OMNI UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS DAY NEWSLETTER #4, THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AT 65. DECEMBER 10, 2012. For a CULTURE OF PEACE, Compiled by Dick Bennett. (#1 12-10-08; #2 12-10-09; #3 12-10-11).

My blog: War Department/Peace Department
http://jamesrichardbennett.blogspot.com/
My Newsletters:
http://www.omnicenter.org/newsletter-archive/
Index:
http://www.omnicenter.org/omni-newsletter-general-index/

OMNI National DAYS Project


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Dance!
UN and Human Rights
Universal Declaration of Human Rights
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Here is the link to all OMNI newsletters:

http://www.omnicenter.org/newsletter-archive/

Lively dance video from Amnesty France young folks, that celebrate Human Rights Day
UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

1. Human Rights Day 2012
www.un.org/en/events/humanrightsday/

Human Rights Day presents an opportunity, every year, to celebrate human rights, highlight a specific issue, and advocate for the full enjoyment of all human...


2. Human Rights Day - Time and Date
www.timeanddate.com › Calendar › Holidays

The United Nations' (UN) Human Rights Day is annually observed December 10 to mark the anniversary of the presentation of... Monday, December 10, 2012...

3. Human Rights Day - Office of the High Commissioner for Human...
www.ohchr.org › OHCHR › English › About Us

Universal Declaration of Human Rights The formal inception of Human Rights Day dates from 1950, after the Assembly passed resolution 423 (V) inviting all...

4. Human Rights Day: 10 December 2012 | Greening the Blue
www.greeningtheblue.org › Events

Human Rights Day on 10 December recognizes the work of human rights defenders worldwide who act to end discrimination. Acting alone or in...

5. WHO | Human Rights Day
www.who.int/mediacentre/events/.../human_rights_day/en/index.html

Human Rights Day. 10 December 2012. On 10 December 1948, the UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which has...

6. Human Rights Day - 10 December 2012 - Resources
www.educationscotland.gov.uk/resources/h/humanrightsday.asp

Learning resources for Human Rights Day commemorates the United Nations General Assembly’s adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights...
7. **Human Rights Day 10 December 2012 - Calendar | Global Dimension**

[www.globaldimension.org.uk/calendar/event/4283](http://www.globaldimension.org.uk/calendar/event/4283)

**Human Rights Day.** 10 Dec 2012. 10 December every year: Celebrating the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. **Human Rights Day 2011 ...**

8. **Human Rights Day 2012 - Unesco**


**Human Rights Day 2012 - Award Ceremony of the UNESCO/Bilbao Prize for the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights.** On the occasion of the Human Rights ... 

9. **News for Human Rights Day 2012**

1. **Human Rights Day 2012: India must withdraw it's, occupation from Internationally Disputed Area of J&K: IPP**

_SikhSiyasat.Net_ - 13 minutes ago

Ludhiana (December 10, 2012): According to a press release sent to Sikh Siyasat News (SSN) by Habib Yousafzai: Senior Hurriyat member ...

2. **Don't point fingers on Human Rights Day**

_The Daily Star_ - 4 hours ago


[allafrica.com/stories/201212080112.html](http://allafrica.com/stories/201212080112.html)

1 day ago – As the world marks International **Human Rights Day** on December 10, we stand in solidarity with those demanding truth, justice, and dignity for ...

11. **Human Rights Day - Teaching Resources, Classroom Resources ...**

[www.tes.co.uk/ResourceCalendar.aspx?nbday=0...12...2012...](http://www.tes.co.uk/ResourceCalendar.aspx?nbday=0...12...2012...)

Human Rights. 10 Dec 2012| **Human Rights Day.** A powerpoint presentation on human Rights. The PP looks at what human rights are, The United Nations (UN) ... 

12. **Images for Human Rights Day 2012**

- Report images
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- Full Text
- History
- Human Rights Law
- Drafters
- Resources

- Preamble
- Article 1
- Article 2
- Article 3
- Article 4
- Article 5
- Article 6
- Article 7
- Article 8
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- Article 15
- Article 16
- Article 17
- Article 18
- Article 19
- Article 20
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 co-operation 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 of 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.

UNITED NATIONS Declaration on Human Rights Defenders 1998

The Declaration on human rights defenders in different languages

General Assembly Resolution A/RES/53/144 adopting the Declaration on human rights defenders

Elaboration of the Declaration on human rights defenders began in 1984 and ended with the adoption of the text by the General Assembly in 1998, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. A collective effort by a number of human rights non-governmental organizations and some State delegations helped to ensure that the final result was a strong, very useful and pragmatic text. Perhaps most importantly, the Declaration is addressed not just to States and to human rights defenders, but to everyone. It tells us that we all have a role to fulfill as human rights defenders and emphasizes that there is a global human rights movement that involves us all. The Declaration’s full name is the “Declaration on the Right and
Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms” – with this longer title is frequently abbreviated to “The Declaration on human rights defenders”.

1. Legal character

The Declaration is not, in itself, a legally binding instrument. However, it contains a series of principles and rights that are based on human rights standards enshrined in other international instruments that are legally binding – such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Moreover, the Declaration was adopted by consensus by the General Assembly and therefore represents a very strong commitment by States to its implementation. States are increasingly considering adopting the Declaration as binding national legislation.

2. The Declaration’s provisions

The Declaration provides for the support and protection of human rights defenders in the context of their work. It does not create new rights but instead articulates existing rights in a way that makes it easier to apply them to the practical role and situation of human rights defenders. It gives attention, for example, to access to funding by organizations of human rights defenders and to the gathering and exchange of information on human rights standards and their violation. The Declaration outlines some specific duties of States and the responsibilities of everyone with regard to defending human rights, in addition to explaining its relationship with national law. Most of the Declaration’s provisions are summarized in the following paragraphs. [1] It is important to reiterate that human rights defenders have an obligation under the Declaration to conduct peaceful activities.

(a) Rights and protections accorded to human rights defenders

Articles 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13 of the Declaration provide specific protections to human rights defenders, including the rights:

- To seek the protection and realization of human rights at the national and international levels;
- To conduct human rights work individually and in association with others;
- To form associations and non-governmental organizations;
- To meet or assemble peacefully;
- To seek, obtain, receive and hold information relating to human rights;
- To develop and discuss new human rights ideas and principles and to advocate their acceptance;
- To submit to governmental bodies and agencies and organizations concerned with public affairs criticism and proposals for improving their functioning and to draw attention to any aspect of their work that may impede the realization of human rights;
- To make complaints about official policies and acts relating to human rights and to have such complaints reviewed;
- To offer and provide professionally qualified legal assistance or other advice
and assistance in defence of human rights;

- To attend public hearings, proceedings and trials in order to assess their compliance with national law and international human rights obligations;
- To unhindered access to and communication with non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations;
- To benefit from an effective remedy;
- To the lawful exercise of the occupation or profession of human rights defender;
- To effective protection under national law in reacting against or opposing, through peaceful means, acts or omissions attributable to the State that result in violations of human rights;
- To solicit, receive and utilize resources for the purpose of protecting human rights (including the receipt of funds from abroad).

(b) The duties of States

States have a responsibility to implement and respect all the provisions of the Declaration. However, articles 2, 9, 12, 14 and 15 make particular reference to the role of States and indicate that each State has a responsibility and duty:

- To protect, promote and implement all human rights;
- To ensure that all persons under its jurisdiction are able to enjoy all social, economic, political and other rights and freedoms in practice;
- To adopt such legislative, administrative and other steps as may be necessary to ensure effective implementation of rights and freedoms;
- To provide an effective remedy for persons who claim to have been victims of a human rights violation;
- To conduct prompt and impartial investigations of alleged violations of human rights;
- To take all necessary measures to ensure the protection of everyone against any violence, threats, retaliation, adverse discrimination, pressure or any other arbitrary action as a consequence of his or her legitimate exercise of the rights referred to in the Declaration;
- To promote public understanding of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;
- To ensure and support the creation and development of independent national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, such as ombudsmen or human rights commissions;
- To promote and facilitate the teaching of human rights at all levels of formal education and professional training.

(c) The responsibilities of everyone

The Declaration emphasizes that everyone has duties towards and within the community and encourages us all to be human rights defenders. Articles 10, 11 and 18 outline responsibilities for everyone to promote human rights, to safeguard democracy and its institutions and not to violate the human rights of others. Article 11 makes a special reference to the responsibilities of persons exercising professions that can affect the human rights of others, and is especially
relevant for police officers, lawyers, judges, etc.

**d) The role of national law**

Articles 3 and 4 outline the relationship of the Declaration to national and international law with a view to assuring the application of the highest possible legal standards of human rights.

[1] A more detailed commentary on the Declaration was provided in the report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-sixth session, in 2000 (E/CN.4/2000/95). The report also contains proposals for the implementation of the Declaration. Furthermore, in July 2011, Margaret Sekaggya issued a Commentary to the Declaration on human rights defenders, a key document mapping out the rights provided for in the Declaration based mostly on information received and reports produced by the mandate.

CENTER FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS (CCR): HUMAN RIGHTS DAY, DECEMBER 10, 2012

1. **International Human Rights Day with LGBTI activist Frank Mugisha ...**
   ccrjustice.org › Get Involved › Events
   2 days ago – International Human Rights Day with LGBTI activist Frank Mugisha ... CCR filed a federal lawsuit against Scott Lively on behalf of SMUG in March 2012, and we rallied with the Stop the Hate and Homophobia Coalition in ...

   ccrjustice.org › Newsroom › Press Releases

3. **Watch Center for Constitutional Rights Episodes | Blip**
   blip.tv/center-for-constitutional-rights
   Watch the Latest Center for Constitutional Rights Episodes for Free. ... Play CCR Honors Deon Haywood and Women With A Vision 09:08 Jun 21, 2012 At the ... Ccr staff with holly of @outnow and @frankmugisha at #humanrights day rally in ...
Dear CCR friends, On September 13, 2011, a survivor-led support group for cle ....International Human Rights Day with LGBTI activist Frank Mugisha | Center for .... led a federal lawsuit against Scott Lively on behalf of SMUG in March 2012, ...

The CCR. @theCCR. The Center for Constitutional Rights is dedicated to .... Friday, join @theCCR & #LGBT activist @frankmugisha for Int'l #HumanRights day!

Nov 15, 2012 – Here is the latest CCR memo on reports received regarding human rights violations in Honduras in September and October 2012. Note this document is not... 22 weeks 4 days ago; tocayo 27 weeks 1 day ago; More on #3 ...

Hutaree's CCR Flag. ... Home · About Us · Contact Us · Human Rights Day News Conference 2012 · Freedom to Believe Pledge · Rights Documents · DC 9/11/ ...

Nov 28, 2011 – DECEMBER HUMAN RIGHTS DAY EVENTS FOR 2012 ... and begin their two-year terms on the CCR-SC representing Region Eleven effective ...

Home » Events » International Human Rights Day ... Mon Dec 10, 2012 - 1:00am EST... CCR Urges You to Call the White House and Sign Statement: Close ...

UUSC HUMAN RIGHTS WORK 2012

Celebrating Successes, Confronting Challenges

UUSC’s Martha Thompson (second from left) joins UUSC partner Chrisantus Mwandihi (far left) and colleagues with the Hope in Crops project in planting a tree in Kenya.

Each year, International Human Rights Day offers the chance for reflection. How have we made progress? Where do we need to work harder? What do we need to do to keep on keeping on? Read UUSC President and CEO Bill Schulz’s thoughts in the Huffington Post on what to celebrate this year — and challenges that remain. And then celebrate today’s 64th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by taking action to make those rights a reality — read on for a few suggestions!

What’s Behind the Kitchen Door?

Workers in restaurants throughout the United States often face this cruel irony: not being able to feed their families on the wages they earn feeding other people’s families. UUSC and the Restaurant Opportunities Centers United are determined to change that. First step: changing the national conversation by getting Behind the Kitchen Door, a new book highlighting the experience of restaurant workers, onto the bestseller lists next February. Ariel Jacobson, senior associate in UUSC’s Economic Justice Program, explains how you can help us make this happen.

Take action today: apply for a microgrant to help spread the word and stand up for restaurant workers.

A World Free from Injustice

That is UUSC’s vision. And you are an integral part of it. Because of your support, UUSC works as an agent for change by seeking out forgotten conflicts and people rendered invisible by the powers that be. In Somalia, Haiti, Pakistan, Sudan, Uganda, and other sites of humanitarian crises around the world, you are helping UUSC partner with people on the ground to challenge inequality and oppression. We can’t do it without you.

Take action today: make a gift to support human rights throughout the world.
Exploring Social Change from Tanzania to India

The hallmark of the UU College of Social Justice (UUCSJ) is hands-on service learning. Over the past month, two groups of intrepid travelers have embarked on UUCSJ excursions, exploring faith and the human right to water in Tanzania and Burundi, and workers’ rights and justice in rural India. And they’re already being transformed by the experience.

Take action today: register for a UUCSJ service-learning trip.

WITNESS FOR PEACE HUMAN RIGHTS WORK 2012

1. Witness for Peace: U.S. Military Aid Fuels a Human Rights Crisis in ...
   www.witnessforpeace.org/article.php?id=1250
   As a human rights crisis rages in Honduras, Witness for Peace answers the call. ...military and police in 2011 and has budgeted over $8 million for 2012.

2. 10 US Labor Unions Raise Concerns over Human - Witness for Peace
   www.witnessforpeace.org/article.php?id=1233
   10 US Labor Unions Raise Concerns over Human Rights Abuses in Honduras. March 2, 2012. Dear Representative: We, the undersigned U.S. trade unions, ...

3. Witness for Peace: Honduras
   www.witnessforpeace.org/section.php?id=132
   Since the coup, human rights conditions in Honduras have deteriorated. Among those most affected by the post-coup violence are human rights advocates, journalists, women and members of the GLBT ... A Message from Sharon -- May 2012 ...

   www.witnessforpeace.org/article.php?id=1246
   A Message from Sharon -- May 2012. Honduras is on my mind. In the midst of a mushrooming human rights crisis and rampant impunity the U.S. responds with ...

5. People Transforming Policy
   witness4peace.blogspot.com/
5 days ago – who were killed in early 2012 (Photo: Sara Mendez). >From November 19th to the 21st, the Witness for Peace Mexico Team and ... the Land, was to “highlight the human rights violations, risks, and vulnerability that members of ...

6. Witness for Peace Southeast
www.wfpse.org/
Witness for Peace is a faith-based movement dedicated to changing U.S. ... 11 Apr2012: Promote Justice for Mexico and the Borderlands: Stop Human Rights ...

7. Witness for Peace | Facebook
www.facebook.com/WFPeace
To connect with Witness for Peace, sign up for Facebook today. ... Leading Honduran Human Rights Group Rallies Against ... one Human Rights Violator to the Next http://witness4peace.blogspot.mx/2012/11/december-1-mexican-presidential- ...

8. Witness for Peace International Team/positions in Nicaragua and ... blog.lib.umn.edu/gpa/.../2012/04/witness-for-peace-internationa.php
Join the Witness for Peace International Team (IT) and work for positive changes in ... of a human rights crisis in Honduras and the impact of the U.S. embargo in Cuba. ... New staff training will take place in Managua, Nicaragua July 2-6, 2012.

9. Human Rights Videos | witness.org
www.witness.org/
Film it. Change it. | Witness uses video to open the eyes of the world to human rights violations. ... Sam Gregory Participates in NewsFoo 2012. November 30 ...

10. Report of 2012 Witness for Peace Trip to Colombia | NYAPC.org
www.nyapc.org/report-of-2012-witness-for-peace-trip-to-colombia

AMERICANS FOR PEACE NOW, HUMAN RIGHTS 2012

1. Americans for Peace Now
peacenow.org/author/rabbi-suskin.html
By Rabbi Alana Suskin on December 4, 2012 11:28 AM | No Comments .... Please join Yael
Dayan as she discusses the human rights concerns inevitable in a ...

2. [Americans for Peace Now: February 2012 Archives](peacenow.org/2012/02/)

Questions, Tough Answer with Yossi Alpher - February 27, 2012 ..... She serves as co-chair of Rabbis for Human Rights-North America and is a member of the ...

3. [Americans for Peace Now: May 2012 Archives](peacenow.org/2012/05/)

May 31, 2012 – Join Co-sponsors Americans for Peace Now, B'tselem, Rabbis for Human Rights North America, and partners for Progressive Israel to spend ...

4. [Rabbi Alana Suskin - Americans for Peace Now](peacenow.org/people/rabbi-alana-suskin.html)

She currently serves as an officer of Rabbis for Human Rights. Rabbi Suskin was a ...By Rabbi Alana Suskin on December 6, 2012 2:45 PM | No Comments ...

5. [Peace Now - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_Now)

Jerusalem — In an official document from 1982 Peace Now advocated for an .... Migron, the largest illegal settlement outpost in the West Bank, by April 2012. ... world (American government officials often rely on data presented by Peace Now to ...organises demonstrations and rallies in support of peace and human rights:- ...

6. ['Americans for Peace Now' says Presbyterian measure could stoke ...](mondoweiss.net/2012/.../americans-for-peace-now-says-presbyterian-...)

Jul 5, 2012 – Americans for Peace Now (APN) sent out a press release yesterday urging the Presbyterian Church not to ... over Israel's use of their products in ways that allegedly violate Palestinian human rights. ... July 5, 2012 at 10:45 am ...

7. [Peace Now - Mondoweiss](mondoweiss.net/2012/.../j-street-and-peace-now-say-its-now-or-neve...)

2 days ago – 'J Street' and 'Peace Now' say it's now or never for Obama to bring Netanyahu to heel ... The two liberal Zionist organizations J Street and Americans for Peace Now are demanding that ... December 7, 2012 at 11:25 am ALL, because it is the law and because it is necessary for Palestinian human rights, ...
8. **J Street and Americans for Peace Now Biggest Losers in the...**

www.jadaliyya.com/.../j-street-and-americans-for-peace-now-biggest-...


9. **Americans for Peace Now | Facebook**

www.facebook.com/AmericansforPeaceNow?filter=1

To connect with Americans for Peace Now, sign up for Facebook today. ... Now; November; October; 2012; 2011; 2010; 2009; 1979; Founded .... My friend, colleague, and chevruta, Rabbi Barry Leff (Chair of Rabbis for Human Rights in Israel), ...

10. **Lobbying Spending Database-Amercians for Peace Now, 2012...**

www.opensecrets.org › Influence & Lobbying › Lobbying

Lobbying. Americans for Peace Now. Bills lobbied ... S.2101, 112, Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Human Rights Act of 2012, 1 · S.3241, 112, Department of ...

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END HUMAN RIGHTS DAY NEWSLETTER #4 2012
Dick Bennett
My blog:
War Department/Peace Department
http://jamesrichardbennett.blogspot.com/
Newsletters
http://www.omnicenter.org/newsletter-archive/
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http://www.omnicenter.org/omni-newsletter-general-index/
National/International Days
See Newsletters
Peace, Justice, Ecology Birthdays
See INMOtion
jbennet@uark.edu
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2582 Jimmie Ave.
Fayetteville, AR 72703