

THE CARTER CENTER



NEWS

One Copenhill, Atlanta, GA 30307
Winter 1995

IN THIS ISSUE

FEATURES

- President Carter's Role in
Bosnia (continued) 3
- Delegation Negotiates Peace
in Haiti 4
- U.S./North Korean Pact 6

A MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

- Looking Back at 1994 2

NEWS STORIES

- Human Rights Council 7
- Observing Elections in
Mexico 8
- Assault on Guinea Worm 9
- New Publications 10
- Fighting River Blindness 12
- Mental Health Symposium 13
- African Agriculture 14

NEWS BRIEFS 15



AP/Wide World Photo

Former President Jimmy Carter, flanked by Sen. Sam Nunn (left) and former Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Colin Powell, speaks to reporters and Haitian officials after arriving in Port-au-Prince on Sept. 17. The delegation negotiated around the clock with Haiti's military leaders to reach a peace agreement the following day. For full details, see the story on page 4.

CARTER CENTER JUMP STARTS PEACE EFFORTS IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Former President Jimmy Carter and Rosalynn Carter traveled to the former Yugoslavia in December to support efforts to end civil war there. The Carters, who went as private citizens and representatives of The Carter Center, were successful in brokering a four-month cease-fire agreement and a pledge from all sides to resume peace talks.

"What President Carter did is significant to all feuding parties," said retired diplomat Michael Mennard. "Offering multiple face-saving avenues is of immense importance in the Balkans."

In mid-December, President Carter received an invitation from Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic to visit the troubled region, where conflict has raged between Muslims and Serbs since 1992.

Following extensive discussions with White House and U.N. officials, and after a briefing at The Carter Center by representatives of the National Security Council, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the U.S. State Department, President Carter sought approval from President Clinton to travel to Bosnia-Herzegovina. His trip was approved, and the Clinton administration made arrangements for The Carter Center party to be transported by military plane from Germany to Croatia and then by U.N. plane to Sarajevo.

Harry Barnes, director of The Carter Center's Conflict Resolution and Human Rights programs, and Joyce Neu, associate director of the Conflict Resolution Program (CRP), accompanied President and Mrs. Carter to Bosnia. In February

continued on page 3

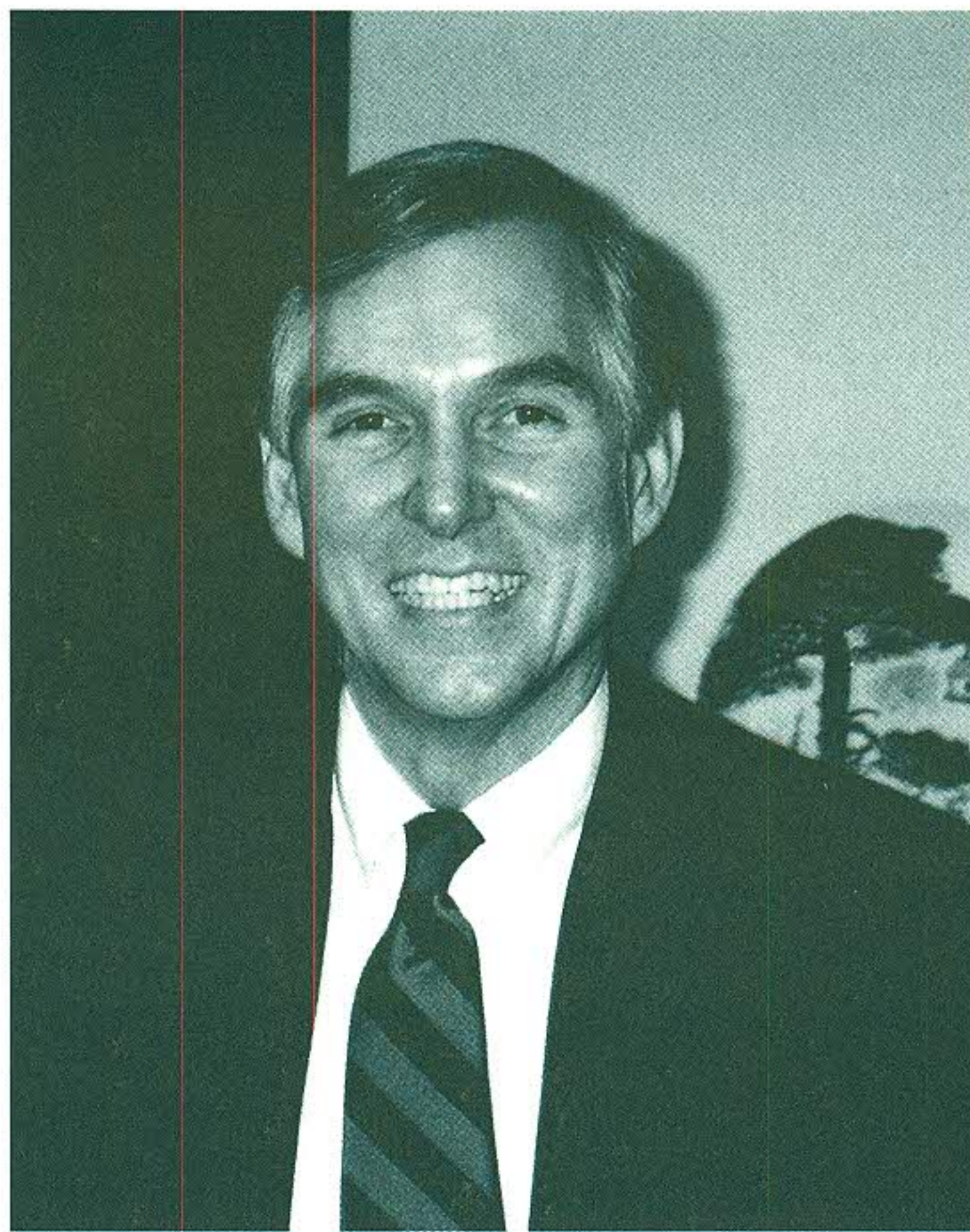
A Message from the Executive Director

By any measure, 1994 was an extraordinary year for The Carter Center. We monitored elections in Panama and Mexico and worked with Ethiopia and Liberia to prepare for the day when we can monitor elections in those countries. We helped to reduce the number of cases of Guinea worm disease in Ghana and Nigeria by 90 percent since 1989 and administered 29 million Mectizan® tablets to prevent river blindness in 27 African countries as well.

We established a new human rights council, opened an office in Guyana, explored ways to peacefully resolve the conflict in Burma, and continued work on more than 30 major projects throughout the world. And, of course, President Carter's high-profile missions to North Korea, Haiti, and Bosnia-Herzegovina have helped pave the way for a more peaceful and stable world.

We launched dozens of new initiatives in Atlanta Project neighborhoods, including a citywide anti-violence program called "TAP Into Peace" and a loan fund for small businesses. We looked at ways that mental health practitioners can work together to improve services for families and children.

None of these success stories would have been possible without support from our partners—other nonprofit organizations, the governments of developed and developing countries, business leaders in the United States and around the world, and those of you who read this newsletter and take an interest in our programs. In fact, partnerships form the foundation on



Crystal Drake

John Hardman is executive director of The Carter Center.

which all of the Center's programs and initiatives are built.

By drawing on the experience and participation of former President Jimmy Carter and other world leaders, fostering collaboration, and combining effective action plans with research and analysis, the Center has been able to achieve goals far beyond the reach of single individuals or organizations.

At the same time that we've implemented programs to resolve conflict, promote democracy and development, and fight hunger, poverty and disease, we've taken steps to guarantee that this vital work continues. Our goal is to make sure The Carter Center remains a strong and effective organization long after President and Mrs. Carter are no longer active (although we don't expect that to happen anytime soon!) Toward this end, on Sept. 1, the Center formalized an agreement to become a separately chartered, independently governed part of Emory University.

Although the Center has been linked with Emory since its inception in 1982, this agreement will ensure both the Center's ability to thrive and the University's ability to demonstrate how higher education can further contribute to

Carter Center Board of Trustees

Jimmy Carter
Chair

Rosalynn Carter
Vice Chair

Terrence Adamson
Attorney
Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays, and Handler

Arthur Blank
President and COO
The Home Depot Inc.

Coleman Budd
Former Executive Vice President and Board Member
Robinson-Humphrey

Michael Carlos
Chairman of the Board and CEO
National Distributing Co.

William Chace
President
Emory University

Anne Cox Chambers
Chair
Atlanta Newspapers Inc.

Lodwick Cook
Chairman
Atlantic Richfield Co. (ARCO)

Thomas Cousins
Chairman and President
Cousins Properties Inc.

Jane Fonda
Actress, Producer, and Entrepreneur

Sidney Harman
Chairman of the Board and CEO
Harman International Industries Inc.

Conley Ingram
Senior Partner
Alston and Bird

Frank Jones
Partner
King & Spalding

Bevel Jones
Bishop
Western North Carolina Conference
of the United Methodist Church

Alonzo McDonald
Chairman and CEO
Avenir Group Inc.

John Moores
Investor
Chairman
San Diego Padres

Kent Nelson
Chairman and CEO
United Parcel Service of America Inc.

Catherine Rudder
Executive Director
American Political Science Association

Tad Yoshida
President, YKK Corp.
Chairman, YKK Corp., U.S.A.

Andrew Young
Vice Chairman, Law
Companies Group Inc.
Co-Chairman, Atlanta Committee
for the Olympic Games

continued on page 11

continued from page 1

1993, the CRP held a discussion session on the former Yugoslavia during the annual meeting of the Center's International Negotiation Network. Since then, the program has monitored several conflicts in the region.

From the outset, President Carter indicated he did not intend to become a permanent negotiator but that he hoped his trip might provide an opening to move toward a cessation of hostilities and to encourage the acceptance of the Contact Group's plan as the basis for further negotiations. The Contact Group includes the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia. Among other points,

“... diplomats in the Balkans were encouraged that the deal Carter brokered has at least created an opening for ending Europe's bloodiest conflict since World War II.”

—*The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*,
Dec. 21, 1994

the Group's plan called for a comprehensive cease-fire in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Prior to leaving for the region, President Carter secured a pledge from Mr. Karadzic to reopen the Sarajevo airport, to institute a temporary cease-fire in and around Sarajevo, to release young Muslim prisoners, to allow unrestricted movement of all U.N. convoys, and to begin honoring basic human rights. When he departed for the region on Dec. 18, President Carter said, “After receiving assurances from Dr. Karadzic about a series of actions to be taken to lessen tension between Serbian forces and those of UNPROFOR (United Nations' forces) and NATO, we attempted to ascertain the status of these promised actions. There obviously were

some positive developments, but the exact situation concerning all the points is impossible to ascertain at this time. Our plans are to proceed to Zagreb and then to assess the fulfillment of those commitments before going to Sarajevo.”

Upon arriving in Zagreb, President and Mrs. Carter were pleased to learn that planes were once again delivering supplies to Sarajevo and that the movement of 17 U.N. convoys had been approved the preceding day. However, almost 2,000 rounds of small arms gunfire from various sources had been recorded in the Sarajevo area.

In the Balkans, President Carter held extensive discussions with the president of Croatia, the U.N. special representative for the former Yugoslavia, the current and former U.S. representative to the Contact Group, commanders of UNPROFOR, representatives of relief agencies and human rights groups, and leaders of the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina and of the Bosnian Serbs. After two days of talks, the leaders of Bosnia's Muslim-led government and the Bosnian Serbs reached mutual agreement on several points.

At this writing, the following agreements, laid out in a Dec. 20 press statement, have been finalized:

- A nationwide cease-fire was implemented within 72 hours of President Carter's departure from the region.
- Negotiations on an agreement for a total cessation of hostilities began on Dec. 23, 1994. On Dec. 31, a four-month cease-fire was finalized.
- Each side agreed to resume peace talks under the auspices of the Contact Group, using mediators proposed by the Contact Group and mutually agreed by the parties.
- Both sides agreed that during this cease-fire period, there will be unrestricted movement of relief convoys, use of the airport at Sarajevo in

accordance with existing agreements, and the delivery of humanitarian services by official institutions and non-governmental organizations. They also agreed that each side could join with UNPROFOR inspectors to assure that no armaments or weapons of war are included in the cargoes to be delivered.

- Each side pledged to be responsible within its controlled areas for the total elimination and prevention of the firing of any guns or weapons of any kind that might be damaging to people or property.
- Each side agreed that representatives of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights will be free to observe compliance with international human rights standards.
- Each side agreed to an early exchange of all detainees under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). In accordance with the Geneva Conventions, the ICRC will have unimpeded access to

“This is the first time the Serbs have shown a willingness to even consider the [peace] plan,” said Alexander Ivanko, a spokesman for the U.N. force in Bosnia. [President Carter's] visit was a very positive development.”

—*The Washington Post*,
Dec. 22, 1994

all detainees to ensure that the provisions of this agreement are fulfilled.

“There are many difficult issues and questions that still need to be resolved,” said President Carter prior to leaving Sarajevo. “It is my hope that these issues can be resolved peacefully, using the services of the Contact Group and UNPROFOR as appropriate.” ★

JIMMY CARTER LEADS DELEGATION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE WITH HAITI

The day after former President Jimmy Carter helped negotiate the agreement to avert a U.S. invasion of Haiti, *The Los Angeles Times* described him as a person with “a preternatural patience and an unshakable faith in his fellow man.”

But in the eyes of President Carter and The Carter Center, another factor

“In undertaking a special mission to Haiti for President Clinton, Jimmy Carter is showing once again that a former president can be a unique diplomatic resource. ...Mr. Carter has not flinched from risk-taking and has played a crucial role as an honest broker, most notably in spurring nuclear talks with North Korea but also in civil conflicts in Ethiopia, the Sudan, and Liberia.”

—*The New York Times*,
Sept. 18, 1994

was at work. The situation in Haiti exemplified how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) like the Center can work with a government to prevent violent conflict and to promote peace and human rights.

“President Carter was able to help the United States avert a war in Haiti because of the Center’s long history of involvement there,” said Marion Creekmore, director of programs at The Carter Center. “We try to be available to assist countries that are struggling to build democracy.”

In September 1994, President Carter was asked by Haitian Gen. Raoul Cédras

to help avoid a U.S. military invasion of Haiti. President Carter relayed this information to President Clinton, who asked him to undertake a mission to Haiti with Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) and former Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Colin Powell. Their trip involved negotiating the departure of Haiti’s military leaders and restoring Jean-Bertrand Aristide as president. It was The Carter Center’s seven years of work in Haiti that laid the groundwork for that trip.

The Center’s Role in Haiti

In 1987, members of the Center’s Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government, an informal group of 25 current and former leaders from the Western Hemisphere, met to discuss the electoral process in Haiti. A presidential candidate had been assassinated, which threatened to undermine the entire process. President Carter, Prime Minister George Price of Belize, and Robert Pastor, director of the Center’s Latin American and Caribbean Program (LACP), decided to fly directly to the island and try to steer the



“We owe Jimmy Carter a debt, not just for peace in Haiti, but for the dramatic reminder that difficult goals can be reached with persistence and determination.”—*USA Today*, Sept. 21, 1994

elections back on track. They succeeded at the time, but in December, the military intervened and prevented the election.

In July 1990, after a successful election-monitoring experience in Nicaragua, President Carter and Dr. Pastor visited Haiti and were invited by then-President Ertha Pascal-Trouillot and opposition leaders to monitor the election. In this effort, the Council joined the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs and visited the country several times in advance of the Dec. 15 ballot. President Aristide won in Haiti’s first free and fair election in its history.

Barely seven months later, President Aristide was overthrown by the military, and from that moment in September 1991 until the Carter-Nunn-Powell mission three years later, The Carter Center was actively involved in assisting the international community to restore constitutional government to Haiti. Visiting the Center in December 1992, Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica and U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali discussed possible U.N.-OAS involvement in Haiti, and President Aristide visited the Center the next month as well.

Indeed,

President Aristide remained in close contact with President Carter and Dr. Pastor and participated in many discus-

sions at the Center on how to restore democracy to Haiti.

Many of the ideas discussed bore fruit when the Carter-Nunn-Powell team met with Gen. Cédras in Haiti in September 1994.

Negotiating the Agreement

“The three delegation members were a spectacular team,” Dr. Pastor said. “They followed President Clinton’s instructions and conveyed them in a way that permitted a peaceful, cooperative agreement to emerge from the most intense negotiations I have ever witnessed.”

The delegation met with Gen. Cédras and other Haitian officials. They also met with Mrs. Cédras. “Gen. Powell and President Carter appealed to their sense of honor, their sense of dignity, their sense of obligation, their sense of wanting to protect their country,” Sen. Nunn

“The invasion no doubt would have been launched had it not been for Carter’s insistence on one last round of negotiations and his stubborn refusal to give up the search for a nonviolent solution.”

—from an editorial in
The Atlanta Journal-Constitution,
Sept. 26, 1994

said. The delegation finally reached an agreement by late afternoon on Sept. 18—five hours past the noon deadline set for them by the Clinton administration. By then, U.S. troops were on their way to Haiti.

President Carter said he felt discomfort when Haiti’s army chief, Brig. Gen. Philippe Biamby, accused the U.S. delegation of “acting” as peaceful mediators at the same time U.S. paratroopers were en route to Haiti.

“They refused to go any further with the talks,” President Carter said of the Haitian leaders. “I made a very

emotional address because I thought we had lost.”

The impasse ultimately led to a meeting with 81-year-old Haitian President Emile Jonassaint. “He told me that Haiti chooses peace,” President Carter said. Soon thereafter, President Jonassaint and

A recent *Wall Street Journal/NBC News* poll showed “an overwhelming 71 percent of Americans say they have positive feelings toward the role (President Carter) played as Mr. Clinton’s envoy last weekend.”

—*The Wall Street Journal*,
Sept. 21, 1994

Gen. Cédras signed an agreement to step down and restore Mr. Aristide as president by Oct 15.

As part of the agreement, 15,000 U.S. troops were sent to work with the Haitian military to assure the peaceful transition to an Aristide administration.

That night, President Clinton addressed the United States regarding the Haitian agreement. “As all of you know, at my request, President Carter, Gen. Colin Powell, and Sen. Sam Nunn went to Haiti to facilitate the dictators’ departure,” President Clinton said. “I have been in constant contact with them for the last two days. They have worked tirelessly, almost around the clock, and I want to thank them for undertaking this crucial mission on behalf of all Americans.”

“We believe that with the United States forming a partnership with Haiti, the most poverty-stricken nation in our hemisphere will grow into one based on economic progress, democracy, freedom, and respect for human rights,” said President Carter, who has now visited Haiti eight times.

“That’s our dream.” ★

NGOS CAN PLAY VITAL ROLE IN CRISIS NEGOTIATIONS

“When a crisis erupts, we would like governments to have the option of turning to The Carter Center, or Harvard University’s program on conflict negotiation, or some other nongovernmental organization (NGO) to find an alternative way to communicate and understand each other,” former President Jimmy Carter said.

The recent negotiations between Israel and the PLO are an example of how NGOs sometimes can help. Before the September 1993 peace agreement, researchers with Norway’s Institute of Applied Social Sciences (FAFO) and officials of the Norwegian Royal Foreign Ministry facilitated unofficial talks that resulted in a declaration of principles between the PLO and Israel.

Last May, The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation awarded a \$100,000 prize to FAFO for its role in the peace process. The Tony Smith sculpture “Marriage” also was dedicated to the people of Norway for their peace efforts. The sculpture was a gift from philanthropist Dominique de Menil, co-founder with President Carter of the Foundation.

There are other examples as well. Last year, The Carter Center hosted a meeting with the Sudan People’s Liberation Army United (SPLA-United) to explore possibilities for reconciliation with the SPLA, another southern Sudanese faction. This past June, President Carter met with North Korean President Kim Il Sung as a representative of the Center.

“President Kim and leaders in Haiti and Bosnia wanted to have someone who would listen to them and talk to them,” President Carter said. “I’m not excusing the crimes that might have been committed by these men. But we had to open the avenue of communication. These are the kinds of things The Carter Center will continue to do in the future.” ★

Carter Trip Paves the Way for U.S.-North Korean Pact

Building on the resumption of talks brokered in June by former President Jimmy Carter, the United States and North Korea signed an agreement this fall that was a major step toward ending 40 years of hostility and easing international fears about a possible nuclear buildup in the North.

In announcing the agreement last October, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Bob Gallucci thanked President Carter for restarting the negotiations. "President Carter played a key role," he said, in averting sanctions and in reopening the dialogue between Washington and Pyongyang.

President and Mrs. Carter visited North Korea in June at the invitation of then-President Kim Il Sung as private citizens representing The Carter Center. The Center had maintained an active dialogue with the governments of both North and South Korea, and the Carters made the trip in hope of defusing a serious issue related to North Korea's nuclear program and reopening the dialogue between the United States and North Korea.

The United States and other countries had long suspected that the North was trying to build nuclear weapons, and over the summer, those fears began to mount. The day before the Carters arrived in Pyongyang, the North Korean government withdrew its membership from the watchdog International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and threatened to expel its inspectors. The Clinton administration began pushing for U.N. sanctions against the North. With no means of direct communication, some began to fear the two countries were heading toward war.

The Carters had been invited to North Korea several times since 1991, and in the face of heightening tensions, that invitation was renewed. "I was very pleased when President Clinton approved of my trip," President Carter said.

Crossing Into North Korea

On June 16, the Carters, accompanied by Carter Center Director of Programs Marion Creekmore, became the first people to cross the demilitarized zone from South Korea to the North and back again since the two were divided following the Korean War.

After two days of talks, President Kim agreed to freeze his country's nuclear program in exchange for the resumption of dialogue with the United States, which subsequently was supported by the Clinton administration. U.S. officials received diplomatic confirmation of President Kim's commitments just days after President Carter returned home. "President Carter was very faithful in articulating the policy of our government," President Clinton said. "He provided a forum in which the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung, could respond the way he did. And I'm very pleased about it."

The talks between the U.S. government and Pyongyang continued after the death of Kim Il Sung in June. The U.S.-North Korean agreement reached in Geneva on Oct. 21 included provisions that North Korea will neither restart its existing nuclear plant nor reprocess the reactor's spent fuel rods, which could be used to produce weapons-grade plutonium. Construction of two larger reactors has been halted, and all three will be dismantled and replaced by safer light-water reactors. International

IN THE NEWS: KOREA

"President Clinton's announcement on Wednesday came as a relief: North Korea had persuaded him that it was suspending its nuclear program for now. Consequently, the U.S. would resume high-level talks with the North on July 8. Mr. Clinton paid tribute to Jimmy Carter's mission in Pyongyang: 'It is the beginning of a new stage in our efforts to pursue a nonnuclear Korean Peninsula.'"
—Editorial from *The New York Times*, June 25, 1994

"... Jimmy Carter did a great service for his country and for mankind during his recent visit to North Korea."
—Carl Rowan, syndicated columnist, July 11, 1994

"... Carter richly deserved the thanks Clinton gave him. For if the escalation of the crisis had continued, the administration might well have been pressed to attempt a task that no one has ever performed and that may be impossible: the forcible de-nuclearization of a nuclear power. . . . Carter may have spared the world further steps along the path to this insanity."
—*Newsday*, June 26, 1994

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL WILL FOCUS ON PREVENTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Members of the new International Human Rights Council met for the first time in December at The Carter Center to begin developing strategies to advance and protect human rights worldwide.

Representing diverse elements of the human rights field, the 27-member Council will foster greater collaboration between nongovernmental, international and national organizations, and world leaders.

"The human rights community has traditionally and effectively taken an ex-post facto approach to problems—creating publicity for victims of torture, demanding accountability for persons who have 'disappeared,' or calling for the release of political prisoners," said Harry Barnes, director of the Center's Human Rights Program. "A missing element in this work is an organized effort to try to prevent the violation of human rights. We hope the International Human Rights Council can help fill that gap."

The Council meeting focused on several broad goals, including:

- working to bolster the influence of human rights in United Nations activities;
- finding ways to assist understaffed U.N. offices collecting and disseminating information on human rights violations;
- promoting opportunities for domestic NGOs to have greater input on U.N. initiatives, including minimum standards of NGO participation in conferences and commissions;

- seeking ways to support and strengthen the efforts of the newly created post of U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights;
- stimulating greater dialogue between private sector businesses and human rights organizations; and
- seeking ways to bolster an early warning system for human rights abuses to prevent incipient situations from deteriorating into large-scale catastrophes.

Serving on the Council are human rights leaders from around the world who can advise or assist nongovernmental organizations, international agencies, and governments promoting and protecting human rights (see box). The Council includes several well-known activists. Wei Jingsheng, an activist for democratic and human rights reform in China, was invited by President Carter to join the Council, but was not permitted to travel to the United States for the meeting. Nobel Prize laureate Wole Soyinka fled his native Nigeria to avoid likely arrest two weeks before participating in the Council meeting.

Operational support for the International Human Rights Council will be based at The Carter Center, which received a \$750,000 grant from The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation to establish the new group. ★

International Human Rights Council

Jimmy Carter

Council Chair, Former President; United States

Rosalynn Carter

Former First Lady; United States

Philip Alston

Chair, U.N. Committee on Economic and Social Rights; Australia

Hanan Ashrawi

Founder, Independent Commission for Citizens Rights; Palestine

Florence Butegwa

Coordinator, Women in Law and Development; Zimbabwe

Radhika Coomaraswamy

U.N. Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women; Sri Lanka

Patricia Derian

Former Assistant Secretary for Human Rights; United States

Clarence Dias

President, International Center for Law and Development; India

Walter Echo-hawk

Senior Attorney, Native American Rights Fund; United States

Felice Gaer

Executive Director, Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights; United States

Stephanie Grant

Director of Program and Policy, Lawyers Committee for Human Rights; United Kingdom

Thomas Hammarberg

Former President, Radda Barnen (Save the Children); Sweden

Hina Jilani

Prominent Women's Movement Leader; Pakistan

Elaine Jones

Director-Council, NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund; United States

Sia Kaxinawa

Co-Founder, Alliance of the Peoples of the Forest; Brazil

Teddy Kollek

Former Mayor of Jerusalem; Israel

Ewa Letwoska

First Ombudsman in Eastern Europe; Poland

Gay McDougall

Executive Director, International Human Rights Law Group; United States

Bacre Waly N'Diaye

U.N. Special Rapporteur for Extrajudicial, Summary, or Arbitrary Executions; Senegal

Pedro Nikken

Former U.N. Special Rapporteur on El Salvador; Venezuela

Jacqueline Pitanguy

Head of CEPIA, a National Education Organization; Brazil

Michael Posner

Director, Lawyers Committee for Human Rights; United States

Nigel Rodley

U.N. Special Rapporteur on Torture; United Kingdom

Mohammed Sahnoun, U.N.

Secretary-General's Former Representative to Somalia; Algeria

Wole Soyinka

Recipient of the Nobel Prize for Literature, Activist Writer; Nigeria

Dorothy Thomas

Director, Women's Rights Project, Human Rights Watch; United States

Andrew Whitley

Former Director, Human Rights Watch/ Middle East, Journalist, Writer; United States

Laurie Wiseberg

Executive Director, Human Rights Internet; Canada

Mona Zulficar

Lawyer and Member of the New Civil Forum; Egypt

A 15-member team representing The Carter Center's Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government was among the first group of international visitors ever to witness a national election in Mexico.

The Aug. 21 election was marked by a historic voter turnout (78 percent) and major reforms in the electoral process. The Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) retained its 65-year hold on power with the election of candidate Ernesto Zedillo as president by slightly more than 50 percent of the vote.

Delegation coordinator Jennifer McCoy, senior research associate in The Carter Center's Latin American and Caribbean Program, said the election represented "an important step in the democratic development of Mexico."

The Carter Center group was part of an 80-member, multinational delegation organized by the National Democratic Institute and the International Republican Institute. Jim Wright, former speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, served as President Carter's personal representative at the election. Former Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, former Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, and former Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark led the Council delegation.

While delegates witnessed some irregularities during the election, they said there was no evidence that those problems affected the outcome of the presidential race, won by a vote margin of about 20 percent.

"The Council delegation concluded that election-day irregularities were not sufficiently serious or widespread to have affected the outcome of the presidential

race, but that further reforms were needed to raise credibility and address the grossly unequal campaign conditions," Dr. McCoy said.

Nonetheless, the delegation stressed

impartiality in the selection of polling site officials.

The process reforms stimulated unprecedented citizen participation.

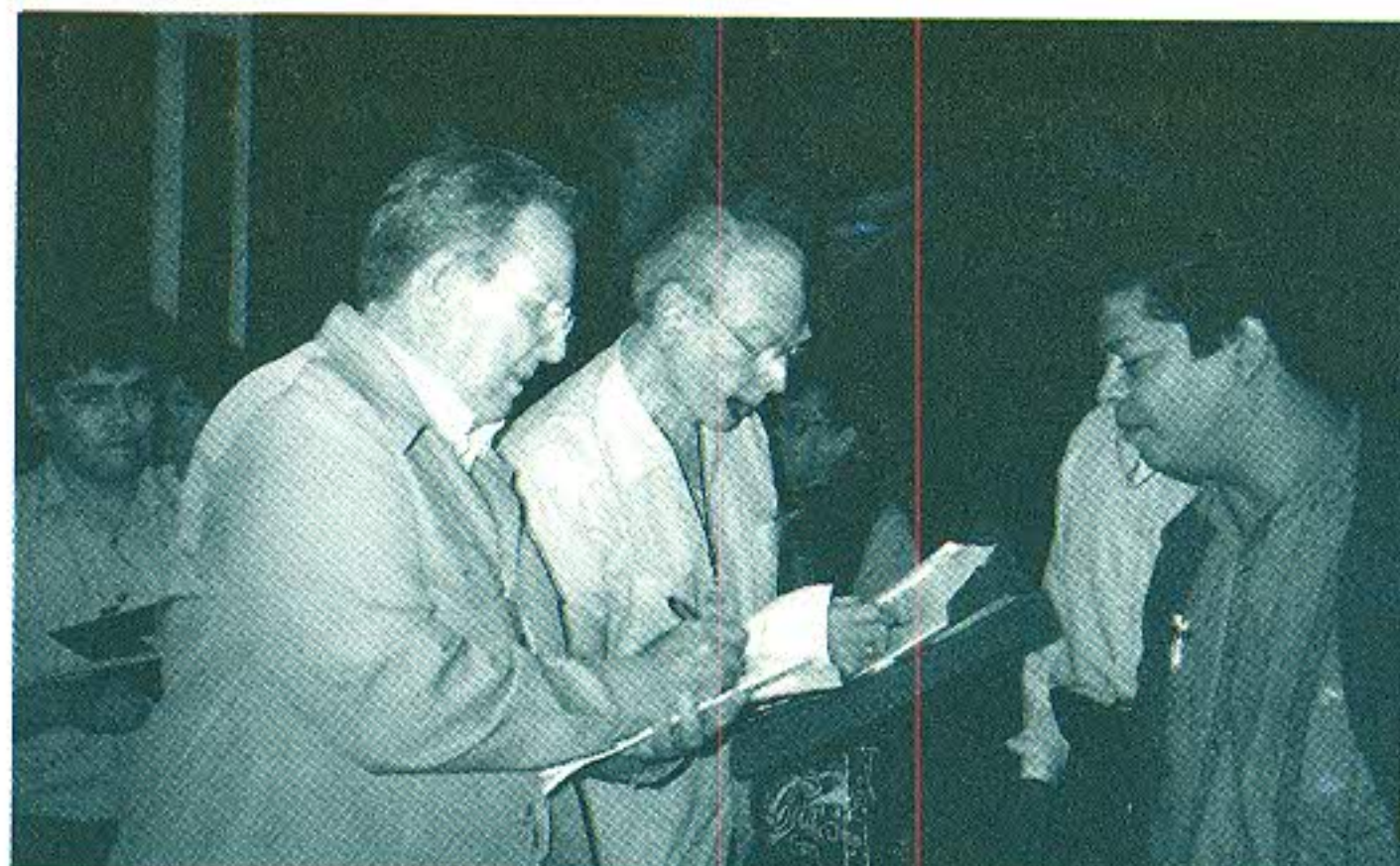
Some 80,000 domestic observers, thousands of representatives of the three major parties, and nearly 1,000 foreign observers were dispatched to the 96,415 polling stations throughout Mexico, where people waited in line sometimes for several hours to vote.

"The high turnout of voters indicated a desire to participate in political decision-making and perhaps reflected a renewed confidence in electoral institutions," Dr. McCoy said. "The Mexican civic groups organized to promote democratic reforms and to observe the elections are unlikely

to disappear." ★

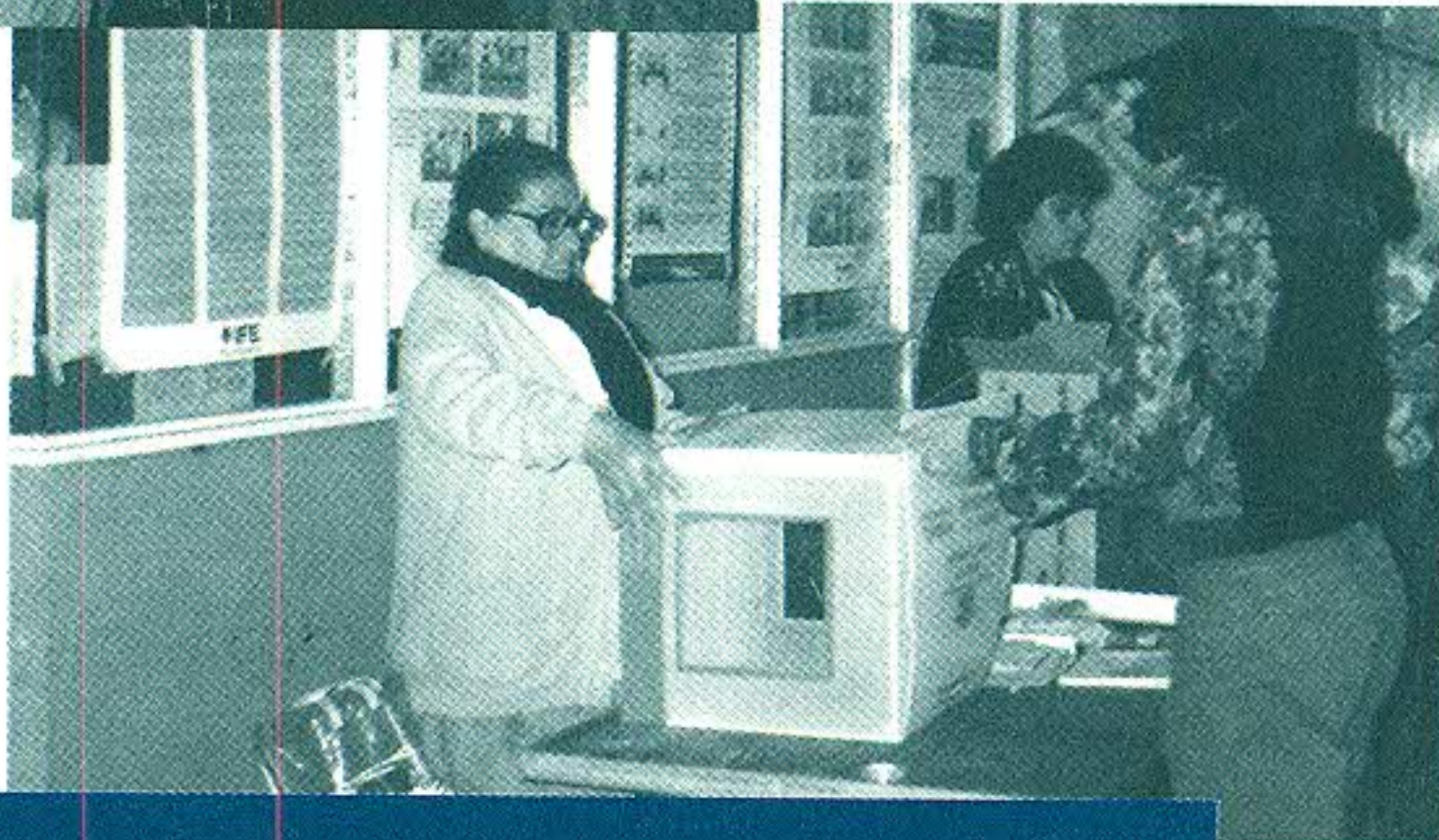
"Former U.S. House Speaker Jim Wright of Fort Worth, one of the nearly 1,000 international observers who monitored Sunday's presidential election in Mexico, said he witnessed no significant problems or any evidence of fraud in stops at 16 scattered precincts. What he did see were impressive numbers of voters taking time to participate in elections that have previously been denounced as rigged."

—Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Aug. 23, 1994



Rodrigo Carazo (left), former president of Costa Rica, and Jim Wright, former speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, interview a voter during the national election in Mexico.

Mexican election officials construct a transparent ballot box at a casilla, one of the polling places in Mexico.



COUNCIL HELPS MAKE HISTORY BY OBSERVING MEXICAN ELECTIONS

that the 1994 presidential election was the most secretive for voters, the most open to observation of the process, and the most competitive for political parties in the nation's history. Process improvements included a new computerized register of voters, curtained voting booths, transparent ballot boxes, sequentially numbered ballot packets, a state-of-the-art voter identification card, better indelible ink applied to voters' thumbs after their ballots were cast, and a double lottery to ensure

USAID JOINS CARTER CENTER FOR FINAL ASSAULT ON GUINEA WORM

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has awarded a \$3.5 million grant to The Carter Center for its global effort to end Guinea worm disease. The World Health Organization (WHO) has set a target date of December 1995 to make Guinea worm the second disease to be eradicated after smallpox.

The grant to Global 2000's Guinea Worm Eradication Project (GWEP) will be used to provide short-term assistance to many endemic countries in Africa and Asia.

"The elimination of Guinea worm disease will make a dramatic difference in the lives of tens of thousands of people throughout Africa and Asia," said USAID Administrator J. Brian Atwood, who presented the grant to former President Jimmy Carter in Washington, D.C., last fall. "The result will be more effective development in these areas, which can be sustained for years to come."

Guinea worm disease now affects fewer than 500,000 people in India, Pakistan, Yemen, and 16 African countries. More than 3 million people were infected as recently as six to eight years ago. Individuals become infected when they drink water contaminated with microscopic Guinea worm larvae that migrate through the body and grow into thin, thread-like worms up to 1 yard long. The worms emerge from the body one year later through painful blisters and can cause permanent scarring and crippling similar to polio.

"Although we have made tremendous progress toward our goal of worldwide eradication of Guinea worm disease by the end of 1995, it is important that we encourage the intensification of efforts to meet our goal," said Donald Hopkins, M.D., Global 2000 senior health consultant.

Guinea worm disease can be prevented through health education and water purification. Global 2000 works closely with local health workers to identify infected villages and teach residents how to strain their drinking water through cloth filters. In highly endemic areas, water may be treated with low concentrations of a nontoxic larvicide, Abate (*temephos*). Installing borehole wells to improve drinking water systems also can

stop Guinea worm and other water-borne diseases.

The Carter Center, USAID, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and WHO are all partners in this effort.

"Eradicating Guinea worm disease will have many valuable legacies," President Carter said. "One of the most important is the hope that other diseases can be eradicated with worldwide cooperation."

Due to efforts led by The Carter Center, the number of Guinea worm cases officially reported worldwide has dropped from nearly 900,000 in 1989 to about 125,000 cases in 1994—an 86 percent decrease in four years. ★



Global 2000 works closely with local health workers to identify villages infected with Guinea worm and teach residents how to strain their drinking water through cloth filters such as the one above.

Miss Lillian Sees Leprosy for the First Time

When I nursed in a clinic near Bombay, a small girl, shielding all her leprous sores, crept inside the door. I moved away, but then the doctor called, "You take this case!" First I found a mask, and put it on, quickly gave the child a shot and then, not well, I slipped away to be alone and scrubbed my entire body red and raw.

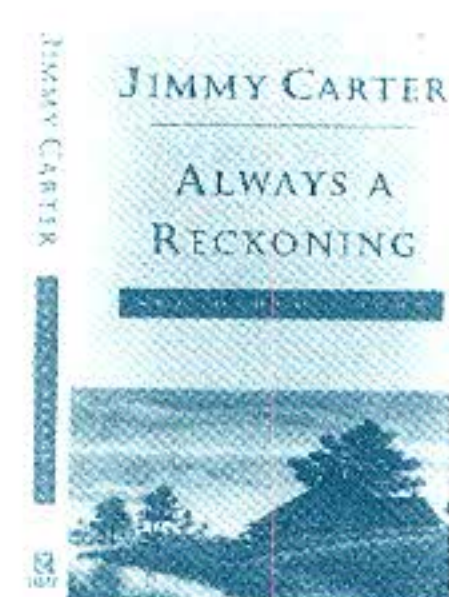
I faced her treatment every week with dread and loathing—of the chore, not the child. As time passed, I was less afraid and managed not to turn my face away. Her spirit bloomed as sores began to fade. She'd raise her anxious, searching eyes to mine to show she trusted me. We'd smile and say a few Marathi words, and then reach and hold each other's hands. And then love grew between us, so that, later, when I kissed her lips I didn't feel unclean.

From
Always a Reckoning
by Jimmy Carter

New Books by the Carters

Always a Reckoning

by Jimmy Carter



With *Talking Peace* (Dutton Children's Books, 1993) Jimmy Carter became the first former president to write a book for junior and senior high school students. Now he has written his first book of poetry.

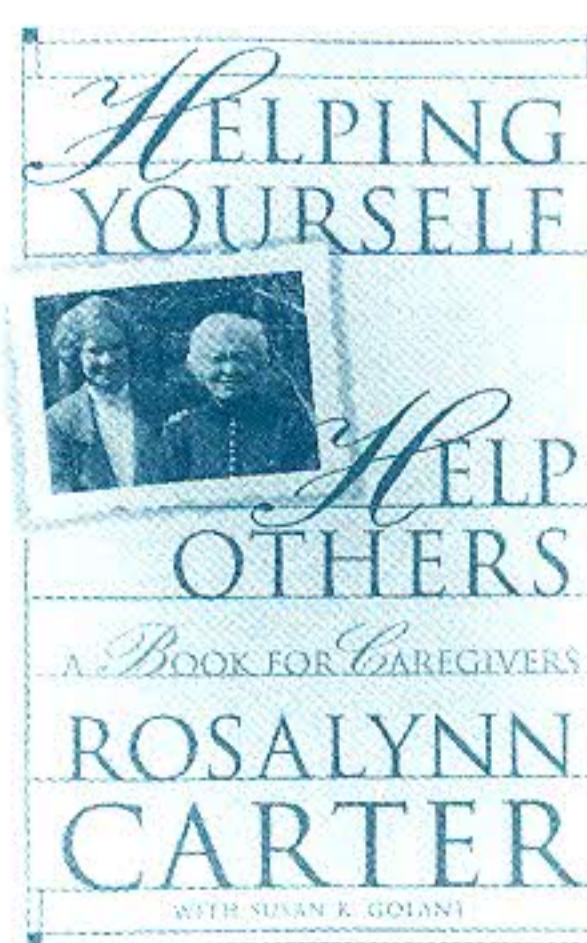
Always a Reckoning (Times Books, 1995) features 44 poems from President Carter's childhood, family, and political life. With this book, he follows in the footsteps of former Presidents John Quincy Adams and Abraham Lincoln, who also published books of poetry.

Illustrated by his granddaughter, Sarah Elizabeth Chuldenko, the poems range from serious to sentimental, from political to personal.

President Carter first turned to verse as a young man, when he was courting his wife, Rosalynn. "I don't know if today I'd call them art," President Carter said of his early work, "but at least they did the job at the time." President Carter nurtured a quiet but growing admiration for poetry as the years went by, and during the 1980s, he began to study seriously under the tutelage of Arkansas poets Miller Williams and James Whitehead. Finally, last year, he was ready to publish.

"This is a much more personal and reflective work than one usually sees from a man in President Carter's position," said Peter Osnos, publisher of Times Books. "It's an unprecedented look into the thoughts and memories he holds dear."

Helping Yourself Help Others:



A Book for Caregivers

by Rosalynn Carter
Former First Lady
Rosalynn Carter worries about not spending enough time with her mother. Now 89, Allie Murray

Smith lives alone in Plains, Ga., but likes for her daughter to be close-by.

"It's not easy for me. I feel so responsible for my mother," Mrs. Carter said. "I feel I should stay home and be there when she needs me, but because I have other responsibilities, I can't. I feel guilty about it all the time. I think there are a lot of people in that situation."

Mrs. Carter extends a hand to those individuals in *Helping Yourself Help Others: A Book for Caregivers* (Times Books, 1994), written with Susan Golant. The book includes advice and research from doctors, social workers, nursing-home supervisors, and family caregivers. She wrote the book as a result of a survey done by the Rosalynn Carter Institute of Georgia Southwestern College to determine the needs of people who care for the elderly or for chronically ill or disabled relatives or friends.

In *Helping*, Mrs. Carter addresses the issues most caregivers face such as avoiding burnout, enlisting the aid of other family members, and deciding when an institution is the right choice for a family member. "It is my hope," Mrs. Carter writes, "that you will rise to the difficult challenge of caring for a vulnerable loved one and that you will be able to do so with love, dignity, and courage."

Editor's Note: *Always a Reckoning* and *Helping Yourself Help Others* are available in local bookstores.

Recent Books by Carter Center Fellows

An Outdoor Journal: Adventures and Reflections

(University of Arkansas Press, 1994) by Jimmy Carter. The second volume in The Carter Center collection, a series of new and updated editions of previously published books by Jimmy Carter and Rosalynn Carter.

Available in local bookstores.

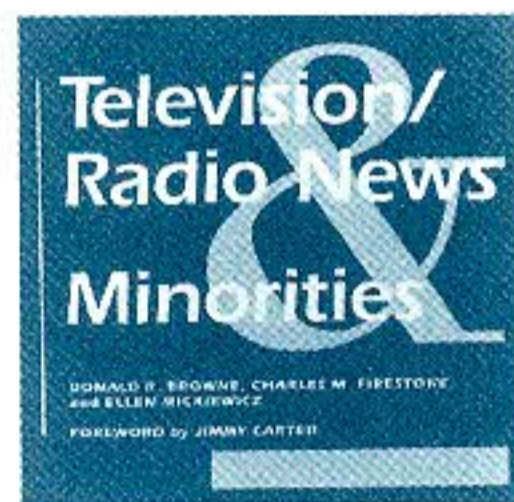
First Lady From Plains

(University of Arkansas Press, 1994) by Rosalynn Carter. This new release of Mrs. Carter's memoirs is the third volume in The Carter Center collection.

Available in local bookstores.

Television/Radio News & Minorities

(The Aspen Institute and The Carter Center, 1994) by Donald Browne, professor of speech-communication at the University of Minnesota; Charles Firestone, director of The Aspen Institute's Communications and Society Program; and Ellen Mickiewicz, Carter Center fellow and director of the Commission on Radio and Television Policy. The second book to issue from meetings of the Commission on Radio and Television Policy.



To order copies, contact The Aspen Institute, Publications Office, P.O. Box 222, 109 Houghton Lab Lane, Queenstown, Md. 21658, (410) 820-5326, fax (410) 827-9174.

New and Noteworthy Carter Center Publications

The Carter Center publishes conference reports, occasional papers, working

papers, and journal articles written by Carter Center scholars and fellows. To order these and other publications, please contact: Public Information, The Carter Center, One Copenhill, Atlanta, Ga. 30307 (404) 420-5117.

Conference Report Series (\$5 each)

The Challenges Of Faith & Health



The Challenges of Faith and Health (July 1994)

Report of the national conference of the Interfaith Health

Program to help faith groups learn what congregations can do to promote health in their communities.

Children and Families at Risk: Collaborating with Our Schools (January 1995)

Report on recommendations formulated at the Tenth Annual Rosalynn Carter Symposium on Mental Health Policy.

Special Reports (\$15 each) The Democratic Challenge in Africa (November 1994)

Discussion papers from the May 1994 seminar on "Democratization in Africa," the third in a series of seminars sponsored by the African Governance Program.

HARDMAN

continued from page 2

the advancement of human welfare. Emory believes, as we do, that the Center's strengths, character, and mission are unique, and that it benefits both

institutions to protect and preserve this distinctiveness.

With this agreement comes the creation of a new Board of Trustees (see listing on page 2). This 22-member Board, chaired by President Carter and served by Mrs. Carter as vice chair, is responsible for overseeing the Center's assets and property and for promoting its objectives and goals. The Center's Board of Councilors and an expanded International Board of Advisors remain as advisory groups to the Center.

With this new infrastructure in place, we look forward to a productive and eventful 1995. So many of the issues we have chosen to tackle defy easy, or sometimes even evident, solutions. But as President Carter so often says to us, "The only failure would be not to try." ★

KOREA

continued from page 6

inspectors are again monitoring the North's nuclear program.

"The Geneva talks confirmed all of Kim Il Sung's promises to President Carter. Our hope is that the Carters' trip will facilitate the establishment of diplomatic and cultural ties with the West for this long-isolated Communist nation," Dr. Creekmore said.

After leaving North Korea, President Carter carried a message from President Kim Il Sung to South Korean President Kim Young Sam requesting a summit between both countries. President Sam agreed, but the summit was postponed upon Kim Il-Sung's death. "I hope that the time may soon be right for this meeting, and I stand ready to assist in any way deemed appropriate by both sides," President Carter said. ★

Carter Center and Merck Step Up Efforts To Fight River Blindness in Africa



Bill Van Der Decker

Jimmy Carter, Rosalynn Carter, and Roy Vagelos visit with villagers in Nia, Chad, where nearly all 500 residents are infected with river blindness. Gabriel Daniel (right) is with Africare, a nonprofit organization that works with local governments to distribute Mectizan®.

A new World Bank grant program could help 24 million people protect their eyesight—doubling the 12 million individuals now being treated for river blindness (*onchocerciasis*). Established in part as a result of support from The Carter Center, the program aims to attract \$120 million in financing from donors over 12 years to control the disease in 16 African countries.

President Carter and Roy Vagelos, M.D., former chairman of Merck & Co. Inc., announced the program in Chad, where they helped distribute Mectizan®, a drug developed by Merck. One dose of Mectizan® each year is all that is needed to prevent river blindness. They gave out the drug in Nia, a village of 500.

“We wanted to come to Chad where river blindness is prevalent,” said President Carter, who visited Nia with his wife, Rosalynn, in September. “Almost all of the villagers have river blindness, and 5 percent of them are already permanently blind.”

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), river blindness is the third leading cause of blindness in Africa and Latin America, robbing more than 1 million people of their sight. Eighteen million people are infected, and

126 million people are at risk of the disease. Twenty-seven African countries and six Latin American nations are endemic.

The parasitic disease is transmitted by black flies that breed near fast-flowing rivers. When the flies bite people, they deposit microscopic larvae that mature and produce thousands of microworms. These worms cause severe itching and skin lesions. Left untreated, the microworms eventually scar the eye and cause blindness.

Merck joined forces with The Carter Center in 1988 to facilitate drug distribution through the Mectizan® Donation Program. The program is administered by The Task Force for Child Survival and Development (TFCS), an independent partner of the Center. A committee of experts, chaired by TFCS Executive Director William Foege, M.D., reviews and approves applications from governments and nongovernmental organizations that want to distribute the drug.

To date, Merck has donated 29 million tablets, worth more than \$80 million. More than 11 million people in remote villages were treated in 1994.

In 1993, 130,000 Chadians were treated with Mectizan®; treatments began on a small scale in 1990. Before then, the black fly infestation was so bad that it forced farmers living south of Nia to abandon their land, some of the most fertile in Chad.

“River blindness is a socioeconomic disease,” said Michael Heisler, M.D., director of the Mectizan® Donation Program at TFCS. “When you fix the medical problem, which is easy to do with Mectizan®, these villages become repopulated, cash crops begin to grow again, and families can come back together.” ★

“River blindness is a socioeconomic disease. When you fix the medical problem ... these villages become repopulated, cash crops begin to grow again, and families can come back together.”

Former First Lady Rosalynn Carter is urging education, health care, social service, government, and mental health leaders to work with each other more closely than ever to safeguard the well-being of children. Her call to action came during the Tenth Annual Rosalynn Carter Symposium on Mental Health Policy.

"There is a critical need for organizations to work together to counteract social and psychological problems that prevent children from reaching their full potential as healthy, productive citizens," said Mrs. Carter, chair of The Carter Center's Mental Health Task Force. "It is important

"It is important to recognize that each of us is responsible for the well-being of society's children."

to recognize that each of us is responsible for the well-being of society's children."

More than 400 representatives attended the symposium on "Children and Families at Risk: Collaborating With Our Schools," held Nov. 2-3 at The Carter Center.

Adele Simmons, keynote speaker and president of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, warned that society is creating a generation of children with "human-potential deficit."

"All of the risk factors associated with single-parent families, violence, poverty, economic instability, and drug abuse are creating a generation that is less likely to be good citizens, productive workers, and responsible parents," Ms. Simmons said. "We must reduce this deficit if society is to prosper," she said.

She urged the group to create partnerships to share and apply mental health practices nationwide. "That means estab-

lishing better partnerships between mental health professionals and educators, community and church leaders, businesses, parents, local governments, and the federal government," she said. "There aren't enough mental health professionals for every troubled youth or family in this country."

Symposium participants heard about promising strategies to prevent child violence, substance abuse, and emotional problems, and examined effective models of community collaboration before breaking into workshop groups to

MENTAL
HEALTH
SYMPOSIUM
PROMOTES
PARTNERSHIPS
TO PROTECT
CHILDREN
AT RISK

recommend possible action steps for creating more collaborations nationwide.

A special note in the symposium was the presentation of an award from the national mental health organizations to Mrs. Carter for her "tireless efforts to improve the quality of life for all Americans with mental illnesses." Mental health advocate Tipper Gore, wife of Vice President Al Gore, also honored Mrs. Carter in a letter. "Those with mental illnesses and their families

AN "A" FOR EFFORT:

Report Card Will Rate Quality of Mental Health Care Services

How do consumers know if they are getting the best mental health care possible for themselves or a family member? Representatives of the private and public health sectors met at The Carter Center in October to address that question.

"One of the biggest challenges to the full inclusion of mental health services in health care reform is the absence of accepted standards and measures for evaluating effectiveness of treatment," said John Gates, director of The Carter Center's Mental Health Program. "This meeting was a first step in trying to build consensus on how to do this."

Co-sponsored by the Center's Mental Health Program and the Center for Mental Health Services of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the meeting brought together nonprofit and for-profit health care provider organizations including universities, insurance companies, and health maintenance organizations.

"It is hoped that, eventually, the use of 'report cards' will encourage health plans to compete for consumers based on quality, rather than through risk selection, which often occurs today," Dr. Gates said. ★

have been given hope as a result of your leadership," Mrs. Gore said.

This year's symposium was funded by The MacArthur Foundation, The Freddie Mac Foundation, Charter Medical Corp., the Public Welfare Foundation, and WXIA-TV, 11 Alive The Gannett Communities Fund. ★

GLOBAL 2000 JOINS WORLD BANK TO SUPPORT AFRICAN AGRICULTURE

Norman Borlaug is no stranger to sub-Saharan Africa. As president of the Sasakawa Africa Association (SAA) and senior consultant to The Carter Center's Global 2000 Agriculture Program, Dr. Borlaug has spent countless hours teaching farmers how to improve their crop yields. He has shared the knowledge he acquired as one of the architects of India's "Green Revolution," for which he received the 1970 Nobel Peace Prize.

Last summer, Dr. Borlaug teamed with World Bank agricultural extensionist Daniel Benor for a joint visit to Uganda. Mr. Benor has played a key role in focusing the World Bank's attention on strengthening the national delivery systems of agricultural services. Their trip symbolized a new partnership between SAA-Global 2000, called SG 2000, and the World Bank to promote sustainable agricultural growth in Africa.

Both organizations launched their effort officially at a November forum on the future of African agriculture, organized by the Global Coalition for Africa (GCA) and held at World Bank headquarters in Washington, D.C.

"I am confident that by more closely coordinating their efforts in support of national extension services in Africa, the World Bank and SG 2000 can help to accelerate significantly the process of agricultural development," Dr. Borlaug said during the forum.

Since 1986, SG 2000 has collaborated with African ministries of agriculture

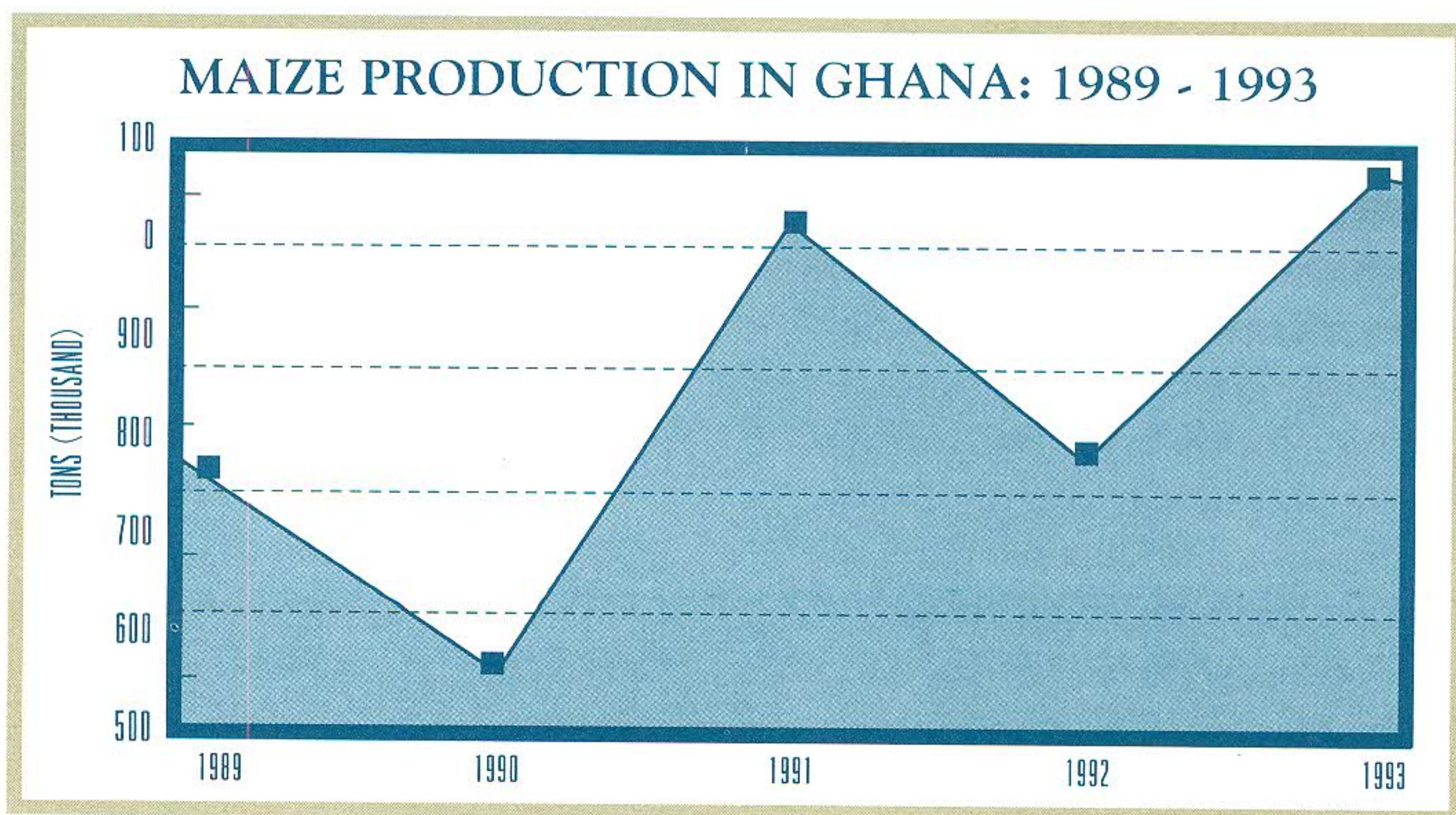
to teach farmers the value of using improved seeds, fertilizers, and farming technologies. Extension agents work closely with farmers to fine-tune these production packages that can double and even triple yields of corn, wheat, and other grains. These methods work. In Ghana, farmers increased national corn production by about 143 percent from 1985-93. In Sudan, farmers raised 500 percent more wheat in 1991-92 than in 1986-87.

SG 2000 and the World Bank use similar methods. Both have found that:

- improved technology can lead to dramatic and environmentally sustainable improvements in agriculture production;
- small-scale farmers are able and eager to adopt such technology; and

- when empowered with an effective methodology, extension workers can play a significant role in the adoption of new technology.

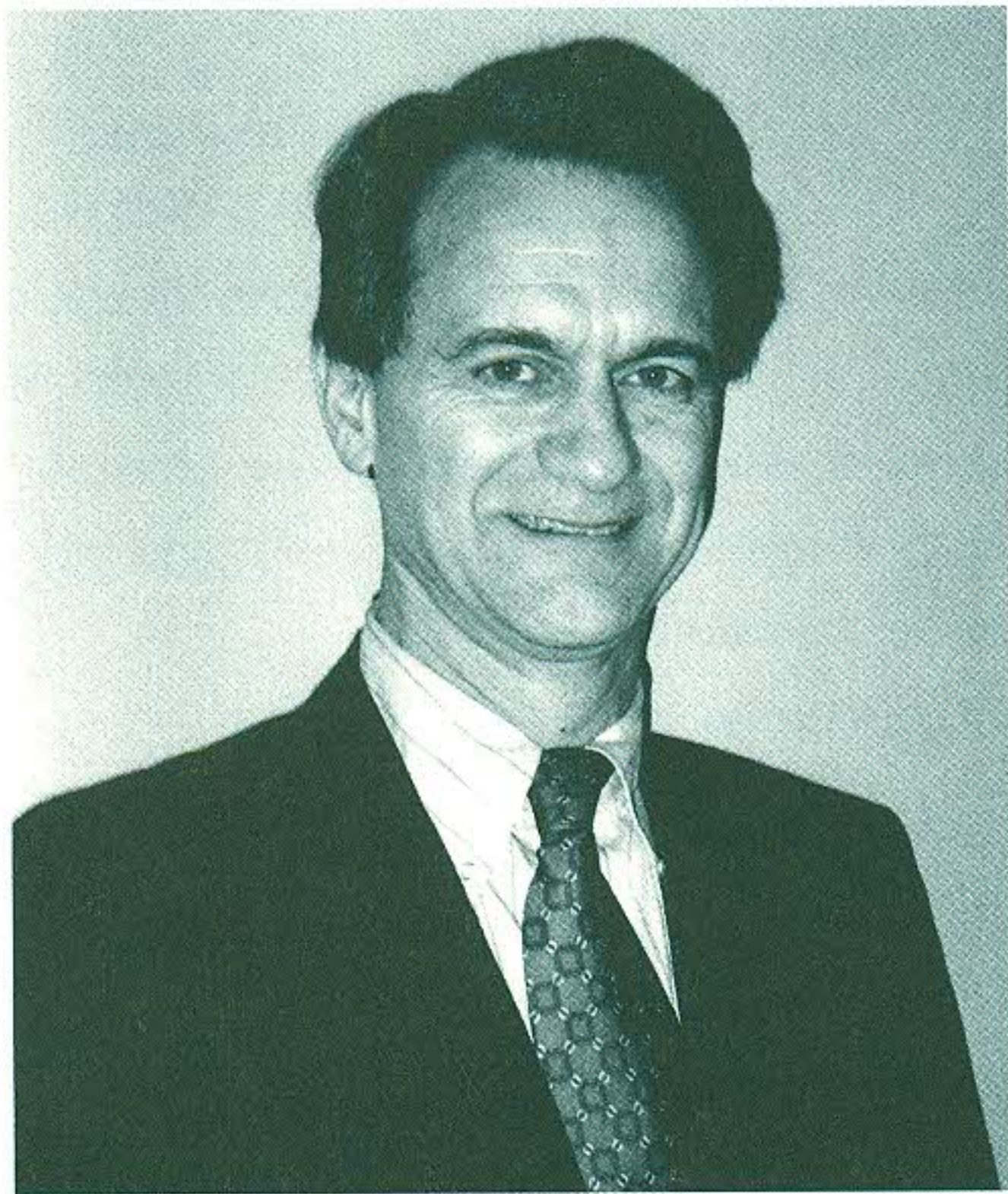
"The recent experiences of SG 2000 and the World Bank in Africa provide ample evidence that national extension services can play a catalytic role in accelerating agricultural progress," said former President Jimmy Carter in his message to the GCA forum. "SG 2000 has great operational flexibility to test new ideas for agricultural development on a pilot scale, while the World Bank can finance the much larger scale capital investments needed to strengthen African governmental institutions. This is the kind of international collaboration needed to get agriculture moving in Africa." ★



Farmers in Ghana increased maize production by 143 percent (from 395,000 metric tons in 1985 to 960,000 tons in 1993) with the help of SG 2000.

Carter Center Appoints Diplomat-in-Residence

Foreign Service Officer Vincent Farley is serving a one-year appointment as diplomat-in-residence at The Carter Center. He is working primarily on projects to develop and implement collaborative efforts between governmental and nongovernmental organizations in Africa. He serves as an adviser to the Center's programs in Conflict Resolution, African Governance, and Human Rights, which are working to increase economic development, strengthen democracy, and reduce conflict in Liberia, Ethiopia, Sudan, and other countries.



Crystal Drake

Vincent Farley is The Carter Center's new ambassador-in-residence.

"I have the highest respect for The Carter Center's many initiatives to promote peace and reconciliation," Ambassador Farley said. "I welcome the opportunity to assist in advancing those endeavors."

Ambassador Farley is the former director of the U.S. Department of State's Office of Research and Analysis for Africa. He has been deputy ambassador in the Ivory Coast and Mauritania and also has served in Niger, South Korea, and Yugoslavia.

NEWS BRIEFS

Carter Center Opens Office in Guyana

The Carter Center has opened an office in Georgetown, Guyana, to support the country's efforts for economic development, electoral reform, and environmental preservation.

The Center has worked with Guyana and its international donor partners since 1993 to find ways to use development assistance more effectively. In early 1994, staff were invited to help the Guyanese government prepare a long-term development strategy. That process is now under way. In addition, other staff members launched an initiative that seeks grass-roots input into formulating and implementing national policies to protect the environment.

Finally, the Center continues to assist the Guyanese Elections Commission with electoral reform. Observers witnessed Guyana's 1992 national election in which voters chose Cheddi Jagan as their president. A Carter Center team has since finalized recommendations for electoral reform, which will now be submitted to the government and major political parties for consideration.

Commission Issues Recommendations for Broadcast Independence

Media executives from the United States, the New Independent States (NIS), and Eastern Europe met in Russia

last September to forge consensus on an important issue: freedom of the press.

Former President Jimmy Carter joined Eduard Sagalaev, president of Moscow Independent Broadcasting Corp., to co-chair the annual meeting of the Commission on Radio and Television Policy in St. Petersburg. They worked with Commission members from nations such as Belarus, Tajikistan, and Russia to forge unanimous agreement on policy recommendations to develop responsible broadcast media—free from undue political and economic constraints.

"The issue of television/radio autonomy is absolutely crucial to the next stage of democratization," said Ellen Mickiewicz, Carter Center fellow and Commission director. "The Communiqué that issued from the Commission will enter parliamentary debates in several countries now grappling with broadcast regulation."

The meeting included broadcast media executives, policy-makers, and scholars from the United States, the nations of the former Soviet Union, Poland, and the Czech Republic. Their unanimous Communiqué included the following:

- State-owned television should be transformed into public service television.
- Buffer organizations should be formed in each nation to assign broadcast frequencies and grant licenses, protect free expression, and handle complaints about abuses.
- Broadcasters must have the ability to extend their signals without depending on government, except for frequency management. Until privately owned facilities are available, governments should open their distribution facilities to all broadcasters without discrimination and charge equal fees to both state and nonstate broadcasters for satellite time, transmission facilities, and equipment rentals or purchases.

continued on next page

NEWS BRIEFS



President and Mrs. Carter greet a guest in front of The Peace Tree at The Carter Center. The tree was decorated with doves bearing holiday wishes for peace sent by Center supporters from around the world.

BROADCAST

continued from page 15

- Journalists should be guided by voluntary codes of professional ethics.
- False or misleading advertising should be prohibited on radio and television.

"The process of creating new, democratic organs of government power is beginning, and, as never before, the greatest responsibility rests with the broadcast media," Mr. Sagalaev said.

The Commission on Radio and Television Policy is a collaborative project of The Carter Center and the DeWitt Wallace Center for Communication and Journalism at Duke University. ★

TO FRIENDS AND PARTNERS:

As we begin a new year, I would like to thank you for your continued support of The Carter Center, which makes our work possible.

While our efforts this past year to bring peace to North Korea, Haiti, and Bosnia have captured headlines, you know that your support of the Center also has made an impact on disease eradication, human

rights, and poverty here and abroad.

As a couple, we are committed not only to work on these tough problems now but also to establish something that will endure well beyond our lifetimes. Your faith in and support of our work mean that The Carter Center is your legacy as well as ours.

Several of our friends and partners have notified us that they have included the Center in their financial planning for the future. Some have done this by providing for the Center in their wills, and others have used different forms of planned giving such as charitable trusts.

We would be honored to have you consider The Carter Center in your estate planning and would like to provide you with information about our Planned Gifts Program.

If you already have made provisions for The Carter Center, it would be helpful for us to know of this as we plan for the future. If you would like more information about making a gift in perpetuity, please drop us a note in the envelope enclosed in this newsletter.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Carter Rosalynn Carter

The Carter Center
One Copenhill
Atlanta, GA 30307

Nonprofit Organization
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
Atlanta, GA
Permit No. 329