

THE CARTER-MENIL  
HUMAN RIGHTS  
PRIZE

The Rothko Chapel

December 10, 1986

The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation  
Board of Directors

Jimmy Carter, Chairman

*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*

President Carter in his  
Inaugural Address



*The Recipients*

*Yuri Orlov*

*Soviet physicist and co-founder  
of the Moscow Helsinki Group*

*The Group for Mutual Support (GAM)*

*An association of families  
of disappeared persons in Guatemala*

Yuri Orlov

veteran of World War II, he is married to Irina Orlova and has three sons from a previous marriage. An activist for human rights, Dr. Orlov recently was released from exile in Siberia and now resides in the United States.

Dr. Orlov was employed as a physicist at the Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences until 1956 when he was expelled from the Communist Party and dismissed from his job for outspoken criticism at a party meeting. Subsequently, he was forced to move to Armenia where he received a doctorate in physical and mathematical sciences.

He returned to Moscow in 1972. Following a letter in defense of Andrei Sakharov, Dr. Orlov lost his institute post in 1974. He

has been denied the opportunity to work in his profession in the

## The Group for Mutual Support (GAM)

The Group for Mutual Support (Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo or GAM)

Photo: Jean-Marie Simon

been abducted, kidnapped or have disappeared in Guatemala.

## President Carter

Born October 1, 1924, Jimmy Carter grew up in the small southwestern Georgia farming town of Plains. His father, James Earl Carter Sr., was a farmer; his mother, Lillian, a nurse.

He was educated in Plains public schools, attended Georgia Southwestern College, Georgia Institute of Technology, and was graduated from the United States Naval Academy. He did graduate work in nuclear physics and worked under Admiral Hyman Rickover in the development of the atomic submarine program.

During his naval career, he lived in many parts of the United States and served around the world, including the Far East. When his father

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**The Carter Presidential Center  
Atlanta, Georgia**

After leaving the White House, President Carter felt an obligation to use the knowledge, influence, and experience he gained in office to continue the search for solutions to problems on the national and international agenda established during his presidency.

Among the issues President Carter feels significantly affect the nation and the world are hunger, health, the declining state of the environ-

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ment, human rights abuses, international conflicts, and arms control.

[REDACTED]

To determine the most effective means of continuing the work begun during his presidency, he sought the counsel of knowledgeable and distinguished leaders both here and abroad.

[REDACTED]

The result was the creation of the Carter Presidential Center, now