

Chilean Group Wins Human Rights Prize

The second annual Carter-Menil Human Rights prize was awarded to *La Vicariá de la Solidaridad* of Chile on December 10 at The Carter Center.

The award is presented each year on the anniversary of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights by President Jimmy Carter and Houston philanthropist Dominique de Menil.

La Vicariá, founded in 1976 by Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez, then Archbishop of Santiago, provides legal aid to political prisoners and social welfare assistance to the families of victims of human rights violations. It also collects and disseminates information about specific human rights abuses. In its eleven years of work, *La Vicariá* has responded to nearly 400,000 requests for assistance, applied for 8,000 writs of habeas corpus, and provided legal assistance in more than 7,000 judicial proceedings.

"*La Vicariá's* pioneering human rights efforts serve as an inspiration and model for human rights organizations around the world," said Dr. Thomas Buerghenthal, the center's Human Rights Fellow.

Accepting the Carter-Menil Prize on behalf of *La Vicariá* were Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno-Larrain, Archbishop of Santiago; Monsignor Sergio Valech-Aldunate, Auxiliary Bishop and General Vicar of the Archdiocese of Santiago; and Mr. Enrique Palet-Claramunt, Executive Secretary of *La Vicariá*.

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

Guests attending the ceremony included Jacobo Timerman, author of the newly published *Chile: Death in the South*; Ariel Dorfman, noted Chilean writer; and leaders from human rights groups including Amnesty International and Freedom House.

The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation was established in 1986 by Jimmy Carter and Dominique de Menil, founder of the Rothko Chapel in Houston, to promote the protection of human rights throughout the world.

Each year on December 10, the foundation presents a \$100,000 prize to one or two organizations or individuals in recognition of courageous and effective work to further human rights.

Next year's award will be presented in Paris in conjunction with the tenth anniversary of the signing of the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights.

Searching for Peace in the Middle East

International efforts to find negotiated solutions to the eight-year old Gulf war and the Arab-Israel conflict were the subjects of the center's Middle East consultation in November. "The Middle East: A Look to the Future," widened the opportunities for international dialogue to further explore the peace process. President and Mrs. Carter and Dr. Kenneth W. Stein, Middle East Program director, laid the groundwork for the meeting last spring during a comprehensive fact-finding trip to the Middle East.

The consultation consisted of a combination of public sessions and private meetings that focused on both the Gulf region and Arab-Israel issues. The sessions were co-chaired by President Carter, Mr. William Hyland, editor of Foreign Affairs, and Sir Brian Urquhart, former Under-Secretary General of the United Nations. In response to Carter's visit last summer with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and Chairman Deng Xiaoping, all three leaders sent official representatives to the consultation. In addition to officials from the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, representatives from Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Syria, and the Palestinian community also participated.

Scholars, statesmen, and diplomats from Europe, North America, Asia and the Middle East added to the substantive dialogue. U.S. State Department and National Security Council personnel expressed appreciation for the opportunity to hold candid discussions with the participants and for the encouraging conclusions that emerged from the consultation.

A Hope for Peace

During the consultation, Carter reaffirmed his hope for the peaceful resolution of the regions' conflicts.

Recalling the praise and condemnation that followed Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in November 1977, he spoke of the courage exemplified by then Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel in making unexpected compromises in the negotiating process.

"Recent events in the region and improved relations between the super-powers make this an opportune time to initiate another major American and international effort to find an equitable solution to the Arab-Israel conflict," Carter said.

As the Arab summit conference in Amman demonstrated a week before the consultation, events in the Gulf had pushed the Arab world to be more accommodating toward Egypt, which was previously ostracized for recognizing and negotiating with Israel.

Toward Common Ground

Consultation principals reaffirmed common ground for the substance of an agreement based on United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338, and for an international peace conference as one format to undertake negotiations on the Arab-Israel conflict. For some of the players in the Middle East, U.N. Resolution 242 was insufficient, and for others an international conference inappropriate. Professor Haim Shaked of Tel Aviv University explained that while desiring peace, Israel is split on the subject of an international conference, with some members of the government fearing that it could be used to pressure Israel to make unreasonable compromises. Hanna Siniora, the Palestinian editor of *alFajr* in Jerusalem, suggested that "an international conference would probably be a reality were it not for the current coalition government in Israel." He also stressed that the Palestinians must have the right to choose their own delegates to any international conference.

Nonetheless, all the region's representatives recognized the importance of the role of the United States in resolving outstanding differences and guaranteeing any negotiated agreements reached.

Dr. Daniel Kurtzer, a representative from the policy planning staff of the U.S. Department of State, articulated five key points as necessary steps toward resolving the conflict and achieving peace in the region:

- Once structured, an international conference should lead immediately to direct negotiations.

- A conference should not impose a solution, nor should conferees be able to veto agreements reached among the parties.
- Negotiations should be conducted in bilateral geographic committees.
- Palestinian participation should be secured in order to realize the legitimate aspirations and rights of the Palestinian people. This participation should be within the context of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.
- All participants should be expected to accept U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 and to renounce violence and terrorism.

The participants representing the other permanent members of the U.N. Security Council—the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France—were unanimous in their support for an international conference. Alexander Zotov, a Soviet Foreign Ministry representative, said "that absolute commitment to the international conference was essential for its success."

Agreement on U.N. Resolution

Turning to the Gulf war, agreement emerged for support of the July 1987 U.N. Resolution 598, which called for an end to the war. Few disagreed on the basic tenets of this resolution, namely a cease-fire, a withdrawal, and the establishment of a commission of inquiry to determine the causes of the war. Iran and Iraq, however, were not in agreement over the sequencing of these elements. It was agreed that any diplomatic framework should call for the active mediation role of the U.N. Secretary-General. This would afford the possibility of finding a formula that would neither totally embarrass nor absolutely justify the actions of either combatant.

Policy Briefings Followed

According to Dr. Stein, "Every effort and all means will be used to inform political leaders and policy-making communities here and abroad about the substantive nature of the consultation's conclusions." Detailed briefings were sent to the leaders of the parties to the conflicts, the United Nations Secretary-General, and the heads of government of the five permanent members of the Security Council. Carter explained his views about the U.S. negotiation initiative and the unrest in the West Bank and Gaza in a *New York Times* Op-Ed piece on February 14, 1988. In addition, portions of the consultation will be published in scholarly journals in spring 1988.

The Middle East program will continue its efforts to improve the condition of the peoples and nations of the region through public forums, scholarly publications, academic research, and active teaching in association with Emory University.

Key U.N. Resolutions United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 (adopted November 1967)

- Inadmissibility of acquiring territory by war.
- Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict.
- An end to the state of belligerency.
- Acknowledgement of and respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace.
- The establishment of secure and recognized boundaries.
- A guarantee of freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area.
- A just settlement of the refugee problem.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 338 (adopted October 1973)

- Demands an immediate cease-fire to the 1973 war.
- Calls upon the parties concerned to start implementation of Resolution 242 in all of its parts.
- Suggests a procedure for negotiations under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

In Perspective

Adapted from President Carter's speech, delivered at the Carter-Menil Human Rights Award Ceremony, December 1987

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

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

This willingness to expose and prevent violations of human rights has led to the development of non-governmental and international human rights organizations. *La Vicariá de la Solidaridad*, the recipient of the 1987 Carter-Menil Human Rights prize, is one notable example. Founded in 1976 by the Catholic Archdiocese of Santiago, *La Vicariá* provides legal assistance to political prisoners, medical aid to victims of torture, and social welfare assistance to the families of "disappeared" persons. Other noteworthy groups include Amnesty International, Americas Watch, Helsinki Watch, the International League for Human Rights, and the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights. These organizations, the human rights watchdogs of the world, now have the legal and political legitimacy they need to function.

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

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

A similar need exists for free elections in Chile, where citizens have long cried out for the right to choose their own leaders, to escape oppression, and to shape the destiny of their nation. The riots by Cuban prisoners in Atlanta and Louisiana this fall offered a tragic reminder of a misuse of U.S. law. If those Cubans had been permitted a fair review of their cases by an

independent body, as the eventual agreement produced, we would have been spared this terrible tragedy.

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

As the most powerful and influential nation on earth, the United States has a special responsibility. Ours should be the highest of all standards. Our voice and our example reverberate throughout the world. And so does silence from Washington. This silence is what oppressors desire and what victims fear most. Jacobo Timerman, who was one of the courageous survivors of persecution in Argentina, said: 'What there was from the start was the great silence—that silence which can transform any nation into an accomplice....' We must not be accomplices of those who commit human rights crimes. The time is ripe for more courageous action to mitigate the suffering of those who still cry out in pain."

Profile: Karl W. Deutsch

Few political scientists have been as active in the national and international communities as Dr. Karl W. Deutsch. A preeminent scholar in the fields of international relations and political science, Deutsch is considered one of the founders of the scientific study of international and U.S. politics. He is the Ryoichi Sasakawa Professor of International Peace and international relations fellow at the center and also serves as a member of the political science department of Emory University.

In a distinguished career that has spanned over forty years, Deutsch has taught at MIT and Yale and currently spends half a year at Emory and the other half at Harvard, where he is Stanfield Professor of International Peace.

A former president of the American Political Science Association and of the International Political Science Association, Deutsch has authored numerous books and has received many honorary doctorates from universities in Europe and the United States.

Much of his work in the last ten years has focused on updating and disseminating GLOBUS, an innovative computer-based model of world politics, economics, and population. Using data from twenty-five countries varying in socioeconomic development and encompassing a wide range of political systems, GLOBUS computes the interaction between the variables in the systems to predict general trends.

"One of the reasons I was attracted to The Carter Center was because of the Global 2000 report and President Carter's concern for the world environment," said Deutsch. "In forty years, there will be twice as many people to feed in the world, so there will be a tremendous need to change agriculture."

What other changes can we expect by the year 2010? "America will not be superior to the U.S.S.R and visa-versa. Both political systems will still be functioning imperfectly, but other nations will have continued to catch up. The superpowers will not be so super anymore."

Center to Host Competitiveness Consultation

On April 25—26, President Carter and Secretary of Labor Ann McLaughlin will convene a "Consultation on Competitiveness," a two-day working session to develop new insights on strategic topics that have the potential for producing a significant impact on America's competitiveness.

The conference will address the questions, "What can be done within companies to impact on competitiveness?" and "How can the U.S. create a more competitive environment through the public sector?"

The meeting will draw a cross-section of chairmen and CEOs, leading industry analysts and economists, chief executives of colleges and universities, and current and former government leaders. Among the noted business leaders attending will be Paul Volcker. Sidney Topol, chairman of Scientific-Atlanta, is coordinating the event on behalf of President Carter and The Carter Center of Emory University.

Women and the Constitution: A Bicentennial Perspective

Over one hundred and fifty speakers and a capacity audience of 1,500 from all fifty states and ten foreign countries attended the historic symposium, "Women and the Constitution: A Bicentennial Perspective" in Atlanta, February 10-12.

The conference, convened by former First Ladies Rosalynn Carter, Betty Ford, Lady Bird Johnson, and Pat Nixon, focused on the invisible roles women played in developing the Constitution and that document's impact on women since its inception 200 years ago.

"Women influenced the Constitution from the very beginning," said Rosalynn Carter. "My dream is to create a legacy, a world in which history books not only feature men, but focus on the women who have also had an impact on our country."

Lady Bird Johnson joined Mrs. Carter at the Atlanta Hilton for the symposium, while co-conveners Betty Ford and Pat Nixon sent messages to the audience expressing their support. Featured speakers included Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O' Connor, former Texas Rep. Barbara Jordan, former New York Rep. Geraldine Ferraro, and Coretta Scott King, President of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change. President Carter joined the participants in the opening ceremony.

According to Dayle E. Powell, symposium director, The Carter Center of Emory University took on this special project because, "In all the celebrating being done to commemorate the Constitution's bicentennial, no one was seriously looking at women's relationships to that document." Georgia State University and The Jimmy Carter Library co-sponsored the conference.

Remembering the Ladies

Prior to the drafting of the Constitution, Abigail Adams petitioned her husband John, a member of the Continental Congress, to "remember the ladies." Despite her urging, John Adams vowed that men would not give up their masculine systems, and women were subsequently never specifically mentioned in the document. According to Justice O' Connor, "Despite the relative gains women have made over the last thirty years...there are still significant gaps" in securing equal treatment for women under the Constitution.

Female Leaders Speak Out

During the conference, prominent political, business, and educational leaders highlighted the past and present accomplishments of women and outlined strategies for improving women's rights in the future. Among the notable speakers were author Erma Bombeck; ERAmerica co-chair Liz Carpenter; Michigan Lieutenant Governor Martha Griffiths; former Secretary of Education Shirley Hufstедler; civil rights activist Mary King; Georgetown University professor of law Eleanor Holmes Norton; National Organization of Women past president Eleanor Smeal; Maine

congresswoman Olympia Snowe; and Roe v. Wade Counsel Sarah Weddington. The nation's nine woman law school deans also attended the conference.

From Equal Rights to Equal Pay

Women from diverse social and economic backgrounds gathered in panel sessions and small groups to discuss issues affecting their lives. Panel topics included: "ERA: Was it Worth It?," "The Contemporary Supreme Court and Women," "The Personal Amendment: Applications of The First Amendment to Women's Private Lives," and "The Constitution and Its Impact on Minority Women."

Women's and Civil Rights Movements Recalled

Coretta Scott King credited the civil rights movement of the 1950s with inspiring the feminist movement nearly twenty years later.

Looking to the future, King asked, "If women don't lead the struggle against poverty, racism, and militarism, then who will?"

Rosa Parks, known as "Mother of the Civil Rights Movement" for triggering the Montgomery bus boycott in 1954, and Leola Brown Montgomery, *Brown v. Board of Education*, reflected on their roles in challenging segregation.

"When the (*Brown v. Board of Education*) decision was handed down," said Montgomery, "the Constitution of the United States became a living document for me."

Education a Major Objective

A major focus of the symposium was on education. Currently, not one secondary school program in the U.S. examines the contributions of women in developing the Constitution, or concentrates on the future of women's rights. Dr. John Patrick of Indiana University, one of the country's most respected curriculum writers, attended the conference to develop educational materials for secondary U.S. history and civics classes nationwide. In addition, thirty metro-Atlanta teachers observed the sessions, and will be disseminating materials through workshops in their school districts.

Following the conference, all proceedings were donated to the National Archives so that scholars, students, and others may benefit from the wide range of knowledge shared. A copy of these proceedings will be kept in The Jimmy Carter Library and Museum in Atlanta.

Conference Draws National Attention

"Women and the Constitution" garnered national media attention and drew more than 125 journalists from around the country. In Atlanta, the conference served as a focal point for community support. The High Museum of Art, the Atlanta College of Art, and The Jimmy Carter Library and Museum mounted exhibitions illustrating women's movements and featuring female artists.

Planning for the Future

In addition to examining the past, participants also optimistically planned for the future. Geraldine Ferraro admonished women to continue to be active in political campaigns, despite potential disappointments, because of the "ripple effect" that impacts all women. "Every time a woman runs, women win. If you don't run," she said, "you can't win. And if you go out and work as hard as you can, and you aren't successful, go out and do it again."

New York Rep. Bella Abzug reiterated the pledge that women will continue to work for their rights as citizens. "We've been trained to speak softly and carry a lipstick," she said. "We've got to change that."

Barbara Jordan honored another First Lady whose spirit was very much in evidence at the conference. Quoting Eleanor Roosevelt, she said: "I believe we will have better government in our countries when men and women discuss public issues together and make their decisions on the basis of their differing areas of experience and their common concern for the welfare of their families and their world."

Jordan continued, "Our task is too great. Our hold on the future too tenuous. Time remaining too short. Space we occupy too small. Life is too great to hang out a sign: 'For Men Only'."

Center Programs and Public Policy Initiatives

Latin American and Caribbean

Council Aiding Democracy in Haiti

On behalf of The Council of Freely-Elected Heads of Government, President Carter and Prime Minister George Price of Belize traveled to Haiti in October to lend international support to the democratic transition and to observe the voter registration process for the national elections held last November.

The two leaders met with Generals Namphy and Regala of the interim government, members of the Provisional Electoral Council, presidential candidates, and church and business leaders. They were accompanied by Dr. Robert Pastor, director of the Latin American and Caribbean Program.

The trip was the result of a private briefing at The Carter Center on October 15. Experts from Haiti, Washington, D.C., and Costa Rica met to discuss the electoral process in Haiti and to consider various ways for international observers to lend support to the process.

Following Carter's visit, Price returned to Haiti with a twelve-country delegation, sponsored by the National Democratic Institute of Foreign Affairs, to observe the elections on November 29. In a press conference following the trip, the delegation condemned the violence leading to the collapse of the elections.

The Council of Freely-Elected Heads of Government is a unique organization comprised of current and former heads of government from the Western hemisphere who support the emergence and maintenance of democracy throughout the region. The group was formed at The Carter Center of Emory University's "Reinforcing Democracy in the Americas" conference held in 1986.

Advisory Group Formed

A Faculty Advisory Committee was created last fall to further integrate the center's Latin American and Caribbean Program with programs at Emory University. The committee, comprised of senior faculty from the college, as well as the law, business and theology schools, is working to reorganize and energize the Latin American Studies major and minor at the university. Under the direction of Dr. Pastor, the program is being reoriented to include concentrations in U.S. policy toward Latin America and economic development of the area, in addition to the university's traditional emphases on literature, culture, history, and politics of the region.

In addition, The Latin American and Caribbean Program was actively involved last fall in the selection process for the Carter-Menil Human Rights Prize.

Conflict Resolution

Developing an International Mediation Network

In November, the Conflict Resolution Program and the Program on Negotiation, Harvard Law School, co-sponsored a second working session on international negotiation at the Harrison Conference Center and the United Nations in New York. Under the direction of center fellow Dayle E. Powell and Harvard's Bill Ury, the group is developing the first International Negotiation Network for conflict resolution that will supplement and support those organizations and individuals currently engaged in third party negotiations. In three working meetings, the group explored the situations in the Persian Gulf, Central America, and Southern Africa and set out specific recommendations on how these conflicts might be resolved.

Attending the meetings were President and Mrs. Carter, United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal, Mr. Sol Linowitz, Sir Brian Urquhart, and Dr. Harold Saunders, along with additional representatives from the U.N. and various policy institutes.

Human Rights

East-West Dialogue Opened

Rosalynn Carter and Dr. Thomas Buergenthal attended a three-day "Human Rights and International Cooperation" conference in The Netherlands in January.

Mrs. Carter's keynote address, "An American View of Human Rights," emphasized the importance of guaranteeing and preserving religious freedom, and underscored the need for worldwide intervention to prevent human rights violations. The conference was designed to open a dialogue between East and West in order to improve human rights conditions.

Participants included leading citizens from Western Europe, the Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc nations, and the United States.

Liaison Office Established

In January, the Human Rights Program established a special liaison office to work closely with the non-governmental human rights community in identifying human rights problems around the world.

The office will work to strengthen institutions engaged in human rights monitoring and advocacy, and help to develop strategies to protect individuals who defend human rights in abusive countries. In the coming year, planned projects include: human rights education at the elementary and secondary school level; an exploration of transitions to democracy in the Americas and its effect on human rights; and the development of a common human rights/foreign policy approach among democratic nations.

Soviet Studies

Understanding the Soviets through T.V.

Dr. Ellen Mickiewicz traveled to Moscow in December to meet with Soviet researchers to develop common methodology for a comparative study of television programs. The study is the first part of a larger international research project comparing television news and entertainment

of the same week in twenty countries around the world. Their first visit was reported on the front page of *USA Today*.

According to Mickiewicz, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's use of television in his policy of openness, or *Glasnost*, is the key to the success of his reforms.

"His policy involves cutting through bureaucracy by directly appealing to and mobilizing the broad population of the world," she said.

After the program analyses have been completed, audience surveys will be conducted in the U.S. and the Soviet Union to assess the contribution of television to viewers' conceptions of themselves and the image of their countries.

The Soviet Media Studies Program is the only research institute in the United States that receives First Program, the most important of two Soviet national networks. Working with researchers from the University of Pennsylvania and Moscow State University, Mickiewicz has developed a groundbreaking codebook that, for the first time, allows both U.S. and Soviet researchers to compare and analyze the impact of television both at home and in other countries. A Soviet counterpart group will visit the United States this spring to analyze American television.

Gorbachev, Perestroika, and Soviet Law

Harold Berman delivered the opening address on "Gorbachev's Law Reforms in Historical Perspective" at an international conference of Soviet law specialists held at Bridgeport University Nov. 12-15. On Feb. 19-20, a conference on Soviet Law was held at Harvard Law School at which Berman was honored by former students. He is scheduled to participate in the meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council as a member of the Legal Committee in Moscow in April. The commission will discuss legal problems involved in the establishment of Soviet-American joint ventures.

Health Policy

Child Mental Health

More than two hundred mental health care providers, policy makers and concerned citizens attended the third annual Rosalynn Carter Symposium on Mental Health Policy at the center November 12, 1987.

The one-day series of symposia, made possible by a grant from the Gannett Foundation and sponsored by the Emory University School of Medicine Department of Psychiatry, are intended to focus national attention on the critical issues in mental health policy. This year's program, "Mental Illness in Children and Adolescents: Prevention and Service Delivery" focused on the role of schools in prevention and the resilience of disadvantaged children under stress. The symposium also commemorated the tenth anniversary of The Carter Presidential Commission on Mental Health.

Healthier People Software in Demand

An updated Health Risk Appraisal (HRA), a tool used by health care professionals to evaluate an individual's risk of developing life-threatening disease, was presented at the "Healthier People" conference in September.

The HRA is a sophisticated, computerized questionnaire that inventories health and lifestyle habits to determine an individual's overall well being.

In the months following the conference, HRA program director Dr. Edwin B. Hutchins has received over 400 requests for Healthier People software. Hutchins and his staff are currently participating in workshops all over the country to train health care professionals to use the HRA.

CCEU Fellows Roster

Harold Berman U.S.-Soviet Relations Fellow; director of program on U.S.-Soviet Trade Relations; Robert W. Woodruff Professor of Law at Emory University; James Ban Ames Professor of Law, emeritus, Harvard University.

Thomas Buergenthal Human Rights and International Law Fellow; I.T. Cohen Professor of Human Rights in the Emory University School of Law; Judge, Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

Karl W. Deutsch International Relations, Nationalism and National Development Fellow; Ryoichi Sasakawa Professor of International Peace; member of the political science department at Emory University; Stanfield Professor of International Peace, emeritus, at Harvard University.

William H. Foege Health Policy Fellow; Executive Director of The Carter Center, CCEU, Task Force for Child Survival, and Global 2000; Professor of Community Health, Emory University School of Medicine.

Ellen Mickiewicz U.S.-Soviet Relations Fellow; Director of Soviet Media and International Communications Studies Program and professor of political science and previously, Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Emory University.

Robert Pastor Latin American and Caribbean Studies, U.S. Foreign Policy Fellow; Professor of political science and Director of Latin American and Caribbean Studies at Emory University.

Dayle E. Powell Conflict Resolution Fellow; Associate Director of The Carter Center of Emory University.

Kenneth W. Stein Middle Eastern Studies Fellow; Associate professor of history and political science at Emory University.

Accelerating Worldwide Immunization

In March 1984, a group of thirty-three world leaders and public health experts concerned about worldwide child survival met at the Rockefeller Center in Bellagio, Italy to discuss immunization programs for children. As a result of the meeting, The Task Force for Child Survival (TFCS) was formed to coordinate the childhood immunization programs of the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Rockefeller Foundation, and to serve as an information exchange on the world immunization front.

At that conference, Dr. William H. Foege was appointed Executive Director of the Task Force. The next meeting of childhood immunization experts was held in October of 1985 in Cartagena, Colombia. "*Bellagio II*" focused on assessing the progress in accelerating and expanding childhood immunization programs.

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

"Bellagio III" was held March 11-12, 1988 at the Tufts University European Center in Talloires, France. The ninety participants planned future strategies for introducing new childhood immunization programs and sustaining existing efforts.

Immunization Programs Expanded

When the TFCS was first conceived, its activities were focused on accelerating immunization planning in Colombia, India and Senegal. Now, programs are in place in Uganda, where two consultants are developing a computerized disease surveillance system for the Expanded Programme for Immunization, and in Senegal at the Orstom Research Institute, where a three-year measles vaccine efficacy study is being sponsored by WHO. TFCS also publishes a trilingual newsletter, *World Immunization News*, to keep those involved in worldwide immunization efforts apprised of the latest developments.

Despite the improvements in immunization, over half of the children in developing countries are still not receiving all of the immunizations they need. As a result, 3.5 million children are dying each year from six vaccine-preventable diseases: measles, pertussis, tetanus, polio, diphtheria and tuberculosis.

In an effort to wipe out one of these diseases and to provide an impetus for all immunization activities, the Pan American Health Organization, UNICEF, USAID, Rotary International and the InterAmerican Development Bank have set a target date of 1990 for eradicating polio in the Americas.

Polio Outbreak Assistance

In working toward this goal, Foege responded to a formal request from the Minister of Health of Senegal for assistance in dealing with a possible outbreak of polio beginning in October 1986. Foege requested that the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the *Association pour la Promotion de la Medecine Preventive* (APMP), and other international agencies participate in the epidemiological investigation of the outbreak. An intensive investigation was carried out by a team of medical epidemiologists headed by Dr. Hector P. Traverse of the Task Force. The epidemic provided the first opportunity to assess the effectiveness of a new high potency inactivated vaccine in those areas of Senegal where the vaccine was used. The vaccine, when administered properly, provided about ninety percent protection against polio, with only two doses instead of the usual requirement of three.

Africa: A Green Revolution?

In its third year, Global 2000 is making significant progress toward its goal of demonstrating how current technology and innovative management techniques can significantly increase food production in Ghana, the Sudan and Zambia, and in turn, revolutionize food production across Africa.

Established in 1985, Global 2000 Inc. is based on the Global 2000 report commissioned by President Carter during his White House years to assess the future of the world environment. Under the direction of Nobel Laureate Dr. Norman Borlaug, Global 2000 staff are working hand-in-hand with local food extension officers in Africa to increase crop yields as much as six-fold.

For example, in 1985 forty farmers in Ghana enrolled in the program, which used Production Test Plots (PTP's) to demonstrate new growing techniques. This year, 19,000 farmers are expected to participate.

"Ghana has the potential at some point to become a net exporter of grain," said Borlaug. "If we can get one real success story, it will put pressure on other African nations to do something about their own food problems." Global 2000 experts hope Ghana will become self-sufficient in maize and sorghum production within three years.

Guinea Worm Update

On the health front, Global 2000 continues to focus on the eradication of guinea worm disease, a debilitating condition that infects more than ten million people a year in some developing countries. The tiny third-stage larvae, ingested through drinking water, lives in the body for a year before emerging through the skin as a two to three-foot long worm, causing extreme pain, disfigurement, and sometimes permanent disability. In 1986, the World Health Organization chose guinea worm as the next disease targeted for worldwide eradication after smallpox.

In March, President Carter and Dr. Foege attended the Second Annual African Regional Meeting on Guinea Worm in Accra, Ghana. En route, they traveled to Nigeria to sign a one-year agreement between Global 2000, the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Health, and the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) to help establish a National Secretariat for Guinea Worm Eradication.

The Jimmy Carter Library

Library Education Program in Full Swing

A little more than a year after its grand opening, The Jimmy Carter Library and Museum's educational, research and traveling exhibit programs are in full swing.

A series of educational packets has been developed for national distribution to middle and high school education coordinators. Topics include: "The Race to the White House," "Getting to Know Jimmy Carter," "Peace in the Middle East," "The Constitution of the United States," and "The Presidency and the Twentieth Century." Each packet has specific objectives and activities designed to enhance students' understanding of the political system.

The library also features several videos especially designed for young people who visit the museum on school field trips. In addition, Georgia Public Television recently completed a documentary that explores the many educational opportunities at the library. The film "The Carter Library" was first aired in December 1987.

Research

The library recently received the final shipment of Carter White House papers from the National Archives in Washington, D.C. The staff is now readying papers from the White House Counsel's Office, the Press Office and the Domestic Policy Staff for research by students and professors.

Traveling Exhibits

To commemorate the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, the traveling exhibit "Tis Done! We have Become a Nation" opened September 13 and ran through February 1. In conjunction with the "Women and the Constitution" symposium, the museum mounted a special exhibit entitled "One Woman, No Vote," which opened February 8 and will run through June.

Museum hours are Monday-Saturday from 9:00 A.M. to 4:45 P.M. and Sunday, NOON to 4:45 P.M.

THE CARTER CENTER OF EMORY UNIVERSITY

Center Advisory Groups Named

President Carter and Emory University President James T. Laney have appointed a national Board of Advisors and a regional Board of Councilors to The Carter Center of Emory University.

The Board of Advisors, the center's senior advisory group, will meet biannually to review programs and offer advice and guidance in their areas of expertise. President Carter serves as chairman.

The Board of Councilors, comprised of forty-five prominent Georgia leaders, will act as liaison between the center and the community and will meet quarterly. Members will be involved in the activities of the center on an ongoing basis. Ivan Alien, III serves as Chairman of the Board, and Boisfeuillet Jones and Robert Holder serve as vice chairmen.

Board of Advisors

Ivan Allen, III, *President, Ivan Alien Company*

Dwayne O. Andreas, *Chairman and CEO, Archer Daniels Midland Company*

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