

Latin American Leaders Meet to Examine Hemispheric Agenda Carter and Ford Lead Observer Delegation to Panama

The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU) was the site of an historic meeting on March 29-30.

The consultation on a "New Hemispheric Agenda," co-chaired by former Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford, brought together key U.S. and hemispheric leaders for a two-day meeting to explore multilateral approaches to the most pressing hemispheric issues such as debt, democracy, drugs, peace efforts in Central America, and the status of the Organization of American States (OAS).

Participants included President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela, Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica, and U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker III. The conference was directed by CCEU's Latin American and Caribbean fellow Robert A. Pastor with the assistance of Associate Program Director Jennie Lincoln.

The consultation was part of a continuing effort by the Council of Freely-Elected Heads of Government to reinforce democracy in the region. The Council was established by 15 former and current presidents and prime ministers of the Americas after a meeting at CCEU in November 1986. The Council has supported democratic elections in Argentina, Haiti, Chile, and most recently in Panama (see story on page 2).

Calling on Latin American leaders to join with the U.S. in a spirit of cooperation, Secretary Baker said, "I believe Latin America's democratic leaders are reaching out to the United States to offer a new partnership built on mutual respect and shared responsibility."

Other consultation participants, who met privately during most of the conference, came to the following general conclusions:

Debt

The overarching goals of a debt strategy should be to restore sustainable economic growth and credit-worthiness in Latin America and the Caribbean. To accomplish these goals, it was agreed that debt reduction must be significant, and that each debtor country must undertake major economic reforms. Economic cooperation and the reduction of trade barriers by industrialized nations must also be part of this strategy. Participants felt that debt must be reduced by more than 20 percent in almost all cases.

Many participants agreed that U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady's debt reduction plan was valid and workable, but that it needed to be implemented in a timely manner. The Brady Plan involves a reduction in the amount of the debt, extended repayment periods, and an increase in capital investment.

Central America

Participants agreed that the Central American Peace Accord Esquipulas II, signed in August 1987, and the recent bipartisan accord reached in Washington on Central America, increase the chances of peace in the region. President Oscar Arias of Costa Rica sent a message expressing his appreciation for the bipartisan accord and hailed the diplomatic effort that U.S. policy now supports in the region.

Secretary of State Baker reaffirmed the Bush administration's commitment to the peace agreement signed by Central American presidents, but echoed the sentiments of many about the need for verification to ensure compliance with the plan.

Drugs

Participants agreed that little cooperation exists among key nations in the hemisphere in the interdiction of drugs or in providing incentives for families in South America to grow profitable crops not related to drug production. It was suggested that the OAS coordinate such an international effort. Other suggestions included: • Exerting maximum influence on all banks to report significant cash transactions; • Prohibiting or monitoring the sale by U.S. companies of chemicals used in the manufacture of hard drugs; • Designating one person in each country to act as drug czar; • Utilizing military forces to supplement the efforts of coastal control and other law enforcement agencies.

Democracy and Human Rights

The group determined that collective action to support democracy in the hemisphere is vital, and recommended the formation of a caucus of democratic nations, preferably in the OAS, to take emergency action in crisis or transitional situations. The group also suggested that the OAS consider the creation of a new commission to monitor elections and report its findings to the international community.

Other recommendations included advocating: Support for democracies in transitional situations by CCEU's Council of Freely-Elected Heads of Government, which should include analyzing election systems and leading observer delegations; Support for civil-military relationships in democratic nations that have succeeded in integrating the military into the constitutional order; Support for legal steps taken by all hemispheric nations to protect fundamental human and political rights and to accept the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court.

The Inter-American System

Revitalization of inter-American institutions was a topic of some concern to the group. Several specific recommendations were made to strengthen the OAS: • Governments should appoint strong ambassadors to the OAS, make timely payments of their dues, and have their foreign ministers attend annual meetings; • Members should promote universal membership as a principle in the OAS and other inter-American institutions. Canada, Guyana and Belize should be invited to join. Many participants also felt that Cuba should be reinstated in the OAS.

In summary, CCEU's Dr. Pastor said, "The constructive spirit that characterized the discussions permitted us to broaden understandings on many issues and to propose multilateral approaches to the region's problems." The most encouraging aspect of the conference, according to Dr. Pastor, was "the new willingness by all the governments to replace the unilateralism of the last eight years with cooperation on debt, Central America, drugs, and democracy." •

In The News

More than 100 reporters from all over the U.S. and several Latin American nations covered the "New Hemispheric Agenda" conference.

As an outgrowth of the conference, Presidents Carter and Ford led an international delegation to Panama to observe the May 7 elections.

"He is in some ways the last person one might expect to be sitting at the right arm of a Republican President and reporting on world affairs. Since leaving office in 1981, Mr. Carter has pursued his own interests in public affairs, forging bipartisan alliances with figures like former President Gerald R. Ford and by developing his Carter Center, which opened in October 1986, into a major research and advocacy organization. Only a month ago, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3rd gave a major Latin American policy address at a conference on Latin American debt at the Carter Center, with Mr. Carter as the host."

- **The New York Times**, May 11, 1989

"[President Carter's] comments helped to galvanize international condemnation of Noriega's regime, denying him the legitimacy he sought and apparently shocking his followers. Pro-Noriega newspapers, which on Monday had praised Carter as an unbiased observer, today made no mention of his denunciations. His advice was welcomed at the White House, where officials said the options under active discussion include moves to protect Americans in Panama and perhaps a limited expansion of U.S. military forces there."

- **Washington Post**, May 10, 1989

"Jimmy Carter gave President Bush wise insights and counsel..., and the White House ought to stick to it. The watchword is caution. Mr. Carter is absolutely right that this is no time for bold U.S. initiatives."

- **Atlanta Constitution**, May 11, 1989

"Carter, as he has been demonstrating quietly far years and has just demonstrated spectacularly in Panama, is the class of the field [of former presidents]—the most imaginative, the most exemplary, the most useful to his country, in short the most presidential o/the ex-presidents."

- **The New Republic**, June 5, 1989

THE CARTER CENTER OF EMORY UNIVERSITY

In Perspective: Panama In Crisis

The signing of the Panama Canal Treaties by President Jimmy Carter and General Omar Torrijos in 1977 was an historic moment in U.S.-Latin American relations. President Carter's personal interest in Panama's democratic future was underscored by his trip there to observe the elections on May 7th.

Representing the Council of Freely-Elected Heads of Government based here at The Carter Center, I went to Panama with former President Gerald Ford and George Price, former prime minister of Belize. We were associated with a group representing the National Democratic and Republican Institutes that included experts from eight nations who had previously monitored elections in the Philippines, Pakistan, Paraguay, and the plebiscite in Chile.

Throughout election day on May 7, we were given free access to polling places (mesas) throughout the country. This was an exciting, even emotional experience. Despite wide-spread reports that General Manuel Noriega would ultimately commit fraud if necessary to prevail, the Panamanian people voted in huge numbers to select their own leaders. In addition to more than 800,000 voters, 50,000 workers served together in the mesas to conduct the election and to tabulate the votes legally and accurately.

In what was a referendum on the military dictatorship of General Noriega, the people voted overwhelmingly for change, giving a substantial margin of victory to Guillermo Endara, the opposition candidate for president, his vice presidents, and their associated candidates for the national legislative and municipal offices. Collectively, we witnessed these results in many

mesas across the country. At the same time, the laity of the Catholic Church had observers on hand to report the final vote tabulations in representative mesas. Our experts judged the church assessment to be excellent and scientifically accurate. Opposition observers had similar but independent vote counting systems.

At 3 p.m. on the day following the election, the church released early returns of its vote count. The church received vote tallies from a total of 115 polling places, and using highly sophisticated statistical methods, showed the opposition winning the election with 73.3 percent of the vote in the presidential election to 25.8 percent for the pro-government coalition, with a margin of error of plus or minus 10 percent.

In brief, there is no doubt that the opposition won the election by a significant margin, and that when General Noriega finally recognized this, he decided to destroy the official records (actas). In some locations, his officials simply absconded with them. In other places, armed men took the actas at gun point. Few actas were delivered to the counting center in Panama City on the night of the election. Throughout that night and during most of the next day, election officials did nothing to protect the process or the actas.

On the afternoon of Monday, May 8, the national board for vote counting began declaring the results. I arrived there just as the first three of the 40 regional vote summaries were announced. I personally examined the documents. They were obviously crude fabrications; little effort had been made to conceal their counterfeit nature. Both these officials and the members of the electoral tribunal, with whom I met, denied any authority or responsibility to do anything other than report the false tabulations.

Subsequently, I was denied entrance to the election center and even to the area where the news media were assembled. I and other members of our delegation made our findings known to the public through reporters who came to the lobby of our hotel. All Panamanian news broadcasts were forbidden until the following morning, May 9, when General Noriega's candidate, Carlos Duque, was unofficially declared the winner. The election was later nullified by General Noriega's hand-picked electoral tribunal.

I gave a report of these events to President Bush at the White House and sent a written account of my experiences to the Organization of American States (OAS) and to other leaders in this hemisphere, urging their concerted rejection of General Noriega's fraudulent election announcement. I received very supportive letters, which included public statements denouncing the fraud, from many of the presidents and prime ministers of the Americas.

The week after I returned from Panama, the OAS passed a resolution condemning the human rights abuses in Panama and designating its Secretary General and the foreign ministers of Ecuador, Guatemala and Trinidad-Tobago as special representatives to meet with all political forces in Panama. This delegation reported to the OAS on the next steps that need to be taken by the inter-American community to permit the democratic aspirations of the Panamanian people to be realized.

Profile: Kenneth W. Stein
Middle Eastern Studies Fellow

Kenneth W. Stein likes to make things happen. It was a love of history that first compelled him to study Middle Eastern history and politics, and it was his commitment to current affairs that led him to a central involvement in the evolution and development of The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU).

"I have always believed that by studying history and looking at an issue from every angle, you can make a significant and concrete contribution to the present and the future," says Dr. Stein, who directs CCEU's Middle Eastern Studies program and serves as associate professor of Near Eastern history and political science at Emory University.

The role of individual leaders in world affairs has long fascinated Dr. Stein. "Studying the ideas and thoughts of contemporary Middle Eastern leaders is the best way to understand the complexities of the region's politics," he says.

In many Middle Eastern countries, individuals are political institutions. "The beauty, as well as the liability, is that these leaders are probably the most skilled politicians assembled per square mile anywhere in the world," says Dr. Stein. "You may not agree with their politics, but you have to admire their talent as politicians."

When he met Jimmy Carter in 1982, Dr. Stein realized he had an opportunity to study leadership roles first hand, both through observation and participation. He became an integral part of The Carter Center's development and served as its first permanent executive director. During that time, Dr. Stein published "The Land Question in Palestine, 1917-1939." Derived from a lengthy investigation of Arabic, Hebrew, and British documents, his book was acclaimed for its impeccable scholarship.

In 1985 Dr. Stein collaborated with President Carter on his best selling book on the Middle East, "The Blood of Abraham." As President Carter's chief advisor on the region since 1982, he has twice accompanied him and Mrs. Carter to the Middle East on fact-finding missions. He has also directed two major international consultations at the Center.

"These consultations, which were attended by some of the most important figures in Middle Eastern politics, gave representatives from respective sides in the Arab-Israeli conflict the opportunity to be candid behind closed doors and then to express their views in public forums," says Dr. Stein.

CCEU's Middle Eastern program has already played a key role in advancing the peace process by reducing misunderstandings that exist between opposing sides in the Arab-Israeli conflict. At the Center's inaugural consultation in 1983, co-chairs Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford presided over a meeting of international specialists, diplomats, statesmen, and scholars whose combined experience and seniority was unprecedented.

In 1987 a second consultation orchestrated by Dr. Stein brought together leaders from Egypt, Israel, Jordan, the Palestinian community, Syria, and representatives of the United Nations National Security Council.

"There was a better understanding derived by both the U.S. and the Soviet Union of each other's respective positions on an international Middle East peace conference as a possible mechanism that could be used to foster direct Arab-Israeli negotiations," says Dr. Stein.

As a result of that meeting, Dr. Stein is presently engaged in a major research project that focuses on the historical precedents of previous international Middle East peace conferences. A project such as this not only contributes to the formulation of American foreign policy, but also continues to give him a unique perspective as an educator.

"It is extraordinary to walk out of the Syrian president's office or the cabinet room in the Israeli parliament after a meeting with their prime minister, and then two weeks later to walk into a classroom at Emory and convey the nuances of internal Syrian or Israeli politics to students by using my conversations with these leaders as reference points," he says. This enthusiastic teaching style has earned Dr. Stein the reputation of being one of Emory College's best teachers.

Graduate and undergraduate student interns have also been instrumental in assisting with research and helping to coordinate some of the program's major consultations. "Our interns learn as much about their own talents and limitations as they learn about Middle Eastern politics," says Dr. Stein.

"If some of the research and other activities we undertake at the Center can clarify issues, identify problem areas for decision-makers, and teach students in the process, then we have acted as a catalytic agent for all three," he continues. "That is what my role should be as an educator and what the Center's role should be as a public policy institute affiliated with a national university."

Conference Tracks Cultural Changes in Soviet Union

Two prominent Soviet political figures joined CCEU's Soviet Media and International Communications fellow Ellen Mickiewicz and other experts at a conference in May to examine the changes in political culture and communication in the U.S.S.R. under Soviet President Gorbachev's policies of glasnost and perestroika.

Boris Grushin, who according to Dr. Mickiewicz is "one of the Soviet Union's most influential authorities on public opinion," gave a candid analysis of recent Soviet elections. He was joined on the concluding panel by Nikolai Popov, a prominent authority on Soviet-American relations.

The "Soviet Culture and Communication" conference represented the first analysis of the changes in these areas since Mikhail Gorbachev came to power. Panelists explored literature, music, and theater, as well as film and television, and analyzed the impact political changes are having on the traditional makers of culture, on ethnic minorities, and on the young.

Speakers included Dr. Mickiewicz, Dr. Grushin, and Dr. Popov; Anthony Olcott, novelist; Edward J. Brown, professor of Soviet literature at Stanford University; Paul Goble, special assistant for Soviet Nationality Affairs, U.S. Department of State; Bernard Gwertzman, deputy foreign editor, *The New York Times*; and Evgeny Lazarev, artistic director, Theatre Mossoviet, Moscow.

In conjunction with the conference, the American premiere of the popular Moscow play "Dear Elena Sergeevna" was staged at the Alliance Studio Theatre in Atlanta. The play, a dramatic exploration of the pressure of careerism on values and education in contemporary Soviet society, was presented to a full house in Russian, with an English synopsis at the beginning.

Courageous South African Family Awarded Carter-Menil Human Rights Prize

The Sisulu family of South Africa was awarded the third annual Carter-Menil Human Rights Prize at a ceremony at The Carter Center on December 10, the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The \$100,000 prize was presented by Jimmy Carter and Houston philanthropist Dominique de Menil in recognition of the family's lifelong commitment to the anti-apartheid struggle in South Africa.

In announcing the award, President Carter said, "The continued existence of apartheid in South Africa is a blot on the conscience of mankind. The courage and dedication of the Sisulu family symbolizes the invincibility of the human spirit in the face of inhumanity and cruelty. Their leadership, fortitude and unwavering commitment in fighting apartheid has given hope to all in South Africa who oppose and suffer under this unjust system."

Accepting the award on behalf of the family were Max Sisulu, Lindiwe Sisulu Guma, and Berel Sisulu Similane. Visas for other members of the family were not granted by the South African government.

Although he was denied permission to travel to Atlanta, journalist Zwelakhe Sisulu, who had been imprisoned in South Africa without charge since 1986, was released shortly before the ceremony. He is the founder and editor of the alternative publication *New Nation*, which advocates non-violent change and had been in the forefront of human rights reporting in South Africa.

"In selecting the recipients of this award," Max Sisulu said at The Carter Center ceremony, "you have chosen one family as a symbol from among countless South African families whose experience of repression and whose participation in struggle would have made them all equally suited."

"However," he continued, "we interpret this as an honor conferred on the whole of the oppressed people of our country who face a regime that is exacting a terrible price on all engaged in the struggle for a truly democratic and non-racial South Africa."

For over forty years the Sisulu family has played a major role in the struggle to dismantle apartheid in South Africa. Walter Sisulu, who is now serving his 25th year in a South African prison, has been an active member of the African National Congress (ANC) since 1940 and was twice elected its Secretary-General. Over the years he was banned, placed under house arrest, harassed and jailed innumerable times before being sentenced to life imprisonment for sabotage and supporting the ANC, which was outlawed by the government in 1960.

Albertina Sisulu joined her future husband in supporting and shaping the ANC in the early 1940s. Over the years, she has dedicated her energy to the mobilization of South African women. She has also made significant contributions to the promotion of health and education for black South Africans. Currently, she serves as one of three co-presidents of the United Democratic Front (UDF), a broad-based coalition comprised of more than 700 anti-apartheid groups. Like her husband, Mrs. Sisulu has been harassed, arrested and banned on many occasions.

All seven Sisulu children — Max, Mlungisi, Lindiwe, Jongumzi, Zwelakhe, Berel, and Nonkululeko—have also worked to end apartheid in South Africa, and all have been arrested or detained.

The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation was established in 1986 by Jimmy Carter and Dominique de Menil to promote the protection of human rights throughout the world. Mrs. de Menil is the founder of the Rothko Chapel in Houston, Texas, a non-denominational sanctuary for religious, intercultural and human rights activities.

Each year on December 10, the foundation presents the prize to an organization or individual for outstanding dedication and effective commitment to human rights. Past recipients include Soviet physicist and dissident Yuri Orlov, the Group for Mutual Support (GAM) of Guatemala, and La Vicaria de la Solidaridad of Chile.

Salk, Others Appointed Visiting Fellows

The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU) is currently hosting visiting fellows in two areas: Middle Eastern Studies and Health Policy.

Kamel Abu Jaber of the University of Jordan joined CCEU as a visiting fellow for the spring 1989 semester. He taught two undergraduate courses at Emory University and contributed

to the research efforts of the Middle Eastern Studies program at CCEU. Professor Abu Jaber is the first in a series of visiting fellows who will participate in the Middle East program.

In addition, four visiting fellows have joined CCEU as health specialists. All will teach in Emory University's Master of Public Health program on an ad hoc basis in addition to advising CCEU's Health Policy program on long-term, ongoing health projects. The scholars, who will serve one year appointments each, are:

Adetokunbo Lucas, Chair of the Carnegie Corporation's Program to Strengthen Human Resources in Developing Countries. Dr. Lucas is an epidemiologist specializing in meningitis, malaria, and tetanus.

V. Ramalingaswami, Special Adviser to the Executive Director of UNICEF. Dr. Ramalingaswami has served as director of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; as a member of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi; and as professor at the U.S. National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland and the Harvard School of Public Health. He specializes in human malnutrition and medical education for developing countries.

Jonas Salk, Founding Director and Distinguished Professor at the Salk Institute for Biological Studies in San Diego. Dr. Salk, who discovered the polio vaccine in 1955, has spent a lifetime as a physician and scientist specializing in epidemiology. His awards and distinctions include the Legion of Honor of France, the Gold Medal of Congress, a Presidential Citation, the Mellon Institute Award, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, and the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding.

Nikolai P. Shabalov, Soviet pediatrician and Chairman of Pediatrics of the Leningrad Pediatric Medical Institute. Dr. Shabalov joins CCEU as a health consultant, bringing over 25 years of experience in children's diseases and neonatal care to his appointment. He will also work with The Task Force for Child Survival.

In the Soviet Union, Dr. Shabalov teaches classes on prenatal medicine and oversees the foreign relations of the Leningrad Pediatric Medical Institute.

International Negotiation Network Group Travels to Africa

In April, President and Mrs. Carter led a fact-finding mission to Ethiopia and Sudan under the auspices of the International Negotiation Network (INN) to explore possible avenues for de-escalation of conflict in the region.

The INN is a neutral third-party group of former diplomats, government officials, and others experienced in international conflict resolution and is a project of The Carter Center of Emory University's (CCEU) Conflict Resolution program. The trip was the result of a working session of the INN convened at The Carter Center in October 1988 at which the group targeted six "hot spots" of conflict in the world. Since that time, the Network has been monitoring the conflicts in Ethiopia and Sudan, as well as those in other areas of the world.

The trip to the Horn was timed to support recent movements toward peace in the region. President and Mrs. Carter were accompanied by INN Secretariat members Dayle E. Powell, CCEU's Conflict Resolution fellow; William Spencer, Interaction Associates; and William Ury of Harvard Law School's Program on Negotiation. Other delegation members included Richard Joseph, CCEU fellow for African Studies, Leah Leatherbee, director of CCEU's Human Rights program, and Gayle Smith from the Coalition for Peace in the Horn of Africa.

In Ethiopia, members of the delegation met with President Mengistu Haile-Mariam; the Minister of Internal Affairs; Idi Oumarou, General-Secretary of the Organization of African Unity; a representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); representatives

of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM); and members of private voluntary organizations working in Ethiopia. The INN delegation also met extensively with Robert Houdek, U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Ethiopia.

While in Sudan, meetings were held with Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi; the Foreign and Defense Ministers; members of the Supreme Council of State; the leader of the National Islamic Front; Bona Malwal, editor of the *Sudan Times*; Isaias Afwerki, Eritrean People's Liberation Front; Seghap Nega, Tigrean People's Liberation Front; and members of Sudan's human rights community. U.S. Ambassador G. Norman Anderson held extensive briefings for the INN group.

On his return to the United States, President Carter briefed the White House and the United Nations about the potential for a negotiated settlement in the Horn of Africa. In addition, as follow-up to the trip, three Carter Center programs have planned initiatives. In November, the African Studies program under the direction of Dr. Joseph will convene a special conference on the Horn as an event of the annual meeting of the African Studies Association.

The conference will be conducted in conjunction with CCEU's Conflict Resolution, Human Rights, and Project Africa programs.

Human Rights program director Leah Leatherbee has also identified specific projects to promote human rights in Ethiopia and Sudan. These include helping to increase awareness of violations in those countries through publications and public statements aimed at human rights organizations, legislators, the U.S. administration and the public.

Finally, Dayle Powell and other members of the INN are undertaking a strategic analysis of the conflicts in Ethiopia and Sudan to further assess and define an appropriate role for the Network in the region.

New Task Force Pinpoints Diseases for Eradication

A new International Task Force for Disease Eradication, formed in November at The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU), held its first meeting in April to review five diseases that are being targeted for eradication: polio, guinea worm, yaws, measles, and rabies. Task Force members include representatives from The Task Force for Child Survival (TFCS); the Carnegie Corporation of New York; the Centers for Disease Control (CDC); the Institute of Medicine; the Swedish Academy of Sciences; and the Dana Foundation.

The Task Force was set up to identify diseases that are candidates for worldwide eradication, to define the requirements (scientific, organizational, financial, and political) of an eradication campaign, and to help catalyze the efforts needed to fulfill those requirements.

At its next meeting in October 1989, the Task Force will review progress toward the goals set for the elimination of these five diseases, consider refined criteria for selecting other diseases for eradication campaigns, and begin the process of applying those criteria to other diseases.

The Secretariat staff is composed of Carter Center Executive Director William Foege, M.D., principal investigator; Carter Center Associate Executive Director Bill Watson, deputy investigator; Global 2000 Senior Consultant Don Hopkins, M.D., project director; and Task Force for Child Survival Consultant Tom Ortiz, project coordinator (acting).

Japanese Recognize Center's International Peace Efforts

Takayuki Kimura, consul general of Japan for the Southeast, presented a \$1 million endowment grant to Jimmy Carter in April to support The Carter Center's international programs that promote peace.

At a reception at The Carter Center, Mr. Kimura acknowledged the Center's efforts in promoting international health, conflict resolution, and quality of life issues around the world.

"We hope that this grant will serve as a symbol of the lasting friendship and mutual concern about the future of our planet that is shared by the peoples of Japan and the United States," he said.

President Carter spoke of his long friendship with and respect for the Japanese people. "I view this as a strong vote of confidence in the quality of our work and the effectiveness of our international programs," he said.

President Carter also read a statement from former U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield, which said, "I believe [this donation] is a wise investment on the part of our Japanese friends in an important international institution. This partnership serves to enhance the friendship between our two nations and demonstrates the need to continue to work together for the benefit of mankind."

Peace Bell Symbol of Lasting Friendship

The Carter Center is pleased to display another gift from the Japanese people in the lobby of the Executive Pavilion.

In July 1985, Consul General Tadayuki Nonoyama and President Hiromitsu Araki of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce presented a Shogonji temple bell to President and Mrs. Carter to commemorate the construction of the Center. The bell was cast in 1820 for the 350-year-old Shogonji Temple located in what is now Hiroshima Prefecture in Japan.

During the final stages of World War II, the priests of the Shogonji Temple delivered the bell to the Japanese Navy to be used in producing ammunition. Fortunately, however, the bell was never destroyed. The bell was discovered in the U.S. in the late 1950s and was brought to Atlanta by a group of Japanese in the early 1980s. Now called the Peace Bell, it is a lasting symbol of the mutual commitment by the Japanese and American peoples to friendship and world peace.

The Center is also the location of the Japanese garden, which was contributed by Tadao Yoshida, founder and president of YOSHIDA KOGYO K.K. (YKK) as an expression of his long personal friendship with President Carter. The garden was designed by Kinsaku Nakane, renowned Japanese landscape architect, and dedicated in October 1986.

Center Programs and Public-Policy Initiatives

African Studies

Inaugural Seminar Sets Agenda

The Governance in Africa Program (G.A.P.), instituted in November 1988, seeks to establish a strong academic agenda to enhance Carter Center programs currently in place in Africa. These include The Task Force for Child Survival (TFCS), Global 2000 and CCEU's Conflict Resolution and Human Rights programs, which are active in health, agriculture, and other efforts aimed at promoting peace and social progress in the region.

G.A.P. has hosted three meetings since its inception. Its inaugural seminar, held in February, brought together 30 African Affairs scholars to set an agenda of research and action for the program. Two smaller gatherings have highlighted the conflicts in the Horn of Africa and explored possible solutions to these problems (see page 7).

The program is in the final stages of preparing a report on its inaugural seminar and compiling a collection of seminar papers. Topics include: "Communal Governance and High Politics in Africa;" "Beyond Autocracy: Prospects for Progressive Statecraft;" "The Informal Governance of Africa by Aid Agencies;" and "Perestroika Without Glasnost in Africa."

Conflict Resolution

Ethics, Morality in Foreign Policy Debated

In May, the Conflict Resolution program co-hosted with the U.S. Institute of Peace (U.S.I.P.) a seminar titled "Morality and Foreign Policy." Participants included Dayle Powell, Conflict Resolution fellow; Richard Joseph, African Studies fellow; Samuel Lewis, former ambassador to Israel, 1977-85 and current president, U.S. Institute of Peace; Patricia Derian, former assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs; Theodore R. Weber, professor of social ethics, Emory University; Kenneth Jensen, director of research and studies, U.S. Institute of Peace; Francis Deng, distinguished fellow, U.S. Institute of Peace; and David Little, U.S.I.P. distinguished fellow and professor of religious studies at the University of Virginia.

Dr. Little presented a paper on the relationship between national moral principles and the conduct of foreign policy. Panelists then held a roundtable discussion focusing on real-world instances when morality and international politics have conflicted. The panel agreed that the modern day perspective requires that a nation have one set of moral and ethical principles for issues of national security and another for human rights issues. That is, Dr. Little said, the United States "must be very cautious...about driving too large a wedge between morality and national security."

The United States Institute of Peace, established by Congress in 1984, is a nonpartisan institution dedicated to helping those working to resolve international conflicts by expanding the body of knowledge about the origins, nature, and processes of peace and war. The Institute also serves as an important source of support for education and training programs, and disseminates information to the public about peace, war, and international conflict management.

Health Policy

Group Researches Improved Vaccination Techniques

Members of the Research and Development Group of the World Health Organization (WHO) met at The Carter Center in March to discuss technological advances that can aid childhood immunization in areas of the developing world that lack sanitary conditions and electricity. Among the new technological innovations considered: solar-powered refrigerators to keep vaccines cool; jet injectors, mechanical devices that inject streams of vaccine without using a needle; and non-reusable syringes, which prevent the spread of contagious diseases like AIDS. William H. Foege, M.D., executive director of The Carter Center, chairs the R&D Group.

Adolescent Health Needs Require Cooperation

Over 70 health educators from around the country convened at The Carter Center in June to discuss stimulating major changes in health education that would require schools and communities to work together to address adolescent health needs. The meeting was sponsored by CCEU, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the American Medical Association (AMA), the National Association of State Boards of Education, the National Center for Health Education, and the Health Service Research Center at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Proceedings of the conference will appear as a special issue of the "Journal of School Health" in the fall of 1989.

Injury Control Program Judged Effective

A committee headed by Dr. Foege recently published the findings of a review of the status and progress of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Injury Control Program. The program was established in 1986 to administer a national injury prevention plan.

The review committee found that the program has proven its effectiveness. For instance, educators have introduced new courses in graduate schools; public health programs have sprung to life in state and local health departments across the country; and morbidity and mortality rates are beginning to decline for many categories of injury.

The review committee was formed by the National Research Council at the request of Congress to provide an independent analysis of the program's operation and effectiveness.

For more information on Carter Center health projects, see pages 8 and 14.

Human Rights

Thomas Buergenthal, former director of the Center's Human Rights program, recently accepted a position at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. Leah Leatherbee, who served as program coordinator under Dr. Buergenthal, has been named director of the program.

Rosalynn Carter Heads Human Rights Delegation to Moscow

Rosalynn Carter traveled to Moscow in January for the second planning meeting of the De Burght Conference, a human rights group that she co-chairs with Feodor Burlatsky, head of the Soviet Human Rights Commission. The group was established in 1988 to promote a dialogue on human rights between Eastern European and Western societies to protect religious and other freedoms in both regions.

Members of the De Burght Conference come from a wide range of Eastern and Western bloc countries, including the Soviet Union, Poland, Britain, France, the Netherlands, and the United States.

Representatives at the Moscow meeting focused on the rights of nationalities and ethnic minorities in the Soviet Union, as well as on legal reform. They also began planning for a major consultation to take place at The Carter Center in the fall of 1989. Mrs. Carter, who delivered the opening address, was accompanied by Human Rights program director Leah Leatherbee.

During the meeting, Soviet participants reported on recent human rights achievements in their country, as well as on the changes now being contemplated in the legal system that would institutionalize these achievements. Proof of the Soviet Union's increasing commitment to human rights lies in its release of 400 prisoners jailed because of their religious beliefs or activities. The De Burght group requested their release at its first meeting in January 1988.

Although Western participants expressed their pleasure about and support for the progress that has been made in the Soviet Union on the human rights front, they stressed the importance of codifying these recent changes in order to prevent further infringements of individual expression. Western participants also reported on past and present human rights problems in their own societies and how their governments have sought to deal with these issues.

Mrs. Carter said that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev had "raised to a new level of legitimacy the discussion on human rights and respect for the rule of law" by urging the United Nations to step up its efforts to promote human rights observance around the world and by publicly committing his own government to the protection of human rights. She also observed the important role the De Burght Conference might play in promoting human rights in Eastern European and Western societies because of the group's unique composition and because of its members' willingness to examine their own human rights records as well as each others'.

While in Moscow, Mrs. Carter also met with Lev Timofeyev, one of Moscow's most prominent dissidents, who was released from prison in 1987. After the visit, Mr. Timofeyev's passport was revoked by Soviet authorities, presumably to prevent him from traveling to Czechoslovakia and Poland to meet with human rights activists in those countries.

In response, Mrs. Carter sent communications to Professor Burlatsky and a number of Soviet officials protesting the action and requesting the restoration of Mr. Timofeyev's passport. Mr. Timofeyev was later permitted to go to Paris for a conference of the International Helsinki Federation and to visit New York City.

Middle Eastern Studies

Research Projects Support Peace in Region

Middle Eastern Studies fellow Kenneth W. Stein is continuing to investigate the historical precedents for international peace conferences to facilitate the negotiation process in the region.

Preliminary findings reveal that in 1939 at a meeting conducted under the auspices of the British Foreign Office, there was lengthy discussion about the nature and duration of a transitional period prior to the possible establishment of an independent state in Palestine. Other issues discussed included the need to safeguard Jewish security interests and the uncompromising commitment of Palestinians to create a state of their own. Dr. Stein hopes that examining how previous Arab-Israeli negotiating efforts unfolded and why they failed at conferences such as this will prove instructive for contemporary policymakers.

Preliminary research is also underway to develop a means to assist Israelis and Palestinians in their respective efforts to broaden primary health care systems in the West Bank and Gaza. Representatives from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the World Health Organization (WHO) are providing advice and research assistance.

Program Draws Support from Scholars, Students

A series of lectures and new courses by visiting scholars from the Middle East, Europe, and North America was sponsored by the Middle East program during the academic year. Speakers included Jacob Lassner of Wayne State University, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, Professor Reinhard Shultze of West Germany, Professors Miriam Cooke and Bruce Lawrence of Duke University, and Yoram Ronnen of Israel Television.

During the spring semester, the Center was also fortunate to have a visiting fellow from the University of Jordan. Kamel Abu Jaber's appointment was made possible through the generosity of the University of Jordan, the Jordanian Royal Scientific Society, and especially Hassan ibn Talal, the Crown Prince of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

In addition, the Middle East internship program has drawn students not only from Emory University, but from Amherst, Dartmouth, Georgia Tech, Harvard, The University of Michigan, and The University of Pennsylvania. Some interns are actively participating in research projects; others assisted in preparing materials for a secondary school workshop held at The Carter Center in June.

The school workshop, co-sponsored by SERMEISS (Southeastern Regional Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies Seminar), provided more than fifty teachers with information, materials, and methodologies for teaching aspects of Middle Eastern history, society, and culture to their students in the greater Atlanta area.

Soviet Studies

Soviet Media Program Focuses on Politics, Culture

Educating the American public about Soviet politics and attitudes is a primary goal of the Soviet Media and International Communications program. Two recent speakers hosted by the program include Bernard Gwertzman, deputy foreign editor of *The New York Times*, who previously served as Moscow Bureau Chief; and Vladimir Kikilo, a Soviet news agency (TASS) reporter. The two discussed Soviet society and politics from a firsthand perspective, focusing primarily on the changes that have occurred in the U.S.S.R. since Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev came to power. The changes in Soviet society, theatre, music, art, and television under Gorbachev's reforms were fully explored by Soviet scholars during a conference in May at The Carter Center (see page 6 for details).

Split Signals Gamers Award

Ellen Mickiewicz, director of CCEU's Soviet Media program, received the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) 1988 "Electronic Media Book of the Year" award for her book, "Split Signals: Television and Politics in the Soviet Union."

The book compares more than 100 hours of Soviet and American television broadcasts during both the Chernenko and Gorbachev governments. In it, Dr. Mickiewicz explains how Soviet journalists in the U.S. work, the sources they use, their perceptions of the United States, and their opinions about U.S. coverage of the Soviet Union. The book also contains interviews with major Soviet and American media figures and descriptions of Soviet television shows.

"Split Signals" was selected by a panel of eight broadcasters and educators. The award carries with it a \$1,000 prize.

NAB serves a membership of more than 5,100 radio and 970 television stations, including all the major networks.

Conference Examines Television's Worldwide Impact

In May, Dr. Mickiewicz chaired a panel at a CNN World Report Conference, held at the CNN Center and The Carter Center. The three-day conference analyzed the impact of television internationally and drew over 200 broadcasters from 93 countries. Participants included Jimmy Carter; Prince Aga Kahn; U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar; Eduard Sagalaev, head of Soviet Television News and Information and the chief Soviet news policymaker; and Richard Carlson, head of Voice of America. Dr. Mickiewicz led a discussion on the uses and misuses of state propaganda.

Insights Into Soviet Media Draw International Interest

Dr. Mickiewicz delivered the keynote address at the inaugural meeting of the British Association for Slavonic, Soviet, and East European Studies in May. She discussed the insights gained from her monitoring of Soviet television, particularly "First Program," the Soviet Union's most important nightly news station. The Carter Center is the only site in the U.S. to receive "First Program."

She also discussed her program's findings at the International Communications Association meeting in June in San Francisco. She represented the U.S. point of view on an international panel that included representatives from Hungary, Finland, Italy, and Belgium.

Board of Advisors Evaluates Center Programs, Projects

The Board of Advisors of The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU) held its annual meeting March 30 to review the projects and programs of the Center. The Board, which is chaired by Jimmy Carter, is composed of the following members: Ivan Allen, III, Dwayne O.

Andreas, W. Michael Blumenthal, John Brademas, Anne Cox Chambers, Warren Christopher, Dominique de Menil, Gerald R. Ford, Sidney Harman, Christopher B. Hemmeter, William G. Hyland, Martin E. Marty, Eleanor Holmes Norton, Sam Nunn, Frank Press, Paul A. Volcker, Anne Wexler, and Andrew Young. Individual members of the Board are engaged in specific Center projects and programs on a regular basis.

Center Develops Elderly Risk Profile

The Carter Center of Emory University's (CCEU) Health Risk Appraisal (HRA) program began developing a risk appraisal for older Americans in January as part of a three-year project supported by a \$371,000 grant from the John A. Hartford Foundation in New York.

The new Elderly Risk Profile will address how the health of older Americans can be maintained and how their need for dependent care can be deferred as long as possible. The Profile will provide individual recommendations for preventing disability, preserving mobility and independence, and improving the quality of life.

"The United States invests considerable resources in medical and dependent care for older adults but spends minuscule amounts for preventive services, home safety, and other home care measures that can preclude the necessity for medical and dependent care," said program director Edwin Hutchins.

The Elderly Risk Profile will be available to the public in late 1991.

Mental Health Symposium to Target Stereotypes About Elderly

The Annual Rosalynn Carter Symposium on Mental Health Policy will be held at The Carter Center on November 16, 1989. The topic of this year's meeting will be "Mental Health and Mental Illness Among the Elderly: Stereotypes and Misconceptions." Presentations and discussions will focus on developing goals and strategies to eliminate the double stigma that the elderly who suffer from mental illnesses are subjected to in our society and to improve the lives of such individuals.

The meeting is the fifth in a series funded by the Gannett Foundation and co-sponsored by Emory University's Department of Psychiatry. The symposia honor Mrs. Carter for her leadership in the mental health movement and serve to focus national attention on critical issues in the field of mental health. Over 250 leaders in the mental health community, health care providers, policymakers, and concerned citizens are expected to attend.

For further information, please contact:

Geri Scheller-Gilkey, Ph.D.

Box AF

Department of Psychiatry

Emory University School of

Medicine

Atlanta, GA 30322

TASK FORCE FOR CHILD SURVIVAL

Task Force Promotes Child Survival in Congress, Developing World New Measles Vaccine Could Save Lives

Each year, an estimated 2 million children die from measles in the developing world. The results of a new study being coordinated by The Task Force for Child Survival (TFCS) in

Senegal may contribute to preventing the disease in children at a younger age and lowering the overall mortality rate.

In 1987 the TFCS, based at The Carter Center, contracted with a research group in Senegal to conduct studies of the efficacy of new formulations of measles vaccines. Project officers from the TFCS and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) were assigned to oversee these studies, which are being conducted in collaboration with ORSTOM, a French research institute, with the support of the World Health Organization (WHO).

It is estimated that approximately 20 percent of Senegalese children who die from measles succumb to the disease between the ages of 5 and 10 months when previously available measles vaccines are not effective. The Senegal studies are designed to evaluate the effectiveness of new measles vaccines given at a younger age. Early results indicate that a new test vaccine, high-titered Edmonston-Zagreb, produces satisfactory antibody responses at 5 months of age. Field testing of the new vaccine will be completed this year, and researchers will begin the second stage of the study designed to document the long-term effectiveness of the vaccine in preventing measles.

"We hope that the results of this study will help us reach the goal of a 90 percent reduction worldwide in measles cases and a 95 percent reduction in measles deaths," said project coordinator John Bennett, M.D. of the TFCS. These goals were set at Bellagio III, a summit meeting of international health organizations sponsored by the TFCS that was held in Talloires, France in March 1988.

Task Force Supports Vaccine Development

The TFCS is cooperating with the WHO/UNICEF Expanded Programme on Immunization to generate new vaccines for the developing world. At the Bellagio III conference, Drs. Anthony Robbins and Phyllis Freeman presented a report describing the limitations of commercial vaccine development to meet the needs of developing countries. Although biotechnology makes new and powerful vaccines possible, hard currency is required to support research and development.

To help alleviate this problem, the TFCS is seeking to identify funds to provide "front-end" funding for vaccines: TFCS will pay the cost of development in return for a future low price. This arrangement will ensure that new vaccines will become available more rapidly.

The Rockefeller Foundation, a major donor to the TFCS, has provided a grant for the first year administration costs of this project. Dr. Robbins, Boston University, and Dr. Freeman, University of Massachusetts, are directing the project for the TFCS.

Foege Testifies on Child Survival Before House Select Committee

TFCS Executive Director William H. Foege, M.D. recently testified on child survival before the U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee on Hunger. U.S. Rep. Doug Bereuter (Neb.) is introducing a resolution that calls for more participation by the United States in child survival efforts.

In reviewing the progress that has been made in the developing world in the last few years, Dr. Foege said, "In a family of three children, the risk of losing one or more to health problems was 50 percent in 1960. By 1986, the risk had been cut in half."

TFCS Fighting AIDS in Uganda

Seth Berkeley, a medical epidemiologist with TFCS in Uganda, is assisting the government of that country in combating AIDS. Uganda is second only to the United States in the number of reported AIDS cases.

Dr. Berkeley's efforts are directed toward the improvement of disease surveillance and reporting. He has compiled and is updating an annotated bibliography on AIDS in Uganda that includes all of the scientific presentations made at international meetings.

Dr. Berkeley was a speaker at the International Conference on AIDS in Montreal, Canada in June. He focused on the population attributal risk of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) on HIV infection.

Copies of the Proceedings of the Bellagio III meeting, "Protecting the World's Children: An Agenda for (he 1990s," are now available. This document has been sent to all conference participants, as well as to U.S. senators and congressmen, and to all medical schools and schools of public health. Copies are available at no cost. Write: "Protecting the World's Children," The Task Force for Child Survival, One Copenhill, Atlanta, GA 30307.

GLOBAL 2000

Target 1995: Global Eradication of Guinea Worm

A major initiative to mobilize international support to end the scourge of guinea worm was announced in April by Jimmy Carter on behalf of Global 2000, located at The Carter Center.

The initiative, "Target 1995: Global Eradication of Guinea Worm," will be officially launched at a donor's conference in Lagos, Nigeria in July.

"The conference will mark a move from global planning to global action," said President Carter. "Participants will aim to develop programs and provide the resources to achieve total global eradication by the year 1995."

The conference will seek to secure funding for a Global Strategic Plan of Action for Guinea Worm Eradication developed by Global 2000 under the auspices of Senior Consultant Donald Hopkins, M.D. The conference is sponsored by Global 2000 and the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) in association with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNICEF. The eradication efforts will focus on three countries where the disease is known to occur nationwide—Burkina Faso, Ghana and Nigeria—and on the 16 other African countries where it is endemic.

Eradication Efforts Underway in Three Countries

Global 2000 currently has eradication programs underway in Pakistan, Nigeria and Ghana. It is assisting in the campaign to eradicate guinea worm by funding the formation of national secretariats in the ministries of health in these countries. Global 2000 also oversees training in preventive measures as well as helps to provide direct intervention in affected areas. Guinea worm is a parasite that infects more than 10 million people a year in developing countries. The larvae of the worm, which is ingested through drinking water, usually lives within the body for one year before emerging through the skin as a two to three-foot-long worm, causing extreme pain and sometimes permanent disability. The disease can be prevented by providing clean drinking water from wells, chemically treating water supplies to kill the larvae, or boiling or filtering water.

UNICEF Pledges Support

In April, UNICEF approved \$1,550,000 for the two-year period 1989-1991 for guinea worm eradication efforts in 16 African countries.

In a letter to President Carter, UNICEF Executive Director James P. Grant said, "I had never really focused on the guinea worm problem until my last visit to The Carter Center when I became a believer in the possibility of its eradication."

In March, Mr. Grant visited the villages of Danchira and Elavanyo in Ghana where President Carter had been one year earlier. UNICEF was able to provide Mark II Pumps for the wells made possible by President Carter's visit, and the villagers took advantage of the occasion to dedicate them. According to Global 2000's Dr. Hopkins, "It is only through collaborative efforts such as these that we can put an end to this horrible disease."

Global 2000 On The Move

Global 2000 began working in conjunction with other international health organizations on guinea worm eradication efforts in Pakistan in 1986, Ghana in late 1987, and Nigeria in early 1988.

Pakistan: Health education programs were extended to all communities in the country in 1988. Cases have declined from an estimated 2,400 in 1987 to 1,111 in 1988. Eradication Target Date: 1990.

Ghana: "The Second African Regional Conference on Guinea Worm" was held in Accra in March to assess the progress of eradication efforts. Ghanaian Head of State Jerry Rawlings visited 21 affected villages in June 1988, lending official support to making eradication a high priority. Village-by-village searches are being conducted nationwide this year along with extensive education programs. Eradication Target Date: 1993.

Nigeria: During a visit by President Carter in March 1988, a one-year agreement was signed between Global 2000 and Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Health to establish a National Secretariat for Guinea Worm Eradication. A National Task Force was formed, and all 22 states have since formed State Task Forces. A national village-by-village search in 1988 identified over 650,000 cases of the disease in nearly 6,000 villages. Eradication Target Date: 1995.

THE JIMMY CARTER LIBRARY

"Friends" Support Library

A "Friends of the Library" program has been established to support special events and provide research grants to students interested in studying the presidency of Jimmy Carter. The program will augment federal funds provided by the National Archives for the administration of the Jimmy Carter Library and Museum.

Two special events have already been made possible by "Friends of the Library," which is open to individuals for a contribution of \$25 or more. The program supported a reception for the opening of the "Ten Israeli Artists on War and Peace" exhibit and a lecture in conjunction with the mounting of "The Confederate Image: Prints of the Lost Cause" exhibit (see adjacent story). Future plans call for a reception to open an exhibit of paintings by Mexican artist Octavio Ocampo this summer.

The research grants provided by the program will help draw scholars interested in President Carter's term in office and his policy initiatives. According to library director Donald B. Schewe, "Students tend to send their colleagues or their future students to the research places they know," assuring a continuing stream of researchers. In fact, some of the grant recipients may turn that initial interest into a career. For example, one of the early recipients of a small research grant from the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in the 1950s and '60s was Arthur M.

Schlesinger, Jr., author of a recent Pulitzer Prize-winning study on President Roosevelt entitled "The Age of Roosevelt."

"Friends of the Jimmy Carter Library" receive, with their contribution: • free admission to the library and museum for one year. • free admission to all other presidential libraries for one year. • 10% discount in the museum gift shop. • invitations to all Friends-sponsored events. • a subscription to The Carter Center News. • a "Friends of the Jimmy Carter Library" newsletter.

Contributions are tax deductible. For more information about the program, write: "Friends of the Library," The Jimmy Carter Library, One Copenhill, Atlanta, GA 30307, or call 404/331-3942.

Museum Mounts Confederacy Images

The traveling exhibit, "The Confederate Image: Prints of the Lost Cause" is on display in the museum of the Jimmy Carter Library through June 29.

Organized by Gettysburg College and the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum, the exhibit is a compilation of various prints, created primarily by Northern print companies, that portray the Confederate cause in a favorable light. The prints depict such Confederate leaders as Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson, and Jefferson Davis in a variety of settings, including Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox.

Exhibit organizers Gabor Boritt and Harold Holzer spoke about the exhibit, which is the first time a substantial group of the prints has been brought together for museums and galleries, at an opening reception April 7. A book-length treatment of the subject, also entitled "The Confederate Image: Prints of the Lost Cause," is available from the University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Center Offers Historic Setting for Conferences, Events

Shortly after The Carter Presidential Center facilities opened in October 1986, a full-service Conference/Events program was established to serve the public.

The program allows the Center to offer its beautiful facilities and surroundings to those outside individuals and organizations that wish to host conferences, dinners, meetings, and other events. The revenue generated goes toward supporting the Center's many nonprofit programs. Over 400 conferences, meetings, receptions and dinners have been held to date. As a result, the general operating fund of the Center has benefited by over \$320,000.

An experienced and knowledgeable conference staff facilitates the arrangements for events. The Center provides skilled docents and volunteers to serve as hosts and guides; outstanding food and banquet services provided by Proof of the Pudding, an award-winning Atlanta caterer; tours of the museum of the Jimmy Carter Library; and audiovisual equipment and services.

For information on availability and pricing, write: The Carter Center Conference/Events Office, One Copenhill, Atlanta, GA 30307, or call 404/420-5110.