

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

CONFERENCE REPORT:

The Conference on the Protection of Human Rights, which was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 1948 to 1954, was the first of its kind. It was convened by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in response to the growing concern of the international community regarding the protection of human rights. The Conference was held in three sessions: the first in 1948, the second in 1950, and the third in 1954. The main objective of the Conference was to discuss and formulate principles and standards for the protection of human rights, which would be embodied in a universal declaration and a covenant.

The Conference was attended by representatives from 48 countries, including the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France, and India. The Conference was presided over by the Swiss jurist, Professor Niko Madsen, who was also the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Conference was held in a series of meetings, which were held in the Palais des Nations in Geneva. The Conference was a landmark event in the history of human rights, as it was the first time that representatives from all major world powers met to discuss and formulate principles and standards for the protection of human rights. The Conference was a success, as it resulted in the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, which is the foundation of the international human rights system. The Conference also resulted in the adoption of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in 1966, which is the first of two covenants that, along with the Declaration, form the International Bill of Human Rights.

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