

Atlanta Project Targets Crime, Poverty, and Drug Abuse in Urban Areas

Jimmy Carter is bringing his mission home.

For nearly a decade, The Carter Center has concentrated energy and resources in the developing world, encouraging the growth of democracy and addressing conflict, hunger, disease and human rights abuses. Now the Center has launched an unprecedented community-wide effort to attack the social problems associated with poverty in U.S. cities beginning in Atlanta.

"I will continue to work on international issues," President Carter said at a press conference in October to announce the initiative, called the Atlanta Project. "But somewhere in this country, there is a pressing need to demonstrate success in dealing with the issues that are tearing our inner cities apart—divided families, violence, drug abuse, teen pregnancy, homelessness, juvenile delinquency, and school dropout rates." While acknowledging that tackling these issues is "fraught with the very real possibility of failure," he added that "the real failure, for Atlanta and cities like it, would be not to try."

The Atlanta Project will marshal the leadership, talents, and resources already available within the community to attack poverty and its associated ills. By creating partnerships, the project hopes to give individuals the tools they need to improve their own lives.

"People want to do something with their lives, but they just don't have the resources," said Douglas Dean, president of the Summerhill Neighborhood, Inc. and a member of the Atlanta Project advisory board.

According to Atlanta Project Coordinator Dan Sweat, the goal is to bridge the gap between those in need and government agencies, social and health workers, nonprofit organizations, religious institutions, educators, and law enforcement officials. "We don't want to duplicate existing services and programs. We simply want to see what happens when we all work together in a coordinated effort," he said. Mr. Sweat will be assisted by a full-time secretariat on loan from area businesses or agencies and based at The Carter Center.

Volunteers will play a key role in the success of the Atlanta Project. "We hope to muster the support of thousands of volunteers who will work side-by-side with people in troubled communities in and around Atlanta," President Carter said.

These communities have been chosen based on the number of single-parent families and the incidence of school-age mothers. It has been found that these two factors correspond to high rates of drug abuse, crime, homelessness, and school dropouts. Two people from each community will be hired to represent the needs of that neighborhood and to work with the Atlanta Project secretariat and advisory board. Drawing on the lessons learned in these neighborhoods, project staff hope to evolve a model that can be used by other communities in cities across the country.

"This is a project about listening," said Neil Shorthouse, executive director of Georgia Cities in Schools and a member of the Atlanta Project secretariat. "President Carter already has enabled people who don't usually communicate with each other to sit down together to give us something money can't buy: the combined will to make people's lives better." Above all, he said, the Atlanta Project will foster a people-to-people approach by focusing on individuals, families and neighborhoods.

"Service strategies alone don't work," said advisory board member Mark O'Connell, president of the United Way of Metro Atlanta. "We consistently let tens of thousands of poor

people fail, and this is not going to change just by adding more social service agencies or raising more money. The answer is in how we use the resources we already have and in how we value people."

Emory University President James T. Laney first proposed the idea of working on domestic issues to President Carter, citing the need to bring home the coalition-building approach that has served the Center so well in the international community. Dr. Laney hopes there will be a role for all of Atlanta's universities in addressing poverty, crime and hopelessness. "We will try to put in place an imaginative integration of scholarship and service that could, if at all successful, serve as a model for other universities," he said.

Some of the goals the Atlanta Project hopes to help advance include: • immunizing every child against preventable disease; • assuring that every pregnant woman has prenatal care; • maintaining health clinics in all schools; • recruiting corporate, religious groups, or other sponsors to assist schools; • encouraging religious organizations, universities, corporations, civic clubs and similar organizations to build or repair one or more dwellings to house the homeless in Atlanta; • encouraging parents, teachers, social workers and others to assist local police in their efforts to control violence and the distribution of drugs; and • assigning volunteer probation officers or counselors to juvenile delinquents.

"We need to show it is possible to alleviate hopelessness—both on the part of those people who are isolated and in need, and on the part of people who are in a position to help," President Carter said. Through its successful Olympic bid, the city has demonstrated the ability to forge a cooperative spirit to make dreams reality. "Now it is time to bring that same level of commitment and vision to help those who do not share in this city's dreams," he said.

U.S., Soviet Television Execs Forge Partnerships

In the revolutionary 1990s, Soviet and American television executives have found common ground in their support of a free press, but disagree on the best way to cover political elections and on the value of advertising.

During a day of sessions in November reviewing the ways television covers elections in each country, members of The Carter Center of Emory University's (CCEU) Commission on Television Policy endorsed the principle of freedom of the press.

According to former President Jimmy Carter, who chairs the group, "There was unanimous agreement that the press should be autonomous and should not be controlled in any way by the government. We also agreed that television coverage should be fair and objective and without domination of influence from elected officials, and that the television networks themselves should be as autonomous as possible."

Commission members were appointed a year ago to help define and monitor the evolution of television in the United States, the central Soviet government and its republics, and other societies in political transition. Oleg Poptsov, chairman of the Russian Federation Television Company, and Eduard Sagalaev, first vice president for State Television and Radio Broadcasting, serve as co-chairs of the group with President Carter. Commission members include top-level news executives, congressmen, public opinion and survey specialists, and others positioned to influence television policy.

"The experience of a free democratic society in running an election campaign is for us of great value," said Mr. Poptsov. But the processes followed by the governments and the media in both countries will necessarily "take into account the experiences of one's own nation and one's own history," he said.

A case in point was paid political advertising. "A society that has grown up without any advertising whatsoever views these ads as a phenomenon something akin to pink elephants," said Mr. Poptsov. In Soviet society, with its unique history and culture, advertising doesn't have the same "value impact" it has for Americans, he said. "Therefore, we have to seek our own path."

Just as the Soviets are inclined to provide political candidates access to television free of charge, so they also emphasize wide and extensive use of debates in open forums.

"There was considerable feeling that there ought to be a change in the way debates are structured in the United States, so that they are focused more on issues, that there are more of them and that journalists take part in hard questioning," said Ellen Mickiewicz, director of CCEU's Soviet Media Program and a member of the Commission.

The rise of independent television stations in the Soviet successor states and republics and the limited use of advertising have yet to stimulate television market research directed toward private investors. Such research is likely to become more important as the emergence of independent networks in the republics impacts the availability of funds for all television stations, state-run and private, participants agreed.

They also agreed to draft a model law that could be used by television systems in the central government, Russia, Kazakhstan and other republics, outlining procedures to achieve fair media coverage.

The Commission meeting also provided a forum for members to discuss collaborative efforts, such as sharing films and news programs, legal and administrative procedures, and professional training.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) offered help with new technologies. Cable News Network (CNN) President Tom Johnson encouraged the exchange of journalists and managers of media outlets as well as joint reporting projects, in which journalists from Soviet organizations would join U.S. journalists to present reports on networks on both sides of the ocean.

Suggestions were made to create a U.S. subcommittee of representatives of ABC, CBS, NEC, PBS and CNN to advise and assist their Soviet colleagues, to establish an office for the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan in the United States to create opportunities for cultural and entertainment programming, to send specialists to Kazakhstan to help develop the broadcasting structure, and to provide consultation for Russian Federation television news services.

In addition, an agreement was signed at the meeting to create a Sister Stations Program between the Commission and the National Association of Broadcasters with assistance from the United States Information Agency, which sponsors the Sister Cities Program.

Some 98 percent of the Soviet population watches television across 11 time zones, and the typical prime-time audience consists of 150,000,000 people. "Television is playing a pivotal role in restructuring Soviet life and the Soviet economy, legitimizing the electoral process, diffusing knowledge about the market economy, and alleviating ethnic tension and conflict," Dr. Mickiewicz said.

As the United States prepares for the 1992 presidential campaign, it is also timely for Americans to re-examine the role and impact of television on the political process in their country. U.S. networks and all Soviet republics will have access to Commission reports and activities. The Commission has been invited to hold its next meeting in Kazakhstan

A Tale of Two Cities

The people of Atlanta enjoy a strong civic pride. For decades, the city has been the seat of unparalleled urban growth, drawing national business and industry to the heart of the South. But not all of Atlanta's citizens share in the dreams of a growing, thriving city. Inner-city neighborhoods are being ravaged by crime, drugs, and violence. The statistics are startling:

- Atlanta is second only to Newark, N.J., in the number of families with incomes less than 50 percent of the poverty level.
- Georgia ranks 50th in infant mortality, 47th in the number of underweight babies born, 49th in high school dropout rates, and 50th in the overall well-being of children.
- Seventeen percent of all newborn babies at Grady Hospital in downtown Atlanta are born to mothers who abuse cocaine. Thirty percent of all babies born there are to women who have had little or no prenatal care.
- Drug cases in Fulton County Juvenile Court increased by 1,700 percent in the last five years. During that same period, weapons charges increased by 73 percent, robbery increased by 240 percent, and all violent crime increased by nearly 300 percent.
- There are an estimated 12-15,000 homeless people in the Atlanta area. Yet nearly 12 percent of the housing units owned by the Atlanta Housing Authority stand vacant.

In the News

"Make no mistake, the Carters are mere mortals, but they have a gift for creating relationships between people and ideals. It was that ability to forge personal bonds that formed the Peanut Brigade, the foot soldiers of the Carter presidential campaign. It was also that gift that helped bring ancient enemies Egypt and Israel together to sign a peace accord at Camp David." —*Atlanta Constitution*, 10/28/91

"The former president will use the tried and true approach that brought him success on foreign soil. Go to the people in charge, enlist their support, assemble a winning team and let them do the work." —*Atlanta Constitution*, 10/26/91

"The nurses call her Pumpkin. Born four months premature, she could fit in your hand. She lives in an incubator at Grady Memorial Hospital, where her mother abandoned her.... Her mother is an Atlanta cocaine addict who sold her body for a peace of 'rock.' Though she cannot utter a cry, (Pumpkin's] world is one of constant pain, noise and bright lights.... Her plight moved former President Jimmy Carter to announce plans to marshal volunteer and government resources to help the poor in Atlanta and DeKalb County." —*Atlanta Constitution*, 10/26/91

In Perspective

Zambian Democracy Movement a Model for Africa

by Richard Joseph

Dr. Joseph directs the African Governance Program at The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU). He helped design and administer the international election monitoring project in Zambia. Presidential elections took place Oct. 31.

On a continent that has witnessed increasing pressures for democratic reform over the past year, Zambia's recent elections are certain to have a significant impact on both embattled governments and their determined opponents.

In some African countries, national conferences have swept entrenched regimes from power. In the Zambian elections, the landslide victory of the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) established a clear alternative.

Instead of a conference of a few thousand representatives of political and social groups assuming sovereign powers, the people themselves exercised that authority. The country's long-

serving ruler, Kenneth Kaunda, gracefully bowed to the popular will and relinquished power on Nov. 2 to his democratically elected successor, Frederick Chiluba.

What are the lessons for Africa's pro-democracy movement, which has touched virtually every country on the continent?

The first lesson is the importance of having certain institutions of democratic accountability within the country. Zambia was fortunate in having two such institutions, despite nearly two decades of single-party rule: an independent judiciary and a semi-independent election bureaucracy.

Challenged in the Courts

Throughout the past year of mounting demands for political change, several associations challenged the monopolistic practices of the Kaunda government in the courts. Journalists even got an injunction removing their politically appointed bosses from the broadcasting network and from one of the major newspapers during the critical weeks before the elections.

The Electoral Commission was headed by a deputy chief justice, Matthew Ngulube, so there was an overlap between the two institutions. Although the commission was understaffed and underfinanced, it had enough statutory autonomy and courageous leadership to introduce fairness in the electoral process.

The second lesson of the Zambian experience is the importance of international monitors in such transitional elections.

On election day, the Zambian voters told local and foreign monitors that without their presence they would not have had faith in the elections.

Media Coverage of Opposition

A third lesson is that before a single vote was cast, Zambia was already being transformed into a more open society. This was particularly reflected in the operations of the media.

As in most authoritarian one-party systems, the principal organs of the print and electronic media are owned by the government, and their main purpose is to tell the people what the government wishes them to hear.

But as the pre-election missions by international observers added their voices to the criticisms of media employees, the government began allowing greater coverage of the views and activities of the opposition parties. Although complete equity was not achieved by election day, enough of an opening had been introduced to allow Zambians to hear all sides of the debate.

What the Zambian elections also did for all of Africa was to bury the stock arguments used to justify the one-party system. How can any African autocrat still insist that, given the free choice the Zambians enjoyed, his people would not also vote massively for change?

The Zambian people demonstrated that there is nothing natural or inevitable about the monopolistic political practices to which the continent has been subjected. The landslide vote for the MMD cut across regional, ethnic and class lines, leaving the ruling United National Independence Party only a sentimental base in Mr. Kaunda's home region of the Eastern Province, one of eight in the country.

The barriers to pluralistic democracy in Africa can no longer be said to reside in ethnic divisions, underdevelopment, illiteracy, traditions of chieftaincy, and all the other familiar arguments that have been used to deny the people the right to choose freely who should govern them.

All such arguments evaporated in the morning sunlight of Nov. 2 when Mr. Chiluba, flanked by Chief Justice Annel Silungwe and former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, took the pledge of office in front of a sea of delirious faces. (See story on Zambian elections on page 7.)

**Profile: Jamal Benomar
Fellow, Human Rights Program**

As the new director of The Carter Center of Emory University's (CCEU) Human Rights Program, Jamal Benomar brings not only a distinguished career in international human rights advocacy work, but also his own experience as a political prisoner. In 1976, Dr. Benomar was imprisoned for peacefully opposing the government of Morocco.

"When I was a student," he recalls, "a group of armed secret policemen broke into my flat and took me, handcuffed and blindfolded, to an undisclosed location. My daily life then became that of which my countrymen used to speak in hushed voices."

Amnesty International and other organizations intervened and campaigned for his release, which came in November 1983 after eight years of harsh conditions and a succession of hunger strikes.

After his release, Dr. Benomar continued the human rights advocacy work begun before his abduction. "Most of my activity as a student was campaigning for democratic freedom and exposing government corruption and repression," Dr. Benomar said. "A lot of people disappeared in the early '70s and no one knew what happened to them. After my release, I dedicated myself to advocacy work at the grassroots level."

In 1985, Dr. Benomar fled Morocco. Two years later, he went to work as an Africa specialist heading a research team in the international secretariat of Amnesty International in London, where he published reports on human rights violations in Senegal, Burkina Faso, Togo, Chad, Sudan, Gabon, and other African countries.

Dr. Benomar was originally attracted to CCEU because the Human Rights Program not only works with other Carter Center programs and human rights organizations, but also "makes a unique contribution through the presence and influence of President and Mrs. Carter.

"President Carter is renowned for his pioneering work in formulating a governmental human rights policy that had tremendous implications in the international arena," he said.

At The Carter Center, Dr. Benomar will work with President and Mrs. Carter to help emerging democracies institutionalize human rights protections. Comprehensive human rights policies and governmental infrastructures must be established to "protect human rights in the long-term," he said.

"Every new elected democratic government is going to have to cope with repressive powers and with human rights violations. What sort of structures are the new governments going to create to prevent these abuses from ever happening again?"

CCEU's new human rights agenda, to be undertaken in collaboration with other Center programs, begins in Chad, where Dr. Benomar is working with the government to write human rights protections into a new constitution, implement United Nations standards for the conduct of investigations of abuses, and incorporate human rights elements into military and law enforcement training.

The program also plans to offer assistance to Liberia and Ethiopia as these countries achieve a transition to democracy.

Targeting a country's governing body not only sets a new precedent for the Human Rights Program, it also opens new avenues in the field for Dr. Benomar. "I felt that I had done

human rights work at the grass-roots level as well as at an international level, but I felt that I could do something different, something that could complement this kind of work," Dr. Benomar said. "We want to help these new emerging democracies, and here at The Carter Center, I think we can do it."

Zambia Holds First Democratic Elections in History

After more than 25 years of one-party rule, Zambian voters dealt a crushing defeat to one of Africa's longest serving leaders in the first democratic election in the country's history. Under the watchful eye of an election-monitoring team led by former President Jimmy Carter, Kenneth Kaunda, who had ruled Zambia since independence from Britain in 1964, was soundly defeated by former trade union leader Frederick Chiluba, who campaigned on the slogan, "The hour has come."

For Zambians, the time for democracy had come. On election day, Oct. 31, voters withstood long lines and debilitating heat to cast their ballots for president and members of the National Assembly. Mr. Chiluba won more than 80 percent of the vote, while his Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) party captured nearly 90 percent of the vote for legislators.

"In every region of Africa, the people are demanding more open and democratic systems," President Carter said. "The expression of popular will in Zambia proves that a peaceful transition of power is possible, and that even long-standing rulers will give way to the power of the ballot box."

The Carter Center of Emory University's (CCEU) election-monitoring team, dubbed Z-Vote, was cosponsored by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI). Among the 25 Z-Vote delegates were parliamentarians, political leaders, election experts, and representatives from 13 countries in Africa, Europe, and North America.

On election day, delegates divided into teams and spread out across 11 regions of the country to witness the balloting. The voting was calm according to President Carter, who said that in spite of a fair amount of administrative confusion caused by human error, there was no indication of misconduct. "The balloting was carried out calmly, with great care and pride in the process," he said.

On the eve of the balloting, President Kaunda reminded his fellow Zambians that elections are just "a means to an important end—a good government for the people."

Richard Joseph, director of CCEU's African Governance Program and a member of Z-Vote, agrees. "That President Kaunda was willing to step down is a great tribute to his statesmanship. President Chiluba responded with equal dignity by acknowledging Dr. Kaunda's exceptional contribution as the leader who led his country to independence."

The Z-Vote observer mission was the culmination of a six-month effort to monitor the elections. In three previous trips to Zambia, delegates advised election officials on registration and polling procedures and other matters related to the conduct of credible elections.

The Carter Center's involvement in Zambia did not end with the successful conclusion of elections and the inauguration of President Chiluba, which took place the following day. According to Or. Joseph, CCEU and NDI will continue to support the new democracy by helping to strengthen the judiciary system, the election and registration process, and the role of the press, all essential ingredients of a free society.

"Wherever we go, we will be ambassadors of the new Zambian democracy. Whenever we speak of freedom, we will recall the Zambian model of a peaceful transition of power," Dr. Joseph said.

Under the auspices of The Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government, based at CCEU, delegations have successfully monitored elections in Panama, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti. The Council will monitor elections in Guyana this spring, and President Carter recently committed to assist with elections expected in Liberia in 1992.

Center Works to Reduce Tobacco Use in Developing Countries More Than 3 Million Die Each Year From Tobacco-Related Disease

Developing countries have responded enthusiastically to offers of help from The Carter Center's initiative to reduce tobacco use.

The program emphasizes tobacco-related disease prevention and the evolution of smoke-free societies through the establishment of school health education courses and laws discouraging tobacco use. Program Director John Hardman, collaborating with the World Health Organization (WHO) in Geneva, is working with ministries of health, education, and finance in developing countries to bring about a comprehensive change in global attitudes toward smoking.

"The tobacco companies have successfully used advertising to associate cigarettes with affluence and status in the developing world," Dr. Hardman said. "The Marlboro man is all over Africa and Asia. In the Soviet Union, a pack of Marlboros can be a collector's item and even can be used like currency."

Inroads made by tobacco companies in the developing world in the last decade caused major concern among health officials over increases in tobacco-related illnesses. At current rates of increase, tobacco-related diseases soon could become the leading health issue in the developing world. Tobacco use, or the "brown plague," accounts for 20 percent of all deaths, or three million a year worldwide—one million in developing countries alone.

"When the life-expectancy in Africa was 45 or 50, very few people developed tobacco-related illnesses, such as lung cancer, cardiovascular disease or emphysema," Dr. Hardman said. "With life expectancy increasing because of advances in preventive medicine, nutrition and immunization—it's 59 now in Botswana—they are beginning to see a dramatic increase in the number of these illnesses."

Many countries still focus on communicable diseases, adequate food supply, and immunization rather than on the chronic illnesses that develop from tobacco use over a number of years. Lacking resources to conduct surveys of disease incidence and lifestyle patterns, many countries also have inadequate statistical proof to justify making tobacco-related health issues a priority. However, as these illnesses become more prevalent, health officials are taking initial steps to counter the problem.

Turning to Legislation

Officials from Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, Kenya, and the Congo have requested materials from The Carter Center and WHO to draft tobacco control legislation and develop comprehensive school education curricula.

Dr. Hardman said he believes the increased interest in passing legislation was influenced by a 1990 ruling of the United Nations body on General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade that overturned a refusal by Thailand to accept cigarette imports, but allowed the nation to establish its own controls on marketing, including a ban on advertising.

"After what happened in Thailand, African countries felt they should get laws on the books," Dr. Hardman said.

Fighting Tobacco Use in Schools

In addition to convincing governments of the extent of the tobacco problem, The Carter Center aims to alter social attitudes toward smoking by developing comprehensive school health education curricula with a tobacco component. School programs can effectively reach the fastest-growing segment of tobacco consumers—women and children—who are targeted by youth-oriented advertising.

"Young people have been selected as likely replacements for the three million people who die each year from using tobacco," Dr. Hardman said. More than half of the world's population is now below the age of 25, and 80 percent of those live in developing countries.

Teaching schoolchildren the dangers of tobacco use could be the single most effective way to decrease deaths. CCEU and WHO plan to work closely with health officials in two countries, one in Africa and one in South America, to develop model comprehensive educational programs that could be used by other countries in their regions.

"We're trying to get people to see that they have a future, that their actions can affect their health," Dr. Hardman said. "We want them to think in terms not just of today, but of tomorrow."

"Conversations" Offers Insight Into Center Programs

All over town, people are talking about "Conversations at The Carter Center." More than 150 people attended the September kick-off of the Center's new public lecture series.

William H. Foege, executive director of The Carter Center and director of the Center's health programs, discussed the remarkable advances in disease prevention that have helped cut by more than one-half the infant mortality rate during the past 30 years.

In October, Robert Pastor, director of the Center's Latin American and Caribbean Program, also spoke to a packed house about the extraordinary move toward democracy in Latin America. He outlined the failures and successes of democracy in Latin countries and the lessons learned from this rise and fall.

Subsequent to the Mideast peace talks this fall, Kenneth W. Stein, director of the Center's Middle East program and a national authority on the Arab-Israeli conflict, analyzed the dialogue that emerged from the historic gathering in Madrid.

"We hope that 'Conversations' will foster better understanding of the Center's programs and provide an opportunity for the community to both learn about and participate in the many activities at the Center," said Library Director Donald Schewe, master of ceremonies for the series.

Future programs in the series are: • Jody Powell discussing his years as President Carter's press secretary; • Dr. Schewe examining the history of the executive branch as captured in presidential libraries; and • Dayle Spencer, Conflict Resolution fellow, explaining the art of mediation.

Tickets, which are \$5 each, can be purchased by calling 404/331-3942.

Center Programs and Public-Policy Initiatives

Conflict Resolution

World Leaders Join INN Peace Efforts

A group of prominent world leaders that has banded together at The Carter Center hopes its efforts to help peacefully resolve conflict will eventually make war obsolete.

"The formation of this Council marks an important step in our efforts to change the way the world deals with conflicts," said former President Jimmy Carter, who chairs the group.

"Through the combined influence of these leaders, who come from many parts of the world and

represent a wide range of political and social spectrums, we hope to be able to offer a more effective, nonviolent means of resolving disputes.

The Council is part of the Center's International Negotiation Network (INN), which was established at The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU) in 1987 to work toward closing the "mediation gap" in worldwide conflict resolution. According to Dayle E. Spencer, INN Secretariat member and director of CCEU's Conflict Resolution Program, "The mediation gap exists due to the inability of international organizations to effectively address conflicts within nations. There are currently some 112 armed conflicts raging in the world; 32 of these are considered major wars resulting in battle-related deaths exceeding 1,000, so the vast majority of the bloodiest conflicts are within countries, not between them."

Organizations such as the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Organization of American States (OAS) cannot mediate these conflicts because their charters prohibit them from getting involved in internal, or civil, disputes. For the millions of people caught in the middle of these conflicts, there had been nowhere to turn for assistance.

The INN Council, whose members have the ability to convene parties in conflict, serve as third-party mediators in peace negotiations, and lead election-monitoring efforts, will work at the global level to affect the way society deals with conflict—creating the necessary political will to make war unacceptable.

According to President Carter, "In every century since the 17th, we have seen a steady increase in the number of wars and a very dramatic increase in the number of lives lost from war. The social, environmental, and human costs are simply too great for it to be tolerated any longer. To put it in simple terms, war is the least effective method of resolving disputes, and the most costly."

The Council will meet for the first time in January 1992 to develop plans, that can be enacted in conjunction with other non-government groups, to work toward peace in eight conflicts. "Resolving Intra-National Conflict: A Strengthened Role for Non-Governmental Actors" is being convened by President Carter and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

The consultation is the first of what will be an annual forum to spotlight intra-national conflicts.

Human Rights

Carter-Menil Winners Honored as Human Rights Heroes

Six Jesuit priests, whose murder in El Salvador in 1989 prompted an international outcry, will be awarded posthumously the 1991 Carter-Menil Human Rights Prize at a Houston ceremony in December. The Jesuits were chosen for their extraordinary commitment and steadfast dedication to human rights and social change in El Salvador.

Past winners Walter and Albertina Sisulu, longtime leaders of South Africa's anti-apartheid struggle, visited The Carter Center this fall, nearly three years after some of their children accepted the Carter-Menil Prize for the family.

Mr. Sisulu, deputy general secretary of the African National Congress (ANC), was serving a life term in prison for treason at the time of the award in 1988. He served 25 years of the sentence until his release in October 1989. During those years, his wife, Albertina, was under house arrest for her work as co-president of the United Democratic Front.

The Sisulus were greeted by Carter Center Executive Director William H. Foege and former Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young. Lindiwe Mabuza, chief ANC representative to the United

States, and Neo Moikangoa, head of the department of international affairs of the ANC, also attended a luncheon honoring the Sisulus.

In his remarks, Mr. Sisulu lauded President Carter for his interest in human rights and stressed the value of the Carter-Menil Human Rights Prize to the anti-apartheid movement. The award was made at a time when "the situation was very grave," Mr. Sisulu said, adding the recognition was a source of inspiration for family members and others in the anti-apartheid struggle.

Mr. Sisulu also emphasized the importance of continued international pressure on the South African government to effect meaningful change in his country. He said the ANC would push forward with calls for an interim government to oversee the transition from apartheid to democracy based on universal suffrage.

The Sisulus' visit to The Carter Center was sponsored jointly by the Human Rights and African Coverage Programs.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Guyanese Election Postponed at Suggestion of Carter Center

The Guyanese government agreed to postpone presidential elections after a Carter Center delegation concluded that the election process was seriously flawed.

In January, the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government, based at The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU), accepted an invitation from President Hugh Desmond Hoyte and leaders of the opposition parties to monitor the electoral process in Guyana. Council delegations made several trips to Guyana throughout the year to visit registration sites and to assess each stage of the preparations for elections.

In October, a Council delegation led by former Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo concluded that an accurate voters' registration list could not be completed in time for the presidential election, scheduled for December 1991. The delegation, which also included Benjamin Clare, Jamaican minister of state for foreign affairs, and Robert Pastor, director of CCEU's Latin America and Caribbean program, recommended that Parliament be recalled and the elections postponed. The Commonwealth Secretariat, which also is monitoring the elections, reached similar conclusions after examining the list.

Three weeks later, the chairman of the Elections Commission announced that he had informed President Hoyte he could not complete an accurate registration list on time. In November, the President recalled Parliament to postpone the elections. Former President Jimmy Carter welcomed the decision, describing it as "pragmatic, constitutional, and necessary." President Carter called on all Guyanese parties to work together to produce an accurate list and offered his assistance.

"I hope the international community will continue to support Guyana as it adopts a realistic and acceptable timetable for elections," President Carter said.

According to Dr. Pastor, "The decision to postpone the elections helped restore confidence in the electoral process. We hope that the chairman of the Elections Commission uses this time to rebuild the election machinery, complete a good voters' list, and prepare to conduct an election all Guyanese will respect."

Middle East

Democracy, Human Rights Top Program Agenda

Daniel Brumberg has joined CCEU's Middle East program as a visiting fellow for the 1991-92 academic year.

Dr. Brumberg is a specialist on democratization and political development in the Middle East and in the developing world.

This fall, Dr. Brumberg attended a Ford Foundation-sponsored conference on democracy in the Middle East in Ankara, Turkey. "It is my hope that the contacts I made at this conference will facilitate The Carter Center's programs on democracy and human rights in the Middle East," he said.

Currently, he is putting together a proposal for a series of consultations to be held in Amman, Jordan, and at The Carter Center. The meetings will examine the issues of ethnicity, identity, and democratic change in the contemporary Middle East.

In addition to his work at CCEU, Dr. Brumberg is teaching at Emory University and the nonprofit Foundation on Democratization and Political Change in the Middle East.

Carter, Bumpers Immunization Goal: Every Child By Two

Former First Lady Rosalynn Carter and Betty Bumpers, wife of Arkansas Senator Dale Bumpers, are boosting public awareness of the critical need to immunize children by age two.

Their public campaign, "Every Child By Two," is a response to recent outbreaks of preventable childhood diseases in the United States, especially measles, which staged a comeback in 1990.

"It is a shameful fact that children in this country suffer from diseases that are easy to prevent," Mrs. Carter said. "It is imperative that we move quickly to increase our capacity to vaccinate children who are at risk for measles and other diseases, including mumps, rubella, and polio."

In 1979, the Public Health Service stated that by 1990, the number of measles cases should not exceed 500 per year. Yet last year, the United States experienced the largest epidemic of measles in 20 years, with 27,786 cases reported and 89 needless deaths. From 1987 to 1989, the number of reported cases of whooping cough also increased 47 percent.

With the help of governors' spouses and grass-roots organizations nationwide, "Every Child By Two" is calling attention to public policy obstacles and deficits in education preventing early immunization. Great strides during the past 30 years have resulted in the immunization of almost all children by school-age. However, most of the measles cases in 1990 occurred in children younger than age three, whose bodies are susceptible to disease.

The Atlanta-based Centers for Disease Control (CDC) recommends children receive a series of vaccinations beginning at two months of age and continuing until they are two years old. Booster shots at age five and again at age 15 will provide most children with adequate protection into their adult years.

"The recent measles epidemic resulted not from the failure of the vaccine to protect but from the failure of the health-care system to deliver the vaccine to susceptible children at the recommended age," Mrs. Carter said.

Certain routine practices of the health-care bureaucracy—such as requiring advance appointments, physical exams, physician referrals, and enrollment in well-baby clinics prior to vaccination—discourage economically disadvantaged parents from having their children immunized.

In addition, almost half of all private insurance plans fail to cover basic immunization costs. "All medical insurance carriers should cover routine childhood immunizations," Mrs. Carter said. "Medicaid providers should be adequately reimbursed for vaccines and vaccine administration and should receive vaccines at the lowest possible price."

In a fall immunization awareness tour, Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Bumpers took these messages to broad segments of the public at clinics and community organizations in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Nevada, Kansas, and New Mexico. Meetings with governors' spouses underscored the need for immunization efforts tailored to each state.

In early October, they were joined by Surgeon General Antonia Novello and Roger Bemier of the CDC to brief congressional spouses on the need for early immunization.

Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Bumpers worked together in the 1970s setting up immunization programs in Arkansas and Georgia. During the Carter presidency, they teamed up once again, helping to achieve national immunization levels that exceeded 96 percent for school-age children and reaching record low disease levels. The effort in Arkansas was so successful it was adopted as a national model by the CDC.

"Our children ought to be protected at a young age from childhood diseases. It should be as much a public health matter as clean drinking water," Mrs. Bumpers said.

The two women will continue to work with governors' spouses to disseminate effective models for educating the public about the need for early immunization and to streamline the delivery system for vaccinations. In the spring, Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Bumpers will work with the Mississippi Delta Council on a grass-roots project to immunize children in that region. Over a three-year period, they hope to help states develop a registry of children and a tracking system to ensure the immunization of every child by two.

TASK FORCE FOR CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT

Hidden Hunger Kills Millions Each Year in Developing World

A hidden hunger is killing millions of people each year and threatening the health of many more children and pregnant women in the developing world.

The hunger stems from a lack of nutrients the body requires in small quantities. Insufficient amounts of these micronutrients—which include iodine, vitamin A and iron—are responsible for retardation in the case of iodine deficiency, increased infant and childhood deaths in the case of vitamin A deficiency, and anemia in the case of iron deficiency, which results in energy loss and compromised ability to work.

According to international health officials meeting in Montreal this fall, micronutrient deficiencies can be substantially reduced or eliminated within this decade. The goals for reduction of these deficiencies were established at the 1991 United Nations' World Summit for Children, which drew the largest group of heads of government in history.

Experts at the Montreal conference, "Ending Hidden Hunger," said some of the delivery systems developed for immunization can be used to implement part of a micronutrient campaign and to monitor its success. Advocates estimate the costs of additional organizational and educational needs, plus equipment and supplies, will be worth the enormous anticipated gains in lives saved and increased productivity.

According to Task Force Executive Director William H. Foege, "These are not small problems. Iodine deficiency may be the single most important reason for the loss of IQ points in the world. Vitamin A supplements could reduce infant mortality by up to 30 percent, and millions of women in developing countries are chronically tired because of iron deficiency."

Immediate remedies involve administering nutrient supplements to the afflicted, via capsules, tablets, oil dispensers, or injection. More universally, products such as salt, sugar, or flour may be fortified with one or more micronutrients. Salt iodization, for example, is key to eliminating iodine deficiency disorders.

"Over the long term, diversifying people's diet is most critical to curbing deficiencies of vitamin A and iron," Dr. Foege said. "This involves making nutrient-rich, affordable foods more available, as well as educating people to change their behavior. Promoting breastfeeding is also important."

New Task Force Mandate: Improve Health of All Children

The Task Force for Child Survival has added the word "Development" to its name to reflect its new vision: to significantly improve the health and well-being of the world's children, most of whom are now being immunized against six preventable diseases.

The Task Force was established in 1984 to facilitate the immunization activities of its sponsoring agencies—WHO, UNICEF, The World Bank, UNDP, and The Rockefeller Foundation.

"When we started the Task Force, our goal was to combine the resources and knowledge of our sponsors to immunize all of the world's children against measles, polio, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, and tuberculosis," said Dr. Foege, executive director of the Task Force.

"Today, 80 percent of all children are being reached. Our goal now is not only to immunize the other 20 percent, but also to focus on other health issues that will improve their lives," he said.

The Task Force for Child Survival and Development will focus not only on immunization, but also on acute respiratory infections, diarrheal diseases, micronutrient deficiencies, Guinea worm eradication, and the promotion of breastfeeding.

Respiratory Diseases Targeted

An international conference on the Control of Acute Respiratory Infections, coordinated by the Task Force, was held in Washington, D.C., in December. According to Dr. Foege, "Because of the success in reducing measles and diarrheal disease deaths, acute respiratory infections (ARI) are now the leading cause of death in the developing world, responsible for some four million deaths annually."

In recent years, health officials have worked to make appropriate care more accessible and effective. As a result, treatment guidelines and technologies have been developed, which, if implemented on a broad scale, could substantially reduce ARI mortality.

The conference provided health officials with up-to-date information on ARI control, outlined steps to reduce ARI deaths, and interested donors in the cause.

"The knowledge we now have places the goal set for the 1990s of reducing ARI mortality by one-third well within our reach. Mobilization of the health sector at national levels is now the next step," Dr. Foege said.

GLOBAL 2000

Guinea Worm Reduced by More Than One-Third in Nigeria, Ghana

The number of cases of debilitating Guinea worm disease has been cut by more than 30 percent in Ghana and Nigeria due, in large measure, to efforts of The Carter Center's Global 2000 eradication program.

At a meeting this summer at The Carter Center, representatives from those two countries reported there had been a 31 percent decrease in Guinea worm disease in Ghana between 1989-1990. In Nigeria, the number of cases has dropped by 38 percent during the same period. Ghana and Nigeria are believed to have the most Guinea worm cases of any countries in the world.

Humans are infected with the disease by drinking water contaminated with the microscopic larvae of the Guinea worm. A year later, a two-to-three foot long worm emerges through the skin, causing pain and debilitating sores.

To fight the parasite, Global 2000 enlisted the assistance of national and local leaders in the affected countries. One of the major weapons in the fight against Guinea worm has been thousands of yards of filter material donated by Du Pont and Precision Fabrics Group. The filters are used to strain the Guinea worm larvae from pond water, making it safe for drinking.

In Ghana, more than 55,000 square feet of filter material was distributed by Global 2000 in 1991. According to Donald Hopkins, Global 2000 senior consultant, "In one heavily-affected district of Ghana's northern region, the production of yams reportedly increased by 33 percent the first nine months of 1991 because so many farmers were restored to full productivity by the sharp reduction of Guinea worm."

The problem also gained increased public awareness in Ghana as a result of Head of State Jerry Rawlings' visit in 1988 to 21 villages where Guinea worm was rampant.

Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida also increased public awareness of Guinea worm in his country in 1989 by declaring a national water policy that targeted villages with the disease for clean water supply. This year, Global 2000 distributed more than 150,000 square yards of filter material among all of Nigeria's states.

Education and the mass media have been key to the decline of Guinea worm in Nigeria. One aim of the program is to train at least one health worker as a Guinea worm educator in each affected village.

According to Craig Withers, who spent more than two years in Nigeria for Global 2000, "The mass media is very active in informing the public about Guinea worm disease. In addition, the public health system puts out its own messages. In two states, Borono and Plateau, over 95 percent of the affected villages have received posters, handbills, flip charts, and health talks."

Several French-speaking countries also were allocated filter material in 1991, including Cameroon, which received 1,000 square yards in February just in time to stop transmission when it is highest during the summer months.

"We're now considering developing overlapping surveillance systems, including school-based surveillance, to find previously unrecognized areas of heavy infection in all these countries," said William H. Foege, executive director of The Carter Center and of Global 2000. "President and Mrs. Carter also have pledged their intention to personally award \$ 1,000 each year beginning in 1992 for the most creative ideas on Guinea worm eradication in Ghana and Nigeria."

New Program Seeks to Preserve the World's Forests More Than 50 Million Acres of Forest Disappear Each Year

More than 50 million acres of forest disappear from the world each year, a trend that Global 2000's new forestry initiative hopes to help reverse.

Forestry experts, ranging from environmentalists to timber company executives, met at The Carter Center in September to consider the global problem of deforestation and to develop broad outlines for the new program.

The Forestry Technical Advisory Group agreed that the initiative should follow Global 2000's tradition of working through community groups while simultaneously enlisting support from heads of state and other leaders. The group also agreed that the program must be flexible enough to deal with different problems and conditions in each country.

During the meeting, President Carter noted that he is working with The Carnegie Corporation and the Government of Japan to develop and fund forestry activities.

The forestry initiative will focus much of its early effort on preparing for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)—the Earth Summit—scheduled for June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro. According to Andy Agle, Global 2000's director of operations, "This conference has the potential to set the global environment agenda. It is the last chance, I believe, in this century for many world leaders to actually meet to discuss the environmental and development problems." President Carter plans to speak at the conference, and the outcome of the Earth Summit will help determine the future of Global 2000's program.

The Earth Summit presents a historic opportunity to alert and mobilize the world to the responsibility we share for the future of our planet. But the meeting is becoming increasingly politicized around North vs. South and environment vs. development issues.

Northern governments and environmental groups are concerned about global environmental threats such as the rapid rates of deforestation in tropical forests. They hope the Earth Summit will set strict criteria to minimize these and other threats to plant, animal, and ultimately, human, life.

Southern Hemisphere countries retort, with considerable justification, that inadequate financial and technical resources are being committed to help them address development and environmental problems. They complain that environmental issues have taken precedence over meaningful debate on real development needs in the UNCED preparations.

John Spears, senior advisor on natural resources for the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and a member of Global 2000's Technical Advisory Group, said, "High-level political leadership could help to move the currently confrontational dialogue toward guidelines for forest conservation and development that are acceptable to both sides of the debate." Global 2000, he said, has the potential to be a neutral forum for resolving such disputes and for developing new models of cooperation and partnership.

President Carter, together with Turner Broadcasting Service (TBS), Georgia Institute of Technology, and others, will orchestrate a global television campaign to promote environmental awareness and to urge international support for the Earth Summit. The announcements are scheduled to begin airing in February 1992 on Cable News Network International and other TBS networks.

THE JIMMY CARTER LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

Handwriting File Provides Insight Into Presidency

Historians are learning what President Jimmy Carter knew, when he knew it and, in some cases, what he thought about it, by reviewing newly opened files at The Jimmy Carter Library.

Archivists worked more than two years processing the presidential handwriting file, which includes the majority of the daily work that came from President Carter's office during his administration.

"This file is particularly important for researchers because it is actually President Carter's outbox," said Donald Schewe, director of the Library. "President Carter was known for his openness during his administration, and that is reflected in his post-presidential years. You have to go back to the Eisenhower papers before you find a file of this kind that is open to researchers to the extent of these files."

President Carter preferred memos to meetings because he was a fast reader. He would deal immediately with issues presented to him, mostly writing notes in the margins.

The collection includes everything in President Carter's daily outbox during his administration, with the exception of classified materials. "Although not every document the President saw was later filed in this box, most documents on domestic and political matters—that is, those concerning the Democratic party and running for office—were stored here," Dr. Schewe said.

The presidential handwriting file is part of the research files from the Office of the Staff Secretary. The files, stored in 300 archival boxes that can be seen through the glass wall separating the museum from the stacks, take up 125 linear feet of shelf space. Altogether, the files contain 225,000 pages of material.

The Carter Library has processed 7.5 million of the 26 million documents brought from the White House when President Carter returned to Atlanta in 1981.