

A SPECIAL PRIZE

of

THE CARTER-MENIL
HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION

*Honoring the People of Norway
for Their Contribution to Peace*

May 18, 1994
Oslo, Norway

DEDICATION

of the Tony Smith sculpture
MARRIAGE
4 p.m.
Kontraskjæret

The Honorable Andrew Young
Former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations

The Honorable Bjørn Tøre Godal
Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
39th President of the United States
Chairman of The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation

UNVEILING

Dr. Marianne Heiberg
Research Fellow, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI)

Mrs. Dominique de Menil
President of The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation
and The Rothko Chapel

The Honorable Ann-Marit Sæbønes
Mayor of Oslo

Facing the fjord, "Marriage," the Tony Smith sculpture, is a magnificent symbol of what Norway stands for. It is a door to the world and at the same time a peaceful arch.

Smith's sculptures often have been compared to ancient monuments, which take their significance in relation to their site. The power of an abstract form can produce an experience so strong that it is unforgettable.

Tony Smith (1912-1980) was one of the outstanding American artists of the generation of Willem de Kooning, Jackson Pollock, and Barnett Newman. He was a teacher, critic, mentor, architect, painter, sculptor, and poet.

PRESENTATION

of a Special Prize to the
INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SOCIAL SCIENCE (FAFO)
5 p.m.
Gamle Logen

The Honorable Bjørn Tore Godal
Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs

The Honorable Andrew Young
Master of Ceremonies
Former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations

Mrs. Dominique de Menil
President of The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation
and The Rothko Chapel

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
39th President of The United States
Chairman of The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation

The Honorable Jan Egeland
State Secretary in the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Honorable Uri Savir
Director-General of the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Honorable Ahmed Qouriah Suleiman (Abu Ala)
Director-General of the Economic Department
of The Palestine Liberation Organization

Presentation of
The Carter-Menil Award to FAFO by
Mrs. Dominique de Menil and The Honorable Jimmy Carter

Acceptance by
The Honorable Terje Rød Larsen
Special Advisor for the Middle East
Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Honorable Andrew Young

THE CARTER-MENIL HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION

The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation was established in 1986 by Jimmy Carter and Dominique de Menil to promote the protection of human rights throughout the world. The Foundation periodically gives a \$100,000 prize to one or more organizations or individuals for their outstanding commitment, at the risk of their lives, to opposing human rights violations. This year, the Foundation chose to make a one-time Special Award to the people of Norway for their leadership and commitment to achieving peace in the Middle East and around the world: the presentation of the Tony Smith sculpture "Marriage" to Norway and a monetary prize to the Institute of Applied Social Science (FAFO) for its great contribution to the September 1993 "Declaration of Principles" between the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel.

PREVIOUS HONOREES

1986: Yuri Orlov, Soviet Union.

Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo, Guatemala.

Presented at The Rothko Chapel, Houston, Texas.

Keynote speaker: Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Cape Town.

Yuri Orlov, Soviet physicist and dissident, founded the Moscow Helsinki Committee in May 1976. His outspoken criticism of the Communist Party and his human rights activism led to his expulsion from the party in 1956 and his arrest in 1977. After seven years in a strict regimen labor camp, he moved to the United States and continues to speak out for human rights.

Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo (GAM) was created in June 1984 by relatives of the disappeared in Guatemala to determine the fate of missing family members by making inquiries of the government, filing habeas corpus petitions, and denouncing disappearances in local and international forums. By denouncing executions, kidnappings, and torture, they have placed themselves at the same risks.

1987: La Vicaría de la Solidaridad, Chile.

Presented at The Carter Center, Atlanta, Georgia.

Keynote speaker: former U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez founded in 1987 La Vicaría de la Solidaridad to provide legal assistance to the families of victims of human rights abuses. La Vicaría also collects and disseminates information about specific human rights violations, sponsors nonpolitical civic programs for human rights education, and provides food and monetary assistance to those in need.

1988: The Sisulu Family, South Africa.

Presented at The Carter Center, Atlanta, Georgia.

Keynote speaker: Andrew Young, former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

Walter and Albertina Sisulu and their seven children came to symbolize the fight against apartheid and the suffering it imposed on South Africa. Walter, as secretary-general of the African National Congress (ANC), and Albertina, as a leading member of the South African women's movement, have struggled constantly for the recognition of human rights for all South

Africans. All members of the Sisulu family were imprisoned, exiled, or otherwise harrassed for more than two decades for their work for justice in South Africa.

1989: Al-Haq (Law in the Service of Man), West Bank.

**B'Tselem/The Israeli Information Center for Human Rights
in the Occupied Territories, Israel.**

Presented at The Carter Center, Atlanta, Georgia.

Keynote speaker: former U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

Al-Haq, the West Bank affiliate of the International Commission of Jurists, is a Palestinian human rights organization based in Ramallah. It was founded in 1979 to promote respect for internationally recognized standards of human rights, humanitarian law, and justice in the Occupied Territories.

B'Tselem was founded in February 1989 by a group of Israeli lawyers, intellectuals, physicians, journalists, and Knesset members to collect and disseminate data on human rights violations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The organization also educates the Israeli public about international human rights standards and the impact of human rights violations on Israeli society and democracy.

1990: The Consejo de Comunidades Etnicas Runujel Junam, Guatemala.

The Civil Rights Movement (CRM) of Sri Lanka.

Presented at New York University, New York City.

Keynote speaker, University President John Brademas.

The Consejo de Comunidades Etnicas Runujel Junam was formed by a group of Mayan Indian peasants with the assistance of schoolteacher Amilcar Mendez Urizar in July 1988 to monitor and defend human rights and fundamental freedoms. The group's objectives include disbanding the massive civilian patrol system, educating the rural populace about human rights, and seeking legal redress for victims of abuse.

The Civil Rights Movement (CRM) of Sri Lanka was founded in 1971 to address human rights violations that occurred in the aftermath of a militant insurgency, including prolonged detention, deaths in custody, unfair trial procedures, suspension of trade union rights, and censorship. The group built upon this work, examining existing and proposed laws against international human rights standards.

**1991: The University of Central America in San Salvador in honor of six Jesuit priests
who were murdered.**

Presented at The Rothko Chapel, Houston, Texas.

Keynote speaker: Nelson Mandela.

**Father Ignacio Ellacuría, S.J., Father Ignacio Martín Baró, S.J., Father Segundo Montes Mozo, S.J., Father Juan Ramón Moreno Pardo, S.J., Father Amando López Quintana, S.J.,
Father Joaquín López y López, S.J.**

Six Jesuit priests were slain on November 16, 1989, in El Salvador by the Salvadoran military. Their assassinations were in retaliation for their outspoken commitment to human rights and social change in El Salvador. The award was given to the University of Central America in San Salvador in honor of their sacrifices.

1992: **The Haitian Refugee Center, Miami, Florida.**
The Native American Rights Fund, Boulder, Colorado.
Presented at the Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.
Keynote speaker: former U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

The **Haitian Refugee Center** was created in 1980 to protect the civil and constitutional rights of Haitians who continue to seek refuge in the United States after fleeing repressive government policies and human rights abuses in Haiti. The Center has used class actions and precedent-setting litigation to ensure protection of the basic rights of Haitian refugees, often on behalf of refugees unable to obtain representation in immigration matters.

The **Native American Rights Fund** was founded in 1970 by a group of Native Americans and other persons who recognized the need for a national advocacy group that specialized in Indian law and provided legal representation to Indian people. The Fund focuses on the preservation of tribal existence, protection of tribal natural resources, promotion of human rights, government accountability to Native Americans, and the development of Indian law.

THE CARTER CENTER

The Carter Center in Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization dedicated to improving the quality of life for people around the world. Its programs touch the lives of people in 70 countries, primarily in the developing world, addressing needs related to global health, democracy and development, and urban revitalization. The Center brings parties in conflict to the negotiating table, monitors multiparty elections in emerging democracies, works to alleviate human rights abuses, fights debilitating disease, and teaches farmers to increase crop production. At home, the Center is leading a citywide effort in Atlanta to address problems associated with urban poverty and decay.

THE ROTHKO CHAPEL

Consecrated to God, named or unnamed, The Rothko Chapel was dedicated on February 27, 1971. It is a modern meditative environment created by the paintings of the late great American artist, Mark Rothko. It is an intimate sanctuary available to people of every belief, where the experience and understanding of all traditions are encouraged and made available.

In 1981, The Rothko Chapel initiated human rights awards for "Commitment to Truth and Freedom." In 1986, a second award was established to honor and emulate the spirit of Oscar Arnulfo Romero, Archbishop of El Salvador, murdered on March 24, 1980. These Rothko Chapel Awards recognize individuals and organizations, who, at great risk, denounce violations of human rights. More and more, the Chapel has become a rallying place for all concerned with peace, freedom, and social justice throughout the world.