

Carter Center Dedicated
Celebrating the Carter Vision

To Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter, the dedication of The Carter Center represents an opportunity to keep alive issues of vital importance to America and the world. On October 1, 1986, they reaffirmed their commitment to education, health, the environment, human rights, and the peaceful resolution of conflict.

On a sunny fall morning, the Atlanta skyline a backdrop to Presidential protocol and academic pomp and circumstance, President Carter and Mrs. Carter were joined by President Reagan and Mrs. Reagan, Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young, Governor Joe Frank Harris, Senator Sam Nunn, Senator (then U.S. Representative) Wyche Fowler, Emory University President James T. Laney, and a crowd of 5,000 for the purpose of dedicating the Carter Center.

President Reagan embraced the Center on behalf of the American people. Lauding its founder, former President Carter, for his passion, intellect, and commitment, Reagan thanked him for his contributions to the nation.

A series of four interconnected circular buildings adjoining two man-made lakes and a traditional Japanese garden, the Carter Center sits nestled into a hill overlooking downtown Atlanta. It embraces its 30-acre site "in a manner reminiscent of the low, earth-hugging architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright," said the *Arizona Republic*. "It bespeaks the 'understated elegance' that Carter sought."

The buildings house the office of the former President, the Jimmy Carter Library and Museum, the Carter Center of Emory University, Global 2000, Inc., the Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation, and the Task Force for Child Survival.

Built by private funds, the Carter Library and Museum is an invaluable repository of 27 million pages of Presidential documents and thousands of pictures. Deeded to the Federal Government on the day of the dedication, it is administered by the National Archives.

The museum traces the history of the Presidency in the 20th century and uses high technology to illuminate the important issues of the Carter years. According to *Newsday*, the museum "is the most fascinating of any dedicated to a former President."

President Carter envisions the Carter Center of Emory University as a place where individuals of differing perspectives can come together to address carefully selected issues of public policy, especially issues with international implications. The Center, founded in 1982, continues to pursue this mission through nonpartisan study and research by resident and visiting fellows, public forums, and special publications.

High-level studies and consultations have been sponsored, focusing on such topics as the Middle East, arms control, conflict resolution, the Latin American debt crisis, and national and global health. The Center, through these programs, produces practical suggestions for the improvement of public policy, and promotes the implementation of those suggestions.

At the dedication ceremony, Emory University President Laney observed with pride that the Center is a "location where scholars and statesmen, in reflection and consultation, seek those things that make for peace. That surely is what the ultimate aim of all our study and research should be — the well-being of peoples everywhere."

Keynote speaker Warren Christopher, former deputy secretary of state, noted that the Carter Center draws upon the former President's ability to rally resources and command attention as only a former President can.

Of Global 2000, Inc., Christopher said it reminds us all "that there has been no amicable settlement of the global tension between scarce resources and exploding populations. It sponsors programs to ameliorate that struggle, operating already in three troubled African countries.

"The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation renews a fundamental commitment to humanity. History may longest remember President Carter as a global champion of human rights. Through his Center, he remains at the side of all who are made to suffer for their station, color or belief....

"This Center is devoted not to past status but present works," Christopher attested. "Its purpose is not to aggrandize or justify, but to contribute. It has no object but the public good."

The Carters Abroad:

Center programs extended to Middle East, China, and Soviet Union

President and Mrs. Carter initiated a new phase in the Carter Center's Middle East program as they traveled for sixteen days through Algeria, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and Israel in March 1987.

Accompanied by Dr. Kenneth W. Stein, fellow and director of the Middle East program, they met with heads of state and leading opinion makers about the problems and hopes of the people of the region.

The trip received extensive media coverage throughout the world.

Upon his return to the United States, President Carter reported on his findings to Secretary of State George Shultz, National Security Adviser Frank Carlucci, and White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker. At the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, D.C., he briefed the Middle East policy community. In New York, he met with the Council on Foreign Relations and the American Jewish Congress.

In *Time*, April 20, he wrote about the new opportunities he saw for peace in the Middle East, and called for greater American involvement in the diplomatic process. He elaborated on his views in the Summer 1987 issue of *The Washington Quarterly*.

The Carter Center will host a Middle East consultation in Atlanta in November 1987, coinciding with the tenth anniversary of Anwar Sadat's trip to Jerusalem. This will be similar in purpose to the first Carter Center consultation held in November 1983. Forums are also planned for 1988 and 1989 to promote peace with justice in the Middle East.

A visiting fellows program for Middle East specialists will begin in September 1988. Scholars will be in residence at the Carter Center, working with the Middle East program and appropriate departments at Emory University.

Carters take Global 2000 to China

In June, President and Mrs. Carter took Global 2000 to China. There they signed letters of intent to develop programs for the training and rehabilitation of the handicapped.

Jointly sponsored by Global 2000, Inc. and the China Fund for the Handicapped, the program will be the first national effort of its kind. It will expand a project begun by Deng Pufang, a paraplegic and son of Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping. The program will provide training for the teachers of the blind, deaf, and mentally retarded.

A second program will improve and establish new technologies for the fabrication and manufacture of artificial limbs.

"I am delighted that Global 2000 is launching two projects in the area of public health," Carter said. "Such activities should help to remove lingering fragility in Sino-American relations."

Meetings with World Leaders

In Great Britain, China, and the Soviet Union, Carter met with heads of government to promote the prospects of peace, to enhance human rights, and to deal with other international issues on the agenda of the Carter Center. The trip, June 18 to July 8, included discussions with Margaret Thatcher, Mikhail Gorbachev, and Deng Xiaoping.

Affirming the human spirit

President Carter and Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation President Dominique de Menil (pictured with President Carter above), presented the first Carter-Menil Human Rights prize on December 10, 1986, the 38th anniversary of the United Nations Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

Awards were presented to Soviet physicist and dissident Yuri Orlov and to Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo, the Group for Mutual Support, a Guatemalan organization uniting families whose relatives have been abducted, kidnapped, or have disappeared.

The second Carter-Menil Human Rights Award ceremony will be held December 10, 1987, at the Carter Center.

Carter Center of Emory University

Profile: William Foege

Executive Director of the Carter Center of Emory University and of Global 2000 Inc., William H. Foege is an internationally-known epidemiologist and former head of the United States Centers for Disease Control.

A graduate of Pacific Lutheran University, the University of Washington Medical School, and Harvard University School of Public Health, Dr. Foege is renowned for developing the strategy of "surveillance containment" while working in Africa and India with the World Health Organization. This strategy made possible the complete eradication of smallpox from the face of the earth.

"It is an overwhelming education to be involved with the Center," said Foege. "The Carters are a unique resource — blending the compassion of their religious beliefs with the creativity of visionaries, the common sense of science, the hard work which is second nature to farmers, and the global perspective imparted by the White House. They strengthen the ability of Emory University to make rational contributions to the solution of global problems."

Foege is a clinical professor in the Emory University Public Health Program and is immediate past-president of the American Public Health Association.

Women and the Constitution

First Ladies convene symposium

In honor of the bicentennial celebration of the Constitution, First Ladies Rosalynn Carter, Betty Ford, Lady Bird Johnson, and Pat Nixon will co-convene the symposium "Women and the Constitution: A Bicentennial Perspective" in Atlanta on February 10-12, 1988.

United States Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor will deliver the keynote address. Barbara Jordan, former United States representative from Texas, Geraldine Ferraro,

former Democratic nominee for vice-president, and Coretta Scott King, executive director of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Non-Violent Social Change, will also speak.

Panel discussions and workshops will focus on women and the Constitution from historical, political, economic, and sociological perspectives. Over two hundred scholars will be on the program.

The journal, *Women in Politics*, and *The Georgia State University Law Review* are devoting entire issues to the symposium.

Several Atlanta area museums will display exhibits commemorating women's roles in constitutional issues. The Jimmy Carter Library will mount an exhibit on the suffrage movement. It will eventually travel on loan to the other presidential libraries.

The symposium is sponsored by the Carter Center of Emory University, Georgia State University, and the Jimmy Carter Library. Carter Center fellow Dayle Powell is the symposium director.

The project is made possible by grants from Avon Products Inc., the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the Georgia Endowment for the Humanities.

Latin American and Caribbean Program

Reinforcing Democracy

Ten current and former presidents and prime ministers from throughout the Western hemisphere, including President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, President Vinicio Cerezo of Guatemala, and former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada, joined co-chairs Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford to discuss ways to assist new democracies, at the consultation "Reinforcing Democracy in the Americas," on November 16-18, 1986.

The consultation was co-sponsored by the Institute of the Americas and supported by the Ford Foundation, the National Endowment for Democracy, the Area Foundation, and several other organizations and individuals.

The last decade has witnessed a rebirth of democracy in the hemisphere. However, previous waves of democratization have failed. The consultation explored the meaning of democracy, why democracy failed in the past, why it succeeded, and what could be done to expand democracy and prevent a return to dictatorship.

Papers were commissioned from some of the world's foremost scholars, like Samuel Huntington of Harvard University, and from scholar-statesmen, such as former President of Ecuador Osvaldo Hurtado. A one-day workshop brought together forty experts who introduced specific proposals that were discussed at the consultation.

In his keynote address delivered at a banquet attended by over a thousand people, including leading local political and business figures, much of Atlanta's consular corps, and Hispanic community leaders, President Alfonsin stressed the importance of economic integration as a political and economic tool to preserve and expand democracy in Latin America.

The papers and commentary are being edited for publication by Robert Pastor, director of the Center program on Latin America and the Caribbean.

Council of Leaders

As a vehicle to implement some of the recommendations and proposals offered at the consultation "Reinforcing Democracy in the Americas," the current and former presidents and prime ministers agreed to form a Council of Freely-Elected Heads of Government.

The Council, representing leaders from throughout the hemisphere, seeks to reinforce democracy and draw attention to the profound social and economic crises in Latin America. By using its voice, both collectively and individually, the Council hopes to ensure that democracy deepens and continues to expand.

The presidents and prime ministers sent a telegram announcing the formation of the Council to the heads of government in the hemisphere 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," the telegram stated, "a council of democratically-elected heads of government might make a vital contribution.... 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."

Both secretaries general responded warmly to the announcement of the Council.

An executive committee consisting of Carter (chairman), Caldera, Oduber, and Price was designated to explore a number of ideas and possible future meetings.

Since the consultation, Carlos Andres Perez, former president of Venezuela, and Michael Manley, former prime minister of Jamaica, have visited President Carter to discuss the results of the consultation. Both expressed their support for the Council.

The Debt Crisis

In April 1986, the Carter Center's Latin American and Caribbean Program held a two-day symposium addressing the growing Latin American debt crisis. The symposium was co-sponsored by the Institute of the Americas, and supported by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Senator Howard Baker and President Carter co-chaired the proceedings, which attracted some of the hemisphere's leading policymakers, bankers, economists, and business people.

Speakers included Senator Bill Bradley, Venezuela's finance minister Manuel Azpurua, then-minister of finance from Mexico Jesus Silva-Herzog, William Rhodes of Citibank, former Costa Rican president Daniel Oduber, David Mulford from the U.S. Treasury, and scholars C. Fred Bergsten and Albert Fishlow.

Latin America's debt now exceeds \$400 billion, with nations spending from one-third to one-half of their export earnings on debt service. The crisis is not limited to Latin America alone. In the United States, jobs have been lost because Latin American countries have been forced to decrease imports of U.S. goods in order to use their scarce foreign exchange to pay their debts.

Debtor nations have pleaded for imaginative solutions to the problem. Senator Bradley proposed a plan that would provide debt relief. Other proposals called for the strengthening of the World Bank, and an increased role for Japan and West Germany. Robert Pastor, Carter Center fellow noted:

"The debt burden has forced Latin American governments to adjust their economies, to reduce government expenditures, to contract imports and to limit investments... To pay the past debt, the region needs to develop export-oriented capabilities, but it has fewer resources for investment.

"In short, to pay for the past, the region has had to mortgage its future."

Pastor has edited the papers and commentary from the symposium into a book, *Latin America's Debt Crisis: Adjusting to the Past or Planning for the Future!*

Across the Border:

U.S. and Mexico

On April 9, 1986, the Carter Center sponsored an informal dinner and private briefing on U.S.-Mexican relations, hosted by President and Mrs. Carter for 52 business and foundation executives.

Ambassador Sol Linowitz described the state of inter-American relations and Ambassador Viron Vaky followed with a discussion of U.S. objectives toward Mexico.

José Juan de Olloqui, chairman of Banca Serfin in Mexico City and former Mexican ambassador to Washington and London, spoke on the future of private business cooperation between the United States and Mexico. Dr. C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics, addressed the impact of the debt crisis on U.S. business with Mexico, and Dr. Joseph Grunwald, president of the Institute of the Americas, assessed the future of production-sharing

The session ended with a dialogue between Dr. Sidney Weintraub, Dean Rusk Professor of Economics at the University of Texas, and Dr. Victor Urquidi, Research Professor and former president of El Colégio de Mexico, concerning the feasibility of a North American free trade area.

Health Policy Initiatives

Global Health Consultation

Ministers of health and technical consultants from Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Soviet Union gathered with representatives from leading global health agencies in April 1986 for the Carter Center consultation "Risks Old and New."

The traditional problems facing developing countries — malnutrition, infectious diseases, and population growth — are now compounded by "newer" risks, such as smoking and alcohol abuse, injury, and environmental and occupational hazards. Consultation participants considered how best to close the gap between existent scientific knowledge, which can reduce or eliminate many health risks, and public health practice, which lags behind. Current interventions were reviewed and new solutions proposed. Findings of the consultation are being implemented by Global 2000 in Bangladesh and Pakistan.

A published report of the consultation will soon be available.

The Kaiser Family Foundation

The Carter Center is working with the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation in developing a program to address five major health problems: heart disease, drug and alcohol addiction, teenage pregnancy, cancer, and injuries. These are the primary preventable causes of illness, disability, and death in the United States. Each is clearly linked to particular risk-increasing behavior that is amenable to change.

Plans include the creation of forty community-based health promotion projects, the establishment of regional resource centers, and the development of programs to empower Americans to improve their own health and longevity.

Child Survival Activities

The Task Force for Child Survival is working with several developing nations to provide and strengthen programs to improve the quality of life for children and their families.

In Uganda, the Task Force is supplying several consultants to strengthen that nation's immunization program.

The Task Force also supports research initiatives, such as the effort to develop an improved measles vaccine.

Approximately two million children die of measles each year. The development of an improved vaccine would decrease child suffering and early mortality.

In Bangladesh, representatives of the Carter Center are working to improve childhood immunization, the control of diarrheal disease through oral rehydration therapy, the promotion of breast feeding, and growth monitoring.

Negotiations are currently under way with other developing nations to establish similar programs.

The spread of AIDS through Africa has awakened fears that such a highly-transmissible disease could be spread through injections.

Devices being developed would eliminate fears of contamination from immunizations or other medicines by improving upon the "jet gun" method of high pressure injection without needles.

Research is also progressing on single dose injectors which self-destruct after a single use. Studies are being conducted by the Task Force in conjunction with the World Health Organization, UNICEF, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Health Risk Appraisal Project

A computer program that will provide up-to-date health risk appraisals for individuals, based on their personal characteristics and lifestyles, is being developed by the Carter Center in collaboration with the United States Centers for Disease Control.

Initiated with a grant from the Prudential Foundation, the project is supported by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, Morgan Guaranty and Trust Company of New York, and Southern Bell.

The health risk appraisal program will be released during the "Healthier People" conference to be hosted by President and Mrs. Carter at the Carter Center, September 17, 1987. The title was selected because the product will compute the individual impact of risk factors identified in the 1979 Surgeon General's report, Healthy People.

The program will be standardized for use by any public or private organization promoting health. Technical support has been provided by twenty major health agencies and a nationwide network of state health departments.

"Instead of reducing people to numbers, this computer program will help people use numbers to make informed decisions about their personal habits," stated Dr. William H. Foege, principal investigator.

"For example, the fifty-year-old man who avoids tobacco, buckles his seat belt, controls his weight and alcohol intake, etc., has a life expectancy of about eleven years longer than his counterpart who doesn't follow such a regimen," he said.

A person using the HRA program completes a confidential questionnaire. The computer program then analyzes the data using the best current statistical methods and the latest studies of risk factors. The individual is then given a report recommending specific preventive measures. T

The program should be especially valuable to minorities and other underserved groups because of its flexibility, according to Dr. Robert W. Amier, who has directed the project and is a medical epidemiologist at the CDC.

The project has commissioned expert reviews of epidemiologic data for major causes of premature death and unnecessary illness in the United States.

In the next phase of the HRA project, emphasis will be given to dissemination of the software and technical support for the network of users. In addition, according to Dr. Edwin B. Hutchins, director of software development, experts will review major features of the new software and explore opportunities for systematic improvements in its uses and its data base.

Briefs

Collaborative U.S.-Soviet Media Project

Carter Center fellow Ellen Mickiewicz is working with media researchers from the University of Pennsylvania and Moscow State University in a two-year project studying Soviet and American television and policy.

Soviet and American research teams will view each other's programming and analyze its content and influence. Special attention will be given to how each nation portrays the other on daily television, and to how both portray the nuclear arms race.

Emory University is the only research institution in the United States to receive First Program, the most important of the two Soviet national networks. Dr. Mickiewicz, who has been studying Soviet media for 15 years, has recently completed a comparative analysis of Soviet and American television news, *Split Signals: Television and Politics in the Soviet Union*, which is forthcoming from Oxford University Press.

The new project is supported by a grant from the W. Alton Jones Foundation, Inc. of Charlottesville, Virginia.

Teaching the Teachers

High school students can examine the lessons of the November consultation "Reinforcing Democracy in the Americas" through the Carter Center's education outreach program.

Six Atlanta area high school teachers were selected to attend the consultation plenary sessions and to participate in their own conference.

Dr. Carole Hahn, director of educational studies at Emory, and Dell Franz, curriculum writer for Global Perspectives in Education of New York, helped the teachers develop classroom lessons on reinforcing democracy.

In February, Carter Center fellow Robert Pastor met with the teachers to discuss the scope and sequence of topics which should be included in a complete unit of study. Mary Mason, Central Gwinnett High School International Studies teacher, developed and field tested the materials this spring and will assist Linda Helms, education coordinator at the Center, with a one-day workshop on Latin American issues in the fall.

"Internationalizing Education" was the title of a workshop held at the Carter Center on October 25, 1986, for 35 Atlanta teachers.

Carter Center fellows contributed advice in areas of their expertise — Dr. William Foege in international health, Dayle Powell in human rights, and Dr. Linda Brady in arms control.

The Carter Center hosted Gwinnett County health and social studies teachers on March 7, 1987, for a session on international development. Representatives of the Task Force for Child Survival, UNICEF, and the International Service Association for Health, Inc., discussed the world-wide efforts to increase child survival.

Glen Blankenship, social studies coordinator for Gwinnett, included the workshop in his staff development program. A similar program will be planned for other interested county and city school systems next fall.

Internship Program

The Carter Center of Emory University offers a unique internship program for students interested in a wide variety of modern issues.

While the majority of students are drawn from Emory University, during the past academic year interns also participated from Duke, Vanderbilt, Georgia Tech, Georgia State University, Oglethorpe, Cornell, and Morris Brown College. Each student is assigned to work with a specialist at the Center on such topics as the Middle East, Latin America, conflict resolution, health policy, arms control and human rights.

The internship program is organized and directed by Linda Helms, Carter Center education coordinator.

An Action Program:

Mobilizing International Cooperation

Shortly after assuming office in 1977, President Jimmy Carter commissioned a long-range study to assess the future of the world environment.

That report, Global 2000, concluded that current and predicted trends in population, resources, and the environment were inextricably linked to the persistent problems of poverty, injustice, and social conflict.

Global 2000, Inc. was established in 1985 as an action program to implement recommendations derived from studies at the Carter Center.

The first projects, in Asia and Africa, are designed to help prevent a recurrence of famine and starvation in the sub-Saharan region of Africa and to improve the quality of preventive health care in the developing world.

One specific effort is to eradicate a terrible tropical disease, dracunculiasis, or guinea worm. The effectiveness of these early programs will be assessed carefully before any substantial expansion into further areas is approved. President Carter, as chairman, administers Global 2000 with the assistance of the two major sponsors, Japanese philanthropist Ryoichi Sasakawa and international banker Agha Hasan Abedi.

In order to assure full cooperation from a country seeking support, President Carter personally negotiates with the head of state before a Global 2000 program is established there.

Dr. William Foege is executive director and expert consultant for health. Dr. Norman Borlaug, the Nobel Prize laureate responsible for the Green Revolution in India and Pakistan, is expert consultant for agriculture.

Health Programs in Bangladesh, Pakistan

Global 2000 has launched health programs in Bangladesh and Pakistan in cooperation with the Task Force for Child Survival and the United States Centers for Disease Control.

In Bangladesh, a two-year program to improve immunization, child spacing, and safe birth practices began in April. Dr. Gail King, a public health physician epidemiologist, and Caria Syverson, a nurse specialist in midwifery, are reviewing ongoing programs in two districts with

approximately 500,000 inhabitants. After their review, in consultation with the Ministry of Health, they will determine appropriate interventions and proceed with implementation.

Approximately ten million people in 19 African countries, India, and Pakistan are infected by the debilitating guinea worm (dracunculiasis). Victims are infected by drinking contaminated water.

In collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control, Global 2000 is working to eradicate the disease in Pakistan. A second program begins in Ghana in August.

Efforts include two phases: Identification of villages in which people with the disease are present, and implementation of practices to eradicate the disease. The latter can best be accomplished by providing a potable water supply. In the absence of sufficient resources to drill new wells, the disease can be prevented by chemically treating the water, and by teaching villagers how to boil or filter their personal supplies.

These simple solutions are already starting to break the cycle of disease. It is estimated that in approximately three years the disease will be eradicated in Pakistan.

In a recent statement submitted to the United States House of Representatives Select Committee on Hunger, President Carter urged that Congress support efforts to eradicate Guinea Worm.

"As a former farmer myself," stated Carter, "it gives me immense satisfaction to help lift the burden of this terrible disease from others.

"Surely every farmer in America will understand the devastating effect such a crippling disease has on a family, a region, and an entire nation's economic and physical well-being."

Working with Farmers

In Ghana, the Sudan, and Zambia, Global 2000 is helping subsistence farmers become more self-sufficient in native crop production.

A team of highly-trained agriculture scientists and agronomists have been recruited and assigned under the leadership of Dr. Borlaug, to work directly with farmers to produce self-sufficiency in growing crops.

The team teaches the farmers how to use advanced, but easily adaptable technology. Proper techniques in plant spacing and cultivation, weeding and fertilization are taught to help produce higher yields.

To start a Global 2000 program, the team begins by assisting a farmer who possesses community respect. One half of the land is planted the traditional way, the other by new techniques from Global 2000. This is done to compare the difference in the yields.

Working with traditional hand tools and better seed, farmers are reporting average increased yields of 400 percent.

Carter Library, Museum Open

The Carter Library

More than six million pages of material documenting the Carter Presidency was made available to researchers when the Jimmy Carter Library officially opened its research facilities in January 1987.

The material includes the White House central file subject and name files, and significant portions of the papers of the Carter White House staff.

Other material open for research includes memoranda from White House staff members advising the President on national and international policies; reports to the President; and

correspondence between President Carter and national and world leaders on topics ranging from the environment, education, and mental health to nuclear disarmament and the exploration of space. Federal records of Presidential commissions and White House conferences were also made available.

The Carter Library is open for research from 9 A.M. to 4:45 P.M., Monday through Friday, except Federal Holidays.

Museum of the Jimmy Carter Library

The museum of the Jimmy Carter Library provides a view of the American Presidency, from political campaigns to life in the White House.

A unique exhibition, the Town Hall Meeting, uses interactive video technology. A life-size video image of President Carter responds to visitor-selected questions.

Lunch is available at the Copenhill Cafe. Entrees vary depending on the activities of the Center, but Atlanta caterers Proof of the Pudding who operate the cafe are well known in Atlanta for their food.

The museum is open Monday through Saturday, 9 A.M. to 4:45 P.M., and Sundays, NOON to 4:45 P.M. The cafe is open 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., and Sundays to 4:30 P.M. The building is closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.