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The Carter Center

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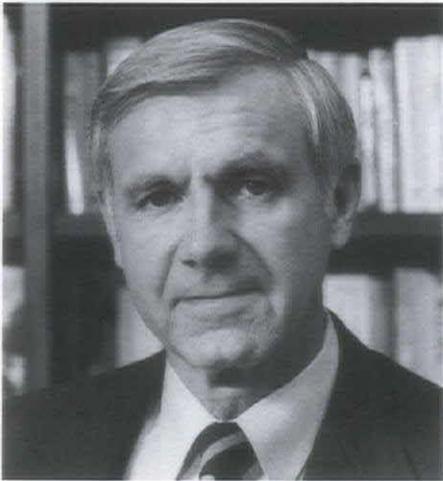


THE CARTER CENTER

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IN PERSPECTIVE



*William H. Foegen
Executive Director, The Carter Center*

The interrelatedness of activities may be self-evident to some, but most of us tend to focus on single issues until the relationships are made obvious. Polybius made the point 2000 years ago when he said the world must be seen as an organic whole where everything affects everything else.

Our hope, of course, is that the effect of our actions here at The Carter Center is not only positive but that the final product is greater than the sum of the parts. Although all of the parts, or programs, are important, the Center's strengths are concentrated in two basic areas: the ability to bring together an unprecedented array of business leaders, statesmen, policy-makers and educators in a nonpartisan, interdisciplinary atmosphere to discuss topical issues, and our commitment to implementing multifaceted outreach programs to address specific problems.

We start with a carefully selected problem of national or international import. By drawing on the knowledge and experience of our staff and the outstanding academic resources of The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU), we research and analyze each problem from a variety of angles beginning with one basic question: How can we successfully bridge the gap between what we know

and what we do, between what we have learned and what action needs to be taken to transform an idea, a concept, into reality?

In the broadest sense, everything we do at The Carter Center can be cast in terms of two of our programs — conflict resolution and human rights. The implementation of an International Negotiation Network (INN), which is now in the final planning stages under the stewardship of Dayle E. Powell, will enable the Center to act as a catalyst in bringing together the great wealth of resources available to address the problem of conflict. Through all of our programs — from teaching African farmers to grow their own food, to supporting democracy in Latin America and facilitating the peace process in the Middle East — we are essentially working to bring about the peaceful resolution of some pressing problem. All of this effort is toward a common goal: to protect and advance human rights in the broadest sense of the term — the universal right to be fed, housed, educated, to have access to the gifts yielded by 20th century science and medicine, and to live without fear of unjust persecution.

One example of these principles can be seen when looking at Africa. Many feel that the problems of development in Africa are some of the most difficult faced anywhere in the world. The combination of population growth, disease, fragile soil systems, desertification, political instability in some areas, lack of an African economic market, low literacy rates, and an inadequate infrastructure for transportation and communications all act synergistically to make development programs a challenge.

But positive activities are also synergistic. The programs covered in this report complement each other. The agricultural efforts in Ghana and other countries provide hope for long-term nutritional solutions. This, combined with immunization programs, will have favorable impacts on infant and childhood mortality, the length and seriousness of

illness, and the energy level of students and workers. The elimination of guinea worm will improve health, reduce school absenteeism, and improve agricultural productivity. The study of governance, which is being spearheaded by the Center's newest fellow, Richard Joseph, will allow us to identify and analyze the needs and gaps that must be filled to facilitate development. The sum of all preventive medicine efforts will reduce the needless bondage that keeps people from meeting their potential.

In the final analysis, development in Africa will come from Africans rather than from outsiders trying to change the continent, as is true for other regions in the world. But others can help remove the barriers that keep people around the globe from using their talents and capitalizing on the possibilities in their countries. This is the role The Carter Center attempts to play. Anywhere in the world, a person or a society compromised by undernutrition, unnecessary illness, war, famine, or tyrannical government realizes only a fraction of what is possible.

There are many features of The Carter Center that allow us to operate synergistically. One is, of course, the day-to-day involvement of a former American president. Jimmy Carter's commitment to the projects of the Center is complete; his action-oriented approach takes him around the world to meet with international leaders and brings him back to Atlanta to co-host conferences and meetings with such prominent Americans as former President Gerald Ford, Secretary of Labor Ann McLaughlin, and former Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, as well as with leaders and heads of state from all parts of the world. His involvement also allows the staff unprecedented access to some of the world's most prominent statesmen and leaders.

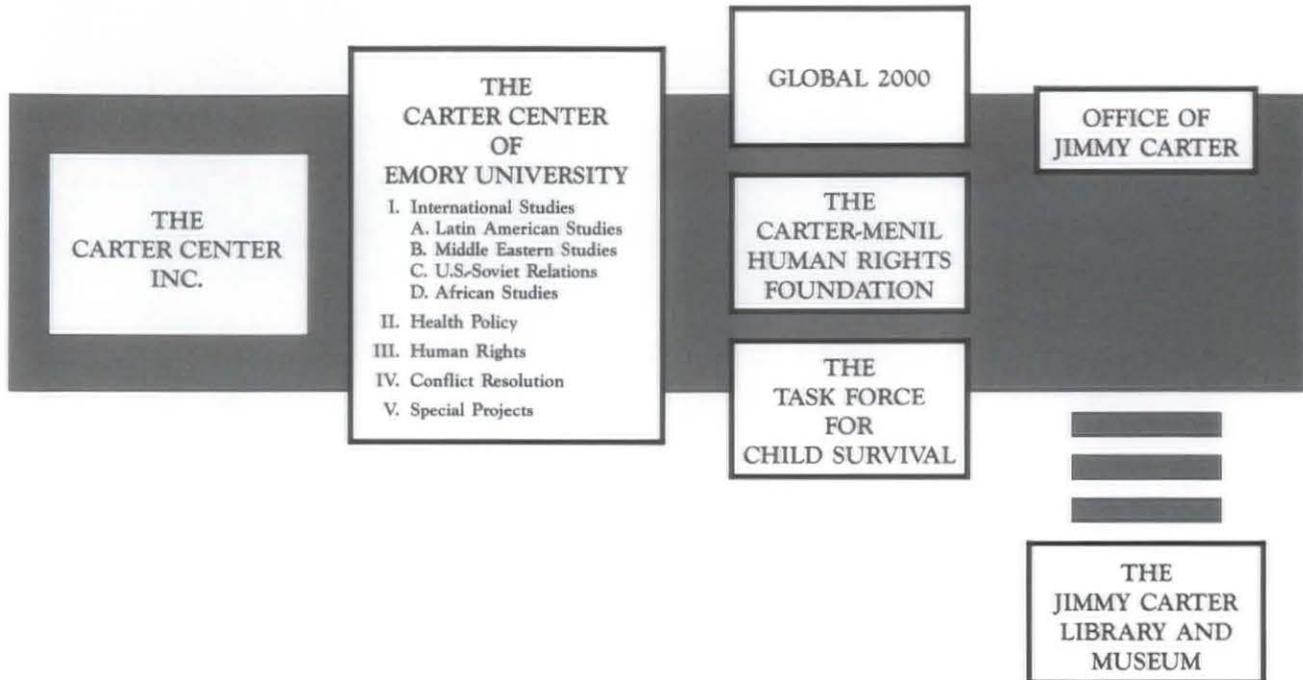
Our fellows, too, follow President Carter's example of action-oriented problem-solving. Thomas Buergenthal, the Center's Human Rights fellow, not only tracks human rights abuses, but sits on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

Ellen Mickiewicz's media program has access to the Soviet Union's most important television network, "First Program," which allows her to analyze the impact of that powerful medium on Soviet citizens. Harold Berman is an expert in Soviet Law and frequently travels to that country to lecture and conduct research. Karl Deutsch, in his teaching, writing and research, attempts to clarify interrelationships between countries and predict the world's future in order to improve decision-making. In the course of studying Latin America and the Middle East, Robert Pastor and Kenneth Stein respectively have traveled to those countries to meet with their leaders, and have brought together their representatives with some of America's brightest minds here at the Center. And with the help of Nobel Laureate Norman Borlaug, who is credited with bringing about the "Green Revolution" in India and Pakistan in the 1960s, we have successfully demonstrated that farmers in select African countries can significantly increase their crop yield using simple techniques that are easily understood and passed on.

Research. Facilitate. Implement. Educate.
These are the basic tenets of The Carter Center.



THE CARTER CENTER



THE CARTER CENTER

The Carter Center facilities are home to a consortium of nonprofit organizations that seek to alleviate conflict, reduce illness and suffering, and open lines of communication between nations and peoples. Working together, these organizations combine scholarly research and analysis with outreach, demonstration, or public policy programs designed to effect positive change. Center programs focus on select international and domestic issues such as health, human rights, U.S.-Soviet relations, agriculture and conflict resolution in a number of areas of the world such as Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East, China, and parts of Africa. An unprecedented array of leading statesmen, scholars, diplomats and policy-makers have contributed to the Center's work since its inception in 1982.

The Organization

The Carter Center is a 501(c)(3) foundation chaired by Jimmy Carter that holds title to all the physical facilities except the library, which is

operated by the federal government. The foundation provides various management, development, and public information services to each of the organizations that comprise the Center. The Carter Center is funded by grants from individuals, corporations and foundations.

The Carter Center is governed by a board of directors chaired by Jimmy Carter with representatives from the United States National Archives and Emory University. Emory's president, James T. Laney, and the university's Board of Trustees compose the governing body for The Carter Center of Emory University. In addition, The Carter Center Board of Advisors plays an active role in determining the direction of the Center. A Board of Councilors was instituted in 1987 and is comprised of top regional corporate and foundation executives, civic leaders, and other outstanding individuals from the Atlanta area.

The Staff

William H. Foegen serves as Executive Director of The Carter Center, The Carter Center of Emory

University, Global 2000 Inc., and The Task Force for Child Survival. An experienced administrator, he served as Director of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) from 1977-1983.

William Watson is Director of Operations for The Carter Center and also serves as Associate Director of its affiliated components. Formerly, he served as Deputy Director of the CDC.

THE CARTER CENTER OF EMORY UNIVERSITY (CCEU)

The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU) addresses carefully selected issues of public policy through nonpartisan study and research, conferences, and special publications. Research fellows direct the following programs:

- Latin American and Caribbean Studies:

Specializes in U.S. policy toward the region, and promotes inter-American cooperation to reinforce democracy and address hemispheric problems.

- Middle Eastern Studies: Emphasizes research, private dialogue, and public education related to the Arab-Israeli conflict and other Middle Eastern issues.

- U.S.-Soviet Relations: Produces in-depth analyses of trends in Soviet thought, policy and action, and is the only program in the U.S. to access and monitor "First Program," the Soviet Union's most important national television news network.

- African Studies: Specializes in the problems of governance in both the English and French-speaking countries of sub-Saharan Africa.

- International and Domestic Health: Fosters domestic and international health initiatives to promote preventive medicine; develops and implements strategies for effective intervention to reduce health risks to all nations.

- Human Rights: Endeavors to correct abuses and to assist, strengthen and protect individuals and institutions engaged in human rights monitoring and advocacy in oppressive countries.

- Conflict Resolution: Researches

2 opportunities to help resolve international

conflicts with an eye toward implementing a global mediation network.

GLOBAL 2000 INC.

Global 2000 Inc. was established to help improve health and agricultural services in developing countries. Disease control, rehabilitation and large-scale agricultural demonstration projects are underway in more than half a dozen countries, including China and parts of Africa. These programs are directed by leading scientists, such as Nobel Laureate Norman Borlaug and Carter Center Executive Director William Foege.

THE TASK FORCE FOR CHILD SURVIVAL (TFCS)

The Task Force for Child Survival (TFCS), formed in 1984, facilitates immunization and other child survival efforts in developing countries in conjunction with its major sponsors: the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, and the Rockefeller Foundation. Recent efforts have focused on the global eradication of polio by the year 2000 and on immunizing children against vaccine-preventable disease.

THE CARTER-MENIL HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION

The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation was created in 1986 to promote the protection of human rights throughout the world. Each December 10, the anniversary of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, the foundation awards a \$100,000 prize to an individual or group that exemplifies human rights leadership. The foundation also supports the work of the Human Rights program of CCEU and the efforts of the non-governmental human rights community.

THE JIMMY CARTER LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

The library, which houses more than 27 million documents, is a valuable research facility for scholars, policy analysts, and students. The museum, designed for the general public, promotes education on the institution of the American Presidency and focuses on issues that were prominent during the Carter administration. The library and museum are operated by The National Archives.



The Carter Center.



*Full-scale replica of the
White House Oval Office,
The Jimmy Carter Library
and Museum.*



*The Presidential Conference Room,
The Carter Center.*

THE
CARTER CENTER
OF EMORY UNIVERSITY



Jimmy Carter and Emory President James T. Laney's partnership is a cornerstone in the relationship between the two institutions.

The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU) is the core research and policy institute of the Center. Here scholars, policy-makers and experts address timely issues in eight major areas of study through a broad range of programs of research, consultation, education and active intervention.

Founded on the Emory campus in 1982, CCEU is first and foremost an academic institution. Most of The Carter Center research fellows are Emory professors. Through them, the Center is able to draw on the university's outstanding academic capabilities to apply a multidisciplinary perspective to its work. In return, the Center's scholars enrich the educative experience of the university's students both in the classroom and by engaging them as interns and research assistants. Former President Jimmy Carter serves as distinguished professor at Emory University.

The programs of The Carter Center of Emory University are:

- **LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STUDIES**
- **MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES**
- **U.S. - SOVIET RELATIONS**
- **AFRICAN STUDIES (instituted November 1988)**
- **HEALTH POLICY**
- **HUMAN RIGHTS**
- **CONFLICT RESOLUTION**
- **SPECIAL PROJECTS**
 - **INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND ARMS CONTROL**
 - **GLOBAL AFFAIRS**
 - **U.S. COMPETITIVENESS**
 - **WOMEN AND THE CONSTITUTION**
 - **EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH**

LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STUDIES

The last decade has witnessed tremendous changes in Latin America and the Caribbean. Since 1978, democracy has swept across the region; over 90 percent of the population has now voted in free elections. Yet serious problems confront some of these democracies, and their survival is far from guaranteed. Because of the unresolved debt crisis, Latin America faces its most serious economic difficulty since the Great Depression. Internal conflicts plague many countries, with guerrilla insurgencies challenging democratic governments in Peru, El Salvador, Guatemala and Colombia, and the military continuing to exert dominant influence in several nations.

The Latin American and Caribbean Studies program addresses these challenges from two unique vantage points:

First, while there are a number of excellent Latin American and Caribbean centers of study around the country, CCEU's program is the only one that specializes in the study of U.S. policy toward the region in the context of strengthening inter-American cooperation. Several resources contribute to the Center's comparative advantage in specializing in inter-American relations: the research facilities available at The Jimmy Carter Library, the participation of former President Carter, and the knowledge and experience of the faculty at Emory University.

Second, the program has developed a mechanism to encourage the participation of democratic leaders in addressing the issues of democracy, conflict, human rights, and economic crisis. The Council of Freely-Elected Heads of Government, which had its origins in the Center's 1986 consultation "Reinforcing Democracy in the Americas," is comprised of former and current democratic heads of government representing many of the countries throughout the hemisphere.

“In Haiti in 1987, the Carter effort offers needed evidence that the New World's democracies still can provide a wellspring of idealism, compassion, and hope for the poor.”

*- The Miami Herald,
10/23/87*



*Argentina's President
Raul Alfonsin.*

“Let me congratulate you on this very important initiative, and on the great contributions which you are continuing to make by your leadership in probing some of these vitally important national issues.”

- Sol M. Linowitz
in a letter to President Carter,
11/86

The Council of Freely-Elected Heads of Government
The Council of Freely-Elected Heads of Government seeks to preserve and reinforce democracy in three ways:

- *Diplomacy*

The Council uses its influence — both as individuals and as a group — to communicate through diplomatic channels and directly to the public when democracies are in jeopardy.

- *Communication*

Council members serve as interlocutors between the United States and Latin America. Through seminars and meetings involving high-level participants, the Council seeks to focus attention on key issues affecting the relationship between the U.S. and other nations in this hemisphere.

- *Crisis Intervention*

By lending its prestige, expertise and moral support, the group can build trust among opposing parties, work to resolve conflicts, and help to deter threats to democratic governments.

*Original Members of
The Council of Freely-Elected Heads
of Government*

Raul Alfonsin, President of Argentina
Errol Barrow, Prime Minister of Barbados
Jimmy Carter, 39th President of the United States
Vinicio Cerezo, President of Guatemala
Nicolas Ardito Barletta, former President of Panama
Fernando Belaunde, former President of Peru
Rafael Caldera, former President of Venezuela
Gerald Ford, 38th President of the United States
Osvaldo Hurtado, former President of Ecuador
Daniel Oduber, former President of Costa Rica
George Price, former Prime Minister of Belize
Pierre Trudeau, former Prime Minister of Canada

Representatives of The Council of Freely-Elected Heads of Government meet in Haiti to advocate democratic elections in 1987.



Following its formation, the Council announced its objectives to the heads of government of all the countries in the Americas and to the Secretaries General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States:

“While we believe that the primary determinants of democracy are domestic and unique to each nation . . . a council of democratically-elected heads of government might make a vital contribution Specifically, we would be on call to existing international organizations or to those democratic heads of government who need help in alleviating threats to their democracies.”

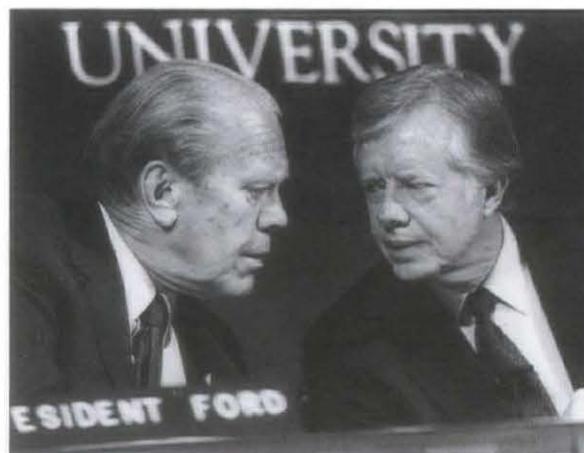
One such call for assistance came from the Provisional Electoral Council and the Haitian International Institute of Research and Development in October 1987. In response, Council members Jimmy Carter and George Price, former Prime Minister of Belize, traveled to Haiti with program director Robert Pastor to lend support to the democratic transition and to observe the voter registration process for the national elections that were to be held that November. The two leaders met with Generals Namphy and Regala of the interim government, members of the Provisional Electoral Council, presidential candidates, and church and business leaders.

One month later, Mr. Price returned to Haiti to observe the elections as the head of a 12-country delegation sponsored by the National Democratic Institute of Foreign Affairs. In a press conference following the trip, the delegation condemned the violence leading to the collapse of the elections and urged continued international attention to the situation in Haiti.

As chairman of the Council, Jimmy Carter has also issued strong statements in response to crises in Panama, Argentina and Central America. Reacting to the growing momentum for a return to democracy in Chile, former Presidents Carter and Ford agreed in 1988 to co-chair a U.S. Committee to Support Free Elections in that country. The U.S. Committee will provide visible moral and political

support for the Movement for Free Elections in Chile, a broad-based, nonpartisan group of distinguished Chilean citizens.

In addition to its work with the Council, the Latin American and Caribbean Studies program has also conducted a number of high-level consultations in key areas. In 1984 and again in 1986, President and Mrs. Carter, accompanied by Dr. Pastor, traveled to Latin America to consult with several current and former presidents and with opposition, business, military and church leaders. Out of these discussions came the program's first two consultation topics — debt and democracy. These visits continue to shape



Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford co-convoked the Center's 1986 consultation "Reinforcing Democracy in the Americas."

*Debt Crisis Consultation
Participants
April 1986*

Manuel Azpurua Arreaza, former Minister of Finance, Venezuela
Jimmy Carter, 39th President of the United States
Howard H. Baker, Jr., White House Chief of Staff
C. Fred Bergsten, Director of the Institute for International Economics
Bill Bradley, U.S. Senator, New Jersey
Terence C. Canavan, Executive Vice President and Head of the Latin America and Southeast Asia division of the World Banking Group of Chemical Bank
Albert Fishlow, Chairman of the Economics Department, University of California, Berkeley
Pedro-Pablo Kuczynski, former Minister of Mines and Energy, Peru
David C. Mulford, Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Treasury
Daniel Oduber, former President of Costa Rica
Robert Pastor, Carter Center Fellow and Consultation Director
William R. Rhodes, Chairman of Citibank's Restructuring Committee
Jesus Silva-Herzog, Mexico's Minister of Finance and Public Credit, 1982-86
James Gustave Speth, President of the World Resources Institute
Eduardo Wiesner, Director of the Western Hemisphere Department for the International Monetary Fund

the direction of the program and provide background information for major consultations and initiatives.

Assessing the Debt Crisis

"The Debt Crisis: Adjusting to the Past or Planning for the Future?" was the inaugural project of the Latin American and Caribbean Studies program in 1986. Chaired by President Carter and Senator Howard Baker, the April 1986 consultation attracted some of the hemisphere's leading policy-makers, bankers, and economists such as Jesus Silva-Herzog, former Mexican finance minister; Manuel Azpurua, former Venezuelan finance minister; Eduardo Wiesner, Western Hemisphere Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF); Pedro-Pablo Kuczynski, co-chairman of First Boston International; and David Mulford, U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It was here that Senator Bill Bradley first proposed his alternative to Secretary of the Treasury James Baker's plan to reduce the debt, which relied on new commercial loans for debt servicing. Sen. Bradley's proposal made specific recommendations to reduce existing debt. Following the consultation, the proceedings were edited by Dr. Pastor into a book, *The Debt Crisis: Adjusting to the Past, or Planning for the Future?* (Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1987).

Richard Lugar, then Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, at "Reinforcing Democracy in the Americas."



Reinforcing Democracy

In November 1986, "Reinforcing Democracy in the Americas" brought together scholars and policy-makers to explore the reasons for the success or failure of democratic political systems in Latin America, and to outline specific actions that could be taken by governments, private organizations, and individuals to preserve and strengthen democracy in the region.

Co-chairs Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford were joined by ten other current and former presidents and prime ministers from elsewhere in the Americas who became the original members of The Council of Freely-Elected Heads of Government. President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina gave the keynote address. U.S. attendees included former Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Richard Lugar, Speaker of the House James Wright, former Assistant Secretary of State William D. Rogers, and Raymond Burghardt, Director of Latin American Affairs for the National Security Council under President Reagan.

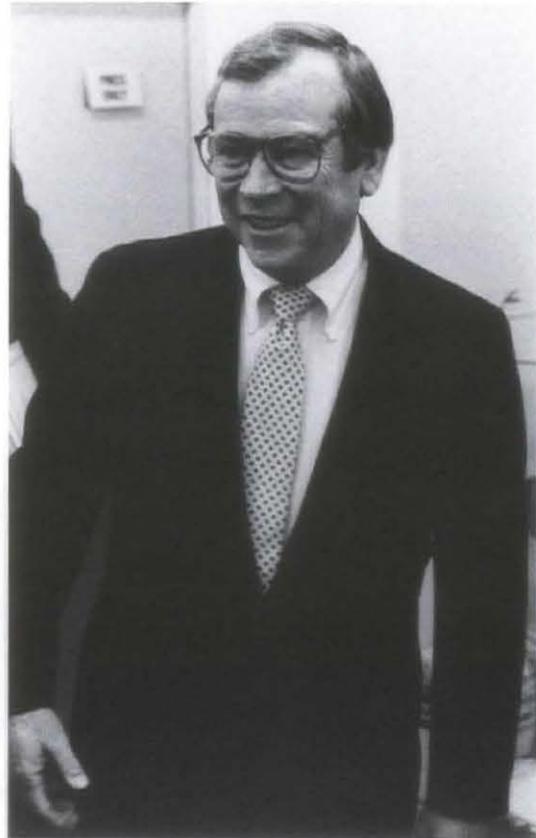
To assure the discussion would address concrete issues and encourage the development of specific, action-oriented proposals, a private one-day workshop was held for 45 experts prior to the public consultation. Original papers were commissioned from some of the world's foremost scholars and statesmen, including Samuel Huntington; Juan Linz; Guillermo O'Donnell; Alfred Stepan; Osvaldo Hurtado, former president of Ecuador; and Nicolas Ardito Barletta, former president of Panama. *Democracy in the Americas: Stopping the Pendulum*; a compilation of consultation papers and proceedings edited by Dr. Pastor, will be published in 1989 (Holmes and Meier).

In the closing session of the conference, Vinicio Cerezo, president of Guatemala, encouraged democrats throughout the hemisphere not to forget the historical processes that have made democratic transitions possible.

"We are at a historical juncture with

"Can distinguished outsiders help ensure the survival of democracies in Latin America? Former President Jimmy Carter and a number of former heads of state from Latin America think so. They are forming a council of former heads of state to examine and speak out on such issues as elections and human rights abuses in Latin nations . . . They hope to be listened to and even asked for advice by nations struggling to maintain civilian rule."

*- The Christian Science Monitor,
11/18/86*



Senator Howard Baker co-chaired the Latin American debt crisis consultation.

“The (Reinforcing Democracy in the Americas) conference . . . drew 12 former or current Latin American presidents and prime ministers. Former U.S. Presidents Carter and Gerald R. Ford co-chaired the three days of panel discussions, which ended with all the former leaders agreeing to consider formation of a council of presidents that would offer advice on Latin problems.”

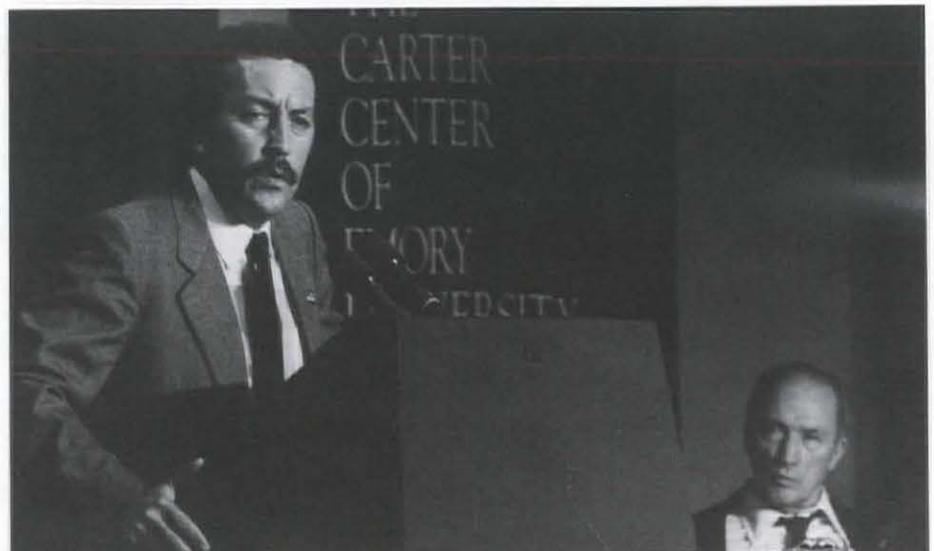
- *Washington Post*, 11/19/86

incredible opportunities and risks. The U.S. can afford to make a mistake; Latin American democrats cannot,” he said.

Ongoing Programs

In addition to hosting major consultations, the Latin American and Caribbean Studies program holds private briefings for the business and policy communities, such as the 1986 “U.S. Interests and Opportunities in Mexico,” which brought together 52 business and foundation executives. The program also sponsors speakers and provides ongoing analyses of inter-American affairs through lectures, publications, and a strong teaching program at Emory University.

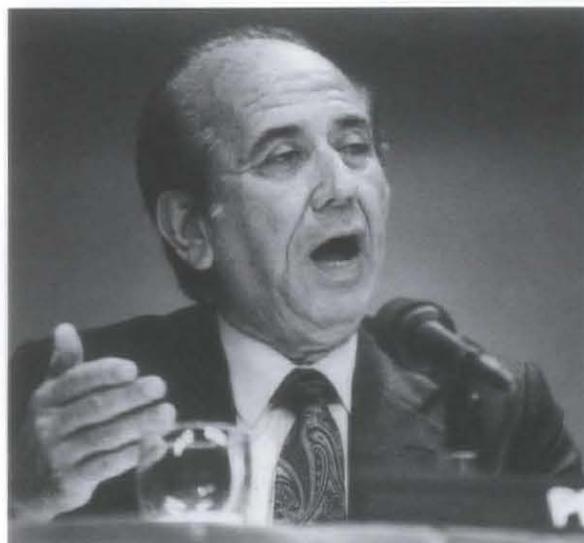
Currently, a number of collaborative research projects are underway. These include an effort by the Council of Freely-Elected Heads of Government to forge a new approach to the region’s problems. The program is also exploring a research project involving the country’s presidential libraries on the history of U.S. policy toward Latin America and the Caribbean in the 20th century. A second project in conjunction with major research institutes in Latin America will analyze the role of perceptions and attitudes in impeding and enhancing inter-American cooperation.



Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo addresses “Reinforcing Democracy” participants while Canada’s Pierre Trudeau looks on.

“I was impressed in my visit and participation in an institute that enhances so much the academic, political and cultural prestige of Emory University A truly important contribution to American and world history.”

- Fernando Belaunde Terry, former President of Peru, in a letter to Jimmy Carter, 11/86



Carlos Andrés Pérez, former president of Venezuela, spoke at the Center in January 1987. He was re-elected president in December 1988.

Reinforcing Democracy in the Americas
Participants
November 1986

Raul Alfonsín, President of Argentina
Nicolas Ardito Barletta, former President of Panama, 1984-85
Joao Baena Soares, Secretary General, Organization of American States
Errol Barrow, Prime Minister of Barbados
Fernando Belaunde Terry, former President of Peru, 1963-68
Luiz Bresser Pereira, former Finance Minister, Brazil
Raymond Burghardt, Director of Latin American and Caribbean Affairs, National Security Council
Rafael Caldera, former President of Venezuela, 1969-74
Jimmy Carter, 39th President of the United States
Vinicio Cerezo, President of the Republic of Guatemala
Karl W. Deutsch, Carter Center Fellow
Tom J. Farer, former Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs
Gerald R. Ford, 38th President of the United States
Joseph Grunwald, President of the Institute of the Americas
Samuel P. Huntington, Director of the Center for International Affairs at Harvard University
Osvaldo Hurtado, former President of Ecuador, 1981-84
Juan Linz, Yale University
Richard Lugar, Chairman, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

Lorenzo Meyer, Professor at the Center for International Studies of El Colegio de Mexico
Guillermo O'Donnell, Academic Director of the Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies at the University of Notre Dame
Daniel Oduber, former President of Costa Rica, 1974-78
Robert Pastor, Carter Center Fellow and Consultation Director
Teodoro Petkoff, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of Venezuela
George Price, former Prime Minister of Belize, 1981-84
Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Vice President of Nicaragua
William D. Rogers, former Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, 1974-76
Thomas E. Skidmore, Director of the Program on Iberian American Studies at the University of Wisconsin, Madison
Alfred Stepan, Dean of the School of International and Public Affairs at Columbia University
Pierre Elliott Trudeau, former Prime Minister of Canada, 1968-79, 1980-84
Gabriel Valdes, former Undersecretary General of the United Nations, 1971-81
Laurence Whitehead, Official Fellow at Nuffield College, Oxford
James Wright, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives

MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES

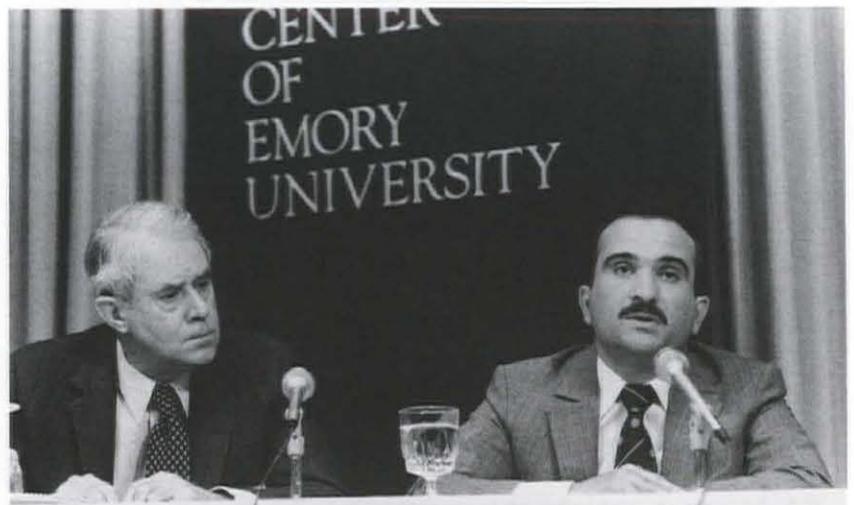
In March of 1983, Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter, accompanied by Middle East Program Director Kenneth W. Stein, traveled on an extended fact-finding trip to Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Morocco. While in the region, they met with heads of state, senior members of government, and representatives of the Palestinian community, as well as with journalists, diplomats, scholars and community leaders. This trip laid the groundwork for CCEU's inaugural consultation on the Middle East that fall. More important, it helped shape the foundation for the development of the Center's Middle East program, which emphasizes public education, private dialogue, and policy-oriented research related to Middle East peace.

The Center's November 1983 consultation, which focused on the Arab-Israeli conflict, was co-chaired by former Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford. This meeting represented a gathering of Middle Eastern and international specialists, diplomats, statesmen, and scholars unprecedented in their seniority and combined expertise. Among the participants were Usamah al-Baz, Advisor on Political Affairs to the Egyptian president; Meron Benvenisti, former

“The [1987] Middle East Consultation . . . added substantially and usefully to a growing accumulation of indications that most regional states and the world's powers are prepared to see, sometime soon, a major push to end the differences that have produced a series of wars in the Middle East The Carter Center program set out some important signposts.”

*-Atlanta Constitution
11/19/87*

Former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan at the Center's 1983 Middle East consultation.



Vice-Mayor of Jerusalem; Zbigniew Brzezinski, Columbia University and The Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS); Philip Habib, Senior Research Fellow, Hoover Institution; Walid Khalidi, Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard University; H.R.H. Prince Bandar bin Sultan, Ambassador of Saudi Arabia to the United States; H.R.H. the Crown Prince of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Hassan ibn Talal; Cyrus Vance, former U.S. Secretary of State; and several dozen others.

Following the consultation, the ongoing analysis of the peace process continued in both public and private meetings. Both Presidents Carter and Ford briefed congressional leaders in Washington about the need to reinvigorate the Middle East peace process. In addition, President Carter authored a book for the general public with Dr. Stein's participation titled *The Blood of Abraham: Insights into the Middle East* (Houghton Mifflin, 1985). Since then, contacts established between consultation participants have facilitated further exchanges on the peace effort. For example, in early 1984 consultation participants from two Middle Eastern countries were able to defuse a potential military confrontation between states as a result of contacts established at The Carter Center.

Laying the Groundwork

Throughout 1986, President Carter communicated with heads of state in the region about the necessity to resume negotiations between the conflicting parties. Dr. Stein and his staff also maintained regular contact with the State Department as the Reagan administration sought ways and means to enhance the "quality of life" of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Center hosted a private meeting in April 1986 to address the health care and economic needs of these areas.

A new phase of the Middle East program was initiated in March of 1987 when President and Mrs. Carter and Dr. Stein again visited the

region, traveling to Algeria, Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Israel. Among the leaders with whom they met were Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Syria's President Hafaz Assad, Jordan's King Hussein, Israel's Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, and representatives of the Palestinian community. Upon his return from the region, President Carter summarized his findings in meetings with Secretary of State George Shultz, National Security Adviser Frank Carlucci, White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker, and Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Richard Murphy.



Foreign Affairs editor William Hyland and Egypt's Tahseen Basheer exchange views at the 1987 consultation "A Look to the Future."

“Washington should pursue talks involving Israel, all its neighbors and the permanent members of the Security Council with the goal of bringing all the parties into an international conference. With strong American leadership, despite some inevitable objections from Israel and others, it is possible to bring great benefits both to Israel and her neighbors. Peace is not a zero-sum game; it is a win-win proposition.”

— Jimmy Carter
New York Times
2/14/88

“There is a growing realization that the negotiations between Egypt and Israel have produced some benefits for the region,” wrote President Carter in the Summer 1987 issue of *The Washington Quarterly*. President Carter found significant consensus on this trip to warrant pursuing the idea of an international peace conference, a topic that became central to the discussions that year at the Center’s second Middle East consultation. Later, he spoke at meetings of the Council on Foreign Relations, CSIS, and the American Jewish Congress.

This Middle East trip was followed by a summer visit to the Soviet Union, China and Great Britain to meet with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, Chairman Deng Xiaoping, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyana, and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to discuss, among other topics, the Middle East peace process. In response to President Carter’s visit, all three nations sent official representatives to the Center’s November 1987 consultation, “A Look to the Future.” Similar requests for participation at the consultation were honored by representatives from European states, the Palestinian community, and Middle Eastern countries.

Jimmy Carter and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres discuss options for peace in the Middle East during President Carter’s 1987 visit to the region.



A Look to the Future

The November 1987 Middle East consultation focused on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the situation in the Persian Gulf. The meeting was co-chaired by President Carter, *Foreign Affairs* editor William Hyland, and former Undersecretary General of the United Nations, Brian Urquhart. Many of the 1983 consultation participants returned to Atlanta, strengthening the Center's international ties and promoting continuity in ongoing discussions. Among those who attended both in 1983 and 1987 were Alexander Zotov of the Soviet Union, U.S. Ambassador Philip Habib, William Quandt from the Brookings Institution, and Haim Shaked of Tel Aviv University.

In a series of public and private meetings, a general consensus was reached among representatives of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and officials from the Middle East region on the importance of an international peace conference as one forum to stimulate the negotiation process in the Arab-Israel theater. Five key points relating to an international conference were outlined by Daniel Kurtzer of the U.S. Department of State policy planning staff:

- An international conference should lead immediately to direct negotiations;
- A conference should neither impose a solution, nor should the participants be given the ability to veto agreements reached among the parties;
- Conference negotiations should be conducted in bilateral geographic committees;
- Palestinian participation should be secured in order to realize the legitimate aspirations and rights of the Palestinian people. This participation should be within the context of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation;
- All participants should be expected to accept U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 and to renounce violence and terrorism.

The consultation's off-the-record meetings also afforded members of the National Security Council, and the policy planning staff and Near Eastern

sections of the State Department an opportunity to meet with their counterparts from the Middle East and with the permanent U.N. Security Council members. Following the consultation, briefings on the private discussions were provided to the heads of state of the countries represented. Many of the points agreed upon at the November 1987 consultation were found in the 1988 peace initiative proposed by Secretary of State George Shultz.



Soviet representative Alexander Zotov attended both the 1983 and 1987 consultations.

Ongoing Programs

Through meetings with various U.S. governmental agencies, the Middle East program continues to explore options for a long-term solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The program conducts regular public meetings and study group sessions, sponsors guest lecturers, and provides private briefings to members of the business, diplomatic and academic communities. The Center also engages in regular analyses of ongoing events through the publication of scholarly articles and analysis/opinion pieces circulated to national and international audiences. For example, the Spring 1988 issue of *The Middle East Journal* summarized the findings of the November 1987 consultation.

Beginning in 1989, the program will bring visiting Middle East fellows to the Center and to Emory University as part of a growing international exchange of scholarly expertise. CCEU is also exploring opportunities to undertake joint projects with major American, European and Middle East policy institutes and universities aimed at undergirding the peace process. The program is presently engaged in a research project focused on the evolution and development of an international Middle East conference and its implications for the peace process.

“Perhaps the most useful thing about President Carter’s gathering last week was that it reaffirmed the degree of international commitment to the conference idea, gratifying to the former president because he has worked so hard for it. Four of the U.N. five wholeheartedly support it, while the fifth, the U.S., says it will back any process which will lead to direct negotiations.”

-*Financial Times, London*
11/26/87



William Quandt of the
Brookings Institution
and Shireen Hunter of
CSIS at The Carter
Center in 1987.



Prince Bandar bin Sultan of Saudi Arabia, Harold Saunders, Walid Khalidi, and Jimmy Carter.

Middle East Consultation: A Look to the Future
Participants
November 1987

Adnan Abu Odeh, Court Minister, Royal Palace, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Abdulmir al-Anbari, Ambassador to the United States, Republic of Iraq
Adeeb al-Daoudy, Ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, Syrian Arab Republic
Tahseen Basheer, career diplomat, Egypt
Jimmy Carter, 39th President of the U.S.
Hermann Eilts, career diplomat, former U.S. Ambassador to Egypt
Philip Habib, career diplomat, former U.S. Special Negotiator and Ambassador
Nizar Hamdoon, Deputy Foreign Minister, Republic of Iraq
Shireen Hunter, Deputy Director, Middle East Project, CSIS; former member of the Iranian Diplomatic Corps
William Hyland, career governmental service; Editor of *Foreign Affairs*
Bushra Kanafani, Embassy of Syria, Counselor, Chargé d'Affaires
Daniel Kurtzer, Policy Planning Staff, U.S. Department of State
Li Luye, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China at the United Nations
Edgard Pisani, career civil servant, Special Advisor to the President of the French Republic
William Quandt, former professor and U.S. National Security Council staffer; Senior Fellow at The Brookings Institution

Harold Saunders, former Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs; Visiting Fellow, The Brookings Institution
Emile Sahliyeh, Palestinian scholar, University of North Texas
Haim Shaked, Israeli scholar, Tel Aviv University
Aziz Shukri, Professor of International Law, University of Damascus
Gary Sick, former Captain, U.S. Navy; member of the National Security Council Staff; Deputy Director of the International Affairs Program, The Ford Foundation
Hanna Siniora, Palestinian, Managing Editor of *al-Fajr* (Jerusalem daily newspaper)
C.W. Squire, career Foreign Service Officer; Ambassador to Israel, Great Britain
Kenneth W. Stein, Carter Center Fellow and Consultation Director
Brian Urquhart, former Undersecretary General of the United Nations; Scholar-in-Residence, The Ford Foundation
Wang Xuexian, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China at the United Nations
Alexander Zotov, Middle East specialist, Foreign Service Officer; Consultant to the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

U.S. - SOVIET RELATIONS

The Carter Center of Emory University's U.S.-Soviet Relations program was launched to support research on the rapidly changing dynamics of Soviet society and international behavior. Ellen Mickiewicz has gained worldwide recognition for her research on the Soviet Union and her highly innovative work in analyzing Soviet media. Harold Berman is an internationally recognized authority on the Soviet legal system and foreign trade. Working together and interacting constantly with the wider Western community of Soviet scholars, they produce in-depth analyses of trends in Soviet thought, policy, and action.

“If you aren't with the CIA, the only place in the United States where you can watch 'The First Program' live and in color is Atlanta's Emory University. (They have) undertaken an ambitious computer-assisted comparison survey of Soviet and American press broadcasts on television. The survey has yielded startling results.”

- Andrew J. Glass, syndicated columnist,
Cox Newspapers,
9/29/85

SOVIET MEDIA STUDIES

CCEU's Soviet Media and International Communications program is a highly regarded resource for research on Soviet television. Although there are other groups that receive Soviet television from communications satellites, CCEU is the only research institution in the United States that has access to "First Program," the Soviet Union's most important national television network. "First Program" has more than twice the audience of the other major



*The Carter's meet with
Mikhail Gorbachev and
Anatoly Dobrynin in
Moscow in 1986.*

Soviet networks and airs the most significant programs. For example, of the 16 "space bridges" between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, only one was even shown on the secondary network.

Other unique features of the program include:

- an established research record and a tested and theoretically grounded methodology for the analysis of Soviet television;
- an archive of programs and a computerized information retrieval system permitting relatively fine-grained queries;
- a logging system integrated with the computerized cataloguing system;
- a comprehensive codebook for the objective analysis of both Soviet and American television programs — by either Soviet or American coders.

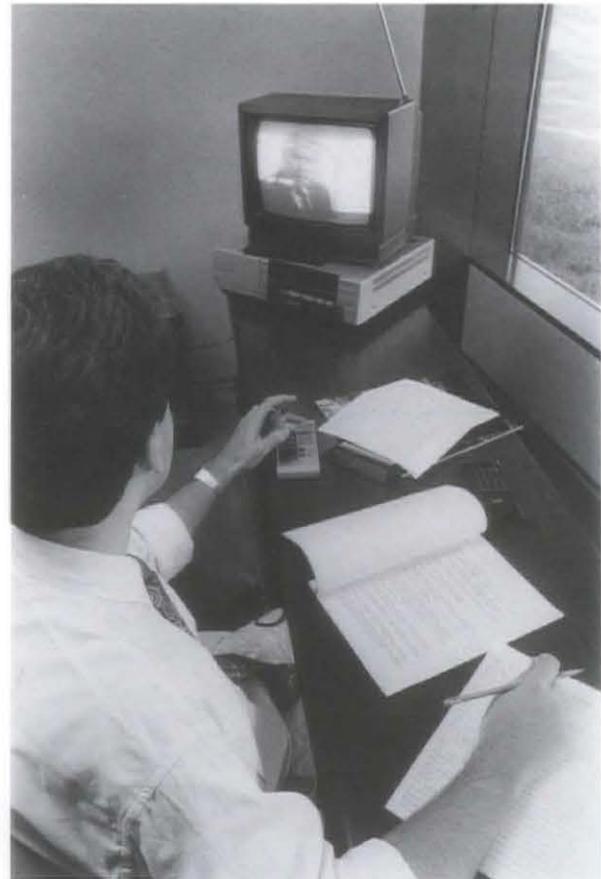
Through computer-assisted analysis, Dr. Mickiewicz and her research team can trace the evolution of Soviet positions on a wide range of issues, from the nuclear/strategic to the micro-world of education and the family. In this way, researchers can also assess changes in the content and tone of reporting to the Soviet people about processes and events in the United States, yielding insights of considerable value to American policy-makers and negotiators.

The Power of Television

Americans have long understood the powerful effects of the mass media. But television, with its capacity to reach virtually the entire country, has revolutionized the Soviet Union; in the past quarter-century, the proportion of the population that has access to television has risen from 5 percent in 1960 to more than 93 percent today. In light of the changes in both the number of viewers and the content of television in the Soviet Union, it is clear that the models both Western and Eastern scholars have traditionally applied to the media effects in that country are seriously flawed and outdated. Using a tested and theoretically

“Over 90 percent of Soviet households have television, and Soviet leaders clearly view it as a more important tool for internal propaganda than such traditional organs as Pravda.”

*- The Boston Globe,
9/27/85*



An innovative logging system allows researchers to analyze, store and code information gathered from Soviet broadcasts.

“Mikhail Gorbachev has seized on the medium of television to help persuade his people to work more energetically and, as he put it last fall, ‘to feel at home in society.’ Indeed, Mr. Gorbachev and his close advisor and propaganda chief Aleksandr N. Yakovlev clearly believe that television, the first truly mass medium in Soviet history, may be the instrument to break through the ossified deposits of bureaucratic power that this new Soviet leadership has found so resistant to change.”

- *The New York Times*, 2/22/87

grounded methodology and computerized information retrieval and logging systems, CCEU researchers are able to analyze, store, and code information gathered from Soviet broadcasts.

One of the program’s most interesting findings is that television coverage of social and political issues has been more extensive and balanced since General Secretary Gorbachev took office. Most recently, the Gorbachev government has been using television to promote its new policies of *glasnost* (openness) and *perestroika* (restructuring). CCEU’s television analyses make it possible for policy-makers to understand the ways in which these new policies are influencing the Soviet people.

“Gorbachev’s policy involves cutting through the bureaucracy,” explains Dr. Mickiewicz, “by directly appealing to and mobilizing the broad population through television.”

U.S.-Soviet Cooperation

Dr. Mickiewicz is also working with media researchers from the University of Pennsylvania and Moscow State University on a pioneering two-year program of comparative analysis of Soviet and American television. This collaboration has resulted in the development of a comprehensive codebook for the objective study of both Soviet and American television programs — news, public affairs, and entertainment. This innovative 100-page



Soviet and American researchers discuss their findings at The Carter Center.

instrument is written in both English and Russian for use by researchers in both countries.

In December of 1987, Dr. Mickiewicz traveled to the Soviet Union to meet with researchers to develop a common methodology for this comparative study. It is the first part of a larger international research project comparing television news and entertainment of the same week in 20 countries around the world. After the content analysis portion has been completed, surveys of audiences are planned in the U.S. and the Soviet Union to assess the contribution of television to viewers' conceptions of their own reality and the world at large. In addition, the results of Dr. Mickiewicz's research have been published in *Split Signals: Television and Politics in the Soviet Union* (Oxford University Press, 1988.)

Ongoing Projects

The Soviet Media program will continue to disseminate the results of its research through workshops and seminars; technical reports; briefings for congressional staff, key policy-makers and American television network officials; and via the media. The program also plans to expand its staff and initiate a visiting scholar program bringing both Western and Soviet researchers to The Carter Center.

SOVIET LAW AND U.S. SOVIET TRADE RELATIONS

Tracking Soviet legal developments is an important key to understanding long-term changes in Soviet internal policy and also has significant implications for Soviet international relations. The present program of large-scale reforms under General Secretary Gorbachev must be understood in the context of the entire evolution of the Soviet legal system.

CCEU's Soviet Law program starts with the premise that without an understanding of both the strengths and weaknesses of legal

“Ellen Mickiewicz is in Moscow, working out a deal with Soviet television officials to compare USA and U.S.S.R. programming.”

- USA Today, 12/17/87



CCEU's communications satellite receives the Soviet "First Program."

“Prepared as part of a pre-Geneva orientation program for journalists jointly sponsored by the Russian Research Center and the Nieman Foundation at Harvard, Mickiewicz’s remarks are weighted with the authority of a long-time Soviet media-watcher . . . Such insights (into Soviet television viewing patterns) were undoubtedly useful to journalists on their way to cover Geneva, and they are bound to be of interest to anyone concerned about relations between the East and the West. ”

- *Columbia Journalism Review*,
May/June 1986

developments of the Khrushchev and Brezhnev eras, Gorbachev’s program cannot be understood. Harold Berman attributes Western Soviet experts’ failure to anticipate General Secretary Gorbachev’s actions to an underestimation of the role of law in Soviet economic and social life. At the same time, his research has led him to believe that the success of General Secretary Gorbachev’s innovations in the economic sphere will depend on substantial law reforms in the non-economic sphere as well. This includes the granting of rights of private and cooperative enterprise in a variety of types of small-scale economic activity, as well as the reduction of rigid central controls on production and distribution of industrial products by state enterprises. As administrative and political controls increasingly yield to initiatives from below, the judicial system will have to be greatly strengthened. In addition, the new policy of *glasnost* will eventually have to be given a legal structure if it is to survive. Whether the political structure itself will have to change is now being openly debated.

Focus on U.S.-Soviet Trade Relations

In addition to watching and analyzing developments in Soviet domestic law, CCEU is focusing on U.S.-Soviet trade relations, which are

Ellen Mickiewicz and a team of U.S. researchers meet with their Soviet counterparts in Moscow.



beginning to change dramatically due to the substantial alterations in the Soviet system. The reorganization of the U.S.S.R. system of foreign trade in 1986, and the introduction in 1987 of a new law authorizing various Soviet ministries and state enterprises to form joint ventures with foreign firms for the production of goods within that country, have opened up new possibilities for economic interchange and cooperation. Dozens of companies from Western Europe, Japan and the United States are now actively negotiating the formation of such joint ventures, which would involve co-management of industrial and other enterprises on Soviet soil. While American companies have focused most of their attention on the economics of the arrangements, and especially on the distribution of profits in hard currency, eventually they will have to be concerned with the entire legal environment in which they will operate as partners of Soviet state organizations.

Ongoing Programs

Professor Berman is currently conducting a study of the experiences of American businessmen in dealing with the Soviets during the period since the signing of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade Agreement in 1972. Working with Dr. Mickiewicz, he has prepared a questionnaire to be used in interviewing some 50-100 leading American businessmen who have had extensive experience in negotiating and carrying out various trade transactions with Soviet economic officials and political leaders. Partly on the basis of such interviews, Professor Berman and Dr. Mickiewicz hope to co-author a book that will analyze the Soviet decision-making process in the fields of foreign trade and investment, as well as explore the policies and practices of U.S. government officials in encouraging or discouraging U.S.-Soviet trade. Such an analysis will help form a basis for judging how such trade relations can best be structured in the future.

“There is a growing interest in Soviet television because, for the first time, Soviet officials have enough data to show that a majority of their citizens get their news — especially about life in the West — from the tube.”

*- Newsday
2/26/85*



Gregory Haley, Emory University, and Svetlana Kolesnik, Soviet media expert.

AFRICAN STUDIES

A program designed to identify and promote strategies for bridging the gap between African aspirations at the time of independence and current methods of governance was established in November 1988 at The Carter Center of Emory University. At the same time, an Institute of African Studies was inaugurated at Emory University, which will strengthen and support CCEU's Governance in Africa Program (G.A.P.). In addition, Emory University was chosen in 1987 as the site for the Secretariat of the U.S. branch of the African Studies Association (ASA) for a period of five years. Under the direction of longtime African affairs scholar Richard A. Joseph, CCEU and Emory will interact closely with one another, creating a strong institutional base for the conduct of research and action in African affairs.

The program has already embarked on developing research and outreach projects to identify the roots of modern African governance and to discuss the consequences of the weaknesses in that system. The program will concentrate on research in the following areas: democracy, accountability and human rights; statecraft, integration and conflict resolution; and African culture and governmental systems. It will also focus on the role of external agencies and private voluntary organizations in African development.

Dr. Joseph plans to draw on the vast academic and practical experience of other Carter Center fellows and their programs. For example, the experience and insights gained at the Center in promoting democracy in Latin America, in developing conflict resolution techniques, and in hosting major consultations that bring together scholars and policy-makers will serve as signposts to guide the efforts in Africa. In return, the initiatives of the G.A.P. will complement and strengthen the health and agriculture programs already underway in Africa

under the auspices of Global 2000 and The Task Force For Child Survival.

The program will strive to identify pathways to the resumption of African political vitality and develop strategies for encouraging use of these pathways by individuals, groups and institutions currently active in various aspects of African governance. Specifically, the G.A.P. will seek to provide an arena for fostering such efforts in three ways:

- encouraging scholars to integrate the various strands of their analyses, and then to supplement their normal scholarly writings with the production of texts intended for a wider readership and especially for practitioners in African affairs;
- facilitating collaboration between African area study specialists and policy-makers so that each group benefits from the experience of the other;
- functioning as a U.S.-based resource for coordination of African research and public policy organizations' efforts to promote human rights and develop conflict mediation standards.

Agenda of Action

The program's inaugural program will be held in February 1989. Thirty African scholars will convene at the Center to share their experience to help formulate an "Agenda of Action" to overcome the inadequacies in African governance which they have already identified in their writings. During the two-day meeting, students of African politics and society who have made significant contributions to the discipline will be asked to discuss strategies that could be implemented to foster the desired changes. Discussants will also consider efforts that could be made nationally and internationally on behalf of Africa, as well as suggest avenues of assistance to particular actors and groups within Africa.

In addition, the group will discuss the creation of an international network of scholars to work collaboratively on African governance issues; the preparation of a series of publications to develop further the ideas advanced during the seminar; the planning of workshops with targeted groups of practitioners; and the preparation of seminars and conferences that would include a wider range of participants, especially Africans.

“The central feature of governance is the shrinkage in the competence, credibility, and probity of the state. It has progressively lost its capacity to relate means to ends, bringing about a loss of belief within civil society that the state can be expected to perform its expected functions.”

- M. Crawford Young, Professor of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison

*Governance in Africa Seminar
Expected Participants
February 1989*

David Abernethy, Professor of Political Science, Stanford University

Gerald Bender, Director, School of International Relations, University of Southern California

Thomas Biersteker, Director, Center for International Studies, University of Southern California

Michael Bratton, Professor of Political Science, Michigan State University

Thomas Callaghy, Professor of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania

Horace Campbell, Professor of Political Science, Northwestern University

Larry Diamond, Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution

Peter Ekeh, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

Harvey Glickman, Professor of Political Science, Haverford College

Beverly Grier, Professor of Government, Clark University

Jane Guyer, Professor of Anthropology, Boston University

Catherine Gwin, The Rockefeller Foundation

John Holm, Professor of Political Science, Cleveland State University

Frank Holmquist, Professor of Social Science, Hampshire College

Goran Hyden, Professor of Political Science, University of Florida

Willard Johnson, Professor of Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Richard Joseph, Carter Center African Studies Fellow

Nelson Kasfir, Professor of Political Science, Dartmouth College

Edmond Keller, Academic Affairs, University of California, Berkeley

Carol Lancaster, Director, African Studies Program, Georgetown University

Michael Lofchie, Professor of Political Science, University of California, Los Angeles

Janet MacGaffey, Professor of Political Science, Bucknell University

Achille Mbembe, Professor of History, Columbia University

Gwendolyn Mikell, Professor of Sociology, Georgetown University

Joyce Moock, The Rockefeller Foundation

Ronke Oyewumi, Professor of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley

Pearl Robinson, Professor of Political Science, Tufts University

Donald Rothchild, Professor of Political Science, University of California, Davis

Richard Sklar, Professor of Political Science, University of California, Los Angeles

C. Sylvester Whitaker, Professor of Social Science, University of Southern California

Ernest Wilson III, Director, Center for Research on Economic Development, University of Michigan

M. Crawford Young, Professor of Political Science, University of Wisconsin

HEALTH POLICY

CCEU's program operates on the premise that identifying problems, evaluating intervention strategies, educating the public, and when possible, implementing preventive strategies are the key ingredients necessary for effective health policy. The Health Policy program is designed to:

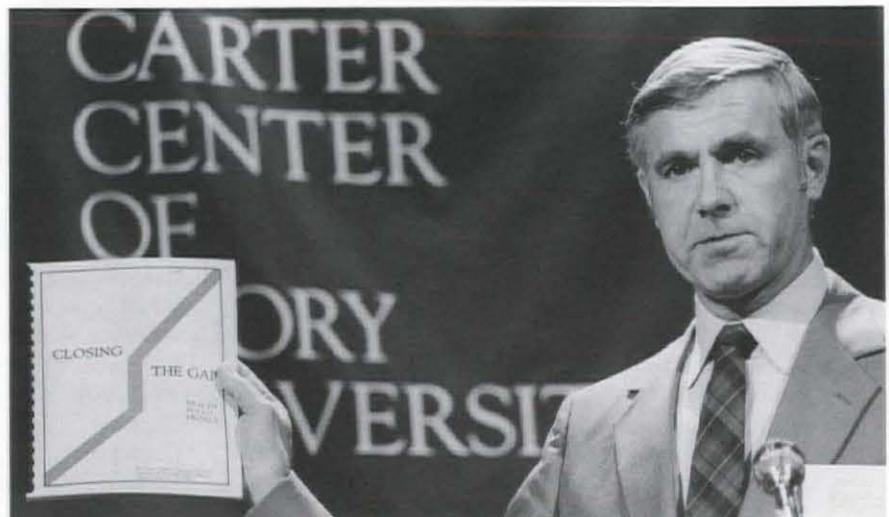
- identify, develop and foster U.S. health initiatives that will close the gap between available knowledge and its full application;
- identify opportunities for effective intervention at the global level against long-standing and newly-emerging health risks common to all nations.

Shortly after The Carter Center was founded, a Health Policy Task Force was formed to pinpoint domestic problems in the health field. The result was the identification of a "gap" between the level of health in America today and the level that would be possible if current knowledge and technology were used to prevent disease and early death. "Closing the Gap," the Health Policy program's first major consultation, held November 1984, helped set a national and international agenda for the Center's health programs.

In addition to directing that consultation in his capacity as the Center's Health Policy fellow and executive director, William Foege also serves

“The Health Policy initiatives of The Carter Center of Emory University are becoming increasingly well-known. Those who practice and teach Preventive Medicine have taken particular note of the Center's emphasis on prevention and have been especially supportive of its pragmatic, practical approach.”

*- H. Bruce Dull, Associate Editor of the American Journal of Preventive Medicine
April 1987*



William H. Foege, the Center's executive director, introduces the report "Closing the Gap."

as executive director of Global 2000 Inc. and The Task Force for Child Survival. His involvement in both academic and field programs adds an action dynamic to the Center's overall health agenda. It is this interaction of theory and practice under the same leadership that gives The Carter Center's health activities their unique authority.

Closing The Gap

In general, health policy programs focus on a specific health problem or a range of related problems and suggest interventions that address those areas. The impetus for the "Closing the Gap" conference, however, was prevention. The consultation was co-chaired by Jimmy Carter and Assistant Secretary for Health Edward N. Brandt, Jr. Working from CCEU-sponsored research on the 14 highest priority U.S. health problems, the conference brought together 25 of the nation's leading experts on disease control, representing a cross section of the American health policy community. At a later two-day session, participants examined the six generic risk factors and problem areas — tobacco, alcohol, injuries, mental health issues, preventive services, and unintended pregnancies — that were judged to bear most crucially on the gap between disease and treatment. Their central conclusion, as reported by President Carter in the September 1985 *Journal of the American Medical Association*, was that more than half of the deaths and illnesses in this country are premature or unnecessary and that much can be done to "narrow the gap."

The "Closing the Gap" consultation marked the beginning of efforts undertaken in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), private medical associations, and the U.S. health education community to educate other health care professionals and the general public. Following the consultation, the proceedings were published in *Closing the Gap*:

“It is critical that each of us as individuals and all of us as a society learn this information and, more importantly, implement those steps necessary for closing the gap.”

- Former Assistant Secretary for Health,
Edward N. Brandt, Jr.
April 1987



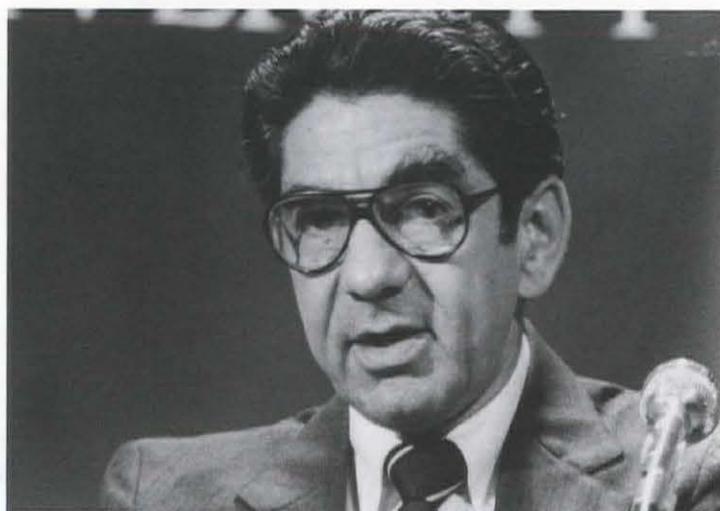
Edward M. Brandt, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Health, and Jimmy Carter host "Closing the Gap."

“At The Carter Center, the first domestic policy project looked at the gap between what is being done and what could be done to reduce the toll from major diseases and deaths in this country. ”

- *Washington Post*, 4/26/88

The Burden of Unnecessary Illness, a special supplement to the September/October 1987 issue of the *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*. In addition, Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter co-authored a best-selling book, ***Everything to Gain: Making the Most of the Rest of Your Life*** (Random House, 1987), which emphasized the impact of personal decisions and behavior on one's health at every age. In that book, readers were invited to write for a copy of the Center's "Healthier People" booklet, designed to assess an individual's "health risk" age and to encourage healthy lifestyle habits.

"Closing the Gap" also inspired a symposium conducted in conjunction with CCEU's Conflict Resolution program that brought together tobacco growers, agricultural groups, manufacturing representatives, citizens' interest groups, and public health officials to address the tobacco controversy. The objective was to provide a forum for teaching negotiation, mediation, and arbitration techniques to facilitate cooperative resolution. Following that meeting, Conflict Resolution fellow Dayle E. Powell was asked to continue mediation efforts that resulted in a compromise between the disputing parties and the passage of the Smokeless Tobacco Act of 1986.



Former U.S. Surgeon General
Jesse Steinfield.

Emerging Initiatives

"Closing the Gap" specifically addressed the potential for preventing unnecessary illness and premature death and helped define the major generic risk factors in preventable mortality such as tobacco, alcohol, injury, and unintended pregnancy. In 1986, The Kaiser Family Foundation launched a major national Health Promotion Program that emphasizes a public health approach at the community level to focus on these five areas. The foundation supports community health programs and the development of resource centers to assist those programs throughout the country and explores ways in which the mass media can be more effectively used in educating the public. Dr. Foege chairs the National Advisory Board that provides consultation on the effort.

Risks Old and New

"Risks Old and New: Global Consultation on Health," a symposium held in April 1986, applied the insights gained from "Closing the Gap" to the world at large. This consultation brought together Ministers of Health, physicians, and technical consultants from 27 nations with representatives from United Nations agencies such as The World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, and the World Bank. The consultation was designed to address the concern that "new" health risks would soon replace the achievements made in controlling the traditional, or "old," health risks in developing countries. The newer risks, which are associated with economic development, include tobacco, alcohol, injury and environmental/occupational hazards. The old risks addressed included infectious disease, malnutrition, and reproductive health.

Following the guidelines set out in "Closing the Gap," participants assessed the past and present status of each of the old and new health risks and developed practical "action plans" for the future. These specific intervention programs

Risks Old and New Partial Listing of Participants April 1986

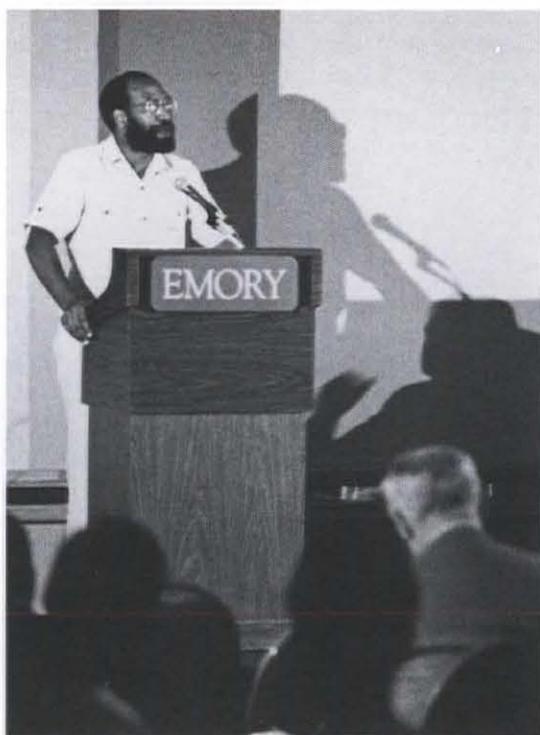
Belisario Betancur, Republic of Colombia
Peter G. Bourne, M.D., President, Global Water
Jimmy Carter, 39th President of the United States
John Evans, M.D., Chairman and CEO, Allelix
William Foege, M.D., Executive Director, Carter Center
James P. Grant, Executive Director, UNICEF
Donald Hopkins, M.D., Deputy Director, Centers for Disease Control
Willis Hurst, M.D., Emory Medical School
Leo Kaprio, M.D., World Health Organization
Ilona Kickbusch, M.D., Regional Officer for Health Education, The World Health Organization
Kuye Ransome Kuti, M.D., Minister of Health, Nigeria
James T. Laney, President, Emory University
Carol MacCormack, M.D., London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
James O. Mason, M.D., Director, Centers for Disease Control
V. Ramalingaswami, M.D., Director-General, Indian Council of Medical Research
Kenneth Warren, M.D., Director, Health Sciences, Rockefeller Foundation
David Watkins, M.D., Centers for Disease Control
Andrew Young, Mayor of Atlanta



Brigette Thiombiano, technical counselor for Burkina Faso, at "Risks Old and New."

“Tobacco is the leading single factor in premature deaths in the United States, causing more than 1,000 unnecessary deaths every day, according to The Carter Center The Center has summarized a list of 14 causes of premature death in this country.”

- American Medical News, 11/14/86



Ruhakama-Rugunda, Uganda's Minister of Health, attends "Risks Old and New" at the Center.

have been recommended to health leaders in developing countries. In addition, WHO is expanding its capacity to provide assistance in response to more recent health risks.

Two aspects of this conference were of particular importance. First, the plenary sessions presented the thinking of major leaders in international health, such as Jim Grant of UNICEF, Ken Warren of the Rockefeller Foundation, Peter Bourne of Global Water, and Leo Kaprio of WHO. Second, the workshops in each of the six areas of concern were attended by international technical experts in each relevant field, with invaluable contributions coming from Ministers of Health and representatives from Asia, Latin America, the U.S.S.R., Europe, North America, and more than a dozen African countries.

HEALTH RISK APPRAISAL

In 1985, the Prudential Foundation supported CCEU in a re-evaluation and updating of a Health Risk Appraisal (HRA) for use in the public domain. HRA is a tool used by health care professionals to determine an individual's risk of sustaining injury or developing life-threatening disease. It is a preventive tool; it not only assesses individual risk but also provides concrete suggestions for reducing that risk. The public domain HRA was originally made available and supported by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). In conjunction with CDC, CCEU's Health Risk Appraisal program staff worked for 18 months to improve the scientific data base and the computer software. At the end of this project, responsibility for continuous development of the HRA shifted to CCEU.

In September 1987, the Center hosted a "Healthier People" symposium to introduce the newly revised and updated HEALTHIER PEOPLE HRA. Panel members included Julius Richmond and Edward N. Brandt, Jr., both

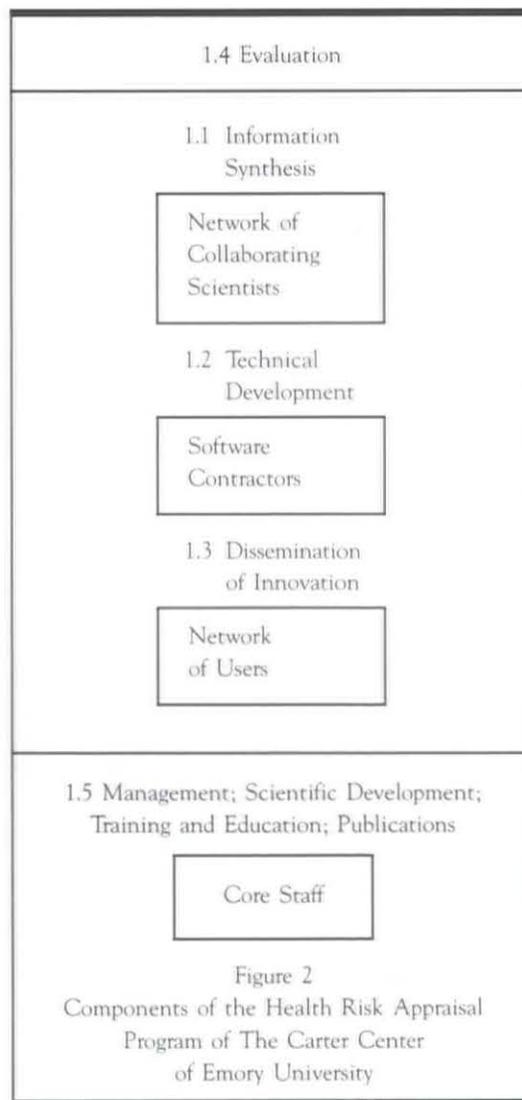
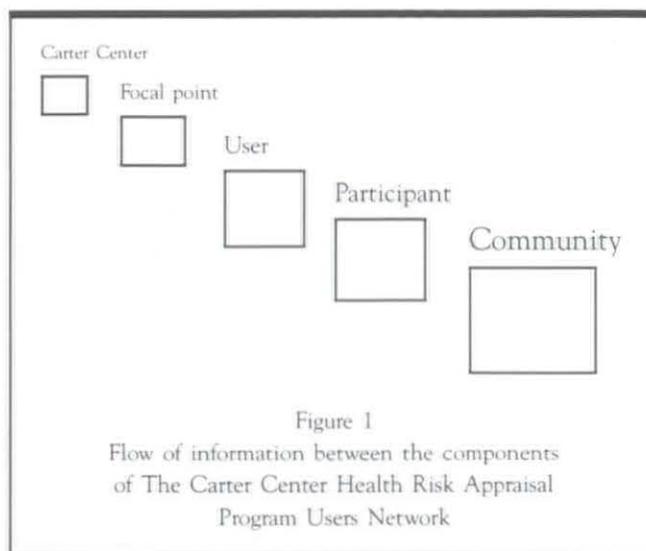
former Assistant Secretaries for Health; Michael McGinnis, Director of the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion; and Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter.

Reducing Individual Risk

The overriding objective of the Health Risk Appraisal program is the reduction and prevention of untimely illness and death. A Users Network developed by CCEU enables the HRA software to be used in a variety of settings.

The Network is comprised of five components (see figures 1 and 2):

1. *The Carter Center of Emory University:* CCEU has three main goals. The first is to continuously update and expand the scientific data base to make the HRA applicable to broader audiences such as adolescents and senior citizens, groups not covered by the present methodology. The second is to create even more "user friendly" software to facilitate rapid and low cost processing of the HRA questionnaire so it can be used by a wide range of practitioners. Third, the program is undertaking an aggressive campaign to expand the Users Network and to educate the health care community in the ethical and professional use of the tool.
2. *Focal Points:* CCEU encourages ethical and professional use of the HRA methodology through the activities of 31 Focal Points staffed primarily by personnel in state health departments and universities. Focal Points serve as the primary contacts for users of the HEALTHIER PEOPLE HRA. Personnel conduct periodic educational and training sessions and make available consultative services to prospective and regular users.
3. *Users:* This group is comprised of agencies, organizations, and individuals that provide health promotion and risk reduction programs to individuals or groups. These include physicians, registered nurses, public health professionals, registered dietitians, physical therapists, and people with advanced degrees from a variety of disciplines in the behavioral sciences and



“The new Carter Center instrument represents a state-of-the-art, standardized approach based on the latest scientific information, say its architects. It was designed to be flexible, making updates easier as new developments come along. It also allows appraisals to be targeted to special risk populations.”

- *Washington Post*, 4/26/88

education. They administer, process, and interpret HEALTHIER PEOPLE as a component of their program.

4. *Participants*: These are the individuals who fill out the questionnaire and obtain the HRA report. They are the primary beneficiaries of Health Risk Appraisal activities. Participants in the program currently include college and university students, industrial employees, HMO clients, hospital workers, farmers, American Indians, government employees, and members of the armed forces.
5. *Community*: Within the community are many resource organizations that can be used to support participants in their endeavor to reduce their risks by altering some facet of their lifestyle.

Expanding the Network

Under the direction of Edwin B. Hutchins, the further development of the Users Network has been a priority since the introduction of the revised HRA in September 1987. Distribution of the HRA began in January 1988, and approximately 1,000 agencies, organizations, or individuals have registered with the Network. Network members receive the HRA software and a set of five supporting manuals. Also available are periodic updates of the scientific data base.



Edwin Hutchins, HRA project director, helps the Carters interpret their HEALTHIER PEOPLE HRA results.

The Health Risk Appraisal staff has also been involved in training activities with other organizations that can serve to expand the scope of the Network. The state health department Focal Points have been the mainstay of the training activity. In the past year, most Focal Points have sponsored workshops or conducted on-site inservice training for users on the scientific, technical, and educational aspects of the HEALTHIER PEOPLE HRA. CCEU staff has participated by helping to educate the trainers, and by participating in workshops sponsored by the state health departments, the Indian Health Service, the U.S. Army, the National Rural Health Network (a subsidiary of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association), and the Wellness Councils of America.

In the future, the program will continue to seek similar opportunities for broad scale dissemination of the HEALTHIER PEOPLE HRA materials.

Disease Eradication Task Force at CCEU

In November 1988, an International Task Force for Disease Eradication was established at The Carter Center of Emory University. The network's primary goals are to promote the eradication of guinea worm and polio and to systematically evaluate other diseases as to their actual or potential eradicability.

William H. Foege, who heads the Task Force, said the time is right to look forward to a 21st century that has fewer disease risks than this century.

"The scientific base has continued to improve with new vaccine developments, breakthroughs in medicine, and better understanding of disease transmission and disease vulnerabilities," he said.

The Task Force will also recommend specific priority areas for research that will identify promising new candidates for eradication, such as yaws, measles, rabies, river blindness, tuberculosis and leprosy.



Julius Richmond, former U.S. Surgeon General, speaks at the 1987 "Healthier People" conference.



EDWIN B. HUTCHINS

Program Director
Health Risk Appraisal

“Based on the assumption that what people don't know about their health habits can kill them, The Carter Presidential Center at Emory University unveiled...a test (Health Risk Appraisal) designed to ask up to a million Americans a year to assess their risk of premature death.”

- Atlanta Constitution, 9/18/87

Dr. Hutchins is responsible for the general administration and development of a national network for health professionals interested in the use of risk appraisal methods in the health sciences. Prior to his association with The Carter Center, he was Director of Research and Development for The Charlotte Institute for Health Promotion. During this period, he also continued as Adjunct Professor at the Graduate School of Education of the University of Pennsylvania where he directed a doctoral program for health professions educators. He has held tenured professorships in psychology and education at Iowa State University, the University of Missouri, and Indiana University-Northwest.

Primary research interests pursued by Dr. Hutchins include work in the areas of medical education, health services, and in recent years, the appraisal of health risks. His publications include a 12 volume archive of research on American medical students, a book on a national study of attrition from medical school, and numerous articles in the fields of medical education, geriatrics, and health risk appraisal.

Dr. Hutchins is a fellow of The World Academy of Arts and Sciences and is active in The Society of Prospective Medicine as a member of the Board of Directors. His doctorate in psychology was awarded by the University of Illinois in 1958.



“Healthier People” drew over 100 health professionals from around the country.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Every day in countries all over the world, citizens work under difficult, often life-threatening circumstances to combat human rights abuses.

For every torture or murder reported in the press, there are countless others that occur without the knowledge or condemnation of the international community.

Despite the development of a vast number of international declarations, treaties, and covenants establishing human rights standards, compliance by governments lags far behind the norms embodied in these documents. CCEU's Human Rights program seeks to promote and protect human rights through a variety of educational and activist programs developed and administered in close cooperation with the non-governmental organization (NGO) human rights community.

Under the directorship of Thomas Buergenthal, who serves as a judge on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the program endeavors to strengthen institutions engaged in human rights monitoring and advocacy, promote their collaborative interaction, and assist in the development of strategies that discourage violations. As is the case with many Center projects, the Human Rights program seeks to complement rather than duplicate the work of other organizations and individuals.

The groundwork was laid for ongoing consultations with the NGO community in November 1987 when CCEU convened a meeting of U.S. experts to discuss the state of human rights around the world and to exchange ideas for projects the Center might pursue. With their recommendations, President Carter gave the first of what will be an annual address on the state of human rights around the world at the Carter-Menil Human Rights Prize ceremony in December of that year. The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation, which established the prize, also supports the efforts of the Human Rights program to draw international attention to abuses

“The internationalization of human rights . . . requires us to speak up when our own or other governments engage in violations . . .”

— Rosalynn Carter speaking at the “Human Rights and International Cooperation” conference in the Netherlands, 1/4/88



Rosalynn Carter discusses international human rights issues with H. Stuckelberger, president of Christian Solidarity International, in Zurich.

“When our work appears to save some lives or makes conditions more tolerable for others, we can truly feel good about it. I speak for our whole National Academy delegation when I thank you for the admirable support given to move forward the efforts of our mission (in Somalia).”

— Larry R. Klein, University of Pennsylvania; 1980 Nobel Prize winner in Economics; Mission delegate to Somalia for the Committee on Human Rights of the National Academy of Sciences, 2/17/88

worldwide. (See page 76 for more information on The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation).

Protecting Human Rights Monitors

The development of the Protection Program of Human Rights Monitors is at the core of the overall human rights strategy at CCEU. The program was founded on the premise that the most effective method of protecting individuals who document abuses is to increase their profile and credibility. Put simply, visibility equals protection. Four basic elements comprise the program, the first two of which are already in place:

- Emergency intervention by President Carter on behalf of individuals who are being persecuted;
- On-site visits by President and Mrs. Carter to meet with leading human rights activists and government leaders in countries where international human rights standards are not respected.

In the future, the program plans to implement:

- An internship program bringing human rights monitors who are at risk to CCEU for a period of one year to continue their advocacy in a safe environment;
- A yearly conference bringing together leading human rights monitors from countries with a history of serious violations to explore common problems and solutions.



Participants of the Human Rights and International Cooperation Conference in the Netherlands, January 1988.

A Call To Action

President and Mrs. Carter's access to heads of government and other leaders throughout the world enables them to call attention to abuses and to mobilize public opinion. In situations where the appeals of the international human rights community have gone unanswered and the victim is in particularly grave danger, a personal communique to the victim's government can lend additional legitimacy and ultimately make the difference between life and death.

For example, in January 1988 President Carter was asked by representatives of the international human rights community to intervene in the case of 20 Somali nationals, most of whom had been tortured and eight of whom had been sentenced to death. President Carter continued to communicate his concern about these cases to the president of Somalia until the death sentences were commuted and two former parliamentarians were released after six years of imprisonment. President Carter and Dr. Buergenthal continue to work behind the scenes to secure the human rights of individuals all over the world.

In 1988, the Center established a Secretariat to provide the sort of systematic support that the program and President and Mrs. Carter need to effectively promote human rights. The Secretariat serves as a liaison between the Carters and the human rights community and is responsible for researching and evaluating all requests for action, briefing the Carters on the particular human rights situation at hand, and carrying out any appropriate follow-up activities.

International Cooperation

In January 1988, Mrs. Carter and Dr. Buergenthal were invited to attend a three-day "Human Rights and International Cooperation" conference in the Netherlands designed to open a dialogue on human rights between East and West. Mrs. Carter's keynote address, underscoring the need for worldwide intervention to prevent human rights

“We believe that your intervention, in particular, was a critical factor in persuading the Somali government to order the stay of execution. (We are) extremely grateful to you for your ongoing support in this and other cases. Your interest and assistance greatly reinforces and strengthens our work.”

*— Michael H. Posner, Executive Director,
Lawyers Committee for Human Rights,
in a letter to President Carter, 2/18/88*



Dominique de Menil, founder of the Rothko Chapel and president of The Carter-Menil Foundation.

“Sudanese rebels who said they were responding to a personal appeal by former President Jimmy Carter freed three Americans and a woman from Northern Ireland who had been held captive for seven weeks.”

— *Atlanta Journal*, 8/2/87

violations, received international media attention. Other participants included leading citizens from Western Europe, the United States, and the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc nations. The participation of Fyodor Burlatsky, Chairman of the newly-formed official Human Rights Commission under General Secretary Gorbachev, demonstrated the Soviet willingness to participate in frank dialogue on human rights matters.

The Center's Human Rights program took the lead in organizing the first planning meeting of the group that met in the Netherlands to determine whether the dialogue established there might be institutionalized. The meeting took place at The Carter Center in June 1988. Participants decided to establish a permanent entity called the De Burght Conference that would meet periodically to discuss human rights for the purpose of “promoting the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.” Mrs. Carter and Professor Burlatsky were elected co-chairs of the group and President Carter was named its honorary president.

The group decided to focus its immediate efforts on organizing a consultation on religious and group rights which is scheduled to take place at the Center in September 1989. To plan the consultation, the group agreed to reconvene in Moscow in early January of 1989.

Cardinal Fresno-Larrain
accepts the Carter-Menil
Human Rights Prize on
behalf of La Vicaría
de la Solidaridad.



Education and Ongoing Programs

In addition to the Protection Program, CCEU is initiating a comprehensive education project to sensitize educators to human rights problems, develop curriculum materials, and train elementary and secondary school instructors to teach these issues. The program has already surveyed existing teaching materials and is currently in the process of analyzing them and compiling a preliminary bibliography. Plans call for offering regular seminars each summer and one-day teacher workshops throughout the year for elementary and secondary school teachers, curriculum writers, and school administrators.

In October 1988, The Carter Center co-hosted a conference with the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights called "The American Convention on Human Rights and the English-Speaking Caribbean." The conference was designed to familiarize the legal and political community in the region with the nature of the civil and political rights embodied in the American Convention. Discussion focused on the functions and powers of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, and on the legal and constitutional implications of ratifying the Convention for the Caribbean nations. Conference participants also explored the democratizing impact that Caribbean ratification and acceptance of the Court's jurisdiction might produce on the rest of the Organization of American States (OAS) member states and the OAS itself.

Over the next year, the program will explore the feasibility of developing a common human rights foreign policy among democratic nations. To this end, the Center will plan and host a major conference to provide an opportunity for foreign activists and representatives from international human rights organizations to discuss strategies for a unified approach to bilateral and multilateral foreign aid, arms sales, emigration, and loan policies.

“The Center is a kind of think tank where scholars bring together world leaders to discuss human rights and peace issues.”

- *Newhouse News*
5/28/88

Human Rights Meeting Participants November 1987

Jimmy Carter, Co-chair, The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation
Rosalynn Carter, The Carter Center
Dominique de Menil, Co-chair, The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation
Miles Glaser, Executive Director, The Menil Foundation
Thomas Buergenthal, Human Rights Fellow, The Carter Center of Emory University
Robert Pastor, Latin American and Caribbean Studies Fellow, The Carter Center of Emory University
Jennifer McCoy, Associate Director, Latin American and Caribbean Program, The Carter Center of Emory University
Holly Burkhalter, Congressional Relations, Americas Watch
Donald T. Fox, Board Member, International League for Human Rights
Claudio Grossman, Director, International Legal Studies Program
Jeri Laber, Executive Director, Helsinki Watch
Sidney Liskofsky, Director, Jacob Blaustein Institute for Human Relations
Gay McDougall, Director, Southern Africa Project
Theodore Meron, School of Law, New York University
Charles Moyer, Chief Clerk, Inter-American Court of Human Rights
Michael Posner, Executive Director, Lawyers Committee for Human Rights
Mark Schneider, Former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State
Jerome J. Shestack, President, International League for Human Rights
Monica Ladd, Assistant, Carter Center Human Rights Program

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

In this decade alone, over four million people have died in 25 wars that are currently raging in the world. Almost all of these battles have been fought in developing countries, and nearly three-fourths of the deaths have occurred in Asia and Africa. Four-fifths of the victims have been civilian. Because of this dismal situation, The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU) is launching an effort to increase the world's effectiveness in conflict resolution. The task is to develop the mediation efforts that now occur on an ad hoc basis into an effective system and to act as a catalyst to bring together the innumerable resources now available to tackle some of the world's most pressing problems.

To meet these goals, the Conflict Resolution program is developing an International Negotiation Network (INN) to eliminate duplication of efforts, maximize use of resources, and provide a systematic framework to support efforts to resolve conflicts. This network will link the international organizations chartered to resolve conflicts with academic experts, negotiation experts, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), religious organizations, and individuals with experience in dispute resolution.

“The issues addressed during the working sessions, the stature of the participants, and the quality of their contributions will undoubtedly result in a renewed awareness of the need to strengthen the practice of international mediation as a means to avoid international disagreements turning into confrontations.”

— Joao Clemente Baena Soares, Secretary General of the Organization of American States, 6/2/87



Network members participate in discussion of the developments in Iran-Iraq conflict at the U.N.

The INN already has the support of the Harvard Law School's Program on Negotiation; Uppsala University, Stockholm, Sweden; and the Peace Research Institute of Oslo, Norway as collaborating institutions. Conflict Resolution fellow Dayle E. Powell serves as the Network's program director at CCEU.

Testing the Water

In May of 1987, CCEU brought together the Secretaries General of the United Nations, the Organization of American States and the Commonwealth; leading statesmen with conflict resolution experience; and dispute resolution practitioners and key foundation executives. In keeping with the Center's commitment not to duplicate the work of other institutions, the group concentrated on pinpointing and analyzing the missing ingredients necessary for developing a successful conflict resolution program. Figure 1 is



Secretary General Pérez de Cuéllar welcomes the Carters to the United Nations.

| Principal Question Raised | Consensus Reached | Strategic Approaches | Action Stimulated by the Analysis |
|--|--|---|---|
| Can a global approach to resolution of conflicts be effective in addressing gaps in current efforts? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obstacles to international organizations' effectiveness need to be removed. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of faith in multilateralism - Lack of political will - Lack of funds - Lack of publicity • Efforts should be made to support international organizations and raise awareness of their successes • New organizations and instruments are <u>not</u> needed • Means for making existing mechanisms more effective <u>are</u> needed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For internationally chartered organizations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have a sense of larger strategy - Strengthen the role of Secretary-General - Tap other organizations or individuals for assistance - Obtain better information about conflicts - Implement public relations campaign • For other institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design initiatives to support roles of international organizations - Orchestrate media campaign - Advocate public support for multilateralism - Monitor conflicts, look for early opportunities for interventions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Carter met with the Editorial Board, <i>New York Times</i>, and others to stress importance of U.N. and other international organizations; asked for better media coverage • Members of INN who convened in May 1987 have made support for international organizations part of their agenda with opinion-makers worldwide • In meetings with various heads of state, President Carter has advocated support of the U.N. He discussed this issue personally with General Secretary Gorbachev in July 1987 and responded in writing to the General Secretary's request for more information • President Carter has also addressed the need for multi-lateralism in prestigious engagements internationally |

Figure 1

“(The meeting) was extremely valuable for me and I believe for all of those who had the privilege of participating. What clearly emerged was the need for understanding and for strengthening the particular role that various elements—governmental, non-governmental, and multilateral — can play in the resolution of disputes.”

— Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, United Nations Secretary-General, 6/5/87

an example of the type of question addressed at the working session and the approaches discussed for its solution. It was generally agreed that new organizations and instruments were not needed, but that instead, existing mechanisms should be made more effective.

High on the group's list of ingredients for success in the international arena was the political will to negotiate. Participants agreed that often it is necessary to mobilize domestic public opinion in support of a negotiated solution to stimulate action. Also important is concerted international public support for and understanding of the negotiation process, which can help reduce pressures on political leaders to make concessions to their constituencies back home.

Following the May meeting, President Carter engaged in frank discussion with Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev about the need for both the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. to pay their outstanding debts to support the United Nations. General Secretary Gorbachev refers to this



Dayle Powell; Roger Heyns, the Hewlette Foundation; Brian Urquhart; David Hamburg, the Carnegie Corp.; and Harold Saunders.

meeting in his book, *Perestroika* (Harper & Row, 1987). Similarly, President Carter met with leading U.S. newspaper publishers to urge them to begin to give greater coverage to United Nations actions that have the potential to bring about peaceful resolutions to conflicts.

Strengthening the Ties

Additional working sessions of international mediators were held throughout the year to study current areas of conflict. At a November 1987 working session, the group focused on the Gulf War, Central America and Southern Africa. For each region, a specific set of guidelines and recommendations was set forth.

In October 1988, a group of representatives of Scandinavian and American research institutions convened at the Center for a third working session. With a focus on the current hot spots — Eritrea/Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Central America, the Sudan, and China/Tibet — the group agreed to pool its resources in order to move quickly to begin interventions. For example, the Eritrea/Ethiopian conflict was viewed by the participants as a struggle in which the INN might be effective in furthering conflict resolution efforts. An estimated half a million people have died in that conflict. At the meeting, several organizations agreed to prepare analyses of the conflict, to attempt to locate neutral mediators, and to press their members for support for a peaceful resolution. Organizations represented at the meeting included the Department of Peace and Conflict Research at Uppsala University, the Parliamentarians Global Action, the United Nations, and George Mason University's Center for Conflict Analysis and Resolution.

The Network

In the months following these working sessions, actions were initiated by President Carter and others in direct response to the needs and requests expressed by the participants.

Among the efforts that will be made by the INN:

- **Data Collection:** The INN has designed a data bank to collect and house information on the top 25 international conflicts that not only catalogues resource materials concerning the conflict, but also tracks those individuals and organizations with special knowledge about or involvement in the conflict. Information is cross-referenced by name, country, and area of knowledge as well as by other characteristics, and will be expanded in the future.
- **Referral Service:** Network members will compile background information on expert third parties in order to put them in touch with nations and groups in conflict. The referral service will keep lists of individuals and organizations that specialize in negotiation and mediation techniques, as well as track potential sources of funding and attempt to locate staff that might be available to assist in the mediation process.



Conflict Resolution administrative assistant Joan Haver assists Secretary General Shridath Ramphal of the Commonwealth at New York working session.

“I want you to count me as among your strongest supporters in your outstanding concept of Conflict Resolution. I have always believed that when reasonable people sit down together that issues of even the most complex nature can usually be resolved to the best interest of all concerned.”

*- Lindsay Thomas
U.S. Representative, Georgia*

- **Conflict Spotighting:** Network members will monitor existing and emerging conflicts worldwide to scan for opportunities to catch a conflict before it heats up, encourage pre-negotiation or negotiation work, or do critical follow-up after a mediation mission.
- **Confidential Briefings:** Practitioners and theorists will gather as needed to examine in confidence some conflict in which an INN member is engaged as a third-party mediator or is considering becoming involved in.
- **Pre-Mediation and Mediation Service:** Network staff will aid in preparatory work prior to a third-party mediation effort by one or more members of the INN. Services will include mapping the perceptions and interests of the various parties and helping them develop a common language to facilitate fruitful talks.

The Network will consist of: a steering committee headed by Jimmy Carter and composed of other prominent persons, experienced diplomats, and scholars who have high level negotiation experience; a Secretariat, made up of the steering committee members and the professional staff which is headquartered at The Carter Center; and a group of dynamic task forces, whose members will convene to focus on specific regional, national or international conflicts. Each year, the Network will sponsor a



Ruth and Warren Salinger of the Greeley Foundation for Peace and Justice at November 1987 working session.

major consultation at which the broadest possible group of experts on conflict resolution will gather to share information, analyze current conditions, direct media attention to the issues, and recommend action to resolve conflicts. The proceedings of this annual meeting will be condensed into a body of scholarly materials for educational purposes.

Southern Africa Briefing

In March 1988, CCEU, in collaboration with the Ford Foundation's Study Group on Southern Africa, convened "Myth, Reality and the Future in Southern Africa: Challenges for a New Administration." Modeled after an institutional memory conference, top scholars and foreign policy analysts, along with representatives from the U.S. presidential campaigns and from Congress, participated with southern Africans in this off-the-record briefing. The sessions were co-chaired by Jimmy Carter and former Michigan Governor William Milliken.

During the two-day meeting, the participants explored the policy options available to the next U.S. administration in dealing with the political and economic realities in South Africa, Namibia, Angola, and Mozambique. The atmosphere of the briefing was intimate and informal, encouraging an honest exchange of ideas and the creative design of new policy initiatives for Southern Africa.

Advisors to International Negotiation Network

- Brian Urquhart**, former Undersecretary of the United Nations and currently Scholar-in-Residence at the Ford Foundation
- Sol Linowitz**, former Personal Representative of President Carter for Mideast Peace and Negotiation, co-negotiator of the Panama Canal Treaty, and currently a partner in the Washington, D.C. law firm of Coudert Brothers
- Harold H. Saunders**, former Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs and currently Visiting Fellow at the Brookings Institution

Academic Advisors

- Jack P. Etheridge**, Associate Dean, The Law School of Emory University
- Roger Fisher**, Professor of Law at Harvard Law School, and Director of the Harvard Negotiation Project
- James H. Laue**, Lynch Professor of Conflict Resolution at George Mason University
- Howard Raiffa**, Professor of Managerial Economics at the Harvard Business School and Kennedy School of Government
- Jeffrey Rubin**, Executive Director of the Program on Negotiation, Harvard Law School, and Professor of Psychology at Tufts University
- Lawrence Susskind**, Professor of Urban Studies and Planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Associate Director of the Program on Negotiation at Harvard Law School

Papers and proceedings from the briefing were compiled into a summary of the problems and opportunities that exist in Southern Africa. This document was circulated to the presidential nominees and members of Congress in the fall of 1988.



Dayle E. Powell facilitated the Women's Meaningful Summit convened by Margarita Papandreou in April 1988. The Summit drew participants from 12 countries, including the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

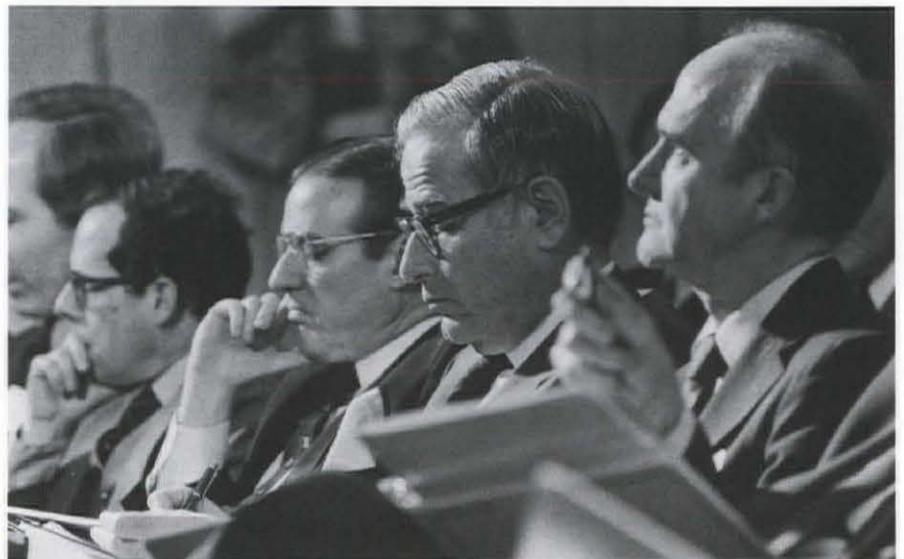
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND ARMS CONTROL

“An international panel of arms control specialists expressed grave concern . . . over U.S.-Soviet weapons talks in Geneva, saying they are in danger of ‘heading for an early stalemate.’ The assessment came in three days of private talks by representatives from the United States, the Soviet Union, and West Germany.”

- *Los Angeles Times*, 4/14/85

In 1983, The Carter Center of Emory University initiated a two-year program to investigate questions of international security and arms control. This complex set of issues, set in the context of deteriorating relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and increasing concern with nuclear issues worldwide, was to be considered by a number of political and military leaders, diplomats, scientists, and scholars from around the world. The results of the consultation were published in *International Security and Arms Control* (Praeger Publishers, 1986).

In 1984, two day-long seminars were convened by former Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford in preparation for a week-long symposium to be held at the Center in April of 1985. At the first symposium, directed by CCEU fellow Ellen Mickiewicz, Ambassadors Gerald C. Smith and Ralph Earle II, who headed the SALT I and II teams respectively, former Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, and former State Department Counselor Helmut Sonnenfeldt provided an analysis of past U.S.-Soviet negotiation strategies based on the collective experience of three administrations.



Ralph Earle, Harold Brown,
and Brent Scowcroft at
Arms Control Conference,
April 1985.

The second symposium focused on outlining changes in weapons technology and how these changes impact the arms race and security. General Brent Scowcroft and physicists Michael May and Richard Garwin were on hand to examine and present new developments in weapons technology. In addition, former Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs Richard Burt, former National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, and *Foreign Affairs* editor William Hyland commented on Soviet-American relations in the context of changes in the Soviet political system.

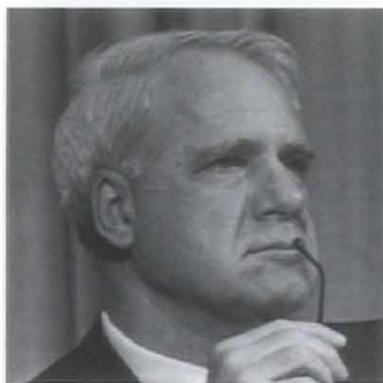
Each of these meetings helped set the agenda for the gathering in 1985. The objectives of the consultation, as defined in President Carter's opening remarks on Soviet-American relations and global security, were: "to inventory those things that our two countries have in common and to determine how we might build on those common interests to have a better and more peaceful life for all people. We've assessed some of the differences that divide these two nations (the U.S. and the Soviet Union), and how some of those differences might be assuaged or minimized or even eliminated...and we've assessed...the differences that exist between our two nations that are permanent in nature just because we have a different doctrine and different forms of government."

The consultation concluded with several constructive recommendations put forth by the individual panels:

- Continued adherence to the Interim Agreement on Offensive Nuclear Weapons and to the SALT II treaty;
- Retention of the Antiballistic Missile Treaty;
- Achievement of a comprehensive test ban through gradual reduction of permissible levels under the Threshold Treaty;
- Continuation of meetings by top political leaders and the establishment of frequent meetings by military leaders from both sides;
- Minimization of linkage between arms talks and Soviet-American disagreements and conflicts elsewhere in the world.



McGeorge Bundy



James Schlesinger



Zbigniew Brzezinski



Henry Kissinger

International Security and Arms Control
Participants
April 1985

Kenneth Adelman, Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
Howard Baker, former U.S. Senate Majority Leader and White House Chief of Staff
Harold Brown, Chairman of the Foreign Policy Institute at Johns Hopkins University; former Secretary of Defense
Zbigniew Brzezinski, Senior Advisor at CSIS; former National Security Advisor
McGeorge Bundy, former Special Assistant to the President for National Security; currently Professor of History at New York University
Jimmy Carter, 39th President of the United States
Norman Dicks, U.S. Representative, Washington
Anatoly Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador to the U.S.
Thomas Downey, U.S. Representative, New York
Ralph Earle II, former Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and Chief U.S. Negotiator in SALT II
El Sayed Abdel Raouf El Reedy, Ambassador of Egypt to the U.S.
Gerald Ford, 38th President of the United States
Richard Garwin, IBM Fellow at the Thomas J. Watson Research Center; on faculty of Columbia, Cornell, and Harvard universities
Albert Gore, Jr., U.S. Senator, Tennessee
Gerhard Herder, Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to the U.S.
John Howe, Director of the Defense Arms Control Unit in the British Ministry of Defense
William Hyland, Editor of *Foreign Affairs*
David Jones, former Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff
Henry Kissinger, former U.S. Secretary of State
John Lehman, U.S. Secretary of the Navy

Kinya Niiseki, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Japan Institute of International Affairs
Sam Nunn, U.S. Senator, Georgia
Joseph Nye, Dillon Professor of International Affairs at Harvard University; former Deputy Undersecretary of State for Security Assistance, Science and Technology
Robert O'Neill, Director of the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London
William Perry, former U.S. Undersecretary of Defense for Research and Engineering
Qian Jia-dong, Ambassador for Disarmament of the People's Republic of China
Friedrich Ruth, Federal Government Representative for Questions of Disarmament and Arms Control of the Federal Republic of Germany
James Schlesinger, former U.S. Secretary of Defense; Secretary of the Department of Energy
Brent Scowcroft, former Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and Chairman of the President's Commission on Strategic Forces
Agha Shahi, former Foreign Minister of Pakistan
Helmut Sonnenfeldt, Visiting Scholar at The Brookings Institution; former Counselor for the Department of State and a Senior Member of the National Security Council
Ted Stevens, U.S. Senator, Alaska
Sergei Tarasenko, Deputy Chief of the U.S. Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union
Cyrus Vance, former U.S. Secretary of State
Evgeny Velikhov, Deputy Director of the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Physics; Vice President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; and Professor of Physics at Moscow State University



*Soviet Ambassador
Anatoly Dobrynin
and project co-chair
Gerald Ford.*

GLOBAL AFFAIRS

Few political scientists have been as active and productive in the national and international communities as Karl W. Deutsch. A pre-eminent scholar in the fields of international relations and political science, Dr. Deutsch is considered one of the founders of the scientific study of U.S. and international politics. He is a fellow in international relations at CCEU and also teaches in the Emory University political science department.

Much of Dr. Deutsch's work in the last ten years has focused on updating and disseminating GLOBUS, an innovative computer-based model of world politics, economics, and population. Using data from 25 countries varying in socioeconomic development and encompassing a wide range of political systems, GLOBUS computes the interaction between the variables in the systems. The ultimate goal of GLOBUS is to identify major trends and potential problem areas so social scientists and others can seek solutions to future dilemmas now.

Dr. Deutsch, Stuart Bremer of the Science Center of Berlin, and Barry Hughes of the

University of Denver, along with an international group of scientists, first developed the original model for GLOBUS at the Science Center of Berlin in 1974 at the request of the German government. Like most world models, GLOBUS builds on the assumption that the future will be shaped by the same interactions and mechanisms that have shaped the past. But in contrast to earlier world models, GLOBUS gives politics and economics comparable weight. The GLOBUS model simulates a variety of political and economic processes as well as factors in government decisions in both domestic and foreign policy contexts. Essentially, the computerized model explores the interaction between economics and politics at both the national and international levels.

Dr. Deutsch's work currently focuses on completing MINIGLOBUS, a "micro" version of the mainframe computer model. It is hoped that further refinement of the model, now under study, will add a capability to make allowances for major policy and empirical changes in the world system, including the remarkable economic and technological evolution that the world has seen in the 1980s.



*Karl Deutsch
g greets Carter Center
intern Arlene Sqoutas.*

WOMEN AND THE CONSTITUTION

From time to time, The Carter Center of Emory University undertakes projects that do not fall under the auspices of one of its already established programs, but conforms to its overall goals. "Women and the Constitution: A Bicentennial Perspective" represented just such an opportunity. According to Dayle E. Powell, Conflict Resolution fellow and symposium director, CCEU took on the project in conjunction with Georgia State University and The Jimmy Carter Library because, "In all the celebrating being done to commemorate the Constitution's bicentennial, no one was seriously looking at women's relationships to that document." The overall objective of the conference was to create a legacy of the Constitution's impact on women — and their impact on it — to be passed on in the form of research papers, journals, books, audiotapes, and museum exhibits.

Women Leaders Speak Out

Over one hundred fifty speakers and a capacity audience of 1,500 from all 50 states and ten foreign countries attended the historic symposium convened by former First Ladies Rosalynn Carter, Betty Ford, Lady Bird Johnson, and Pat Nixon. Featured speakers included Mrs. Carter and Mrs.

“As the presidential hopefuls campaign in New Hampshire, 1,500 delegates to a symposium . . . are meeting here to remind those men, as Abigail Adams told her husband, John, in 1777, to ‘remember the ladies’ . . . (Abigail) is a symbol of what this conference is all about — saluting the accomplishments of women of the past and addressing the inequities still faced by women today.”

- *The Los Angeles Times*, 2/12/88



Planning the consultation at the LBJ ranch: Rosalynn Carter, Lady Bird Johnson and Betty Ford.

Johnson; Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor; former Texas representative Barbara Jordan; former vice presidential candidate and New York representative Geraldine Ferraro; and Coretta Scott King, President of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change.

Throughout the conference, political, business, and educational leaders highlighted the past and present accomplishments of women and outlined strategies for improving women's rights in the future. Equal rights and equal pay were prominent topics as women from diverse social and economic backgrounds gathered in panel sessions and small groups to discuss these and other issues affecting their lives. Panel topics included: "The Women's Movement: Changing Goals and Strategies," "Putting Women in the Constitution: The Future of the ERA," "The Contemporary Supreme Court and Women," "The Personal Amendment: Applications of the First Amendment to Women's Private Lives," "Women and the Fourteenth Amendment: Is Half a Loaf Enough?," "Women Law School Deans: Women's Status in the 80s," and "The Constitution and Its Impact on Minority Women."

Analogies between the civil rights and women's movements were drawn by several participants. In a luncheon address, Coretta Scott King credited the civil rights movement of

the 1950s with inspiring the feminist movement nearly 20 years later. Rosa Parks, known as the "Mother of the Civil Rights Movement" for triggering the Montgomery bus boycott in 1954, and Leola Brown Montgomery, *Brown v. Board of Education*, spoke of their roles in challenging segregation. And in the closing session, activist Mary King recalled the early struggles of the civil rights movement in the South and the role women played in furthering that cause.

“(Participants) celebrated the heroes of the women’s movement, they examined its history, spoke proudly of the ascension of women to places of power, and talked about victories the movement had won in the courts and among legislative bodies.”

- *The Miami Herald*
2/12/88



Geraldine Ferraro,
Martha Griffiths and
The Carter Center's Bill
Watson at "Women and
the Constitution."

Focus on Education

The major focus of the conference was on education. As follow-up, CCEU is facilitating the development of curriculums to be distributed through a network of educators. Currently, not one secondary school program in the United States focuses on the contribution of women in developing the Constitution or concentrates on the future of women's rights. In conjunction with John Patrick of Indiana University, one of the country's most respected curriculum writers, CCEU is developing educational materials for secondary U.S. history and civics classes that focus on the participation of women in the development of legislative, executive and judicial branches of American constitutional government. Papers presented at the conference, which Dr. Patrick called "a rich and unique pool of resources for educators," and videotapes of the proceedings are being used to develop a book of educational resources called *Women and Constitutional Government in the United States: Educational Resources for Secondary School Courses in History, Government, and Civics*. CCEU Education Coordinator Linda Helms and Dr. Patrick are overseeing the project.

To further promote education on women's issues, all conference proceedings were donated to the National Archives so that scholars, students, and others may benefit from the wide range of knowledge shared among participants. A copy of these proceedings is also available at the Jimmy Carter Library. The High Museum of Art, the Atlanta College of Art, and the Museum of the Jimmy Carter Library also mounted exhibitions illustrating women's movements and featuring female artists that week in conjunction with "Women and the Constitution."



Rosalynn Carter: "Women influenced the Constitution from the very beginning."



Lady Bird Johnson: "I want my granddaughters to have as much chance to grow and develop as my grandson does."



Sandra Day O'Connor: "Despite the relative gains women have made over the last thirty years. . .there are still significant gaps."

Following the conference, over 2,500 audio tapes were distributed to participants and educators. A documentary is being edited for airing on public television in 1989, and a volume of major speeches and addresses was published in the fall of 1988.

*Women and the Constitution
Mini-Plenary Panelists*

Plaintiffs, Lawyers, and the Courts

Sarah Ragle Weddington
Elizabeth Hishon
Ann B. Hopkins

The Contemporary Supreme Court and Women

Jane Harman
Ruth Bader Ginsburg
Phyllis Kravitch
Janie Shores

ERA: Was it Worth it?

Liz Carpenter
Erma Bombeck
Sey Chassler
Judy Langford Carter
Ellie Smeal

Heroines of Constitutional Change

Christine King Farris
Rosa Parks
Leola Brown Montgomery
Delores Tucker

**Women Political Leaders Reflect on the
Constitution**

Ruth Mandel
Martha Griffiths
Eleanor Holmes Norton
Olympia Snowe



Geraldine Ferraro: "If you don't run, you can't win."



Coretta Scott King: "If women... don't lead the struggle against poverty, racism, and militarism, then who will?"



Barbara Jordan: "Life is too large to hang out a sign: 'For Men Only.'"



Former NOW president
Eleanor Smeal



Author Erma Bombeck



ERA activist
Liz Carpenter

*Women and the Constitution
National Advisory Committee*

Mary Frances Berry
Kathryn E. Cade
Liz Carpenter
Judy Langford Carter
Sey Chassler
Christine King Farris
Ruth Bader Ginsburg
Martha Griffiths
Carla Anderson Hills
Shirley M. Hufstедler
Nancy Landon Kassebaum
Marjorie Fine Knowles
Juanita M. Kreps
Linda Kurtz
Naomi B. Lynn
Eleanor Holmes Norton
Dayle E. Powell
Jewell Limar Prestage
Janice Mendenhall Regenstein
Bernice Sandler
Donald B. Schewe
Sarah Ragle Weddington

*Women in the Labor Force 1986
and Projected to 2000*

(numbers in thousands)

| Group | 1986 | 2000 | Percent | Change |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Total | 117,837 | 138,775 | 100.0 | 20,938 |
| Men | 65,423 | 73,136 | 52.7 | 7,713 |
| Women | 52,414 | 65,639 | 47.3 | 13,225 |
| White | 44,585 | 54,449 | 39.2 | 9,864 |
| Black | 6,311 | 8,408 | 6.1 | 2,097 |
| Asian, other* | 1,518 | 2,782 | 2.0 | 1,264 |
| Hispanic** | 3,128 | 5,783 | 4.2 | 2,655 |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*, September, 1987

* Asian and other includes American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian and Pacific Islanders

** Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race

*Women and the Constitution
Panel Speakers*

Shirley Abrahamson
Elizabeth Almquist
Sharon Alter
Kim E. Anderson
Nina Appel
Meg Armstrong
Norma Basch
Dorothy Beasley
Beverly Beeton
Gayle Binion
Agnes Bird
Barbara Aronstein Black
Julia Chang Bloch
Janet Boles
Vicki Borrego
Anne Brown
Eddie Bell Brown
Ruth Burgos-Sasscer
Fran Burke
Sarah E. Burns
Kimberly Chaddock
Julius Chambers
U.W. Clemon
Jan Costello
Delores L. Crockett
Gloria H. Danziger
Elizabeth DeFeis
Shirley M. Dennis
Mary Doyle
Lois L. Duke
Judith Dushku
Catherine East
Ann Ellis
Katherine Ellis
Myra Marx Ferree
Cornelia Butler Flora
Diane Fowlkes
Elizabeth Fox-Genovese
Shirley Franklin
Arvonne Fraser
Marsha Freeman
Edith B. Gelles
Irwin N. Gertzog

Joanna B. Gillespie
Marianne Githens
Anna Grant
Mary Guy
Beverly Guy-Sheftal
Margie Pitts Hames
Sarah Harder
Anne L. Harper
Cheryl Brown Henderson
Joan Hoff-Wilson
Donald Hollowell
Shirley M. Hufstедler
Leah Janus
Richard Jensen
Janet Johnson
Gail Susan Joyner
Esther Katz
Rita Mae Kelly
Marjorie Fine Knowles
Phyllis Kravitch
Linda Kurtz
Keith Curry Lance
Judith J. Lane
Larry M. Lane
Elaine Lapinski
Wanda Ledbetter
Betsy Levin
Barbara B. Lewis
Lillian Miles Lewis
Shelby Lewis
Judith L. Lichtman
Orma Linford
Mamie Locke
Eleanor Main
Jane Mansbridge
Palma F. Marron
Lynn Mather
Winifred McCarthy-Don
Patrice McDermott
Eileen McDonagh
Nancy McGlen
Susan McManus
Susan Gluck Mezey

Lois Baldwin Moreland
Carol McClurg Meuller
Mary Beth Norton
Karen O'Connor
John Orman
Erika Pilver
Diane Pinderhughes
Isabelle Katz Pinzler
Mary Cornelia Porter
Barbara Posey-Jones
Jewel L. Prestage
Allison Dundes Renteln
Deborah Rhode
Linda K. Richter
Helen Ridley
Willie Edward Robinson
Gladys Rosen
Leila J. Rupp
Bernice Sandler
James P. Scanlan
Ruth Schmidt
Victoria Schuck
Leah Sears-Collins
Portia Scott
Jeffrey A. Segal
Charles Shanor
Patricia Shiu
Betty L. Siegel
Rita Simon
Joy Simonson
Vaino Spencer
Judith Hicks Stiehm
Jane Sweeney
G. Allan Tar
Olive Taylor
Verta Taylor
Mary C. Thornberry
Nikki R. VanHightower
Isabelle Gates Webster
Brenda Witherill
Mary Neville Woodrich
Marilyn V. Yarbrough



*Rosa Parks reflects on
her role as a woman
in challenging segregation.*

CONSULTATION ON COMPETITIVENESS

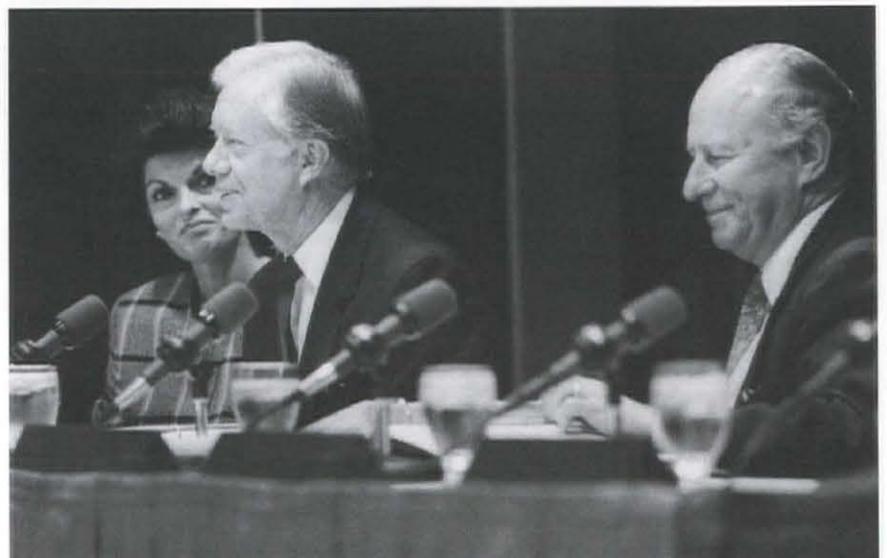
Competitiveness has emerged as one of America's fundamental economic challenges in the last part of the 1980s. The interrelated issues that comprise the competitiveness crisis — education, trade, savings and investment, innovation, quality and productivity — tear at the strength, security, and standard of living of all Americans.

In order to address these issues, The Carter Center of Emory University invited more than 100 business, labor, academic, and political leaders to a two-day session in April 1988. Co-hosted by Jimmy Carter and Secretary of Labor Ann McLaughlin and coordinated by Sidney Topol (Chairman, Scientific-Atlanta), the "Consultation on Competitiveness" attracted such distinguished leaders as Roy Ash, Vice Chairman, CED National Economic Status; Derek Bok, President, Harvard University; Robert Forrester, President, The Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta; Robert Galvin, Chairman, Motorola, Inc.; Sidney Harman, Chairman, Harman International; William McGowan, Chairman and CEO, MCI Communications; Sam Nunn, U.S. Senator, Georgia; Albert Shanker, President, American Federation of Teachers; Paul Volcker, Chairman, James D. Wolfensohn, Inc.; and An Wang, Chairman and CEO, Wang Laboratories.

Over the past few years, competitiveness

“The focus of the conference was on the administration of the next president, to whom Carter and former President Gerald Ford will present the results of the conference.”

- Atlanta Constitution, 4/28/88



*Secretary of Labor Ann McLaughlin,
Jimmy Carter, and Consultation
Coordinator Sidney Topol.*

issues have been addressed by scores of conferences and in dozens of reports. The Center's goal was not merely to add to the list of proposals, but to find the best ideas — the ones that work — and to encourage their widespread application in the private and public sectors.

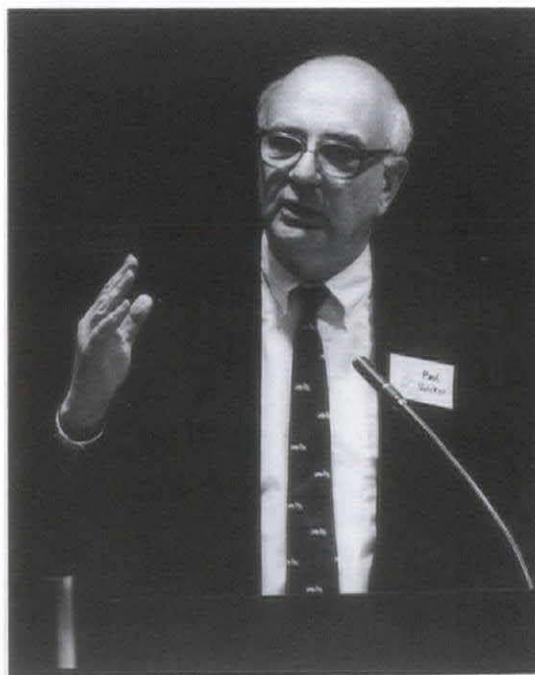
To that end, participants were asked three basic questions: What have you done in your own institutions to improve productivity and quality, key elements of competitiveness? As you look ahead, what additional improvements do you envision? Finally, what would you recommend to others? In other words, what works, what might work, what are your priorities for the nation?

Through a series of small, interactive workshops and large-group sessions, participants responded with an outpouring of strategies and proposals. They began by identifying barriers and obstacles to competitiveness with the sobering recognition of the enormous stakes. What they concluded is that the United States is facing a competitiveness crisis. The indicators are abundant: An alarming number of American students and workers do not seem to have the skills needed to succeed in the more demanding jobs of the modern economy. Many American inventions never make it from drawing board to marketplace, or arrive too late — long after aggressive foreign firms have captured customer loyalty. Some American products have been improperly designed or priced too high to compete with top-quality foreign imports. Partly as a result, not enough American companies have penetrated foreign markets with U.S. goods and services.

Furthermore, the United States continues to consume more than it produces, helping to create an abysmally low national savings rate that undermines the country's ability to finance needed investments in education, research facilities, and factories. Finally, many Americans are unaware that other nations have caught up with, and in some cases surpassed, U.S. performance.

Unless these problems are addressed promptly and decisively, Americans will be saddled with increasing debt, lower standards of living, and reduced economic opportunities.

Consultation participants identified several overarching national strategies for helping U.S. companies and workers compete more effectively: Individuals and institutions must become more flexible. Barriers between and within organizations must be reduced and new partnerships formed — between colleges and public schools, between management and workers, and among business, labor, education and government. All sectors need to do a better job of thinking and acting long-term, beyond the next quarter, semester, or collective bargaining agreement. Better results would come if all areas



Paul Volcker addresses the issue of competitiveness among American workers.

“Mr. President, you have given us the opportunity to consider — thoughtfully, and I hope agreeably — one of this country’s most compelling questions: our ability to compete. This conference is an ambitious endeavor. We must devise ways to improve the quality of our workforce and build the skills necessary to contend with the economy of the 21st century.”

- Ann McLaughlin, U.S. Secretary of Labor

were improved simultaneously. The United States does not have the luxury of addressing its competitiveness requirements one by one in a static sense; our competitors are dynamic and are attempting to win our markets.

More specifically, consultation participants identified six priorities for action. Within each area, specific suggestions were offered:

Education and Human Resources

The nation must improve its schools and expand its lifelong training programs. Educational reform will require extensive change. Teachers and principals must be given the authority and autonomy to attempt to transform the schools — and be held accountable for results. Participants offered a number of suggestions for achieving these goals, which included: establishing a minimum of 2,000 model schools nationwide as laboratories for educational change in the next three years; offering all four-year-olds who need assistance a Head Start-type preschool experience; and ensuring that lifelong learning and retraining programs are made universally available to U.S. workers.

Research and Development

American know-how must be focused on technological development, and more specifically, on moving American inventions from laboratory to marketplace. As a fitting starting point for change, the next president should revitalize the



An Wang of Wang
Laboratories and
Rosalynn Carter

Office of Science and Technology, appoint a science adviser early and expand the office's work on competitiveness. To facilitate a more market-driven approach to technology research and development, corporations should do a better job of integrating their research, development, production, and marketing functions. Universities should provide expanded licensing and royalty payments to encourage faculty entrepreneurship. Both sectors must increase incentives and rewards to encourage the development of young scientists and engineers.

Manufacturing

Improving U.S. competitiveness demands not only good ideas, but also doing a better job of making what the nation invents. Despite recent talk about a services-driven, post-industrial society, the manufacturing sector remains the mainstay of the U.S. economy. Manufacturers were urged to tighten product cycles, to maintain productivity growth of at least 2 percent a year, and to commit their organizations to total quality control. Top priorities are to improve teamwork between managers and employees and to expand the use of computer-aided design and manufacturing technology. Above all, manufacturers need to get closer to their markets, thinking globally but treating their customers as if they were right around the corner.

Global Markets

Boosting American competitiveness demands more than good ideas and well-made products. It also requires an aggressive international sales effort. American businesses, workers, and government must make a national commitment to think globally. Government's role should be to encourage U.S. exports — mainly by ensuring stable exchange rates, rigorously enforcing existing trade laws, and aggressively seeking to open foreign markets to U.S. firms. Businesses need to seek out niche markets abroad; borrow foreign innovations and employ foreign nationals;

and establish foreign alliances, when necessary. To facilitate these changes, American business needs to be re-trained from the top down — with CEOs committing their organizations to foreign expansion and mid-level managers becoming better versed in foreign languages and cultures.

Consultation on Competitiveness Panelists and Speakers April 1988

Jimmy Carter, Co-Chairperson
Ann McLaughlin, Co-Chairperson
Sidney Topol, Consultation Coordinator
Barbara Klante, Consultation Staff Director
Bill Spencer, Conference Facilitator
Wayne D. Gantt, Project Economist

Working Group Chairpersons

Matina S. Horner, *Chairperson*, Education
Howard D. Samuel, *Vice Chairperson*, Education
Robert W. Galvin, *Chairperson*, Global Markets
Arden Bement, *Chairperson*, Research and Development
An Wang, *Vice Chairperson*, Research and Development
Sidney Harman, *Chairperson*, Manufacturing
Brian Turner, *Vice Chairperson*, Manufacturing
William Farley, *Chairperson*, Leadership
Mel Levine, *Vice Chairperson*, Leadership
Roy L. Ash, *Chairperson*, Fiscal and Monetary Policy

Opening Session Speakers

Derek Bok
Albert Shanker
Murray L. Weidenbaum

Panelists

Panel I
Leadership/Monetary Policy
George N. Hatsopoulos
Lawrence Summers
Richard E. Cavanagh

Panel II
Manufacturing/Global Markets
William G. McGowan
Laura Tyson
C. Jackson Grayson

Panel III
Research and Development/Human Resources
Michael Dertouzos
Joseph D. Duffey
Alan H. Magazine

Fiscal and Monetary Policy

Improving American productivity and quality will require a significant national investment in the nation's competitive infrastructure: education and training programs; R&D facilities; manufacturing plants; and global marketing operations. To make such investments possible, the national savings rate must increase from 3-4 percent to 8-9 percent a year. Moreover, the cost of capital in the United States relative to our trading competitors remains high. To ensure a commitment to investment economics, government fiscal policy needs to be restructured.

The main strategy is to reduce the federal deficit substantially by 1993 — with \$60 billion in spending cuts in the next five years, split roughly in thirds among defense, entitlements, and other programs. These reductions most likely will need to be combined with some sort of revenue increase. Of the options considered, consumption taxes were the preferred alternative, with an emphasis on raising cigarette, alcohol, and gasoline taxes. Although some experts supported a national value-added tax (VAT), it was agreed that more thought needs to be given to the regressive nature of a VAT if consensus is to be forthcoming.

Leadership

America's public and private leaders must assume responsibility for raising public awareness of the competitiveness crisis, for developing a pragmatic series of solutions, and for selling those ideas to their various constituencies. Restoring America's ability to compete must become a national priority.

Following the consultation, CCEU published "Common Sense on Competitiveness," a summary report of the proceedings that was distributed to business leaders across the country.

“It is a great pleasure to join you in thinking about this extraordinarily important problem of competitiveness I believe that if we are going to succeed in overcoming the challenge of competitiveness, universities will have to play an important role.”

- Derek Bok, President, Harvard University



Steven Malin, The Conference Board, and Robert Galvin, Chairman, Motorola Inc.

EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Education is a prime objective of the programs at CCEU and The Jimmy Carter Library and Museum. Carter Center programs offer a unique opportunity for student interns and invited teachers to observe and to participate in discussions with some of the world's most noted figures. The information shared affords the most up-to-date resource material for use in the classroom and in writing curriculums.

The Jimmy Carter Library and Museum, with its archival collection of 27 million official documents from the Carter White House years, is a valuable asset both to Center staff and to outside researchers. The museum, too, serves as an innovative educational resource and features a number of displays and exhibits that allow visitors to participate vicariously in the presidential process.

Developing an International Perspective on Teaching

Secondary school teachers have been invited to observe and participate in many consultations and seminars over the past five years. These include "International Security and Arms Control," April 1985; "Reinforcing Democracy in the Americas," November 1986; "The Middle East: A Look to the Future," November 1987; and "Women and the Constitution," February 1988. Prior to each consultation, teachers are given a reading list in order to prepare for the discussions. After observing the proceedings, they are encouraged to develop lesson plans to be used in the classroom. Many conduct workshops on the material introduced at conferences to inform their colleagues and broaden the scope of classroom curriculums.

A series of workshops, including some on curriculum writing, is orchestrated and managed by Education Coordinator Linda Helms with the objective of encouraging an international perspective in teaching. By utilizing the vast

resources available to the Center staff, Ms. Helms and her team of education advisers broaden U.S. secondary school social studies curriculums to include issues and angles that traditionally would not be addressed. Among the workshops conducted over the last three years are:

- *Internationalizing Education*, October 1986, which dealt with health issues, international security, apartheid, and foreign policy in Central America;
- *A Perspective on International Health Issues*, August 1986;
- *Perspectives on National Security*, October 1987;
- *International Development*, December 1987, with representatives from INSA, Bread for the World, CARE, Campaign for Child Survival, Heifer Project International, Save the Children, SEEDS, UNICEF, and the Peace Corps;
- *Latin America/International Human Rights Workshop*, February 1988;
- *Women and the Constitution Curriculum-Planning Workshop*, April 1988, co-coordinated by CCEU and John Patrick, University of Indiana.

Carter Center Education Advisory Committee

- Glen Blankenship**, Social Studies Coordinator, Gwinnett County
Robert Clark, Associate Superintendent, Marietta City Schools
Carole Hahn, Director, Educational Studies, Emory University
Patricia Harrell, Manager, Information and Media Services, INSA
Linda Helms, Education Coordinator, The Carter Center
Gwen Hutcheson, Social Studies Supervisor, Georgia Department of Education
Helen Richardson, Executive Director for Secondary Curriculum, Fulton County
Donald Schewe, Director, The Jimmy Carter Library and Museum
Bill Tinkler, Social Studies Coordinator, Fulton County
Ellen Wright, Manager, Training and Development, INSA
Ron Schukar, Director, Center for Teaching International Relations, University of Denver (consultant)
Mary Soley, Director of School Programs, Foreign Policy Association, Washington, D.C. (consultant)

“I honestly feel that I accumulated more knowledge from working on the Middle East project than I have from any class.”

*- Michael Goetz
CCEU intern*

The Intern Program

CCEU's Intern Program offers a unique and diverse range of opportunities for students who are interested in contemporary political issues. The program has special appeal for those interested in combining academic study with practical application and experience, particularly in international studies. As interns, students on both the undergraduate and graduate levels become active participants in Carter Center projects, conducting research and assisting in program development under the guidance of the fellows and their staffs.

Interns also have the unique opportunity to interact with Jimmy Carter. In his role at the Center, President Carter co-chairs conferences, meets with former and present heads of state, and participates in events coordinated by the fellows throughout the academic year. Each semester, he spends time with students at the Center, discussing projects and offering his insights on current global issues. In addition, interns frequently interact with renowned scholars, diplomats, and political leaders who visit the Center to take part in its programs.

Interns participate in Center consultations on many different levels, assisting with logistical



Carter Center Middle East interns prepare for a mock consultation.

planning, conducting research, and interacting with participants. The Center has also sponsored a number of unique projects especially for interns. For example, interns staged a mock International Peace Conference as follow-up to the November 1987 consultation "The Middle East: A Look to the Future." Each student represented a country or an interest group involved in the Middle East conflict and was required to research the history and ideologies of that country. The exercise was particularly valuable because interns were able to interview representatives who attended the Middle East consultation, acquiring first-hand knowledge on their topics.

Interns are involved in virtually all facets of the Center, assisting in programs such as Middle Eastern Studies, Human Rights, Conflict Resolution, U.S.-Soviet Relations, and Latin American and Caribbean Studies. Internships are also available in departments such as the Development office and the Communications/Publications office.

The Carter Center Volunteer Program
Volunteers play an integral role at the Center, serving as hosts and hostesses to visitors, assisting staff members, and helping to ensure that conferences and meetings run smoothly. A separate group of docents are specially trained to conduct tours of The Jimmy Carter Library and Museum.

Prior to the opening of the Center's new facilities in October 1986, former White House officials who were assisting with the dedication placed phone calls enlisting help from the community. Subsequently, a program was instituted to organize these volunteers so their various skills and talents could be used most effectively. Today, Volunteer Coordinators Emily Dolvin and Alice Brooks draw from a pool of over 100 people who donate their time to the Center. Their duties include serving as hosts and hostesses for meetings, conferences, and special guests; conducting tours of the Center; and assisting with clerical tasks.

A special feature of the volunteer program is a speakers' series headlining Carter Center fellows



Center interns have unique access to the former president.

“Every time I come to The Carter Center, I do something new and different and challenging. It’s exciting to be involved in all the activities that are always going on here.”

- Louise Adams, Carter Center volunteer

and staff members, community leaders, and former White House officials. Speakers have included Rosalynn Carter; Griffen Bell, former U.S. Attorney General; Max Cleland, Georgia Secretary of State; Jim Posey, Secret Service agent; Gloria Carter Spann; and Robert J. Lipshutz, legal counsel to President Carter from 1977-79.

The services provided by the volunteers are invaluable. In one six month period, the group logged over 1,400 hours of time spent at the Center. For “Women and the Constitution,” held in February 1988, over 275 volunteers worked for nearly a year preparing for the conference, donating a total of 10,000 hours. Volunteers helped produce the printed program, manage registration, and plan the organizational structure of the conference.

Library and Museum Docent Program

The Jimmy Carter Library and Museum also utilizes volunteers in an important way. Docents participate in a two-day training program conducted by the archives and museum staff to learn more about the modern American presidency



Center docents undergo extensive training sessions.

and how it is depicted in the museum. Their training includes a thorough introduction to the workings of a presidential library that emphasizes the significance of this unique facility for preservation and research. Docents obtain an in-depth look at the inner workings of the museum by talking with staff members and touring with the museum curator, Jim Kratsas. Other training sessions focus on public speaking, group dynamics, and exploring ways to better orient and inform visitors while maintaining the security of the exhibits. Each participant develops his or her own tour plan and is given an extensive notebook of background information.

After the docents complete their training, each commits to serve four hours a week for a minimum of one year. Many of the museum docents give time to other area museums and volunteer organizations as well.

“The volunteers are indispensable. We could not have put on the “Women and the Constitution” conference without their widespread community support.”

*- Dayle Powell
CCEU Fellow*



Emily Dolvin, one of two volunteer coordinators at the Center.



Over 100 dedicated volunteers assist in making the Center run smoothly.

Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter



JIMMY CARTER

The 39th President of the United States is a unique intellectual resource to The Carter Center. No other holder of that high office has so systematically pursued in private life the compassionate and strategic agendas of his administration — agendas that in President Carter's case extend from the betterment of the human condition to the search for world peace. To The Carter Center, Jimmy Carter thus provides both a focus of inquiry and a level of vision, experience, realism, global access, and leadership that is unmatched in the public policy community.

The achievements of the Carter presidency are memorable and enduring: the Panama Canal Treaties, the Camp David Accords, the SALT II agreement, the establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, the championship of global human rights, and historic new departures on such domestic issues as energy, education, and the environment.

But Carter the statesman is also Carter the scholar. After graduating from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1946, he worked under Admiral Hyman Rickover in the early years of the nuclear submarine program and pursued graduate studies in nuclear physics at Union College. Since 1982, he has taught at Emory University as University Distinguished Professor. He is the author of five bestselling books: *Why Not the Best?* (Broadman Press, 1975), *Keeping Faith: Memoirs of a President* (Bantam, 1982), *The Blood of Abraham* (Houghton Mifflin, 1985), *Everything to Gain: Making the Most of the Rest of Your Life* co-authored with Rosalynn Carter (Random House, 1987), and *An Outdoor Journal: Adventures and Reflections* (Bantam, 1988).

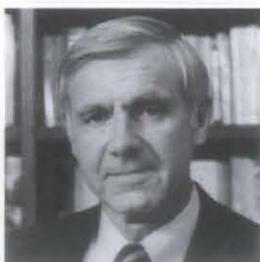


ROSALYNN CARTER

Among her many activities in the White House, Rosalynn Carter focused on issues of importance to women and served as honorary chair of the President's Commission on Mental Health, the work of which resulted in the passage of the Mental Health Systems Act. At The Carter Center, she has continued her vital work, participating in the Center's "Closing the Gap" symposium, chairing the annual Rosalynn Carter Symposia on Mental Health Policy, and convening the "Women and the Constitution" conference with three other former First Ladies in February 1988. She is active in the human rights field, most recently participating with the Soviets in efforts to implement the International Declaration of Human Rights. She is also involved, along with her husband, in Habitat for Humanity, an organization that enlists volunteers to build homes for the needy.

Mrs. Carter graduated from Georgia Southwestern College in 1946. Among her honors are the Volunteer of the Decade Award from the National Mental Health Association and The Award of Merit for Support of the Equal Rights Amendment from the National Organization for Women. She was recently appointed distinguished lecturer at Agnes Scott College in Atlanta where she began teaching in the fall of 1988.

Executive Directors



WILLIAM H. FOEGE

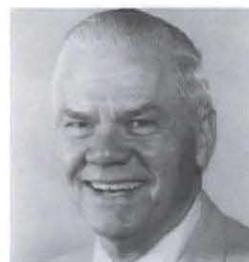
Executive Director, The Carter Center
and The Carter Center of Emory University
Health Policy Fellow, CCEU

Dr. Foege is widely recognized as a key leader in the successful fight to eradicate smallpox in the 1970s. After serving as a medical missionary in Nigeria, Dr. Foege, an epidemiologist, became Chief of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Smallpox Eradication Program in which he promoted the surveillance-containment strategy used in the eradication effort. His distinguished career of public service in combatting communicable diseases dates back to 1961, and he served as Director of the CDC from 1977 to 1983. He joined The Carter Center as Executive Director in July 1986.

By writing and lecturing extensively on topics such as child survival, immunization, and preventive medicine, Dr. Foege has succeeded in broadening public awareness of these issues and bringing them to the forefront of domestic and international health discussion. At The Carter Center, he has continued his work, particularly on behalf of children in the developing world. He also plays a leadership role in such organizations as the Kaiser Family Foundation, the U.S. National Research Council, the World Health Organization, and UNICEF.

Dr. Foege has received numerous honorary doctorates and other awards and is a member of 11 professional associations in the United States and abroad. He has authored or co-authored nearly 60 publications on a broad spectrum of public health issues and is a frequent contributor to a number of major medical journals.

A graduate of Pacific Lutheran University, Dr. Foege earned his doctorate of medicine at the University of Washington Medical School in 1961 and an M.P.A. in Public Health at Harvard University in 1965.



WILLIAM C. WATSON

Director of Operations, The Carter Center
Associate Executive Director, CCEU

William C. Watson serves as Director of Operations for The Carter Center and as Associate Executive Director of The Carter Center of Emory University and its affiliated components. Prior to coming to the Center in 1986, he was Deputy Director of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta for 14 years. When he left, the CDC Medal of Excellence was renamed in his honor.

Mr. Watson's distinguished career in public health has taken him from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare where he served as Deputy Director of the Office of Child Development in the early 1970s, to New Delhi, India, where he was a consultant to the World Health Organization's (WHO) Smallpox Eradication program in 1974. His numerous awards and honors include the Roger W. Jones Award from The American University. In 1980, President Carter awarded him the Meritorious Rank Award in the Senior Executive Service (SES). The following year, President Reagan awarded him the Distinguished Rank Award in the SES.

Taking a B.A. in political science at the University of South Carolina with honors in 1948, Mr. Watson went on to earn an M.P.A. from Harvard University in 1964.

The Carter Center of Emory University
Fellows



HAROLD J. BERMAN
U.S.-Soviet Relations Fellow

Professor Berman is an eminent legal scholar who has devoted four decades to research, writing, teaching, and professional consultation on matters pertaining to the Soviet system of justice, the legal regulation of the Soviet planned economy, and East-West trade. As the James Barr Ames Professor of Law at Harvard University, where he taught from 1948 to 1985, and as the Woodruff Professor of Law at Emory since 1985, he has contributed significantly to American understanding of Soviet law and policy. He has twice been Visiting Professor of American law at Moscow University and has visited the Soviet Union some two dozen times since 1955.

Professor Berman has been a member of the Legal Committee of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council since its inception in 1974. American companies doing business with Soviet entities have drawn on Professor Berman's expertise as a private consultant. In addition, his service on the executive committee of the Russian Research Center at Harvard University from 1952 to 1985 helped to shape and enrich the discipline of Soviet Studies throughout the nation.

After receiving his B.A. from Dartmouth College in 1938, Professor Berman studied for a year at the London School of Economics and went on to Yale University for his M.A. Following three years overseas in the armed forces, he returned to Yale for his LL.B. in 1947. He is the author of over 20 books and more than 250 articles on Soviet Law and government, East-West trade, comparative legal history, and legal philosophy. These include *Justice in the U.S.S.R.* (Harvard University Press, 1963) and the award-winning *Law and Revolution: The Formation of the Western Legal Tradition* (Harvard University Press, 1983).



LINDA P. BRADY
International Security and Arms Control Fellow
(1986-1987)

Dr. Brady, who joined the staff of CCEU in January 1986, served her two-year appointment as a fellow researching national security policy, arms control, and the economics of defense. She is currently associate professor of political science at the Georgia Institute of Technology.

Dr. Brady began her career teaching and conducting research at Vanderbilt University and Goucher College. She later joined the Department of Defense, serving as Special Assistant for Mutual Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR) and International Program Analyst in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense. She twice served as Defense Adviser on the U.S. Delegation to MBFR in Vienna, Austria. In 1982, Dr. Brady was Defense Adviser on the U.S. Delegation to the Negotiations on Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces in Geneva, Switzerland.

After receiving an A.B. from Douglass College in 1969, Dr. Brady completed an M.S. from Rutgers University and a Ph.D. from Ohio State University in 1974. She has co-edited a volume on the future of NATO and currently is completing a book-length manuscript entitled *The Politics of Negotiation: On Dealing With Allies, Adversaries and Friends*.



THOMAS BUERGENTHAL
Human Rights Fellow

Dr. Buergenthal is a much-honored international legal scholar and jurist who has been an influential strategist in the global struggle for human rights since the 1960s. Both through his governmental activities during the Ford and Carter administrations and as a private authority before and since, he has been a key figure in his field at home and abroad. He has worked with organizations as diverse as UNESCO and the American Bar Association. He currently heads the Institute of Human Rights and is a judge on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. He was the Chief Justice of that court during its 1985-87 term.

In addition to his current duties as Director of CCEU's Human Rights program, Dr. Buergenthal serves as the I.T. Cohen Professor of Human Rights at the Emory University School of Law.

Dr. Buergenthal is the author or co-author of a dozen books and numerous other works on international law and human rights issues, including *Protecting Human Rights in the Americas* (N.P. Engel Publishers, 1986), and *Public International Law* (West Publishing Co., 1985). In 1987, he received awards for the promotion and teaching of international humanitarian law from the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo, Italy, and for distinguished service in legal education from the New York University Law School Association.

Following his graduation from Bethany College in West Virginia, Dr. Buergenthal received a J.D. degree from the NYU Law School and LL.M. and S.J.D. degrees from the Harvard Law School.



KARL W. DEUTSCH
International Relations Fellow

An internationally recognized scholar of political science and comparative thought, Dr. Deutsch is the Ryoichi Sasakawa Professor of International Peace at The Carter Center and serves as a member of the political science department at Emory University. He currently spends one-half of the year at CCEU and the other half at Harvard University, where he is Stanfield Professor of International Peace. Prior to joining CCEU, he was Director of the International Institute of Comparative Social Research at the Science Centre Berlin.

In a distinguished career that has spanned over forty years, Dr. Deutsch has taught at MIT and Yale, and has served as visiting professor at such institutions as Harvard, Princeton, and the University of Chicago. He has been affiliated with the Centre for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Palo Alto, California; the University of Heidelberg; Nuffield College, Oxford; the University of Paris-Sorbonne; and the University of Zurich.

A graduate of Northampton Engineering College of the University of London, Charles University and Harvard University, Dr. Deutsch has served as President of the American Political Science Association and the International Political Science Association. He has authored or co-authored numerous books and articles and has received many honorary doctorates from universities in Europe and the United States. Book titles include *The Nerves of Government* (Free Press, 1963); *The Analysis of International Relations* (Prentice-Hall, 1968); *Politics and Government* (Houghton Mifflin, 1970); and *Eco-Social Systems and Ecopolitics* (UNESCO, 1977).



RICHARD A. JOSEPH
African Studies Fellow

Dr. Joseph was formerly a visiting professor at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University where he conducted research supported by a Guggenheim Fellowship. He joined The Carter Center staff in November 1988 to initiate a Governance in Africa Program (G.A.P.). In addition, he serves as professor of political science at Emory University and heads a Center of African Studies.

A longtime scholar of and political activist in African Affairs, Dr. Joseph has been a lecturer and professor at the University of Khartoum, Sudan; the University of Ibadan, Nigeria; and Dartmouth College. He has held research appointments at the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, England; the Center for International Affairs at Harvard University; and the *Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales* in Paris. He was a Program Officer in the West Africa Office of the Ford Foundation responsible for overseeing human rights, governance, and international affairs from 1986-88.

Dr. Joseph received a B.A. from Dartmouth College in 1965, and was a Fulbright Scholar at the University of Grenoble, France, and a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University. In 1970 he returned to Oxford to complete his doctoral degree. He has written extensively on modern African history and politics and has published books on Cameroon and Nigeria. Titles include *Radical Nationalism in Cameroon: Social Origins of the UPC Rebellion* (Oxford University Press, 1977); *Gaullist Africa: Cameroon under Ahmadu Ahidjo* (Fourth Dimension Publishers, 1978); and *Democracy and Prebendal Politics in Nigeria: The Rise and Fall of the Second Republic* (Cambridge University Press, 1987).



ELLEN P. MICKIEWICZ
U.S.-Soviet Relations Fellow

Dr. Mickiewicz is a leading authority on Soviet media and communications and is a recognized national authority on the Soviet Union and U.S.-Soviet relations. Her innovative work monitoring domestic television broadcasting in the U.S.S.R. has become the most fruitful source in the United States of insight into Soviet news management strategies and techniques.

In addition to her work as Director of the Soviet Media and International Communications program at the Center, Dr. Mickiewicz serves as the Alben W. Barkley professor of political science at Emory University. She is President of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, the first woman elected to that position in its 50-year history, and editor of *Soviet Union*. She was invited to Moscow to develop bilateral collaborative research in communications under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) and the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and in 1986 was appointed a member of the three-person American subcommission on communications and society by the ACLS. Throughout her career, her research has been supported by several of the nation's most distinguished foundations.

Dr. Mickiewicz graduated with high honors from Wellesley College in 1961 and took her Ph.D. at Yale University (1975). She has authored or co-authored six major works on the Soviet Union, and some 40 of her articles and chapters have been published in the United States and abroad. Her latest book is *Split Signals: Television and Politics in the Soviet Union* (Oxford University Press, 1988).



ROBERT A. PASTOR

Latin American and Caribbean Studies Fellow

Dr. Pastor has specialized in U.S. foreign policy and Latin America and the Caribbean throughout his career in education and government. He was a leading architect of U.S. policy toward the region, first as Staff Director of the pathfinding Linowitz Commission on U.S./Latin American Relations (1975-1977) and later as Director of the National Security Council's Office of Latin American and Caribbean Affairs in the Carter White House. Returning to academic pursuits in 1981, Dr. Pastor researched and lectured at the Brookings Institution, the University of Maryland, and El Colegio de Mexico. At The Carter Center since 1985, Dr. Pastor is also a professor in the Department of Political Science at Emory University and serves as a consultant on regional security and energy issues to a number of governmental and private institutions.

Dr. Pastor took his B.A. in history at Lafayette College, where he was Phi Beta Kappa, and his M.P.A. and Ph.D. at Harvard University. He has testified before the U.S. Congress often and is a prolific author of books and articles on Latin America. His *Migration and Development in the Caribbean: The Unexplored Connection*, was cited by *Choice* magazine as an "outstanding academic book" of 1986-87. His latest books are *Condemned to Repetition: The United States and Nicaragua* (Princeton University Press, 1987), *Latin America's Debt Crisis: Adjusting to the Past or Planning for the Future?* (Lynne Rienne Publishers, 1987) and *Limits to Friendship: The United States and Mexico*, with Jorge Castañeda (Alfred A. Knopf, 1988).



DAYLE E. POWELL

Conflict Resolution Fellow

Dayle E. Powell came to The Carter Center in 1984 to plan and direct the Center's pioneering program in the field of conflict resolution after seven years of distinguished service as Assistant U.S. District Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama. In this capacity, she has organized or participated in a half dozen symposia addressing such contentious issues as the use of tobacco in the United States and the "war against children" in South Africa. In addition, she has conducted on-the-spot studies of some of the world's most stubborn social conflicts, including those in Northern Ireland, Cyprus, and Southern Africa. Ms. Powell is currently involved in an innovative project to create an International Negotiation Network (INN) that will provide neutral, third-party assistance in conflict resolution in both the domestic and international arenas.

Ms. Powell has also played a crucial leadership role at the Center by directing the 1988 symposium "Women and the Constitution" and assisting in the formation of its permanent National Advisory Committee.

Ms. Powell received her Law Doctorate in 1976 from the Cumberland School of Law, where a decade later she became the first woman commencement speaker in the school's 150-year history. A year earlier she performed the same function at Jacksonville State University, where she had been an undergraduate. Since 1980, Ms. Powell has been a frequent lecturer on a variety of legal disciplines at the Attorney General's Advocate Institute in Washington, D.C.



KENNETH W. STEIN
Middle Eastern Studies Fellow

Dr. Stein is a leading national authority on the Middle East, and especially on the Arab-Israeli confrontation and the Palestinian issue. Associated with Emory University and The Carter Center for most of his professional life, Dr. Stein has been Jimmy Carter's chief aide and adviser on the region since 1978. In that capacity, he collaborated with President Carter on his widely-acclaimed book, *The Blood of Abraham* (Houghton Mifflin, 1985), and has directed two major consultations on the Middle East. He is the author of *The Land Question In Palestine, 1917-1939* (University of North Carolina Press, 1984), which analyzed the social and economic origins of the Jewish-Arab dispute, and is presently completing a second volume on the mandate period. His scholarly writings in English, Hebrew, and German are extensive, and he has published scores of opinion pieces in national and international newspapers. He also serves as a consultant to government and business on Middle Eastern affairs.

Educated at Franklin and Marshall College and the University of Michigan (Ph.D. 1976), Dr. Stein is Associate Professor of Near Eastern History and Political Science at Emory University, where he founded and directed the International Studies Center. He served as Executive Director of The Carter Center from 1984-86. His extensive travels to the Middle East have included multi-nation tours with President and Mrs. Carter featuring discussions at the head-of-state level. Dr. Stein is well-known for his objective and insightful analyses of Middle Eastern events for local and national media.



JAMES M. BRASHER III
Special Assistant to Jimmy Carter

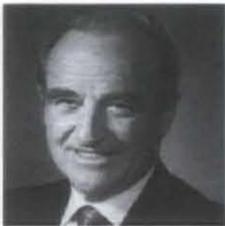
Mr. Brasher serves as Special Assistant to Jimmy Carter for Institutional Development and as the principal liaison to the Center's Board of Advisors and Board of Councilors. He began working with President Carter in 1982 when the idea for the Center was conceived. Mr. Brasher directed the successful \$25 million capital campaign to build the Center and Library.

From 1984 through 1986 he served as the Chief External Affairs Officer for the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington, D.C. He also directed the \$60 million United Negro College Fund campaign, which President Carter chaired in 1979-80.

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Jimmy Carter, Chairman of the Board of Advisors; 39th President of the United States



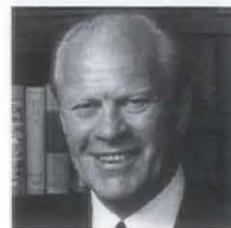
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CARTER-MENIL HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION



Dominique de Menil welcomes Cardinal Fresno-Larrain, Archbishop of Santiago, as Jimmy Carter looks on.

The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation was established in 1986 to promote the protection of human rights in two ways: by supporting the work of The Carter Center of Emory University's Human Rights program (see page 35) and by awarding an annual human rights prize. Each year on December 10, the anniversary of the proclamation of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the foundation presents a \$100,000 prize to one or two organizations or individuals for courageous and effective work to further human rights.

The foundation was established as a partnership between Jimmy Carter and Dominique de Menil, who serve as chairman and president respectively. Mrs. de Menil, founder of the non-denominational Rothko Chapel in Houston, is well-known for her support of civil and human rights causes.

The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation, which has offices in Atlanta and Houston, draws on and supplements the work of CCEU's Human Rights program, which is under the direction of Thomas Buergenthal. The foundation also interacts with the international human rights community. Over the past two years, the selection

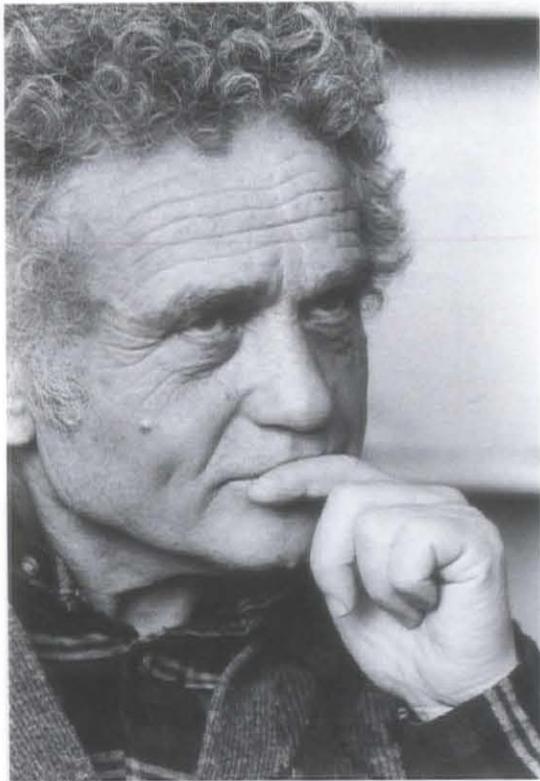
of the prize recipients has been aided by a distinguished panel of advisers who represent the foremost human rights organizations in the United States and abroad. In 1987, this group provided valuable background information for President Carter's first address on the state of human rights around the world, which he will deliver each year in conjunction with the prize ceremony.

The first Carter-Menil Human Rights Prize was presented in 1986 to Soviet dissident Yuri Orlov and the Group for Mutual Support (GAM), an organization of families of disappeared persons in Guatemala. In 1987, the prize was presented to La Vicariá de la Solidaridad, a Chilean group that has gained worldwide admiration and respect for its nonviolent commitment to the defense of human rights in Chile. Founded in 1976 by Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez, then Archbishop of Santiago, the Vicariá provides legal aid to political prisoners and social welfare assistance to the families of victims of human rights violations. Accepting the award on behalf of the Vicariá at the awards ceremony were 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, Executive Secretary of the Vicariá.

In 1988, the 40th anniversary of the United Nation's Declaration of Human Rights, the prize was presented to the Sisulu family of South Africa. Walter and Albertina Sisulu and their seven children symbolize the fight against apartheid, and their strength and courage have served as an inspiration for those opposed to injustice all over the world.

By continuing to provide financial assistance and focusing international attention on those who fight for human rights, as well as aiding victims of abuse, the Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation seeks to make the protection of human rights a high priority for peoples and governments around the world.



Soviet physicist and dissident Yuri Orlov, co-recipient of the first Carter-Menil prize.

“We know that the moral and material support this award brings will strengthen our resolve and make us more effective. But we are mindful also of the fact that the most important rewards are those that accomplish our goal: a just and fraternal society in which we may live in solidarity as brethren.”

- Cardinal Fresno-Larrain,
La Vicariá de la Solidaridad
1987 Carter-Menil Prize Presentation

“I am grateful to The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation for the tribute paid me today. President Carter will go down in history as the person who was the first to raise human rights to the level of government. His open support played an immense role in releasing political prisoners. Under pressure, chiefly from Western public opinion, this year in the U.S.S.R. some 30 people were released from imprisonment ahead of schedule or pardoned.”

- Yuri Orlov,
1986 Carter-Menil Prize Presentation

*Excerpted from Jimmy Carter's
State of Human Rights speech
delivered at the Carter-Menil
Human Rights Award Ceremony,
December 1987*

“I hope that you, as mothers, as fathers, as husbands and wives, understand the pain, the anguish that we feel, and the moral obligation that you, the people of the United States, have to us, the people of Guatemala.”

*- Nineth de Garcia,
Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo
1986 Carter-Menil Prize
Presentation*

“In 1945, the United Nations Charter was written with knowledge of the holocaust, expressing the world’s concerns about human rights and making the promotion of freedom a matter of international concern. Three years later, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted. This document evolved into the Magna Carta of humankind and gave birth to the international covenants on human rights, the U.N. Racial Convention, other international human rights treaties, and various specialized instruments.

Although the treaties and agreements are frequently violated, they have legitimized the international human rights debate, enabling the United States and other countries to condemn violations of human rights wherever they may occur. Today, international law recognizes that how a government treats its own citizens is of concern to other countries; it affects the international community as a whole.

This willingness to expose and prevent violations of human rights has led to the development of non-governmental and international human rights organizations. La Vicariá de la Solidaridad, the recipient of the 1987 Carter-Menil Human Rights prize, is one notable example. Founded in 1976 by the Catholic Archdiocese of Santiago, La Vicariá provides legal assistance to political prisoners, medical aid to victims of torture, and social welfare assistance to the families of ‘disappeared’ persons. Other noteworthy groups include Amnesty International, Americas Watch, Helsinki Watch, the



The Group for Mutual Support (GAM) helps families of disappeared persons in Guatemala.

International League for Human Rights, and the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights. These organizations, the human rights watchdogs of the world, now have the legal and political legitimacy they need to function.

Our definition of human rights should not be too narrow. People have a right to fill vital economic needs — to be fed, housed, clothed, and educated. Civil and political rights must be protected — including freedom of speech, thought, assembly, travel, and the right to participate in government. The rights of personal integrity are the most obvious of all — freedom from arbitrary arrest or imprisonment, torture, or murder by one's own government.

The best assurance that fundamental personal rights will be respected is within democratic systems where people can replace their leaders peacefully by secret ballot and where independent courts can prevent the arbitrary use of power. The initial signs of transition toward democracy in Haiti were welcome, but that country has recently suffered a setback by inaction or outright obstruction of elections by the military government. The international community must support the provisional electoral commission as the only guarantor of electoral freedom for Haitians.

A similar need exists for free elections in Chile, where citizens have long cried out for the right to choose their own leaders, to escape oppression, and to shape the destiny of their nation.

South Africa should be high on our agenda for the new year. Given the worsening human rights situation there, it is clear that the United States and other nations must develop a stronger policy, including a broad range of economic sanctions, to compel South Africa to end apartheid and to withdraw from its unlawful occupation of Namibia.

As the most powerful and influential nation on earth, the United States has a special responsibility. Ours should be the highest of all standards. Our voice and our example reverberate throughout the world. And so does silence from Washington. This silence is what oppressors desire and what victims fear most. Jacobo Timerman, who was one of the courageous survivors of persecution in Argentina, said:

'What there was from the start was the great silence — that silence which can transform any nation into an accomplice . . .'

We must not be accomplices of those who commit human rights crimes. The time is ripe for more courageous action to mitigate the suffering of those who still cry out in pain."

“We interpret this award as an honour conferred on the whole of the oppressed people of our country who face a regime that is exacting a terrible price on all those engaged in the struggle for a truly democratic and non-racist South Africa.”

*- Max Sisulu
1988 Carter-Menil Prize Presentation*



Jimmy Carter greets Max and Lindiwe Sisulu at the 1988 Carter-Menil ceremony.

GLOBAL 2000 INC.



Global 2000 feeds the hungry by teaching them to feed themselves.

Sowing the seeds of a "green revolution" in Africa and working toward controlling preventable disease in developing nations are the goals of The Carter Center's innovative Global 2000 program.

Global 2000 Inc. was conceived in 1985 and derives its inspiration from the *Global 2000 Report* commissioned during the Carter White House years. That report linked predictable trends in Third World population, resources and environment with poverty and social conflict, and projected that these stresses could escalate into a dangerous threat to world peace. Global 2000 seeks to break this cycle of poverty and misery created by hunger and disease by working within a country's already established infrastructure to promote food self-sufficiency and improve health standards.

The Global 2000 program consists of hands-on demonstration projects in health and agriculture that build on the expertise of highly skilled scientists and staff. Its agricultural programs, currently underway in Ghana, the Sudan and Zambia, operate under the auspices of Nobel Laureate Norman Borlaug, who is credited with starting the "green revolution" in India and

not only his expertise, but also a number of field staff who worked with him in India and Pakistan and at the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Institute in Mexico.

The health programs are spearheaded by William H. Foege, who is also executive director of Global 2000. Global 2000's health outreach programs are intrinsically linked to the academic research conducted by CCEU's Health Policy program that helps to identify problem areas, explore appropriate technologies, and develop feasible solutions. Global 2000 then serves as a vehicle for real-world application in combatting preventable disease in underdeveloped countries.

AGRICULTURE

In Africa, drought has taken its toll on agriculture in the 1980s. It is the only region of the world where starvation is still rampant; one out of every five Africans is malnourished. Annual increases in food production are down to one percent in many countries, while population often increases at three times that rate. The challenge to Global 2000 is to help start a "green revolution" in a few carefully selected countries and encourage its spread across the continent.

The concept is to educate by demonstration. In the past, agriculture programs in the hungriest African countries have been relatively ineffective in transferring improved technology from research organizations, through local extension offices, to farmers in the field. Working in structured concert with the government in each country and through already established agriculture extension services, Global 2000's highly trained personnel build on advanced but easily understood and transferred technology. In effect, the Global 2000 staff act as the "missing link" in the information transfer process.

In each country, Global 2000 experts begin with a small group of farmers and teach them how to use already existing technology — plant spacing and cultivation, weeding, and fertilization techniques — to produce higher yields without any major increase in land devoted to the crop. Using Production Test Plots (PTP's), each farmer then plants part of his or her land in maize, sorghum or millet using the Global 2000 method, and part using traditional methods. Typically, the Global 2000 plot yields four to six times the yield of the plot planted using traditional techniques. Other farmers in the community are then invited to witness their neighbor's progress and are taught the new growing techniques through government sponsored "field days." Global 2000 teams also arrange with the host government for credit programs for farmers and a government purchase program to ensure a fair price for the increased output. This approach becomes self-regenerating, leading to greater prosperity among the farmers and more food for the nation to consume and export.

To date, Global 2000 has achieved remarkable success. Approximately 19,000 farmers planted Global 2000 PTPs in 1988. Experts in that country expect that Ghana will be self-supporting in food production within three years. Similar efforts have met with success in Zambia and the Sudan.

HEALTH

The eradication of guinea worm disease (dracunculiasis), a debilitating condition that maims and cripples, is a primary concern of Global 2000. Its effect on a community is so devastating that the World Health Organization in 1986 chose guinea worm as the next disease to be eradicated worldwide after smallpox.

The tiny third-stage larvae of the guinea worm, ingested through drinking water, lives in the body for a year before emerging through the skin as a two- to three-foot-long worm, causing extreme pain and sometimes permanent disability. It not only takes its toll in human suffering, but affects agricultural production and school attendance as well, since victims are crippled for weeks or months. A UNICEF-assisted study estimated that losses in rice production attributable to guinea worm-induced incapacitation amount to about 11.6% of the annual rice crop alone in Anambra, Benin and Cross River states in Nigeria.

“We don't go around giving anybody tractors. And we don't want to become the suppliers of seed and fertilizer for these countries. We want them to learn how to do it for themselves.”

*— Jimmy Carter
Atlanta Constitution, 3/20/88*



Maize yield increases fourfold on Global 2000 plots.

“In 1986, the World Health Organization picked the Guinea worm as the second organism to be eradicated from the face of the earth. Smallpox, which is caused by a virus, was the first; the last reported case of smallpox occurred in October 1977.”

— *Washington Post*,
9/1/87



An African child suffers the devastating effects of guinea worm.

To fight the disease, Global 2000 began working in Pakistan in late 1986 and in Ghana in late 1987 to improve water supplies and/or teach people to simply filter or boil their water to eliminate the guinea worm larvae. In March 1988, President Carter and Dr. Foege attended the Second African Regional Conference on Guinea Worm in Accra, Ghana, where representatives from India, Pakistan, and 17 African countries plagued by the disease reviewed progress and developed future eradication strategies. During the workshop, representatives developed specific plans for action to be implemented over the next five years to combat guinea worm in their own countries.

In 1988 Global 2000 expanded its guinea worm eradication program to Nigeria, which is estimated to have 2,500,000 cases of the disease per year, more than any other country in the world. Global 2000's goal is to mobilize affected countries and donor agencies in order to eradicate the disease by 1995.

Bringing New Technology to China

In June 1987, Global 2000 initiated a new phase in its health activities, launching two programs in the People's Republic of China. The projects, conducted in cooperation with the China Fund for the Handicapped (CFH) and the Chinese government in Beijing, are aimed at enhancing the production and use of artificial limbs, and at providing assistance in significantly increasing the number of teachers of special education for handicapped children. In the summer of 1987, President Carter met with Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and Chairman Deng Xiaoping to discuss the projects and to sign letters of intent. Chairman Xiaoping's son, Deng Pu Fang, who is a paraplegic, heads CFH, evidence of the commitment of the Chinese government to the enterprise.

Specialists believe the introduction of increased manufacturing capacity alone into the prosthetics delivery system in China can make a substantial difference in the quality of life of that country's amputees. As part of the agreement, Global 2000 has sent a team of specialists to assess and make recommendations for the development of a modern prosthetics delivery system to supply high quality artificial lower limbs at comparatively low cost. The team will also assist in developing a plan for the training, staffing, and equipping of a modern manufacturing facility, and will provide financial support. In the spring of 1988, Chinese prosthesis technicians and managers toured six American companies to learn about the technology for implementation in their plants.

In addition, American specialists in the education of handicapped children traveled to China in September 1988 to teach techniques for dealing with hearing impaired, blind, and mentally handicapped children.



The Carters are greeted by China's Deng Xiaoping.

“The problem in many of these countries is not a lack of research,” Borlaug said. “The problem is that most of the information is lying around unused.”

— Norman Borlaug,
Nobel Laureate
Atlanta Constitution,
3/20/88

Global 2000 Staff

Joseph F. Giordano, Director of Operations
Donald Hopkins, M.D., Senior Consultant
Jack Benson, Consultant
Mary Rowe, Secretary

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Sudan
Ignacio Narvaez
Marco A. Quinones
Jose Valencia

Zambia
Michael Foster
R.P. Jain



NORMAN E. BORLAUG
Senior Consultant, Global 2000

“Stirred to action by images of children starving in Ethiopia, a diverse group came together in 1985 to see if Africa — the only region where per capita food production is declining — could feed itself. Under the name Global 2000, the project organizers challenged Dr. Borlaug, 73-years-old, to repeat in Africa what he succeeded in doing for Asia.”

— James Brooke
The New York Times
9/3/87

Dr. Borlaug has gained worldwide recognition for his innovative work in agriculture, particularly for his role in the “Green Revolution” in Asia for which he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970. Dr. Borlaug’s work — breeding genetic hybrid plants — significantly increased crop yields when combined with improved fertilization and irrigation techniques. He served as Associate Director of the Rockefeller Foundation, assigned to the Inter-American Food Crop Program from 1960-63, and became Director of the Wheat Research and Production Program and the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico City in 1964. In 1979, he stepped down as director but continues to work as a consultant to CIMMYT. He is also a consultant on wheat research and production techniques to governments in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

He has received a number of governmental and scientific awards for his work in plant pathology from countries around the globe, including the United States, Mexico, Spain, Bolivia, Argentina, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, India, Canada, Pakistan, Bangladesh, the United Kingdom, Guatemala, Chile and Italy.

Dr. Borlaug graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1941, having completed the B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in forestry and plant pathology. He has received over 30 honorary degrees from universities around the world.



President Carter and William Foegen examine the abundant corn crop in Ghana in 1986.



DONALD R. HOPKINS
Senior Consultant, Global 2000 Inc.

Dr. Hopkins has had an outstanding career in public health culminating in his current appointment as a Senior Consultant for Global 2000 Inc., where he leads guinea worm eradication efforts. Previously, he served as Assistant Director for International Health and Deputy Director of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). Prior to that, he was Assistant Professor of Tropic Public Health, Harvard School of Public Health.

Dr. Hopkins has authored numerous articles for scientific journals and textbooks on a wide variety of public health subjects, including smallpox, yaws and dracunculiasis. He is the author of *Princes and Peasants: Smallpox in History* (Univ. of Chicago Press), which was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize in 1983.

Dr. Hopkins attended the Institute of European Studies at the University of Vienna (1960-61). He received his B.S. degree from Morehouse College, his M.D. from the University of Chicago School of Medicine, and his M.P.H. from Harvard University. He is the recipient of numerous awards in recognition of his contributions to public health, among them the Joseph Mountin Lecture Award (1981); the U.S. Public Health Service Meritorious Service Medal (1982); the CDC Medal of Excellence (1983); the Commissioned Corps Distinguished Service Medal (1986); and an honorary Doctor of Science degree from Morehouse College (1988).



JOSEPH F. GIORDANO
Director of Operations, Global 2000 Inc.

In 1987, Mr. Giordano was named Director of Operations of Global 2000 Inc., the culmination of a thirty-year career in public health service. Prior to joining The Carter Center in 1985, he was affiliated with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) where he held a number of positions, including Director of the U.S. Foreign Quarantine Program; Assistant Director for Management & Operations, Epidemiology Program; and Assistant Director for Program, Center for Infectious Diseases. He was Deputy Commissioner, Management and Operations for the New York City Department of Health, 1982-85.

Born in New York City, Mr. Giordano received a B.S. degree from Long Island University in 1949 and completed his M.S. at the University of Tennessee in 1951.



Zambian farmer learns how to plant corn most productively in a Global 2000 demonstration project.

TASK FORCE FOR CHILD SURVIVAL



Hector Traverso, TFCS, and Susan Robertson, CDC, traveled to Senegal to assist in controlling an outbreak of polio.

Each year, 3½ million children in developing countries die from vaccine preventable diseases such as measles, pertussis, tetanus, polio, diphtheria, and tuberculosis. An equal number are crippled, blinded, or mentally retarded. In this age of high technology, it is a shameful fact that approximately two-thirds of the children living in developing countries do not receive the full complement of inexpensive and effective vaccinations that could save their lives. The Task Force for Child Survival (TFCS) was formed to facilitate childhood immunization programs in response to the growing conviction that the world need no longer tolerate this situation.

In March 1984, a group of 33 world leaders and public health experts concerned about worldwide child survival gathered at The Rockefeller Center in Bellagio, Italy. The Task Force for Child Survival was born at that meeting, and under the direction of William H. Foege, began to build on the model for worldwide smallpox eradication implemented in 1961. By 1977, the commitment of an international coalition had wiped smallpox from the face of the earth. This is the same level of commitment these international agencies now bring to the task of global immunization,

evidenced by their goal to establish immunization programs for all of the world's children by 1990.

An Immunization Coalition

The Task Force coalition is comprised of the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, The World Bank, United Nations Development Programme, and The Rockefeller Foundation, all of which provide funding for Task Force activities. The primary goals of the Task Force are to increase support for the efforts of the childhood immunization programs of its sponsoring organizations, and to facilitate the exchange of information on the world immunization front through regular meetings. In this manner, the TFCS provides a forum for information sharing and problem-solving, as well as for introducing new childhood immunization programs and sustaining existing efforts. The *World Immunization News*, a newsletter published in Spanish, French and English, also serves to keep those involved in worldwide immunization efforts apprised of the latest developments.

The next meeting of childhood immunization experts was held in October 1985 in Cartagena, Colombia. "Bellagio II" focused on assessing the progress in accelerating and expanding childhood

“The eradication of polio would, with the eradication of smallpox, represent a fitting gift from the 20th to the 21st century.”

- James Grant
Executive Director, UNICEF



A Senegalese woman is interviewed by a local health care worker trained by The Task Force for Child Survival.

immunization programs. Since that meeting, immunization levels have improved dramatically in developing countries. For example, the percentage of children who have received a third dose of polio vaccine has increased from 20 percent to 50 percent over the past four years.

A Fitting Gift For The 20th Century
In March 1988, 90 world leaders and public health experts gathered for a third time to reassess their progress and to plan for the future. “Bellagio III” was held at the Tufts University European Center in Talloires, France. The group set forth a series of goals it hopes will be met within the next 12 years:

- the global eradication of polio;
- the virtual elimination of neonatal tetanus deaths;
- a 90% reduction of measles cases and a 95% reduction in measles deaths compared to pre-immunization levels;
- a 70% reduction in the 7.4 million annual deaths due to diarrhea in children under the age of 5 years which would occur in the year 2000 in the absence of oral rehydration therapy, and a 25% reduction in the diarrhea incidence rate;
- a 25% reduction in case/fatality rates associated with acute respiratory infection in children under 5 years;
- reduction of infant and under-5-year-old child mortality rates in all countries by at least half (1980-2000), or to 50 and 70 respectively per 1000 live births, whichever achieves the greater reduction;
- a 50% reduction in current maternal mortality rates.

Achievement of these targets would result in the avoidance of tens of millions of child deaths and disabilities by the year 2000.

Facilitating Outreach Programs

When the TFCS was first conceived, its endeavors were focused on accelerating immunization planning in Colombia, India and Senegal. Similar efforts are now underway in other countries of Latin America, Africa and Asia. In Uganda, two Task Force consultants are

“New goals for the immunization and improved health care of children around the world are being developed by the international Task Force for Child Survival, after a meeting in France at which remarkable progress was reported. These are encouraging developments, evidence of the importance of coordination and cooperation and of the need to maintain the momentum.”

- Los Angeles Times, 3/27/88

Task Force for Child Survival Staff

John V. Bennett, M.D., Consultant
Bruce Dull, M.D., Consultant
Tom G. Ortiz, Director of Operations
Cynthia Hall, Secretary
F. Stuart Kingma, Consultant
Betty G. Partin, Secretary
Carol C. Walters, Office Manager

Field Staff

Uganda
Seth Berkley, M.D.
Charlotte Puckette
Ezra Teri, M.D.

developing a computerized disease surveillance system for the Expanded Programme on Immunization. In Senegal, a three-year measles vaccine efficacy study with the Orstom Research Institute in France is being supported by WHO. The TFCS is also collaborating with WHO and The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in developing new and improved vaccine injection devices that would preclude the probability of cross-contamination of diseases.

TFCS Undertakes Distribution of Merck Drug
The Task Force for Child Survival is also collaborating with Merck and Co., Inc. to supervise the distribution of Mectizan, a drug distributed by the



A senior medical student trains representatives of the Pakistani School of Public Health in surveying techniques for neonatal tetanus.

pharmaceutical manufacturer to treat Onchocerciasis (river blindness). River blindness, a parasitic disease, affects up to 15 percent of the population in large areas of east central and western Africa and more limited areas in the Americas.

An expert committee formed by the TFCS is receiving requests for use of the drug, most of which come from governments of affected countries. The committee will then recommend to Merck what action should be taken in response to individual requests. Merck is donating lifetime supplies of Mectizan to all approved applicants in order to assure that those affected by river blindness will have access to the drug regardless of their ability to pay.

Waging the War Against Measles

Each year, an estimated 2 million children die from measles in the developing world. In 1987, the TFCS contracted with Senegal to conduct studies of the efficacy of new formulations of measles vaccines. Project officers from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the TFCS are overseeing these studies, which began in August 1987.

It is estimated that approximately 20 percent of Senegalese children who die from measles succumb to the disease between the ages of 5 and 10 months. Previously, available measles vaccines have only been effective after the age of 10 months. The Senegal studies are designed to evaluate the effectiveness of new measles vaccines given at a younger age. Early results from the study indicate that a new test vaccine, high-titered Edmonston-Zagreb, produces satisfactory antibody responses at 5 months of age.

The study, which is coordinated by John Bennett of the TFCS, will continue through 1990 in order to document the effect of the vaccine in preventing measles cases. The results from this study may have an important influence in modifying WHO's recommendation for measles immunization in developing countries.

“Task Force agencies have worked together to immunize children against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, tuberculosis, and tetanus. The project, aimed particularly at developing countries, is a winner.”

- USA TODAY
3/13/88

A TFCS trained health official interviews a Pakistani midwife.



THE JIMMY CARTER LIBRARY AND MUSEUM



Jimmy Carter hosts a group of young essay contest winners at the Center.

The Jimmy Carter Library and Museum, under the direction of Donald Schewe, was established in 1986 as a center for research and public education. Located in one of the four pavilions that comprise The Carter Center, the library was built with contributions from hundreds of individuals, foundations, and corporations. Upon its completion, the library was donated by The Carter Center to the federal government, which operates it under the auspices of the National Archives. Over 27 million pages of documents cataloging the affairs of Jimmy Carter's administration on a day-to-day basis are housed here, providing a valuable resource for historians, scholars, and a worldwide public.

In addition, the library forms a cornerstone for the work done at The Carter Center. Here, fellows and scholars gather essential background information and gain valuable insight into many of the ongoing issues and projects that had their genesis in the Carter White House years. The documents stored here cover such significant events as the Camp David Accords, the Salt II Treaty, the normalization of U.S. relations with China, the Panama Canal Treaty, the evolution of a national energy policy, the deregulation of key U.S. industries, and the preparation of the Global 2000 report. They also record progress during the Carter administration on such

perennial issues as arms control, the environment, and human rights. The Jimmy Carter Library constitutes, in fact, the most current set of White House records open for public examination in any single location.

Promoting Education

The library actively promotes education by developing innovative educational packets that are distributed to middle school and high school education coordinators around the country. The packet topics include: "Getting to Know Jimmy Carter," "Peace in the Middle East," "The Race to the White House," and "The Presidency in the 20th Century." In addition, the library is taking advantage of electronic media to educate. The Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) has filmed a documentary on the educational offerings of the library and is distributing the video nationwide.

A Museum of Distinction

The museum, devoted to the institution of the American presidency, is a unique feature of the presidential library that has drawn thousands of visitors from all over the world to Atlanta. In keeping with the Center's commitment to public education, a substantial collection of memorabilia from the Carter administration, including a full scale replica of former President

Carter's Oval Office, shares the floor with state-of-the-art audio-visual displays depicting how 20th century presidents have grappled with the momentous challenges of their times. The centerpiece is a "Town Meeting" section in which visitors can pose hundreds of questions ranging from homemaking to decision-making in the White House and get videotaped responses from Jimmy Carter himself. The museum also hosts rotating exhibits on topics such as "Tis Done! We Have Become a Nation," commemorating the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution; "First Person Singular," an exaltation of Eleanor Roosevelt; and "One Woman, No Vote," depicting the suffrage movement of the early part of this century, which was mounted in conjunction with The Carter Center of Emory University's "Women and the Constitution" conference. In July 1988,

the museum mounted "Hail to the Chief: Presidential Inaugurals, 1901-1985." Exhibits such as these add yet another dimension to the understanding of modern government and contemporary history.

DONALD B. SCHEWE

Director

The Jimmy Carter Library and Museum

Dr. Schewe has been involved with presidential libraries since 1971 when he received his doctorate degree in American history from Ohio State University. After a year at the National Archives and Records Service in Washington, D.C., he joined the staff of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, New York in 1972. He became Assistant Director of the FDR Library in 1979. When Jimmy Carter left the White House in 1981, Dr. Schewe was recruited to take over the organization and processing of the materials from the Carter Administration, which were housed in Atlanta. During that time, he worked closely with the engineers and architects who were designing the present library facility, assuring that the particular government specifications on archival buildings were upheld. Dr. Schewe became Director of the Jimmy Carter Library and Museum at its dedication, October 1, 1986.

Dr. Schewe studied history at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, obtaining his baccalaureate degree in 1964 and his M.A. in 1968. He edited *Franklin D. Roosevelt and Foreign Affairs, 1937-1939* while Assistant Director of the FDR Library. At CCEU, Dr. Schewe served on the Executive Committee for "Women and the Constitution: A Bicentennial Perspective" in 1988.

Staff of The Jimmy Carter Library and Museum

Donald Schewe, Director
 David Alsobrook, Supervisory Archivist
 Terry Bearden, Motion Picture Projectionist
 Charlaine Burgess, Archives Aide
 Jim Doherty, Wood Craftsman
 Christine Doss, Sales Store Clerk
 Ceri Ecsodi, Receptionist
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 Gary Foulk, Archives Technician
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Library Director Donald Schewe and Jimmy Carter examine a museum exhibit.

FOUNDERS



Dedication of The Carter Center, October 1, 1986.

In 1982, Jimmy Carter asked a group of individuals to assist in the development of The Carter Center and The Jimmy Carter Library and Museum. The following individuals gave generously of their time, influence, and resources. It is through their dedication that The Carter Center became a reality.

Agha Hasan Abedi
Ivan Allen, III
Dwayne O. Andreas
Arthur and Diana Blank
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