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.  
Konnraskjæret

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

The Honorable Bjørn Tore 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

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 Rad Larsen  
Special Advisor for the Middle East  
Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Honorable Andrew Young

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.
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.
Gruppo 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.

Gruppo 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 Vicaria 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 Vicaria de la Solidaridad to provide
legal assistance to the families of victims of human rights abuses. La Vicaria also collects and
seminates 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.

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.

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.

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 Runuajel Junam was formed by a group of Mayan
Indian peasants with the assistance of schoolteacher Amilcar Mendez Urtija 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 Ellacuria, S.J., Father Ignacio Martín Baró, S.J., Father Segundo Montes
Mezo, 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.

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 others 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.