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*The Program*

**Dr. John Brademas**  
President, New York University  
Welcome

**Mary Tyler Moore**  
Introductory Remarks

**Video Presentation**  
on Guatemala

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

**Amílcar Méndez Urizar**  
CERJ  
Acceptance of Prize

**Video Presentation**  
on Sri Lanka

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

**Suriya Wickremasinghe**  
CRM

THE CARTER-MENIL  
HUMAN RIGHTS  
PRIZE

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*Human Rights*

Jack Foley: Executive Director, *Amnesty International*

Sidney Jones: Executive Director, *Asia Watch*

John S. ...  
: Executive Director, *Asia Program, Lawyers Committee*  
for Human Rights

Commemorating the 42nd anniversary of the  
Universal Declaration of Human Rights

New York University  
New York, New York  
December 10, 1990

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This not only provides a human buffer from fire, but also further protects the army since the guerrillas generally do not fire at the lightly armed or unarmed patrollers. In addition, the army reportedly has put unarmed civil patrollers in their uniforms and sent them into combat—a

The Consejo de Comandantes Ejecivos Rural del Sur

CERJ President Amílcar Méndez Urizar holds the identity papers of four kidnapped CERJ members, along with habeas corpus petitions filed on their behalf. The four were abducted by uniformed soldiers in April 1989 and remain disappeared. The term *desaparecidos* ("disappeared"), which originated in Guatemala, is used to describe the condition of a person who is abducted by government forces or death squads and whose fate is usually

Three CERJ members display a copy of Guatemala's Constitution which guarantees them the right to refuse service in self-defense organizations such as the civil patrols.

strength—presenting some six  
hundred signed or thumb-  
printed petitions requesting the

s of

provincial councils, reached with Indian mediation, has proved ineffectual. Indian Peace Keeping Forces were invited to the island to assist with the implementation of the agreement. The LTTE, militarily the most powerful of the Tamil groups, refused to accept and abide by the

Lankan State and the Indian forces. At the same time, it attempted to maintain its hegemony over the Tamil people by eliminating all opponents. In addition, LTTE forces massacred and otherwise sought to force out Muslim and Sinhala people living in the northeast.

The Indo-Lanka agreement and the deployment of Indian troops also provoked a violent political reaction from a large section of the Sinhalese. These hostile sentiments were the background against which the JVP, the group responsible for the abortive 1971 insurgency, mobilized support with anti-Indian and anti-Tamil slogans and launched a violent campaign against the gov-

directed boycotts.

The JVP insurgency was suppressed with brutality, the Indian forces were asked to leave, and political negotiations between the government and both the LTTE and those Tamil groups who had accepted the peace agreement and sought political power in the Provincial Councils were abandoned.

Throughout its history, CRM has opposed government decisions which threaten freedom of the press and free political participation. The group has pressed for proper investigations into numerous cases, including the death of journalist Richard de Zoysa in February 1990 and the killing of 12 persons in Wewulkele in March 1990. CRM also has recently initiated an ambitious publication program which seeks to illustrate the importance of

Human rights activist Paul Nallanayagam (left)

there is a full-scale war in the northeast between the LTTE and Sri Lankan government forces.

Faced with inter-ethnic riots and the confrontations between its forces and both Tamil guerrillas and Sinhalese militants, the government has sought to

The work of CRM over the years has had to take into account the extreme violence and brutality resorted to by various opposition groups, which has victimized both political opponents and uninvolved civilians. CRM has always recognized the right and responsibility of the State to maintain law and order. At the same time, the group recognizes that during times of civil unrest, when the au

# Dominique de Menil

"The CERJ and CRM are role models of courage and leadership in two countries whose governments

# The Carter-Menil Human Rights

-Dominique de Menil

French-born Dominique de Menil is the daughter of  
Con ger g ric disc ries led  
him his r the oil d service

The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation was established in 1986  
by Jimmy Carter and Dominique de Menil to promote the protection of human rights

led to the creation of the Menil Collection Museum in  
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John de , the years.  
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University, and the International Circle for Philosophy.

## Jimmy Carter

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ty with assistan the rest of the The th of  
the CERJ and CRM illustrate once again the importance of individuals of conscience and commitment  
coming together when governments no longer feel obligated to respect the rule of law."

of the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,  
the foundation presents a \$100,000 prize to one or two organizations or individuals

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*La Vicaría de la Solidaridad, Chile*

1987: La Vicaría de la Solidaridad, Chile

January 1976, Raul Silva, Chile

“law”), 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. The primary activities of al-Haq are to document human rights violations in the Occupied Territories; publishing studies on various aspects of the legal and human rights situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip; and making an ongoing effort, through direct intervention and other means, to bring specific abuses to an end.



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## Atlanta, Georgia

The Carter Center in Atlanta, Georgia is a non-profit public policy institute founded in 1982. The Center is home to a consortium of organizations that unite research and outreach programs in an effort to improve quality of life around the world.

The core organization of the Center is The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU). Here, academic fellows, who also teach at Emory, address carefully

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