERCHAVIM. Mike was born in London and moved to Israel in 1978. As Director, he is responsible for vision and strategy, working closely with the Board of Directors, overseeing the educational management team, the ongoing development of the "shared citizenship" idea and its applications and driving new initiatives like the major new society-building initiative Kulanana. Mike is an experienced public speaker and frequent contributor to prominent newspapers, websites and magazines - in Israel and internationally - on issues relating to Israeli society, the Jewish People and citizenship education.

**Ali Waked** is the Deputy Director of Merchavim and Director of Kulanana. He was a reporter of Arab and Palestinian affairs for Y-Net, Israel's most popular news-site, and is a respected Middle East affairs publicist and commentator. Ali won an award for Best Screenwriter for the film *Bethlehem* which won an astounding six awards at the 2013 Ofir Awards ceremony in Haifa, including Best Picture. The film has also been nominated for an Oscar. Ali is a native of Jaffa.

The **Inter-Agency Task Force** on Israeli Arab Issues is a coalition of North American Jewish organizations, foundations, private philanthropists and international affiliates that are committed to the welfare of Israel and support the Jewish state's right to a secure and peaceful existence. Members of the Task Force are proud of the democratic, sovereign state of the Jewish people and support Israel's Declaration of Independence including the article that promises social and political equality for all its inhabitants, Jews and Arabs alike.

**Lilli Stern** is the program assistant in Israel for the Inter-Agency Task force on Israeli Arab Issues. She is responsible for mapping, tracking and building relationships with Israeli organizations who work on issues related to Arab society, shared society, Jewish-Arab relations, and civic equality. Lilli joined the Inter-Agency Task Force after three years as the Director of Planning and Development at the Umm El-Fahem Gallery where she was involved in producing numerous exhibitions and catalogs, building educational projects, forming cooperation projects between Jews and Arabs, developing and maintaining external relations, establishing the American Friends Association for the future museum of Umm El-Fahem, and fundraising. Previous to that, she worked for six years at the Israeli Center for Human Dignity as a coordinator, trainer of trainers, and instructor for youth and teachers' groups.

**AJEEC-NISPED** was founded in the year 2000 as the Arab-Jewish Center for Equality, Empowerment and Cooperation. The Institute works with Jews and Palestinian Israelis, in particular the Arab Bedouin. AJEEC,

an acronym that in Arabic means "I am coming toward you", began as a department of NISPED, the Negev Institute for Strategies of Peace and Development. AJEEC-NISPED seeks to advance a process that moves people from a situation of neediness and dependency to one in which they see themselves as entitled to rights and in which they have a sense of capability and take responsibility for their lives and their future.

**Abu Quider** is a small Bedouin village near the city of Dimona in the Negev Desert. The community is one of many Bedouin villages that is not recognized by the Israeli government. It has population of 3,000 Bedouin citizens. Abu Quider does not have a consistent supply of electricity or water.

**Ami Tesler** leads the Community Division in the special task force for implementation of resettlement and economic development of the Bedouin community in the Negev, a project of the Prime Minister's office.

**Jamal Al-Kirnawi** is the chairman and founder of A New Dawn) <http://www.anewdawnegev.org> (a community based civil society organization founded in 2009 by specialists - both Jewish and Bedouin - in various fields of education, welfare and health. Its vision is to elevate academic standards for high-school level youth and utilize education to build bridges of civil rights, tolerance and peace between the Negev region residences. Jamal was the counsellor for Arab Students at the Ben Gurion University of the Negev until January 2014. He holds a Masters Degree in Social Work (MSW) from McGill University and a Social Leadership MBA from Ben Gurion University of the Negev.

#### **Friday, June 13<sup>th</sup> - State Religion and Human Rights**

**Noa Sattath** is the Director of the Israel Religious Action Center, and a fourth-year student in the Israeli Rabbinic program at HUC in Jerusalem. Prior to her work in IRAC Noa was the Executive Director of the Jerusalem Open House, the LGBT community center in Jerusalem. In that capacity she built and supported the religious programming, leadership development, and health and youth services, and led the media, communication and lobby efforts at JOH and directed the work towards Jerusalem Pride. Noa was also the Executive Director of MEET a non-profit organization that uses technology to create a common language between Israeli and Palestinian young leaders. Prior to her work in civil society, Noa worked as a leader in the Israeli software industry. She is a member of Congregation Kol Haneshama in Jerusalem.

**Dr. Rachel Korazim** Rachel is a freelance Jewish education consultant specializing in curriculum development for Israel and Holocaust education. She is a graduate of Haifa University with a Ph.D. in Jewish education. Rachel had a vast experience in Jewish education both in Israel and the Diaspora. As one of the founders and directors of a special program for soldiers from a disadvantaged background, she was responsible for creating the educational framework and training teachers for the implementation of the program. Since her first *shlichut* to Canada, where she was the head of JAFI delegation from (1985-1988), she has been involved in all facets of Jewish education in the US, Canada, Latin America and Europe. Since 1990 she has invested a lot of her time and energy in helping the emerging Jewish schools of Hungary.

#### **Shabbat, June 14<sup>th</sup> -**

**Rabbi Aaron Leibowitz** has been an innovative Jewish educator in Israel for over two decades. He began as a Program Director at Geshar. After three years as an Educational Officer in the IDF, he received his ordination from the Israeli Rabbinate, from Rabbi Shlomo Riskin and Rabbi Chaim Brovender. He then built a successful business in Experiential Education and Corporate Training, and helped found Yeshivat Derech Etz Chaim. Rav



Aaron spent six years as the Rabbi of Kol Rina, the famous Miklat (Bomb Shelter) *minyán*, bringing a special blend of celebratory joy and profound insight to thousands every year. In 2010, Rav Aaron launched Shirat Devorah a beginners programs for women. These programs are designed for the whole person, both intellectually and spiritually challenging, promoting an integrated growth process through which the student is empowered to chart his/her own path in Jewish life. 2011 saw the launch of Threshold, an accelerator for Jewish Educational Entrepreneurship. All programs are operated by HaOhel Institutions, the Jerusalem branch of Yad Yaakov, promoting “Open-Tent Judaism” in the Nachlaot neighborhood of Jerusalem.

**Elisheva Mazia** is the CEO of New Spirit. In 2003, a group of five idealistic students from the Hebrew University founded New Spirit with one dream: to ensure Jerusalem’s rightful place as a young, vibrant, pluralistic and attractive city as befits the capital of Israel. Today, our programs and services reach over 15,000 young-adults. New Spirit is fighting the flight of young social activists and the creative class (ages 24-35) from the capital. *New Spirit* is fostering and mobilizing a community of young adults who are taking responsibility for the place in which they live and who are a driving force in effecting change in the cultural life of the city.

### **Sunday, June 15th – Israel's Thriving Urban Center and its Human Rights Challenges**

**Rabbi Levi D. Lauer** is the Founding Executive Director of ATZUM-Justice Works, established in 2002. One of ATZUM’s projects is the Task Force against Human Trafficking (TFHT) which campaigns aggressively against Israel's flourishing trafficking in women sex slaves. ATZUM’s Roberta Project for Survivors of Terror assists 400 Survivors of Terror families whose major wage earner or child were severely injured or killed in a terrorist attack. Meeting educational and medical needs of the children in those families is a particular focus of ATZUM's efforts. In addition, ATZUM's Righteous Among the Nations project supports every rescuer of Jewish life during the Shoah who came to Israel to live after the founding of the State. A native of the U.S. living in Jerusalem since 1976, Levi served in a reserve combat artillery unit in Zahal for 11 years, was Executive Director of the Pardes Institute from 1977-1994 and the Director of Rabbinic Education at the Shalom Hartman Institute. He is a pioneer educator-social activist seeking to bring contemporary concerns to synthesis with traditional Jewish practice and study.

**Hoshen**, the Hebrew acronym for "Education & Change", is the education and information center of the LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgender) community in Israel. It is a nationwide, non-profit volunteer organization whose purpose is to fight stereotypes regarding sexual orientation and gender identity. Over 200 volunteers work daily to achieve this goal via a wide array of educational activities: personal meetings, academic lectures, workshops, and seminars. Target audiences include: high school students and teachers, university students and faculty members, police and border guard corps officers, soldiers, army cadets and officers, medical staff, social workers, and guidance counselors. Hoshen is officially recognized by the Educational Psychological Authority (SHEFI) of the Israeli Ministry of Education.

**BINA** is the leading organization at the intersection of Jewish Pluralism & Social Action in Israel. BINA strives to strengthen Israel as a democratic pluralistic society, by emphasizing Judaism as a culture, through Jewish values of *tikkun olam* (repairing the world). BINA means "wisdom" in Hebrew and it is also an acronym in Hebrew for “a workshop for the soul of the nation”--a phrase coined by Hebrew poet Chaim Nachman Bialik. BINA offers year-long programming that integrates the cultural, social and educational elements of Judaism. These programs reach nearly 1,000 secular Israelis annually. BINA also offers seminars and public events for another 25,000 participants each year, with the goal of enhancing the cultural identity and communal

involvement of Israelis. BINA's service and learning programs aim to inspire life-long appreciation and engagement in personal learning and social justice.

**Tikkun Olam** is a MASA Israel Award-Winning 5-10 month volunteer and study service-learning program for English-speaking college graduates, ages 21-29. Participants choose between the Social Action Track in South Tel Aviv or the Israeli-Arab Coexistence Track in Jaffa. During the program participants live, volunteer and study within their chosen track, while traveling around and learning about Israel.

**Dan Herman** is the program director of Tikkun Olam in Tel Aviv-Jaffa. A native of Milwaukee, Dan completed his BA in History and Hebrew Studies at the University of Wisconsin, and is a graduate of Bina's Tikkun Olam and Bagatzim programs. During his army service, Dan served in the Foreign Liaison's unit of the IDF Strategic Division. In the past, Dan worked in Bina's Beit Midrash division, was a counselor in Tikkun Olam, and was Director of Admissions & Recruitment for Tikkun Olam.

### **Monday June 16th – Disputed Territories: Peace, Security and Human Rights**

**Or Kaner** is 26 years old. He is currently living in Tel-Aviv, but in the past seven years has lived in two *kibbutzim*, one in the north of Israel next to the Sea of Galilee, and in the other in the south of Israel, next to Sderot where he finished his bachelor degree with a major in media and film. Or is currently working and volunteering in the One-Voice movement, the Yala New Project and at the American Embassy in Israel. For the past few years he worked as a Project coordinator and manager at the Israeli "Big-Brother" initiative, where he had the opportunity to work with the entire spectrum of Israel's society. He founded some multi-organizational cooperation's in the initiative and got to work with the Peres Center of Peace, and with few organizations which helps the African refugees who seek asylum in Israel.

**B'TSELEM:** The Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories was established in February 1989 by a group of prominent academics, attorneys, journalists, and Knesset members. It endeavors to document and educate the Israeli public and policymakers about human rights violations in the Occupied Territories, combat the phenomenon of denial prevalent among the Israeli public, and help create a human rights culture in Israel. B'Tselem in Hebrew literally means "in the image of," and is also used as a synonym for human dignity. As an Israeli human rights organization, B'Tselem seeks to ensure that the Israeli government complies with its obligations under international law. B'Tselem is independent and is funded by contributions from foundations in Europe and North America that support human rights activity worldwide, and by private individuals in Israel and abroad.

**Mark Regev** is the international spokesman for the Prime Minister of Israel, a position he has held since 2007. Mr. Regev began his career as a lecturer on International Relations and Strategy at the Israel Defense Forces Staff College. He joined the Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1990, serving as Deputy Chief of Mission at the Consulate in Hong Kong, and spokesmen at the Israeli embassies in Beijing, China and Washington, D.C. Regev was the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Jerusalem from 2004-2007. Regev received prominence in international media when he presented the Israeli position in numerous interviews to English-language TV and radio channels during the 2006 Second Lebanon War, in 2008-2009 during Operation Cast Lead, and the 2012 Operation Pillar of Defense. In his youth Regev was a prominent member of the Socialist-Zionist youth movement, Ichud Habonim, and was active in the Melbourne University Jewish Students Society. In 1982 he emigrated to Israel and worked at kibbutz Tel Katzir.



## Tuesday, June 17th – Zionism, Judaism and Human Rights

**Avraham Infeld** has invested a lifetime building Jewish identity and strengthening the State of Israel. He has been the director of a succession of innovative educational institutions including Melitz, which he founded, and Hillel: The Foundation for Jewish Campus Life, where is now President Emeritus. He is currently a Fellow with the Reut Institute where he directs their international Tikkun Olam Initiative. A native of South Africa, Avraham immigrated to Israel in 1959. He is married to Ellen Infeld, originally from Woodbridge, N.J., and they share four children and 12 grandchildren. He is a graduate of the Hebrew University in Bible and Jewish History, and of Tel Aviv University's Law School. In 2005, he was awarded the Hebrew University of Jerusalem's prestigious Samuel Rothberg Prize for Jewish Education, the first specialist in informal Jewish education to be so honored. He was given an honorary doctorate by Muhlenberg College in May 2006 for his contribution to the field of education.

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### Minorities of Israel

Approximately 1.9 million people (approx. 24.7% of Israel's population) are non- Jews. Although defined collectively as Arab citizens of Israel, they include a number of different, primarily Arabic speaking groups, each with its own characteristics.

**Muslim Arabs**, almost 1.3 million people, most of whom are Sunni, reside mainly in small towns and villages, over half of them in the north of the country.

**Bedouin Arabs**, also Muslim (estimated 170,000), belong to around 30 tribes, a majority of which are scattered over a wide area in the south. Formerly nomadic shepherds, the Bedouins are currently in transition from a tribal social framework to a permanently settled society and are gradually entering Israel's labor force.

**Christian Arabs**, (estimated 150,000) live mainly in urban areas including Nazareth, Shfar'am and Haifa. Although many denominations are nominally represented, the majority are affiliated with the Greek Catholic, Greek orthodox and Roman Catholic churches.

The **Druze**, some 125,000 Arabic speakers living in 22 villages in northern Israel constitute a separate cultural, social and religious community. While the Druze religion is not accessible to outsiders, one known aspect of its philosophy is the concept of *taqiyya*, which calls for complete loyalty by its adherents to the government of the country in which they reside.

The **Caucasians**, (estimated 3,000 people) concentrated in two northern villages, are Sunni Muslims, although they share neither the Arab origin nor the cultural background of the larger Islamic community. While maintaining a distinct ethnic identity, they participate in Israel's economic and national affairs without assimilating either into Jewish or Muslim communities.

### Arab- Jewish Dynamics

Arab citizens, who constitute more than one sixth of Israel's population, exist on the margins of the conflicting worlds of Jews and Palestinians. While remaining a segment of the Arab people in culture and identity and disputing Israel's identification as a Jewish state, they see their future tied to Israel. They have adopted Hebrew as a second language and Israeli culture as an extra layer in their lives. At the same time, they strive to attain a higher degree of participation in national life, greater integration into the economy and more benefits for their own towns and villages.

Development of inter-group relations between Israel's Arab and Jews has been hindered by deeply- rooted differences in religion, values and political beliefs. However, though coexisting as two self- segregated communities, they have largely come to accept each other.

### Pluralism and Segregation

As a multi- ethnic, multi- cultural, multi- religious and multi-lingual society, Israel has a high level of informal segregation patterns. While groups are not separated by official policy, a number of different sectors within the society are somewhat segregated and maintain their strong cultural, religious, ideological and/or ethnic identity.

However, despite a fairly high degree of social cleavage, some economic disparities and an often overheated political life, the society is relatively balanced and stable. The moderate level of social conflict between the different groups, notwithstanding an inherent potential for social unrest, can be attributed to the country's judicial and political systems, which represent strict legal and civic equality.

Israel is not a melting pot society, but rather a mosaic made up of different population groups coexisting in the framework of a democratic state.

## ISRAEL'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Friday 14th May 1948 - Erev Shabbat 5th Iyar 5708

Eretz Israel [*Hebrew: The Land of Israel*] was the birthplace of the Jewish people. Here their spiritual, religious and national identity was formed. Here they achieved independence and created a culture of national and universal significance. Here they wrote and gave the Bible to the world.

Exiled from their land, the Jewish people remained faithful to it in all the countries of their dispersion, never ceasing to pray and hope for their return and for the restoration in it of their national freedom.

Impelled by this historic association, Jews strove in every successive generation to reestablish themselves in their ancient homeland. In recent decades they returned in masses. Pioneers, ma'pilim [*Hebrew: immigrants coming to Eretz-Israel in defiance of restrictive legislation*] and defenders, they made deserts bloom, revived the Hebrew language, built villages and towns, and created a thriving community controlling its own economy and culture. Loving peace but knowing how to defend itself, they brought the blessing of progress to all inhabitants of the country.

In the year 5657 (1897), at the summons of the spiritual father of the Jewish State, Theodore Herzl, the First Zionist Congress convened and proclaimed the right of the Jewish people to national rebirth in its own country.

This right was recognized in the Balfour Declaration of the 2nd November, 1917, and re-affirmed in the Mandate of the League of Nations which, in particular, gave explicit international recognition to the historic connection between the Jewish people and Eretz-Israel and to the right of the Jewish people to rebuild its National Home.

The Nazi holocaust, which engulfed millions of Jews in Europe, was another clear demonstration of the urgency of the re-establishment in Eretz-Israel of the Jewish State, which would open the gates of the homeland wide to every Jew and confer upon the Jewish people the status of a fully privileged member of the comity of nations.

The survivors of the European catastrophe, as well as Jews continued to migrate to Eretz-Israel, undaunted by difficulties, restrictions and dangers, and never ceased to assert their right to a life of dignity, freedom and honest toil in their national homeland.

In the Second World War the Jewish community of this country made a full contribution in the struggle of the freedom- and peace- loving nations against the forces of Nazi evil and by the blood of its soldiers and its war effort, gained the right to be reckoned among the peoples who founded the United Nations.

On November 29, 1947, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a Resolution calling for the establishment of an independent Jewish State in Eretz-Israel, and called upon the inhabitants of the country to take such steps as may be necessary on their part to put the plan into effect.

This recognition by the United Nations of the right of the Jewish people to establish their independent State is irrevocable. This right is the natural right of the Jewish people to be masters of their own fate, like all other nations, in their own sovereign State.

ACCORDINGLY, WE, MEMBERS OF THE PEOPLE'S COUNCIL, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF ERETZ-ISRAEL AND OF THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT, ARE HERE ASSEMBLED ON THE DAY OF THE TERMINATION OF THE BRITISH MANDATE OVER ERETZ-ISRAEL AND, BY VIRTUE OF OUR NATURAL AND HISTORIC RIGHT AND ON THE STRENGTH OF THE RESOLUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, HEREBY DECLARE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JEWISH STATE IN ERETZ-ISRAEL, TO BE KNOWN AS THE STATE OF ISRAEL.

WE HEREBY DECLARE that, with effect from the moment of the termination of the Mandate being tonight, the eve of Sabbath, the 6th Iyar, 5708 (15th May, 1948), and until the setting up of the duly elected bodies of the State in accordance with a Constitution, to be drawn up by the Elected Constituent Assembly not later than the first day of October, 1948, the People's Council shall act as a Provisional Council of State, and its executive organ, the People's Administration, shall constitute the Provisional Government of the Jewish State, to be called "Israel".

THE STATE OF ISRAEL will be open to the immigration of Jews and for the Ingathering of the Exiles from all countries of their dispersion; will promote the development of the country for the benefit of all its inhabitants; will be based on the precepts of liberty, justice and peace as envisaged by the prophets of Israel; will uphold the full social and political equality of all its citizens, without distinction of race, creed or sex; will guarantee full freedom of conscience, worship, education and culture; will safeguard the sanctity and inviolability of the shrines and Holy Places of all religions; and will dedicate itself to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

THE STATE OF ISRAEL is prepared to cooperate with the agencies and representatives of the United Nations in the implementation of the Resolution of the General Assembly of November 29, 1947, and will take steps to bring about the economic union over the whole of Eretz-Israel.

WE APPEAL to the United Nations to assist the Jewish people in the building-up of its State and to admit Israel into the family of nations.

WE APPEAL - in the very midst of the onslaught launched against us now for months - to the Arab inhabitants of the State if Israel to return to the ways of peace and play their part in the up building of the State, on the basis of full and equal citizenship and due representation in all its bodies and institutions - provisional or permanent.

WE EXTEND our hand of peace and unity to all the neighboring states and their peoples, and invite them to establish bonds of cooperation and mutual help with the sovereign Jewish people settled in its own land. The State of Israel is prepared to do its share in a common effort for the advancement of the entire Middle East.

WE APPEAL to the Jewish people throughout the Diaspora to rally round the Jews of Eretz-Israel in the task of immigration and development and to stand by them in the great struggle for the fulfillment of the age-old dream - the redemption of Israel.

PLACING OUR TRUST IN THE ROCK OF ISRAEL, WE AFFIX OUR SIGNATURES TO THIS PROCLAMATION AT THIS SESSION OF THE PROVISIONAL COUNCIL OF STATE, ON THE SOIL OF THE HOMELAND, IN THE CITY OF TEL-AVIV, ON THIS SABBATH EVE, THE 5TH DAY OF IYAR, 5708 (14TH MAY, 1948).

**David Ben-Gurion**

Daniel Auster	Rachel Cohen	David Zvi Pinkas
Mordekhai Bentov	Rabbi Kalman Kahana	Aharon Zisling
Yitzchak Ben Zvi	Saadia Kobashi	Moshe Kolodny
Eliyahu Berligne	Rabbi Yitzchak Meir Levin	Eliezer Kaplan
Fritz Bernstein	Meir David Loewenstein	Abraham Katznelson
Rabbi Wolf Gold	Zvi Luria	Felix Rosenblueth
Meir Grabovsky	Golda Myerson	David Remez
Yitzchak Gruenbaum	Nachum Nir	Berl Repetur
Dr. Abraham Granovsky	Zvi Segal	Mordekhai Shattner
Eliyahu Dobkin	Rabbi Yehuda Leib	Ben Zion Sternberg
Meir Wilner-Kovner	Hacohen Fishman	Bekhor Shitreet
Zerach Wahrhaftig		Moshe Shapira
Herzl Vardi		Moshe Shertok



## Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

### 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.

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