

### **Human Rights Tops Agenda for Carter's China Visit**

Former President Jimmy Carter urged Chinese leaders to address and correct human rights violations, including those surrounding the 1989 Tiananmen Square confrontation, on a trip to China this spring.

Following his return to the U.S., he called for renewal of China's most favored nation (MFN) trade status to be based on that country's willingness to address and correct human rights abuses. Congress will vote on whether to extend China's MFN status this summer.

During a speech at the College of Foreign Affairs in Beijing, President Carter, whose administration first normalized relations with China, said, "We are all bound by some universal commitments derived from the charter of the United Nations and its various declarations involving human rights." President Carter went on to say that the U.S.'s inquiry into issues involving freedoms of expression and religion did not constitute "interference in the internal affairs of another country," referring to Beijing's consistent response to criticism of human rights violations in China.

"There have been worldwide concerns about the fate of the Chinese students and workers who have not been guilty of violent crimes or subversion. My hope is that the Chinese government will decide to grant amnesty to all nonviolent dissidents," said President Carter. He also proposed that no further trials be held and that imposed sentences be reduced or commuted.

Thousands of Chinese have been jailed in conjunction with the June 1989 pro-democracy movement that culminated in the peaceful demonstration by students in Beijing's Tiananmen Square. After weeks of restraint, the government forcibly removed students, killing hundreds and arresting thousands more.

President and Mrs. Carter visited China in conjunction with The Carter Center's Global 2000 program, which launched two health initiatives there in 1987. The projects were designed to train special education teachers and to assist in bringing modern prosthetics technology to China's 3 million amputees.

"Although Rosalynn and I are quite proud of The Carter Center's health projects, I was concerned about traveling to China at this time because of the human rights violations being perpetuated in that country," said President Carter. "But when the government agreed to include human rights on the agenda of my meetings with leaders and to let me give a major human rights address, I agreed to go."

While in China, President Carter discussed human rights and other issues with Premier Li Peng, General Secretary Jiang Zemin, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and others. He also met with Chairman Deng Xiaoping's son, Deng Pufang, who has been involved in implementing Global 2000's health programs.

President Carter's request to meet with political prisoners or their families was denied by the Chinese government; he was told that only the families of prisoners could pay such visits and that it would not be convenient for him to see family members.

"I trust that the friendship that was forged between me and Chairman Deng Xiaoping and between our two great nations can be perpetuated and even enhanced during the coming years," said President Carter. "This is important not only for our two peoples, but for the entire world."

## **THE CARTER CENTER OF EMORY UNIVERSITY**

### **In Perspective**

#### **Carter to Chinese Students: Human Rights a Global Concern**

The world is changing rapidly, and in profound ways. The global system of telecommunications is changing people's ability to know about themselves and about how others live. The entire world becomes involved in major events, as was the case recently with the Gulf war, the present turmoil in the Soviet Union, and the Tiananmen Square confrontation in 1989.

Together, we face pressing problems: nuclear proliferation, wars, the spread of communicable diseases, environmental deterioration, and the population explosion, to name a few.

International trade is becoming ever more vital to the well-being of all citizens, and trade imbalances are leading to undesirable protectionist restraints. Foreign debt of many developing countries is almost unbearable and prevents addressing the needs of people in those nations with income normally expected from their own exports.

These kinds of stresses make it almost impossible for any one government in isolation to weather the storms of change. International cooperation becomes increasingly desirable.

Chairman Deng Xiaoping and I recognized some of these needs when we decided a decade ago to end 35 years of estrangement between our two countries and to establish full and complete diplomatic relations. As a result of this, both nations have benefited greatly. We signed a trade agreement, extended America's most favored nation policy to China, welcomed China's full participation in the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and encouraged frequent and unrestricted visits between our officials and private citizens.

Most notably, I personally invited Chinese students to come to our country for their higher education. Since then, tens of thousands of exchange students have brought mutual benefits to our societies.

He and I understood that our relations could not work well if we lacked a common understanding of world affairs. Recognizing that we would inevitably have different interests and perspectives, we knew that it would always be beneficial to share views in a frank and open manner.

There is a fundamental question that must continually be addressed: Does the world consist of individual countries that can pursue their distinct and independent interests, or is our era increasingly characterized by the interdependence of separate countries, none of which can exclusively control its own destiny? I think it is the latter option, but today there seem to be misunderstandings between our two nations on this fundamental issue.

We are all bound by some universal commitments derived from the charter of the United Nations and its various declarations involving human rights. Being mutual signatories of some of these documents, our nations must expect our policies to be scrutinized and analyzed by others.

Your government is expressing grievances toward the U.S. for making these inquiries and expressions of concern. High-level visits between our two countries have almost ceased. A free dialogue has become almost impossible. This situation is not in the best interests of either nation.

I should remind this audience that I do not speak for the U.S. government but as a private citizen.

There are now 40,000 Chinese students in the U.S., many of whom, since June 1989, do not know how to deal with their quandary. Almost unanimously, they are loyal to their country and do not advocate violence or subversive activities. They request assurance of freedom of speech as Chinese law guarantees. They want to know that their passports are valid, that they can

return to China without being detained and then go back to a foreign country to continue their education. They want to be able to engage in constructive dialogue with Chinese officials overseas.

In order to restore the good relations forged by Chairman Deng Xiaoping and me and maintained until June 1989, my hope is that the Chinese government will decide to grant amnesty to all nonviolent dissidents, including the Buddhists in Tibet and Christians who were not involved in violent or subversive activities but just exercising their rights as worshipers.

Other Americans and I raise issues of human rights not in an attempt to impose our values on any other nations or out of disrespect for the sovereignty of other governments. We have unmet human rights needs in the U.S., and I am equally concerned about these.

The struggle for human rights is a global concern. My hope is that, on their own initiative, the government leaders of China will address these questions and act in a generous way to alleviate legitimate concerns. When I return to the United States, I will encourage my countrymen, and especially members of Congress, to resume visits to China. Only with full discussions and free exchange of ideas can disputes be avoided and misunderstandings be resolved.

*Excerpted from Jimmy Carter's speech at the College of Foreign Affairs, Beijing, April 1991.*

### **Profile: Donald Hopkins**

#### **Global 2000 Senior Health Consultant**

Donald Hopkins stands on the brink of helping to achieve what has been accomplished only once before in the history of medicine: the worldwide eradication of a disease.

While at the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Dr. Hopkins worked to wipe out smallpox, the first and only disease ever eradicated by medical science. As senior health consultant to The Carter Center's Global 2000 program, Dr. Hopkins now has turned his attention to eradicating another debilitating disease: Guinea worm.

Guinea worm (dracunculiasis) is a devastating, but easily preventable, disease that is contracted in 17 developing countries through contaminated drinking water. Although not usually fatal, Guinea worm causes severe pain and now disables 3-5 million people every year.

#### **Lessons from History**

"At the CDC, I became fascinated with what smallpox meant to history," says Dr. Hopkins. "I came to recognize that it affected the very fabric of every society in which it occurred."

The effects of Guinea worm disease also permeate society. "The disease attacks farmers at harvest time, saddling them with an enormous economic burden. It even prevents children from going to school," says Dr. Hopkins.

Following the successful eradication of smallpox in 1977, Dr. Hopkins authored *Princes and Peasants: Smallpox in History*, which was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize.

"Smallpox is a dramatic illustration of how we're all in this boat together. Across races, countries, even continents, people were all terrorized because of this disease. The successful campaign to eradicate smallpox showed that we were able to get rid of the terror when the whole world banded together," he says.

His work on the smallpox campaign led Dr. Hopkins to look at other diseases that had the potential for eradication. In 1980, while still at the CDC, he chose to focus on Guinea worm. In

1986, he proposed the project to Carter Center Executive Director William H. Foege and to Jimmy Carter.

### **The Means to an End**

"I was attracted to The Carter Center because of its flexibility and President Carter's unique ability to bring people and institutions together to work toward a common goal. The Center had the added advantage of having Bill Foege at its helm," he says.

At The Carter Center, Dr. Hopkins works with other international health groups, such as The World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, and the United Nations Development Programme to mobilize support for eradicating this little-known disease. Two years ago, for example, Global 2000 brought together the international health community at a conference in Lagos, Nigeria, that raised nearly \$10 million for Guinea worm eradication efforts in that country. In 1990, Global 2000 projects in Ghana and Nigeria reduced the incidence of Guinea worm by more than 30 percent.

This year, Dr. Hopkins believes the program will achieve its most stunning success to date: the total eradication of Guinea worm from Pakistan.

"If we continue at this pace, I feel certain that Guinea worm will be completely eradicated from the world by the end of 1995," says Dr. Hopkins.

### **A Distinguished Career**

Dr. Hopkins' fight to eradicate Guinea worm is but another step in a distinguished public health career. A graduate of Morehouse College, he received his M.D. from the University of Chicago School of Medicine and his M.P.H. from Harvard University. At the CDC, he served as deputy director prior to coming to The Carter Center.

This February, Dr. Hopkins was named an Outstanding African American by the National Research Council and its parent organizations—the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, and the Institute of Medicine. Today, his portrait hangs in the National Academy with those of previous awardees, such as George Washington Carver, Mitchell W. Spellman, William E.B. DuBois, and U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis Sullivan.

"I was shocked when I saw the list of previous awardees. Many of them are people I've admired all my life. I would never have imagined myself in such distinguished company," says Dr. Hopkins.

Although he has received many honors, there are no awards on Don Hopkins' desk, only a Guinea worm he calls "Henrietta," preserved in a jar of formaldehyde.

"I'm looking forward to the day when she will be the last of her kind left in the world," says Dr. Hopkins. "To have helped make that happen would be an honor indeed."

### **In the News**

"China's leaders are violently allergic to criticism. But last week they allowed a prominent American to air some irritating thoughts before a domestic public audience for the first time since the 1989 Tiananmen massacre. Visiting former President Jimmy Carter told some 400 people at Beijing's Foreign Affairs College that 'worldwide concerns' for imprisoned Chinese protesters are legitimate, pressing and curable-by a grant of amnesty to all nonviolent dissidents." —*TIME magazine*, 4/29/91

"Mr. Carter, who made human rights one of the major elements of foreign policy during his presidency, raised the topic in all his meetings with Chinese officials, according to a U.S.

Embassy spokesman. 'He made a very strong pitch on human rights and repeated the themes of his speech,' the spokesman said." —*Washington Post*, 4/15/91

"Jimmy Carter's performance in China this week is further proof, as if any more were required, of what potent qualities are wrapped up in this singular individual." —*Atlanta Constitution*, 4/16/91

"Former President Jimmy Carter urged Chinese leaders Sunday to release jailed dissidents and not to reject international criticism of China's human rights abuses as 'outside interference in internal affairs.'" —*Associated Press*, 4/15/91

"In a hard-hitting speech to the future diplomats trained by the college, Mr. Carter rejected Beijing's assertion that other countries had no business making an issue of human rights in China. 'Our nations must expect our policies to be scrutinized and analyzed by others,' Mr. Carter said."

—*The Hong Kong Standard*, 4/15/91

### **Mental Health in America:**

#### **New Task Force to Focus on Policy Issues in 1990s**

A task force that will work to improve the mental health of Americans has been established at The Carter Center under the direction of former First Lady Rosalynn Carter.

The Task Force on Mental Health Policy will provide leadership, mobilize resources, and act as a catalyst for positive change in the field of mental health. The group also will seek to reduce the stigma attached to mental illness.

Mrs. Carter has worked to improve the lives of those suffering from mental disorders for more than 20 years and was instrumental in securing the passage of the Mental Health Systems Act of 1980.

The new task force will build on the momentum for national cooperation among mental health professionals, advocates, and consumers that is growing every year at meetings such as the Rosalynn Carter Symposia on Mental Health Policy. This series of symposia, held at The Carter Center each fall, offers a singular opportunity for representatives from mental health groups to exchange information about their individual programs.

"I firmly believe that by joining forces we can have a significant positive influence on mental health policy in the 1990s and beyond," said Mrs. Carter.

Task Force members, who will meet quarterly beginning this fall, will study central issues in mental health and the barriers to implementing preventive measures.

"We hope to focus on problem solving and identify themes to unify the mental health field," said Dr. John Hardman, director of the Task Force Secretariat.

The project is funded by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, which chose mental health as one of its first program priorities in 1979.

#### **Rosalynn Carter Named Distinguished Fellow at Emory**

In a move to recognize and strengthen women's involvement in public service, Rosalynn Carter has been named Distinguished Fellow of the Emory Institute of Women's Studies.

"Emory University is honored to have Rosalynn Carter lead our efforts to acknowledge women's contributions to public service," said Emory President James T. Laney.

In conjunction with the appointment, the Institute has created three programs. The Rosalynn Carter Honorary Fellows in Public Policy and Global Affairs program will bring women who have prominent records in public service to the Emory campus to meet with

students and to lead seminars. An intern program will provide a financial award to undergraduate students who are studying public policy and global affairs at the Institute. And the Rosalynn Carter Distinguished Lecture in Public Policy and Global Affairs will provide a forum for major speakers on campus each year.

According to Mrs. Carter, "These programs will demonstrate the value of public service and inspire future generations to pursue careers to improve the quality of life for both men and women."

### **Haiti Inaugurates First Freely Elected President**

Haiti inaugurated the first democratically elected president in its history in February.

President and Mrs. Carter and other members of the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government attended the inauguration of the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, a Roman Catholic priest who swept the December elections that international observers described as "free and fair."

The trip was President Carter's fifth to Haiti since July 1989, when the Council was asked by outgoing Haitian President Ertha-Pascal Trouillot and the country's major political parties to monitor the electoral process. During the elections, President Carter led a bipartisan and international delegation with Prime Minister George Price of Belize and former Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead to observe the voting. The delegation was co-sponsored by the Council, based at The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU), and by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI).

"I hope that the inauguration of Jean-Bertrand Aristide will mark the beginning of a long democratic tradition in Haiti, a country that has suffered at the hands of brutal dictators throughout its history," said President Carter. "The people of Haiti chose Father Aristide in a free and fair election, and he has a clear mandate to bring his people together under the rule of law."

Prior to and during the elections, the Council delegation worked with the Organization of American States (OAS) and the United Nations to coordinate observation activities and to conduct a "quick count" of the results.

Just one month before the Rev. Aristide's inauguration, an attempted coup led by Duvalierist Roger Lafontant was quashed by the Haitian military.

"The army could have gone either way, and they stuck with the results of the election....! think this is the final and convincing proof that General Herard Abraham and the military will indeed support the democratization of Haiti," said President Carter.

According to Robert Pastor, director of CCEU's Latin American and Caribbean program and Council executive secretary, "The presence of President Carter and other leaders from the Council at Father Aristide's inauguration is a sign of the international support for Haiti's aspiration for democracy and development. With the support of his people and that of the international community, President Aristide has a unique opportunity to build a just and democratic Haiti."

The Council/NDI report of the delegation's election monitoring activities in Haiti will be published this summer. For a copy of the report, write:

Publications  
The Carter Center  
One Copenhill  
Atlanta, GA 30307

### **Carters Honor Atlanta's Table**

Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter honored donors to Atlanta's Table, an innovative young charity that feeds Atlanta's hungry and homeless, at a reception at The Carter Center in January. The Carters announced that they would serve as 1991 honorary chairpeople for the organization.

"Atlanta's Table has become a model for other food bank programs around the country, collecting more than 30,000 pounds of food each month to feed the hungry and homeless," said President Carter. "Rosalynn and I are proud that The Carter Center's exclusive caterer, Proof of the Pudding, has been a food service donor for the past three years, and we are honored to be a part of this organization that gives so much to people who have so little."

Atlanta's Table, a four-year-old project of the Atlanta Community Food Bank, collects prepared food and carries it in refrigerated vehicles to feeding agencies. According to Atlanta's Table president Rob Johnson, "This reduces waste of food which has been prepared but not served-food that would otherwise be thrown away."

The more than 150 food establishments recognized by the Carters are the lifeblood of Atlanta's Table. Donors range from caterers to hospitals and hotels.

According to Mrs. Carter, "Not only does Atlanta's Table minimize wasted food, but it enables recipient agencies to attend to other needs in our community. Receiving already prepared food saves staff time that can be channeled into health projects, child care, drug and alcohol dependency programs, and job training."

Since Atlanta's Table was formed in 1987 as the fourth prepared food program in the U.S., more than 50 cities have initiated similar programs.

### **Leland Fellowships to Promote African Development Program Honors Late Congressman**

Africans involved in promoting development at home will study next spring at The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU) in a program inspired by a man who lost his life fighting hunger and poverty.

The Mickey Leland Community Development Fellowship Program, named after the Texas congressman who died on a hunger relief mission to Ethiopia in 1989, was launched at a ceremony at CCEU in April. In the spring, five Africans holding key positions in nongovernmental development organizations will participate in a course of study that will enhance their skills in meeting the challenges of grassroots development.

"As Mickey Leland pointed out, the best investment is in people," said African Studies Fellow Richard Joseph, who will direct the program. "We hope to create a model program that others will want to adopt."

Congressman Leland had a special vision for Africa. As the founding chairman of the Select Committee on Hunger of the U.S. House of Representatives, he fought to create support for indigenous African development movements.

Congressman Leland's widow, Allison Leland, who joined President Carter at CCEU to inaugurate the program, said the Leland scholars will study issues "very near and dear" to her husband's heart. "Being here gives me the very special feeling that he lives on," she said. Mrs. Leland was accompanied by her mother-in-law, Alice Rains.

The fellowship program is made possible by a \$250,000 grant from United Support of Artists for Africa (USA for Africa), which was established in 1985 in response to the famine that swept the continent. The group's mission, as explained by President Ken Kragen, is "to support people-driven efforts to fight poverty in developing nations."

According to Dr. Joseph, although Africans involved in voluntary developmental organizations are dedicated, they sometimes lack the specific skills needed to expand the efforts of their organizations.

The fellows will learn by observing the activities of various programs in the Atlanta community, including those sponsored by CCEU, Emory University, Fulton County, and the cities of Atlanta and Decatur. Through independent study and hands-on experience, fellows will have an opportunity to learn constituency building and computer skills, as well as public relations, leadership, management, and fundraising techniques. In turn, participating organizations will learn from the fellows, helping Americans to understand the challenges facing African nations.

"One of the most important aspects of this program is what the fellows will learn from each other," said Dr. Joseph. "Each fellow will represent a different country in Africa, and each will have valuable information and insights to share with the others."

The Leland Fellows will be selected by an Advisory Committee that will choose recipients from a list of nominees provided by community-based development organizations. Winners will be announced next fall.

### **Carter Honored for Peace Efforts**

Jimmy Carter's commitment to peace was recognized this spring by both the Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation and Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR).

President Carter was awarded a \$100,000 Onassis Prize, which he donated to The Carter Center, for his "valuable contribution to international peace-keeping efforts." Jurors also praised The Carter Center for supporting education, human rights, and humanitarian activities in the developing world.

PSR presented its 1991 award to President Carter for "his efforts in encouraging and assisting world leaders to resolve their differences through negotiation rather than confrontation." PSR is a group of physicians and other health professionals opposed to nuclear weapons and war.

### **Soviet News Archive Open to Researchers**

#### **Only Videotape Library of Soviet TV Sheds New Light on History**

One of the world's most comprehensive archives of Soviet news programs is now available to historians and media analysts who want to trace the development of glasnost and perestroika in the Soviet Union.

Since 1984, The Carter Center of Emory University's (CCEU) Soviet Media and International Communications program has taped daily the national news program, "Vremya," as well as an assortment of programs such as "Vzglyad" ("Viewpoint"), "Actual Interview," and "International Panorama."

According to Ellen Mickiewicz, who directs the program, "Our archive, the only videotape archive of Soviet television programs in the United States, is a useful tool to historians and media analysts who want to see for themselves how Gorbachev's policy of openness impacts news coverage in the U.S.S.R."

"Vremya," a fifty-minute nightly news broadcast, boasts an audience of 150 million across 11 time zones, making it the most widely watched program in the Soviet Union. CCEU's Soviet Media program is the only place in the United States that has real-time access to "First Program," the Soviet Union's most important national network, on which "Vremya" is aired.

Researchers watch the news live on the Emory campus and code the information according to a system developed by Dr. Mickiewicz and media experts from the Annenberg School of Communications at the University of Pennsylvania.

According to Dr. Mickiewicz, "Vremya" differs significantly from its American counterparts in the way it reports the news. "Instead of quick summaries, 'Vremya' will show entire speeches and events," she said.

Applications for access to the archive should include a short description of the project, projected dates of archive use, and estimated hours of viewing time required. Submit letters of application to:

The Soviet Media and International Communications Program  
The Carter Center of Emory University  
One Copenhill  
Atlanta, GA 30307

### **Women and History: A Legacy in Learning**

In February 1988, more than 1,500 participants gathered in Atlanta for a historic symposium convened by former First Ladies Rosalynn Carter and Lady Bird Johnson and supported by Betty Ford and Pat Nixon. "Women and the Constitution" brought together leading female scholars and political figures from all 50 states and 10 foreign countries to examine women's roles in U.S. history, politics and policies. "One of our goals," said Mrs. Carter, "was to leave a legacy for our children and grandchildren." Now that legacy is here.

The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU) has developed a comprehensive curriculum program for adults and university students that includes a textbook, a teacher's guide, scholarly papers, and keynote addresses-including speeches by Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, Barbara Jordan, and Geraldine Ferraro. An essential reference tool, the package is designed to function as the principal element in an elective course on women and government, or as a supplemental unit for courses in American history or government. It also makes a perfect program guide for women's study groups and organizations.

*For more information or to  
order, call toll-free 1-800-367-3379  
(in Georgia, call 1-800-222-6527).U*

### **Human Rights Violations Continue in El Salvador, Guatemala**

Despite repeated efforts to draw attention to human rights issues in El Salvador and Guatemala, violations continue in both countries, according to Human Rights Program Associate Susan Casey. Ms. Casey traveled to each country this spring to follow up on the activities of two groups that are past recipients of The Carter-Menil Human Rights Prize.

"The majority of Salvadorans and Guatemalans face conditions of abject poverty and the denial of fundamental human rights in addition to the effects of prolonged war," she said. "For these people, peace will never come as long as the military institutions that have for decades violated human rights are still in power."

In El Salvador, the Consejo de Comunidades Etnicas Runujel Junam (CERJ), which won the Carter-Menil Prize in 1990, reported that this year alone, six of its members have been murdered, another was shot and wounded, and yet another has disappeared. In Guatemala, one member of the Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo (GAM), a 1986 Carter-Menil prizewinner, was detained and beaten by police agents.

In spite of the continuing violence, CERJ President Amilcar Mendez called the Carter-Menil Prize crucial to the group's efforts. "The prize has enabled us to continue working in these extremely difficult times," he said. Nineth Montenegro de Garcia, GAM president, said the prize money "enabled us to buy an office building, secure rooms to temporarily house those fleeing violence, and establish a medical clinic." The Carter-Menil Prize, established by Jimmy Carter and Dominique de Menil, is awarded each December to an individual or group that best exemplifies human rights leadership.

In each country, Ms. Casey also met with human rights monitors, labor leaders, peasants, government officials, and U.S. embassy personnel to identify ways in which Jimmy Carter and The Carter Center of Emory University's Human Rights program can most effectively support human rights efforts in those countries.

"Although there continue to be serious human rights violations in both countries, there is at least some movement toward change in El Salvador. Guatemala, however, has not captured the attention of the international community in the same way," said Ms. Casey.

## **Center Programs and Public Policy Initiatives**

### **African Studies**

#### ***Dēmos* Tracks Growth of Democracy**

*Africa Dēmos*, a bulletin of the African Governance program, continues to draw praise from African leaders and scholars. "I have been looking for reliable sources on the current developments in different states and see your publication as the kind of resource which will meet my needs," wrote Africanist Edward Kannyo after reviewing the first issue.

According to African Studies Fellow Richard Joseph, Africa Demos was designed to "identify the goals, hurdles, and accomplishments of democratization in Africa and to monitor these changes in all their variety and complexity."

Copies of *Africa Dēmos*, which was launched in October, have been used by the African-American Institute, as well as by officials such as Ambassador Charles M. Nyirebu from Tanzania. The bulletin is useful to Africans to see how their countries' commitment to democracy is perceived in the U.S.

"We are working closely with African institutions to foster greater dialogue on questions regarding democratization," said Dr. Joseph. "These include the Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa, based in Senegal; the African Academy of Science in Kenya; and the departments of political science and international relations at universities in Ghana and Nigeria."

For copies of the bulletin write:

Richard Joseph, Editor

*Africa Dēmos*

The Carter Center of Emory University

Atlanta, GA 30307

### **Latin America and Caribbean**

**Democracy Takes Root in Nicaragua** Citing the importance of consolidating democracy, former President Jimmy Carter traveled to Nicaragua in March to encourage support for President Violeta Chamorro's economic recovery program. His visit was at the invitation of President Chamorro and other officials in her government, the Sandinista (FSLN) leadership, and union and business leaders.

According to CCEU Latin American and Caribbean Program Director Robert Pastor, who accompanied President Carter, "The country has suffered grave economic problems in the last year, and most of the leaders with whom I met on an earlier visit to Nicaragua hoped that President Carter would facilitate the formation of a coalition to support the new economic program announced in March."

President Carter and Dr. Pastor were joined by Rosalynn Carter; Jennifer McCoy, assistant professor of political science at Georgia State University and director of CCEU's Managua office during the electoral campaign; and Beatrice Rangel, vice minister of the presidency and a representative of Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

As chairman of the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government, President Carter led a series of international and bipartisan delegations to observe the electoral process in Nicaragua from July 1989 through the inauguration of President Chamorro in April 1990. All the political parties that campaigned accepted and respected the election results, and for the first time in Nicaraguan history, there was a peaceful transfer of power from an incumbent to its opposition. President Carter's visit this spring under-scored his desire to see democracy consolidated in Nicaragua.

"Despite a few violent incidents, the first year of transition was remarkably successful given the political polarization of the country. The contra war ended, the army was reduced by 64 percent, and a new process of political consultation began," said Dr. Pastor. "The problem is that all of the newly organized groups are now making demands on a state that has no resources."  
*Economic Recovery Vital*

The government's economic recovery proposal seeks first to end hyper-inflation by reducing the fiscal deficit, curbing credit, and devaluing the currency. Hyper-inflation reached about 13,000 percent in 1990, weakening the purchasing power of Nicaragua's poor. According to President Carter, "If the government's new plan is successful and if inflation drops sharply, then the workers will very quickly be better off than they have been in the past."

During this difficult transition, a series of new programs will be established to care for those in Nicaragua who have the lowest salaries with special allotments of food, better health care, school lunch programs, and other similar measures.

"We have found some surprisingly wide-ranging support for the program among the people and leaders, and we believe the government is extremely dedicated to maintaining what they have proposed and enforcing its provisions in the months ahead," said President Carter.

A resolution endorsing and pledging support for the government's proposal passed the Nicaraguan National Assembly with only one dissenting vote, according to Alfredo Cesar, president of the Assembly.

During his trip, President Carter assured the government, opposition, and business leaders of his belief that, if the plan is sustained, there will be foreign aid to help implement these programs and stabilize the Nicaraguan economy. The government's proposal was presented to a gathering of international institutions and national government representatives at a meeting in late March in Washington, D.C. Dr. Pastor was invited by the Nicaraguan government to join the delegation.

The World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) have endorsed the Nicaraguan plan and have urged donor governments to help Nicaragua pay off \$360 million owed to the World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank. President Bush has increased the U.S. contribution, and President Carter wrote to Prime Minister Kaifu of Japan, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada asking them to assist as well.

At a meeting in Paris in May, these countries and others raised funds to pay off Nicaragua's arrears.

According to President Carter, "Our efforts to facilitate a free election in Nicaragua were fruitful, but the process of consolidating democracy will take more time. The highest priority now is for the interest groups in the country to understand that the only way to beat hyperinflation and permit the nation to develop is for each to accept less and support the new economic program." **Middle Eastern Studies**

Center Poised to Assist Lebanon

Former President Jimmy Carter is willing to accept invitations to monitor elections in Lebanon if that nation can continue moving toward resolving its civil war.

President Carter announced his intentions at a consultation on the Middle East held at CCEU in November. If and when elections are possible in Lebanon, he said, "I would certainly be ready to go....Lebanon is a special place for us at The Carter Center."

CCEU's Middle Eastern Studies program hosted two one-day consultations to examine the future of Lebanon after the Taif Accords and to discuss the effects of the Persian Gulf war on Middle Eastern economies. Co-hosted by President Carter and Richard Murphy, former U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, the consultations were attended by policymakers and scholars from Jordan, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Turkey, Japan, the European Community, Britain, Germany, Canada, and the U.S., as well as by officials from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the U.N. Development Programme, and the U.S. Treasury Department.

### ***A Framework for Unity***

At the first consultation, scholars and representatives from Lebanese political groups focused on the successful implementation of the Taif Accords and the reconstruction of Lebanon. Since the 1970s, civil war between Muslim and Christian communities has devastated Lebanon. The accords, negotiated in Taif, Saudi Arabia during the fall of 1989, provide a framework to share power more equitably among the different political constituencies in Lebanon.

President Carter acknowledged that provisions of the Taif agreement were not universally popular among different Lebanese groups, but called the accords a notable achievement.

"It is the core around which there can be a marshalling of common effort to achieve peace and prosperity in the country," he said. "It is almost miraculous what has been done since the accords were adopted, not only in Lebanon, but in getting almost unanimous support from the international community."

Other issues discussed included the potential of rebuilding the Lebanese economy through contributions from the private sector in that country and internationally, and the possibility of democratic elections. Participants also examined Syrian and Israeli interests in Lebanon and looked at specific means to strengthen the central government.

President Carter echoed the feeling of participants that the discussions were encouraging. "I hope the world will see a glimmer of hope developing in the troubled Middle East. Success stories are rare in the region. Lebanon might be such a story," he said.

### ***The Economics of Peace***

The second consultation focused on the economic impact of the Gulf war in the Middle East and the response of the international community to troubled economies in the region. Participants stressed the need to differentiate between short-term emergency assistance and long-term development aid.

There were differences of opinion about how to alleviate the economic disparities in the region, including the role and responsibilities of the more prosperous oil-producing nations. According to CCEU Middle Eastern Studies Fellow Kenneth W. Stein, "When this crisis is over, the world will still want oil, and we will still have 'haves' and 'have-nots' in the Middle East. Since 1973, 80 percent of the income that Arab states have earned from selling oil has not been spent in the Middle East but has been spent in the West. Until you obtain political stability in the region, Middle Eastern governments are not going to invest in their own area, even though they have the ability to do so."

## **U.S.-Soviet Relations**

### **American Law Center Established in Soviet Union**

The Emory University School of Law, in cooperation with the Moscow Law Institute, has established The American Law Center in Moscow. This is the first joint American-Soviet endeavor to offer a comprehensive, independent study program in American law for Soviet lawyers and legal scholars.

CCEU is a sponsor of the Law Center, which was proposed by former President Jimmy Carter to Soviet Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev in 1988.

According to Harold Berman, U.S.-Soviet Relations Fellow at CCEU and Woodruff Professor of Law at Emory, the immediate purpose of the Law Center is to provide a basic education in the fundamental principles and techniques of American law.

"Participants then will be better qualified to advise Soviet and American enterprises involved in joint economic relations, as well as Soviet legislative and administrative agencies dealing with matters that require a knowledge of American legal institutions," said Prof. Berman, who initiated the program. In addition to helping legal practitioners, the program will help Soviet legal scholars better prepare themselves to teach and write about American law.

"We see this program as an initial step in a long-range effort to deepen mutual understanding between lawyers of different countries," said Prof. Berman, a leading scholar in the fields of Soviet law, international trade law, and comparative legal history. "We hope that this first project undertaken by the American Law Center in Moscow will eventually lead to the formation of a Joint Center for the Study of Soviet and American law, with headquarters in both countries." Such a joint center might be located partly at CCEU, where it would focus on joint legal solutions to problems of concern to both the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

The 16-month program of instruction in American law began in April, when approximately 50 Soviet lawyers and legal scholars began three months of part-time independent study. They will continue their studies through next summer in courses taught by professors from leading American law schools.

The summer 1991 session will be conducted by Prof. Berman; Emory Law School Dean Howard Hunter; Yale Law School Professor Mirjan Damaska; Pennsylvania Law School Professor John Honnold; and Harvard Law School Professors Benjamin Kaplan and Detlev Vagts. Courses will cover the historical development of the American legal system, American constitutional law, criminal law and procedure, civil law and procedure, business law and corporate finance, and commercial law of international sales.

Despite the turmoil in Soviet internal affairs, Prof. Berman believes that the American Law Center in Moscow will be successful.

"Education is always an enterprise that is directed to the future, and genuine education is always directed toward universal peace. I expect the American Law Center in Moscow will start something that will last for at least 100 years," said Prof. Berman.

## **TASK FORCE FOR CHILD SURVIVAL**

### **Hepburn Honored for Work to Save Children's Lives**

International film star Audrey Hepburn was honored by the Task Force for Child Survival (TFCS) in February for her work on behalf of the world's children.

According to former President Jimmy Carter, who presented her with the 1990 Child Survival Award, "Audrey Hepburn's role as UNICEF's Goodwill Ambassador has taken her to many of the places that most of us would not want to go. She has gone to these countries to hold children in her arms, to support the programs of UNICEF, and to let the world know that this is a cause worthy of the support of us all."

The Child Survival Award, established by the TFCS in 1988, honors significant achievements in protecting the lives of all children. According to TFCS Director William H. Foege, "We hope this award will help heighten awareness of the need for continuing, long-term support of child survival programs."

The award was presented at a dinner co-sponsored by the TFCS and the U.S. Committee for UNICEF. The event drew nearly 700 people and raised \$110,000 for UNICEF.

"I can testify to what UNICEF means to children because I was among the recipients of food and medical relief right after World War II. I have a long-lasting gratitude and trust for what UNICEF does," said Ms. Hepburn. Even before her appointment as Goodwill Ambassador nearly three years ago, she participated in fundraising and advocacy activities on behalf of children.

Ms. Hepburn has traveled extensively throughout the world, speaking on behalf of children, visiting UNICEF-assisted projects and witnessing a full range of child survival and development programs.

"Every day 40,000 children die of preventable causes. Millions more go hungry, are homeless, are orphaned or suffer exploitation and abuse and are maimed by war. Half of all refugees are children. By any measure, this is the greatest tragedy of all," she said.

Past recipients of the Child Survival Award include Rotary International for its PolioPlus program; international health pioneer Dr. Ciro de Quadros for his leadership in eradicating polio in the Americas; the DeKalb County Infant Mortality Task Force for its low infant birthweight prevention program; and the Fulton County Parent-Infant Intervention Program for its success in lowering both the infant mortality rate and the teenage pregnancy rate.

The TFCS, based at The Carter Center, is sponsored and funded by the World Health Organization, UNICEF, The World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, and the Rockefeller Foundation. Its mission is to assist these sponsors and others in accelerating global immunization and other child survival efforts.

### **Merck & Co. Donates Sight-Saving Drug**

A disease that has blinded an estimated 335,000 people and impaired the vision of thousands more is being successfully treated thanks to the generosity of Merck & Company, an American drug manufacturer.

River blindness, spread by black flies living near fast-moving water, infects an estimated 18 million people in Africa, Latin America, and the Arabian Peninsula. In addition to the physical suffering the disease causes, it also wreaks economic havoc as entire villages abandon arable land in an attempt to escape it.

Ivermectin, developed by Merck & Co. to treat livestock parasites, is highly effective against river blindness. A single tablet administered once a year to an infected person prevents the loss of sight. Four years ago, Merck & Co. agreed to provide free of charge all the ivermectin needed to prevent the disease in developing countries.

"This is truly a miracle drug," said William H. Foege, executive director of The Carter Center and chairman of the Mectizan Expert Committee.

The Committee, established at The Carter Center in 1987, oversees the distribution of ivermectin. Its efforts to date have reached 27 countries in Africa and Latin America, and more than 3 million treatments-consisting of one tablet of ivermectin given annually to each infected person-have been provided since September 1988. The drug is distributed through community-based groups, and the Committee is currently working to improve delivery systems in each country.

"Our next goal," said Dr. Foege, "is to reach each year the six million people considered to be at highest risk of blindness. This program means there is now hope to save the sight of thousands of people."

## **GLOBAL 2000**

### **Teachers and Technology: Reaching Out to China's Disabled**

The numbers were hard to comprehend.

Several years ago, it was estimated that the People's Republic of China had more than 51 million physically challenged people. Of those, 28 million were hearing and/or visually impaired or mentally retarded. Three million were amputees.

So when President Carter met with Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang in 1987, they discussed ways in which The Carter Center's Global 2000 program could help improve the quality of life for China's disabled population.

Soon afterwards, Global 2000 launched two health programs in China, one to enhance the quality, production and use of artificial limbs, and the other to increase the number of special education teachers for disabled children. The programs were conducted in cooperation with the China Fund for the Handicapped (CFH) and the Chinese government in Beijing.

This spring, President and Mrs. Carter returned to Beijing to dedicate a modern prosthetics factory, built with Global 2000 assistance, and to visit a school for the deaf, where they met the teachers trained by Global 2000.

"We hoped to provide China with self-sustaining special education and prosthesis development programs that would continue long after Global 2000 ceased to be directly involved," said President Carter. "I think we have accomplished this and much more."

### **The Special Education Program**

The goal of Global 2000's Special Education Program was to train 300 qualified Chinese special education teachers over a five-year period. Today, less than four years after the project was initiated, more than 600 special education teachers and administrators are working in schools in 28 provinces across China.

Working with the Center for Effective Performance (CEP) in Atlanta, Global 2000 has sent 35 American special education experts to China to develop programs to train teachers who would, in turn, educate other special education teachers. Special courses were designed to train teachers and administrators of hearing and/or visually impaired and mentally retarded children.

According to Andy Agle, Global 2000's director of operations, "Global 2000 made available all of the equipment necessary to support the teaching objectives. We also arranged for

some Chinese special education professionals to undertake graduate study at universities in the U.S. and Great Britain."

### ***A Measure of Success***

After their training was completed, teachers returned to their home provinces to teach or to train other educators. In many cases, there were no special education classes and the teacher was obliged to establish his or her own program.

According to Seth Leibler, president of CEP, "There have been many exciting developments in teaching special education in China. For example, specialists in hearing impairment are currently being trained in diagnostic and early intervention techniques in the U.S., while factories in China are preparing to begin manufacturing audiometric and amplification devices."

Although this Global 2000 project will come to an official close in mid-1992, China's disabled citizens will continue to benefit from the improvements that have been made in special education.

"The relationships and professional ties that have been established will continue to be strengthened, teachers will continue searching for new ways to reach the minds of their students, and disabled children in the People's Republic of China will continue to become productive members of society," said Mr. Agle. "That is our measure of success."

### **The Prosthetic Project**

When President Carter visited China in 1987, prosthetic devices were rudimentary at best. In common use were hand-crafted wood, aluminum, and leather devices offering little more than the basics of ambulation. As with the Special Education Program, Global 2000 worked with the Chinese government and the China Fund for the Handicapped (CFH) to develop a modern prosthetics delivery system.

"Chairman Deng Xiaoping's son, Deng Pufang, a physically challenged person himself, directs CFH," said Mr. Agle. "His insight and contributions every step of the way were vital to the success of the project."

In 1988, Global 2000 sent a team of specialists to work with their Chinese counterparts to build and equip a modern prosthesis factory. The team included representatives from J.E. Hanger, Southeast, the largest provider of prosthetic and orthotic services in the United States, who donated their services.

"When I was first approached by Global 2000 about the possibility of going to China, I said I wasn't interested," said Ted Thranhart, president of J.E. Hanger. "Then I was told that there were 3 million amputees there who needed help. We left two weeks later to survey the problems in China, and we never looked back." J.E. Hanger also arranged for Chinese engineers, clinicians and managers to visit U.S. prosthesis factories.

### ***Building on Technology***

Today, two new six-story buildings house the modern Beijing Prosthetic Center, the Prosthetic Research Institute, and the Model Making and Testing Center. The factory, completed in 1991, includes modern patient-care and evaluation facilities. The complex, which also houses patients who are going through the evaluation, fitting and training process, has permanent residences for 250 staff members.

The majority of the equipment for the operation of the factory and adjoining complex was provided by Global 2000. Chinese personnel, many of whom have been retrained in current plastics technology, are employed at the new facility.

Modern, affordable plastic prosthetic devices made by the Chinese now are being used by more and more patients. The project had other accomplishments as well: • A new four-year school is teaching uniform practice and patient care that is applicable for use in all parts of the country. • Plans for visiting rural prosthetic teams are being shown to the International Society of Prosthetics and Orthotics by proud Chinese representatives. • Visiting prosthetists are conducting workshops to train Chinese technicians in the new Prosthetic Center in Beijing.

### *A Step Forward*

"The creation of one new factory may seem insignificant to us in this country. But when Rosalynn and I toured the Beijing Prosthetic facility, we saw with our own eyes what a difference this kind of technology can make in people's lives," said President Carter.

The change in some lives was easy to measure. On the third floor of the factory, a young Chinese couple, each with one artificial leg, greeted the Carters with a graceful waltz to The Blue Danube.

"The Global 2000 project did not provide a single prosthesis to a single individual," said Andy Agle. "Instead, it helped the Chinese with something infinitely more valuable: acquiring the tools they needed to help themselves."

The little man's artificial leg was made of molded leather, with a wooden shin and foot, metal knee joints, and metal ankle parts with no exterior covering. It was not even painted.

He was a rice farmer; we asked how often he had to be in the water.

"All the time," he said. He told us he had to have his leg replaced every year.

"But I am luckier than most," he added. "I have a way to get into town, and I can save the two months income each year that I need to pay for my leg."

Because of the success of this project, this man's leg now can be made with modern plastics and non-rusting materials that will last for several years.

-Dr. William H. Foege

*Executive Director The Carter Center*

## **THE JIMMY CARTER LIBRARY**

### **The Tie That Binds**

#### **Fly Fishing with the Presidents**

A special exhibit that reflects a long-time passion enjoyed by Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter is on display through the summer at the Jimmy Carter Library. "The Tie That Binds" exhibit features a treasure-trove of paraphernalia that documents the sport of fly fishing.

"As you go through life, you meet different groups of people," said President Carter at the exhibit's opening. "But there is a special group of people who I think without any doubt are superlative-the fellow fly fishers that we've met around the world."

The exhibit, mounted in conjunction with the American Museum of Fly Fishing in Manchester, Vermont, features historic and modern materials along with some items from the Carter's personal collection. In conjunction with the exhibit, Trout Unlimited chapters of Georgia are holding fly-tying and casting demonstrations in special weekend seminars at the library through the end of June.

"In America, we don't have kings, so there is no sport of kings," said Library Director Don Schewe. "But if there is a sport of presidents, it's fly fishing." President Ford is an avid fly fisherman, as were Presidents Eisenhower and Hoover.

The centerpiece of the exhibit is the oak rolltop desk at which President Carter ties his flies. A pond, complete with live trout, sits in the museum lobby, and the exhibit also includes information on the protection of Georgia streams and the environment.

Historic artifacts include the first American edition (1874) of Izaak Walton's "The Compleat Angler," a section of Victorian fishing materials, and Hardy and Winchester reels. Also on display are early tools for fly-tying, such as a vise owned by Theodore Gordon, the father of American dry-fly fishing.

In conjunction with the exhibit, the Carters donated two of their fishing rods to the American Museum of Fly Fishing's permanent collection.