

**1987
Carter-Menil
Human Rights Prize
The Carter Center
Atlanta, Georgia**

The Program

Dr. Thomas Buergenthal
Welcome

Mrs. Dominique de Menil
Introductory Remarks

**The Honorable Jimmy Carter
and
Mrs. Dominique de Menil**
Presentation of Prize

**His Eminence Cardinal
Juan Francisco Fresno-Larrain**
Acceptance Remarks

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
1987 State of Human Rights Address

THE CARTER-MENIL
HUMAN RIGHTS
PRIZE

*The Carter Center
Atlanta, Georgia
December 10, 1987*



The Carter-Menil
Human Rights Foundation
Board of Directors

Jimmy Carter, *Chairman*
Dominique de Menil, *President*
Miles Glaser, *Secretary*
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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. Each year on December 10, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations, the foundation will present a \$100,000 prize to one or two organizations or individuals for courageous and effective work to further human rights. Yuri Orlov, of the Soviet Union, and the Group for Mutual Support (GAM), of Guatemala, were the joint recipients of the first annual Carter-Menil Human Rights Prize, which was awarded in 1986.

The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation also supports the Human Rights Program of The Carter Center and related activities.

The Carter Center Human Rights Program

The Human Rights Program of The Carter Center seeks to promote the observance of human rights throughout the world by supporting the human rights efforts of non-governmental organizations, national governments and international institutions and by developing strategies designed to prevent human rights violations.

In addition to hosting conferences and seminars, the Human Rights Program engages in educational and research activities. One of its most important functions is to serve as a liaison between former President Jimmy Carter and international non-governmental organizations seeking his assistance in dealing with particularly serious violations of human rights. The protection of individuals and organizations monitoring human rights violations is another special concern of the program.

The director of the Human Rights Program is Dr. Thomas Buergenthal, I.T. Cohen Professor of Human Rights, Emory University School of Law and Carter Center fellow in Human Rights and International Law.



La Vicaría de la Solidaridad, Chile



Cardinal
Juan Francisco Fresno-Larrain
Archbishop of Santiago

La Vicaría de la Solidaridad (Vicariate of Solidarity) has gained worldwide admiration and respect for its non-violent commitment to the defense of human rights in Chile. Its pioneering efforts have served as an inspiration and model for human rights organizations throughout the world. The leadership and members of the Vicaría have demonstrated unusual courage in their struggle to end human rights violations in Chile.

Founded in January of 1976 by Cardinal Raul Silva Henríquez, then Archbishop of Santiago, the Vicaría provides legal assistance to political prisoners and social welfare assistance to the families of victims of human rights violations. It also collects and disseminates information about specific human rights abuses. In its eleven years of work, the Vicaría has responded to nearly 400,000 requests for assistance, applied for 8,000 writs of habeas corpus, and provided legal assistance in more than 7,000 judicial proceedings.

Accepting the Carter-Menil Prize on behalf of the Vicaría are: Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno-Larrain, Archbishop of Santiago; Monsignor Sergio Valech-Aldunate, Auxiliary Bishop and General Vicar of the Archdiocese of Santiago and Vicar of the Solidarity; and Mr. Enrique Palet-Claramunt, distinguished journalist, deacon of the Roman Catholic Church, and Executive Secretary of the Vicaría.



Monsignor Sergio Valech-Aldunate
*Auxiliary Bishop and General Vicar of the Archdiocese
of Santiago and Vicar of the Solidarity*



Enrique Palet-Claramunt
Executive Secretary of the Vicaría

Jimmy Carter

“Our commitment to human rights must be absolute. The powerful must not persecute the weak, and human dignity must be enhanced. The world itself is now dominated by a new spirit. People are craving and now demanding their place in the sun — not just for the benefit of their own physical conditions, but for basic human rights. Because we are free, we never can be indifferent to the fate of freedom elsewhere.”

President Jimmy Carter, in his Inaugural Address, January 20, 1977

Jimmy Carter was born October 1, 1924 in Plains, Georgia. His father, James Earl Carter Sr., was a farmer and a businessman; his mother, Lillian, a registered nurse.

He attended Georgia Southwestern College, Georgia Institute of Technology, and received a bachelor of science degree from the United States Naval Academy in 1946. He did graduate work in nuclear physics at Union College.

During his naval career, he rose to the rank of lieutenant (senior grade), working under Admiral Hyman Rickover in the development of the atomic submarine program.

When his father died in 1953, he returned to Plains to farm and manage his father's small business. Carter's Warehouse grew into a profitable, general-purpose seed and farm supply operation. He became a deacon and Sunday School teacher in his small church, chairman of the school board, among other civic activities, and was the first president of the Georgia Planning Association. In 1962, he was elected to the Georgia Senate. He waged his first gubernatorial campaign in 1966.

In 1971, Jimmy Carter became Georgia's 76th governor. He served as chairman of the Southern Regional Education Board, the Appalachian Regional Commission, the Coastal Plains Regional Action Planning Commission and the Southern Growth Policies Board.

In 1973, he became the Democratic Party's National Chairman for the 1974 elections. He won his party's nomination at the 1976 Democratic National Convention on the first ballot and was elected president on November 2, 1976.

President Carter's autobiography, *Why Not The Best?*, was published in 1975. His presidential memoirs, *Keeping Faith — Memoirs of a President*, were published in 1982. He is also the author of *Negotiation: The Alternative to Hostility*, 1984, *The Blood of Abraham*, 1985, and with his wife Rosalynn, *Everything to Gain*, 1987. His forthcoming book, *An Outdoor Journal*, will be published in 1988.

In recent years, he has spent considerable time and effort organizing The Carter Center, which was dedicated October 1, 1986.

Dominique de Menil

“Thousands of people have disappeared in Argentina, in Brazil, never to be heard of again. Today in Chile, in Guatemala, in El Salvador, death squads are operating openly. These horrors would stop if Americans would protest loud enough to their representatives. Let us join forces with Cardinal Arnos of São Paulo and say ‘Never again.’”

Dominique de Menil

French-born Dominique de Menil is the daughter of Conrad Schlumberger whose geo-electric discoveries led him to found, with his brother Marcel, the oil field service firm bearing their name.

Mrs. de Menil, founder and president of the Rothko Chapel in Houston, is a proponent of better understanding among people of different religions. She has also been active in her support of human and civil rights causes. Her empathy with the deprived and oppressed and her commitment to justice have led her to instigate a variety of projects seeking truth, denouncing repression, and promoting understanding, non-violence and peace.

She is known as well for her interest in art, which has led to the creation of the Menil Collection Museum in Houston. The museum, inaugurated on June 4, 1987, houses the collections both she and her late husband John de Menil acquired throughout the years.

In addition to her commitment to the Houston museum, Mrs. de Menil is chairman of the Georges Pompidou Art and Cultural Foundation and is actively involved with Menil Foundation projects such as the Image of the Black in Western Art research, the Institute for the Arts at Rice University and the International Circle for Philosophy.

The Carter Center Atlanta, Georgia

The Carter Center is a non-profit, non-partisan institution founded by Jimmy Carter in 1982 to encourage the exchange of informed ideas leading to action-oriented policy recommendations. Its primary objectives are to facilitate constructive dialogue between statesmen, scholars, business leaders and other decision makers, promote education based on scholarly research, and implement outreach programs both at home and around the world.

The Center focuses on a number of key foreign and domestic areas that characterized Jimmy Carter's presidential agenda — conflict resolution, international affairs, arms control, human rights, and health policy. Through conferences, public forums, special publications and ongoing study and research by resident and visiting scholars, The Carter Center has brought together some of the world's most distinguished thinkers over the past five years.

The construction of The Carter Center facilities was funded entirely by private donations from individuals, foundations, and corporations. Formally dedicated on October 1, 1986, the complex of four interconnected buildings on 30 acres houses the Jimmy Carter Library and Museum, deeded to and operated by the Federal Government, and The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU). It is also home to Global 2000, The Task Force for Child Survival, and The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation, a consortium of independently funded and administered organizations whose goals and ideals complement and enhance The Carter Center as a whole.

