

World Leaders Commit to Act for Peace

INN Council Members Propose Nongovernmental Assistance in Resolving Conflict

Eight civil conflicts came a step closer to peaceful resolution when 200 world leaders, experts, and peacemakers gathered for a meeting of The Carter Center of Emory University's (CCEU) International Negotiation Network (INN) in January.

Plans to move toward peace in Afghanistan, Angola, Burma, Cambodia, Cyprus, the Korean Peninsula, Liberia, and Sudan were drawn by participants, who included representatives of parties in conflict. Their diverse proposals—such as holding elections, endorsing foreign aid and development, disarming factions, involving the United Nations, or coordinating relief efforts—emphasized the role of nongovernmental players in conflict resolution.

"These leaders and private citizens, who came from many parts of the world, helped us make progress toward evolving nonviolent means of resolving disputes," former President Jimmy Carter said. "Their recommendations for action will help us fill the gap in conflict resolution that exists because most international bodies do not address conflicts within nations."

The three-day consultation at The Carter Center, "Resolving Intranational Conflicts: A Strengthened Role for Nongovernmental Actors," marked the first meeting of the INN Council, a leadership body of former heads of state and other eminent individuals who have the ability to convene parties in conflict, serve as mediators in peace negotiations, or monitor elections. The INN Council, established in 1991, is part of CCEU's Conflict Resolution Program.

Thirty-six countries and six continents were represented among the former heads of state, scholars, government officials, and leaders of relief, religious, humanitarian, and international organizations in attendance. Using their wide range of skills, the group developed plans to resolve specific conflicts peacefully. Participants also shared insights into the principles of conflict resolution in today's world.

Council members attending the conference included Oscar Arias Sanchez, former president of Costa Rica; Olusegun Obasanjo, former president of Nigeria; Lisbet Paime, chair of the Swedish Committee for UNICEF; Shridath Ramphal, former secretary-general of the Commonwealth of Nations; Marie-Angelique Savane, special advisor for the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees; Desmond Tutu, archbishop of South Africa; and Andrew Young, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. Eduard Shevardnadze, interim president of the State Council of Georgia, appeared via satellite from Moscow. The meeting was chaired by President Carter.

The High Cost of War

President Carter urged the group, in a plenary address, not to forget that war exacts a human cost in its human rights violations of the poor, politically weak, and defenseless. "One problem is that when we know a nation is involved in a war, usually a civil war, we tend to forgive or ignore the tremendous human rights violations that take place," he said.

The inability of international bodies to become involved in a dispute between an existing government and its people "leaves a horrible vacuum" in the peace process in a world where 2 million dollars is spent on war or the preparation for war every minute, President Carter said.

"It costs about \$30,000 annually, on the average, to support a soldier with training and weapons and so forth. This is 30 times more than is spent on the education of a child in developing nations," he said.

President Carter urged the leaders to use their combined skill and influence to draw attention to major intranational wars and bring about their peaceful resolution. "We want to look at what we can do as private citizens, as heads of major organizations with a fresh point of view and the hope of consistent and persistent dedication," he said.

His views were echoed by U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, who, in a prepared statement delivered by U.N. Under-Secretary General James Jonah, said nongovernmental actors often understand best what approaches can work or not work in situations of conflict. "They can help to support the implementation phases of agreements," he said. "In short, they can help bring about peace with justice."

Visions of Peace

Regional perspectives revealed diverse concerns about the root causes of war and needs in conflict resolution.

President Arias identified demilitarization as the main route to peace in this decade and admonished poor countries that request foreign aid, yet support large arsenals. Mr. Shevardnadze stressed the need to learn to deal with ethnic divisions before they erupt in civil war and bloodshed.

Sir Shridath called for the development of international law to advance equality of countries and people and to bolster the world society's collective responsibility to deter aggressors.

President Carter spoke of a new approach to conflict resolution bearing great promise as an alternative to direct talks or direct mediation: holding elections supervised by the United Nations or nongovernmental organizations such as the INN.

Of the paths to peace, integral to each is optimism against all odds, the delegates concurred. "We face an enormous opportunity," said William Ury, associate director of Harvard's Program on Negotiation. "There is a chance at least that a child born today may see in his or her lifetime the end of war on this planet. It seems impossible, but it's not."

"When people have been suffering, it is important for them to know that there are people who care, that the world is not entirely uncaring, but there are those who are prepared to invest time, money, and energy to help solve their problems," said South African Nobel Peace Prize laureate Desmond Tutu.

Peace in Action

In extended working sessions on each conflict, participants drafted plans of action to be implemented during 1992 by members of the INN. Conflict Resolution Program Director Dayle Spencer said an INN consultation will be held annually to spotlight and set action agendas for resolving intranational conflicts—an approach designed by conflict resolution expert William Spencer. Each consultation also will provide an opportunity to evaluate progress toward peace in conflict areas.

"The working sessions did not produce typical case studies of intranational conflict," Ms. Spencer said. "They were sessions that assumed an interest, understanding, and willingness to act on the part of participants."

Since the consultation, several of the actions recommended by participants have been implemented. In Angola, a U.N. special representative has been appointed to coordinate all U.N. peacemaking activities in the country. Ms. Spencer said the appointment is important "because it focuses attention and resources on resolving the conflict in Angola."

Ms. Spencer will travel to the Korean Peninsula this summer to prepare for an INN Council trip to the region. Consultation participants recommended that a high-profile, well-respected group such as the Council could emphasize the benefits of reconciliation.

A smaller, regionally focused meeting will be convened by the INN Council this fall in Senegal. Conflict resolution experts will target the disputes raging in Africa and make recommendations to regain peace.

Strategies for Resolving Conflict

INN consultation participants met in working sessions to discuss eight specific international conflicts. During each session, participants were charged with the responsibility of developing steps that could be taken by the INN and others to resolve the conflicts. Three examples of action agendas are described below.

CYPRUS

Psychological barriers that have kept the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities apart have become embedded by physical separation of the two ethnic groups; the Greeks occupy the southern side of the island, the Turks the northern side. The income gap between the two communities historically has been wide and has grown recently. The Greek population has an annual per capita income of \$9,000, while the Turks average barely \$3,000. Both communities fear domination by the other ethnic group. Plans for peace include: • Utilizing nongovernmental cooperation with U.N. processes • Pursuing missing-persons issue • Expanding joint projects endorsed by the United Nations Development Programme • Developing ongoing, cooperative environmental projects, including one that looks at endangered species • Reducing physical barriers to human interaction.

THE KOREAN PENINSULA

The Korean War began in 1950 when North Korean forces invaded South Korea. The invasion was repelled when U.N. forces mounted a collective defense of the South. An armistice agreement was signed in 1953 with the cease-fire line, roughly following the 38th parallel, remaining the frontier today. A demilitarized zone, supervised by U.N. forces, separates the two countries. From September 1990 until December 1991, five rounds of prime ministerial level talks have resulted in an accord that would replace the 1953 armistice and put in place negotiating teams to achieve reconciliation on all fronts: political, military, social, and economic. Participants recommended the following actions to facilitate the peace process: • Sharing international disarmament expertise • Encouraging the U.S. government to support North-South negotiations and normalize relations with North Korea • Establishing open telecommunications between the two countries.

LIBERIA

Currently there are two de facto governments in Liberia: the Interim Government of National Unity, which has control of the capital of Monrovia, and the National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly Government, which has control of the rest of the country. There is mistrust and apprehension between the leaders of the two governments. The result is that both sides perceive the conflict resolution process as a no-win situation. Consultation participants pledged their help with: • Encouraging rehabilitation and aid to facilitate reabsorption of combatants into civilian society • Assisting reconstruction.

In Perspective

United States Has Responsibility to Protect World's Environment

As this issue of The Carter Center News goes to press, the largest gathering of world leaders in history is taking place in Rio de Janeiro. I cannot predict what the outcome will be, but I do know that the Earth Summit comes at an opportune time. We must seize the tremendous potential in a post-Cold War world to turn away from the constant confrontation that evolves into war and toward an improvement in quality of life for all of us.

If the conference is to be effective in moving the world toward this new vision, it must be conducted in a spirit of mutual respect, cooperation, and understanding. Through honest dialogue, those of us in Northern Hemisphere countries must come to understand the challenges, opportunities, hopes, and dreams of our neighbors in the Southern Hemisphere, and let them understand ours. Let us approach global environmental and development issues as partners, not antagonists, and understand that we share the opportunity for a better world if we are wise enough to bring it into being.

The key to creating this type of global partnership is strong leadership from the United States. With the end of the Cold War, there is only one superpower in the world, and that is the United States of America. When the White House is silent on a major issue of environmental concern, on economic development, or on human rights, that silence reverberates throughout the world. Too often in international councils, the vote will be overwhelmingly for, say, environmental quality—and against the U.S. position. Ours too often is the one nation that refuses to look ahead, set goals, and take specific action to reduce carbon dioxide buildup, ozone depletion, or toxic waste production; to protect forests or endangered species; and to guarantee the most basic rights of the world's children. This not only shows a lack of leadership on the part of the United States but says to other nations of the world that issues of environment, development, and human rights are not important.

Our actions also too often confirm our lack of caring. For example, present U.S. energy policy encourages horrendous waste of energy supplies and excessive burning of nonrenewable fossil fuels that produce sulfur and noxious gases. And our government almost gives away virgin national forests in the northwestern United States, sometimes at prices equivalent to what it costs to build the roads to harvest our trees. At the same time, we criticize poorer nations that burn their forests for fuel-wood or sell them to meet interest payments on their foreign debts. It is insincere and ineffective for us to preach to people in the Southern Hemisphere not to pollute or cut down their old-growth forests while we do both here at home.

So the first thing we must do to play a leadership role in global environmental issues is to put our own house in order. We should do this because it is in our self-interest to do it.

We also would benefit from greater partnerships and better cooperation among nations by increased trade and commerce. We cannot sell products to countries that are devastated by poverty, or where many people are displaced from their homes and are refugees.

Moreover, when major parts of the global population are afflicted with suffering, wars break out. The world is now enduring 112 conflicts and 32 major civil wars, some caused by struggles over resources such as land and water. Our support of the United Nation's role in peacekeeping must include utilizing its capabilities regarding environmental and development issues.

Our neighbors in the South are not asking for charity. At The Carter Center, our Global 2000 program finds that the farmers we assist in the poorest countries of Africa and Asia are ambitious, concerned about giving their families a better life, and anxious to repair the damage that already has been done to their forests, streams, and land. It's a matter of sharing science and technology and of giving needed financial help, understanding, and friendship to improve their

lives. When we share just a bit of our great riches, comparatively speaking, with families in Latin America or Africa or Asia or wherever they happen to be poorest, the Earth, and all its peoples, will benefit.

It is imperative that the United States participate in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development negotiations in a spirit of good faith, mutual respect, and cooperation. We must pursue with all nations of the Earth a cooperative strategy to address the pressing environmental and developmental concerns facing us.

Parts of this article were originally published in the Earth Summit Times, April 1, 1992. See page 14 for more information on the Earth Summit.

Profile: Tom Ortiz

Director of Operations, Task Force for Child Survival and Development

Our goal is to put ourselves out of business," says Tom Ortiz, director of operations for The Carter Center's Task Force for Child Survival and Development (TFCSD).

"We are assisting countries in what is their responsibility—providing for the future of their children," he says. "We want them to achieve self-sufficiency."

The TFCSD is well on its way to fulfilling at least one goal—immunizing the world's children against vaccine-preventable diseases. Only five years old, the TFCSD can claim its work with UNICEF, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the World Bank succeeded in raising child immunization rates for tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis, and measles to 80 percent worldwide, up from 20 percent in 1984.

That achievement is a source of satisfaction to Mr. Ortiz, a former assistant to the director of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta. "I need to work where I think I'm making a meaningful contribution to helping people out of dire straits not of their own making," he says. "The immunization campaign is a rewarding project because it provides a high return for the investment of energy and financial resources, and because acceptance of the project is high among both donors and people we are trying to help."

Mr. Ortiz joined the TFCSD in 1987 after 25 years in the Public Health Service with assignments in Texas, Michigan, Illinois, and Colorado. He says he was attracted by The Carter Center's good mission, staff, working environment, and global perspective.

His tenure at CDC, a federal agency providing health assistance to states, was an excellent training ground for working at the TFCSD with international agencies that help individual countries. "In both experiences, helping responsible officials achieve their maximum capacity is the goal," Mr. Ortiz says.

With the anticipated attainment of immunization rates of 90 percent or higher by the year 2000, the TFCSD has shifted emphasis from immunization to eradication. The TFCSD's new goal: to eradicate polio by the year 2000. Eradicating a disease requires more attention than preventing it, says Mr. Ortiz.

"During the immunization process, we will administer a series of shots and that's it," he says. "But in an eradication campaign, we have to be ready to take extra measures to combat the disease when there is an outbreak." He is confident that public health organizations will rise to the challenge of eliminating polio.

"The goal to eradicate polio is very achievable, because people are motivated to realize it. They are not as motivated to work toward a general goal like improving public health," Mr. Ortiz

says. In the Western Hemisphere, there are only two or three cases a year of polio caused by wild viruses. The rest of the world reports more than 100,000 cases annually.

Because the TFCSD is small, it can adapt to changing needs more easily than most bureaucratic international agencies, Mr. Ortiz says. That factor was key in a recent expansion of the TFCSD mandate to include not only immunization and eradication activities, but also work on acute respiratory infections, diarrheal diseases, micronutrient deficiencies, and maternal health.

"The TFCSD approach of being a catalyst to others, of helping them coordinate their resources, without managing programs directly—that's a formula that can work well against other international health challenges," says Mr. Ortiz.

The child survival movement of the last decade brought unprecedented attention and political commitment to its cause worldwide. "Expectations were raised and child survival became a political issue for the first time," says Mr. Ortiz.

But survival isn't enough. "We need to think in terms of child protection and development," he says. "Family planning issues and literacy are also important.

"We cannot approach health problems without recognizing the effect population growth has on quality of life and health. Also, females in developing countries are the decision-makers. They need to know about health care availability."

Although donors have responded positively in the past decade to child survival needs, Mr. Ortiz says he is disappointed that the 'peace dividend' anticipated after the dissolution of the Soviet Union is not being channeled to humanitarian needs in all corners of the globe.

With his own children living in Indonesia, Belgium, and Great Britain, as well as in three different U.S. states, Mr. Ortiz says, "It is in my personal interest that a healthy environment is available globally for my children and grandchildren."

The Atlanta Project: Uniting a Community

Calling improving the quality of life in America's urban areas the "greatest domestic challenge of our nation," former President Jimmy Carter went to Washington this spring to seek assistance from President George Bush and congressional leaders.

Despite a vast array of government and private programs designed to find solutions to urban problems, poverty and its associated ills is growing worse. The Atlanta Project (TAP), launched last fall at The Carter Center, hopes to draw on the city's enormous reservoir of talent and goodwill to reverse this trend.

President Carter discussed with President Bush the need for cooperation to reduce the red tape that entangles so many needy people. "I asked President Bush, and I think he was supportive, to issue a directive to his Cabinet officers and their subordinates to make a maximum effort to cooperate so that federal agencies can work together," President Carter said.

President Carter also asked key House and Senate leaders for their assistance in waiving some regulations governing federal programs in Atlanta. The several hundred federal, state, and local government agencies and private organizations dealing with the problems of crime, poor housing, inadequate health care, and unemployment, do not work as a team. In most cases, they operate with independent management and authority. TAP will attempt to overcome this handicap with careful planning to encourage collaboration among existing programs.

Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) and Rep. Ben Jones (D-Ga.) were among President Carter's supporters on Capitol Hill. "I heard a lot of people saying that this is the kind of model, the kind

of pilot project, we've been looking for that can coalesce private and public partnerships with community organizations and volunteer efforts," said Rep. Jones.

President Bush invited President Carter to return to Washington in late April to meet with Cabinet officials, including Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Jack Kemp and Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis Sullivan, M.D.

According to TAP Coordinator Dan Sweat, who accompanied President Carter, "President Bush's Cabinet officers seemed receptive to the idea of making Atlanta a test case. We hope to work with them in a nonpartisan effort to see what might happen if we break down some barriers."

Despite the obstacles, President Carter believes Atlanta's social problems can be overcome by empowering individuals to help themselves and others in their communities.

TAP'S message is simple: there are sufficient resources available to reverse current trends. Many people do care, much good is being done, but the efforts are fragmented and uncoordinated. By working together, Atlanta's urban areas can be improved without an enormous infusion of new dollars, and the model for change can be disseminated to other cities.

Volunteerism: The Cornerstone

The key to TAP'S success lies in the grassroots efforts of individuals willing to form partnerships with people who are in need.

Volunteers are the cornerstone of the Project. TAP has begun to draw on the resources within the city in the arts, business, health, and religious communities. Individuals as well as groups are capturing the spirit of the project: photographers are documenting the plight of those in need and TAP'S effort to reach out to them. TAP plans to enlist lawyers to help juvenile delinquents stay in school and out of trouble and young mothers to serve as mentors to pregnant teens in their communities.

Less than a year old, TAP already has begun to turn the tide on the downward spiral of hopelessness. "We'll make a difference," says Atlanta Housing Authority Chair and TAP Secretariat member Jane Fortson, "because people are going to deal with people. Regular people—black and white, rich and poor, young and old—will come together to solve problems."

The Atlanta Project: Questions and Answers

WHAT IS THE ATLANTA PROJECT?

The Atlanta Project (TAP) is an initiative of President Carter and The Carter Center to channel the talent and goodwill of residents throughout the Atlanta area into one coordinated effort to replace poverty and despair with hope and opportunity.

WHAT DOES TAP HOPE TO ACCOMPLISH?

About 500,000 people live in the area targeted by TAP, including the largest concentration of disadvantaged families in the state of Georgia.

Money alone is not the solution. What is needed is a concerted, cooperative effort by people from every walk of life. TAP is already creating this unique coalition.

WHAT ARE SOME OF TAP'S GOALS?

Simply stated, TAP aims to eliminate the problems of poverty in the metropolitan area by trying a new approach to solving them. Specific goals include the following: •To immunize every child against vaccine-preventable disease •To assure that every pregnant woman has access to prenatal care •To maintain free health clinics in every school •To recruit sponsors, such as corporate or religious groups, to work in partnership with schools and neighborhoods •To encourage university students, businesses, religious groups, and civic clubs to build or repair

substandard housing •To help parents, teachers, police, and others work together to resist violence and drugs •To counsel juvenile delinquents.

WHAT MAKES TAP DIFFERENT FROM OTHER PROGRAMS?

The partnerships TAP is now forming will give those who are most disadvantaged the ability and authority to change their lives. This will be done by encouraging residents of troubled neighborhoods to determine what problems they face and to take responsibility for solving them.

Each person involved in TAP will be part of a dialogue, a give-and-take. Volunteers will not simply be benefactors; they will serve as partners and co-workers with their neighbors.

Finally, TAP will seek legal authorization at all levels of government to cut through red tape, to simplify and consolidate forms, and to encourage maximum coordination among different agencies.

HOW IS TAP ORGANIZED?

The structure of TAP links neighborhoods, The Carter Center, and volunteers in a partnership for progress.

Twenty cluster communities, each centered around a high school, have been identified in the metro area. These neighborhoods have the highest percentage of single parent families and school-age mothers. A high proportion are on welfare, live in substandard housing, and suffer from chronic unemployment.

Each cluster will be assisted by a cluster coordinator and an assistant coordinator who live in the neighborhoods they represent. These coordinators will work with steering committees that include residents, service providers, and school, religious, and business leaders who live and work in the cluster and have a stake in the quality of life there. Cluster coordinators will be responsible for listening to residents' concerns and motivating them to solve their problems with help from TAP and volunteers.

TAP Coordinator Dan Sweat directs the Secretariat's six full-time professionals, who focus on community development, criminal justice, health, education, economic development, and housing. All the members of this Secretariat are full-time volunteers, "on loan" from their regular employers.

HOW IS TAP FUNDED?

TAP will draw on existing resources, supplemented by a large number of volunteers and organizations, to accomplish its goals. A fundraising campaign was launched May 20 to begin raising the \$26 million, five-year budget. Already, more than \$15 million from corporations, foundations, and individuals has been raised in cash and in-kind gifts.

The budget includes funds for hiring cluster coordinators and staff and office expenses for each cluster. A state-of-the-art human resources and collaboration center is under construction at City Hall East, located a few blocks from The Carter Center, where TAP will be housed.

WHAT CAN I DO TO HELP?

You are the key to TAP'S success. By volunteering your time and energy, you can make a difference in the life of someone less fortunate. By working hard, and working together, we can make a difference in Atlanta. Call 404/420-5121 for more information.

Closing the Gap Between Physical and Mental Health Treating Body and Mind Is Focus of Annual Symposium

Despite advances in psychiatric research and treatment, the mental aspects of physical illness continue to be undertreated by primary-care physicians.

That was the conclusion of more than 250 mental health professionals and advocates who gathered at The Carter Center last fall for the seventh annual Rosalynn Carter Symposium on Mental Health Policy. Leaders from mental health organizations nationwide focused attention on the need to close the gap between clinical psychiatric research and the insufficient application of that research by family doctors.

"Primary health-care practitioners see about half of all people suffering from mental illnesses," said former First Lady Rosalynn Carter. "Although medical knowledge for treatment of mental illnesses is available, frequently it's simply not used."

Physicians are poorly trained to diagnose and treat mental disorders, said Leon Eisenberg, M.D., professor of social medicine and psychiatry at Harvard University Medical School. "The way doctors are reimbursed by third-party payers penalizes the conscientious practitioner who takes time for appropriate clinical management [of mental symptoms]," he said.

Dr. Eisenberg cited statistics that show rates for failure to detect depression have ranged from 45 to 90 percent. Sadly, general medicine is the only access most people have to treatment of mental symptoms, he said.

Children and Mental Health

The mental health of children was also addressed by symposium participants. They agreed that healthy mental development goes hand-in-hand with physical development, including prenatal care, proper nutrition, and a stimulating environment.

"The 1990s aren't the 1960s. We have a knowledge base about early child development that tells us a lot about prevention and early detection in the field of mental health," said Julius Richmond, Carter Center visiting fellow in mental health and former U.S. surgeon general. "We know that children do not develop learning skills if they are in an environment where they are socially disadvantaged or environmentally deprived."

Mrs. Carter said she hopes to develop a mental health component of The Atlanta Project that will serve as a model for other cities (see page 6 for more on The Atlanta Project).

New Chapel, Auditorium to Expand Meeting Space

A new space that will almost double the capacity for conferences and meetings is being added to The Carter Center. Construction crews will break ground for the new building this summer.

"We plan to build a pavilion linked physically and in design to the existing structures," said William Foege, Carter Center executive director. "This was part of the originally approved design but was postponed because the early development of our programs was a higher priority. With the tremendous growth in our projects and initiatives, a new building is now urgently needed."

The architectural firm of Jova/Daniels/Busby was chosen to design the fifth pavilion. Christopher Hemmeter contributed the concept of circular buildings set into the hillside that gives the Center its distinct appearance.

"It is gratifying to realize that the success of The Carter Center and its programs requires this expansion," said Henri Jova, senior design principal of Jova/Daniels/Busby. "Having played a role in the original design of the Center, we are pleased to play a part in its continuing success through this new facility."

The centerpiece of the new pavilion will be a chapel/auditorium that can be used by people of all faiths and as a multipurpose assembly room. The auditorium will seat 450 people.

"Currently, the largest room in the Center seats 275 people. We hope the expansion will enable us to hold activities that are open to more of our neighbors," said Dr. Foege.

The Carter Center complex currently houses the Jimmy Carter Library and Museum, The Carter Center of Emory University, Global 2000, The Task Force for Child Survival and Development, and The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation.

Latin American Activists Honored at Human Rights Ceremony Carter-Menil, Rothko Chapel Prizes Awarded in Houston

The eve of the 45th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights drew an unprecedented gathering of human rights supporters to the Rothko Chapel in Houston for a special ceremony honoring Latin American human rights activists.

Former President Jimmy Carter, Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation President Dominique de Menil, and antiapartheid leader Nelson Mandela shared the stage before a crowd of 1,200 in a show of international solidarity to protect human rights.

The ceremony featured the presentation of the sixth annual Carter-Menil Human Rights Prize, awarded posthumously to six Jesuit priests slain in November 1989 at the University of Central America (UCA) in El Salvador. The accompanying \$100,000 was presented to the Human Rights Institute of the UCA. In all, 15 Latin American human rights activists were honored during the event, including recipients of the Rothko Chapel Awards for Commitment to Truth and Freedom and the Oscar Romero Award. The Chapel, founded by Mrs. de Menil, was marking its twentieth anniversary.

The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation was established by President Carter and Mrs. de Menil in 1986 to promote the protection of human rights throughout the world. Each year the Carter-Menil Human Rights Prize recognizes the exceptional courage and leadership of individuals and groups who further the cause of human rights.

In his annual State of Human Rights Address at the ceremony, President Carter stressed the theme of international caring, calling on people around the world to become more aware of the role ethnic discrimination plays in human rights violations.

"Ethnic violence and its resulting human rights abuses are especially difficult to prevent or alleviate," President Carter said. "Quite often the oppressors are private citizens, not officials of the state, citizens who act with such fervor and political strength that public officials are reluctant or unwilling to protect those under attack.

"Among those committed to freedom, there's an element of equality, of shared philosophy, a sense of brotherhood and sisterhood that helps to preserve peace," President Carter said. He urged people to acknowledge the ways in which they discriminate-rich against poor and races against each other-and be sensitive to the suffering of those who are different or less fortunate.

Mr. Mandela left the stage with an unexpected \$100,000 award from Mrs. de Menil for his extraordinary commitment to freedom. "May it be a token of our solidarity with your fight against apartheid, which has become today a universal concern of humanity," Mrs. de Menil said.

"The support which we have experienced from the international community generally, and in particular from the people of the United States, including businessmen, has been decisive in moving the battle against racial oppression nearly to its climax," Mr. Mandela said at the December event.

Center Programs and Public-Policy Initiatives

African Governance

Liberia Targeted for Election Observation

After overseeing successful elections in Latin America and, most recently, in Zambia, The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU) has committed to help ensure a free and fair election in Liberia.

Since a rebel army invaded Liberia on Christmas eve of 1989, fighting between rival factions has torn the country apart. More than 2 million Liberians-over half the country's population-have fled their homes. For the past several months, Liberia's West African neighbors have banded together to explore avenues to peace. It is hoped a plan developed by the 16nation Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) will result in elections later this year.

In the capital city of Monrovia, CCEU has established an election-monitoring office headed by Paul McDermott, a former Peace Corps volunteer and staff member for the Catholic Relief Service in Liberia. He is working closely with election commissioners and other officials to prepare for the elections. In March, Mr. McDermott, joined by representatives of Elections Canada and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, based in Washington, D.C., undertook a comprehensive review of what would be needed to conduct elections.

"What Liberia now needs is one government that is freely elected by the people," said Richard Joseph, director of CCEU's African Governance Program. The program is overseeing CCEU's election-monitoring efforts in Africa.

Dayle Spencer, director of CCEU's Conflict Resolution Program, accompanied a delegation of the International Negotiation Network (INN) Council to Liberia in April to observe the country's progress toward peace. Council members Lisbet Paimé of the Swedish Committee for UNICEF, Marie-Angelique Savane of the U.N. High Commission for Refugees, and Ms. Spencer met with Amos Sawyer, president of the country's interim government, and Charles Taylor, leader of one of the warring parties, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL). The delegation also held discussions with the Liberian Elections Commission.

Zambia Workshop Bolsters New Democratic Government

CCEU's African Governance Program helped give birth to democracy in Zambia last fall and is now supporting its establishment.

At a February workshop, representatives of the Zambian Election Monitoring Coordinating Committee (ZEMCC) and three Zambian political parties met to explore the different roles civic organizations can play in entrenching the new democratic system in that country. They also made plans for the formation of a broad-based Foundation for Democratic Process (FODP), which will monitor local government elections; oversee the work of the government and the parliament; act on human rights abuses; and engage in civic education projects aimed at strengthening the new democracy.

"This workshop was extremely successful," said Dr. Joseph. "The participants candidly explored the various hurdles that must be surmounted by Zambia's new government, which was put into place by the country's first-ever democratic election. They also recommitted themselves to making Zambia a model of a vigorous and prosperous democracy in the African continent." The workshop, titled "The Role of Civil Society in the Consolidation of Plural Democracy," was attended by Zambia's minister of legal affairs, Rodger Chongwe, and the deputy minister of finance, Derick Chitala. Representatives of embassies that provided support for Z-Vote, the CCEU-based group that monitored the presidential elections, attended the final day of the workshop.

Leland Fellows Improve Community Development Skills

Four Africans involved in community development at home were awarded fellowships at CCEU this spring. They are the first fellows appointed under the Mickey Leland Community Development Fellowship Program, named after the Texas congressman who died on a hunger relief mission to Ethiopia in 1989.

"These individuals hold key positions in nongovernmental development organizations in Africa," said Dr. Joseph. "Their study at CCEU is intended to enhance their skills at grassroots development and provide them with models for community development they can share with their neighbors in other regions."

At CCEU, the fellows learned constituency building and computer, public relations, leadership, management, and fundraising skills by observing the activities of various programs in the Atlanta community and through seminars.

The four, who have returned to their native countries to begin implementing the knowledge gained during their six weeks at CCEU, are: • Hubert Billa of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, a member of the Association Vive Le Paysan (AVLP). AVLP is a nongovernmental organization working in agriculture, environment, education, health, farmer's training, and improvement of women's roles in development. Mr. Billa worked with the Urban Gardening Program. • Sahle-Mariam Mogus of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, head of the Department for Development and Rehabilitation at the Christian Relief and Development Association (CRDA). CRDA is a consortium of 77 churches, missions, and other volunteer organizations that aims to build cooperation among all nongovernmental agencies focusing on aid and development. Mr. Mogus spent time with the Atlanta Community Food Bank. • Ibrahima N'Diaye of Dakar, Senegal, a member of the African Network for Integrated Development (RADI). RADI helps train peasants in fruit and vegetable production. Mr. N'Diaye worked with the Federation of Southern Cooperatives. • Tabu Ndziku, an information officer for Tanzania Information Services, who also works with the Tanzania Media Women's Association (TAMWA) in Kenya. TAMWA's goal is to offer women a collective voice in the mass media, raise awareness about women in development, and provide a forum for exchange of knowledge about women in developing societies. Ms. Ndziku studied the National Black Women's Health Project.

Human Rights

Program Helps Establish Human Rights Protections in Ethiopia

The transitional government of Ethiopia has requested the assistance of The Carter Center of Emory University's (CCEU) Human Rights Program to design a comprehensive system to protect human rights.

Jamal Benomar, director of the Human Rights Program, led a delegation to Ethiopia in January for exploratory talks with a wide range of senior officials, including the interim president, Meles Zenawi. The talks were a follow-up to a visit by former President Jimmy Carter to Ethiopia last fall, when the two leaders discussed human rights and other areas in which CCEU could assist the new government, which was put into place after 30 years of war in the country.

The delegation agreed to help the government develop a comprehensive plan that ensures lasting implementation of human rights safeguards, including the establishment of durable institutions to protect rights.

The program is beginning work with the government to set up an ombudsman institution, launch a large-scale human rights education program, advise the constitutional drafting

commission on human rights safeguards, and design and coordinate a human rights training program for the new police force, judges, and other government officials.

The delegation also advised the Ethiopian government about procedures for investigating past abuses and conducting trials that conform to international standards for officials of the previous administration alleged to have carried out gross human rights violations.

Protection of human rights is one of the hopeful trends that has emerged since the overthrow of the Mengistu regime last year. The transitional government faces the enormous task of rebuilding infrastructures necessary to meet the basic needs of its people in the devastating wake of three decades of civil war. Plans call for the institution of multiparty democracy through general elections in Ethiopia in 1993.

Health Program in Chad Benefits Victims of Abuse

More than 300 torture victims in Chad have received free medical treatment thanks to CCEU's Human Rights Program, which arranged for a French hospital to provide assistance.

Avre Hospital, which specializes in the treatment of torture victims, has set up a health project funded by Amnesty International and the United Nations.

Dr. Benomar recently advised Chad's Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights about procedures for investigating abuses and provided advice on recommendations to the government about human rights safeguards.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Seminars Examine Trade Barriers between United States, Mexico, and Canada

Can the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) open trade barriers between three countries? That question sparked discussion this winter on political and economic integration in the Americas at the first in a series of seminars at The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU) to focus on the NAFTA.

The NAFTA, which is currently being negotiated between the United States, Mexico, and Canada, aims to reduce and eventually eliminate all trade and most investment barriers between the three countries. First proposed by Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari in the spring of 1990, the NAFTA could lead to the creation of a hemisphere-wide free-trade area. CCEU's Latin American and Caribbean Program plans to hold conferences and seminars within the next two years to assess the NAFTA and to develop policy recommendations for how the hemisphere's leaders could manage the process of integration.

At this inaugural seminar, participants discussed the current status of the NAFTA negotiations, the relevance of the experience of the European Community to the NAFTA, the economic interests at stake for Japan in the NAFTA, and the impact of a free-trade agreement between the United States, Mexico, and Canada on the process of democratization in Mexico.

"The NAFTA has the potential to transform Mexico and its relations with the United States in very positive ways," said Robert Pastor, director of the Latin American and Caribbean Program. "It also could become the first step in a process that could lead to a Western Hemisphere Economic Community."

Guyanese Officials Commit to Breaking Barriers to Free Elections

In response to recommendations by a delegation made up of members of the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government, which is based at CCEU, the Guyanese presidential elections slated for December 1991 were postponed to give time to correct inaccuracies in the voter-registration list.

In November, high-level officials from Guyana met with former President Jimmy Carter, Dr. Pastor, and David Carroll, associate director of the Latin American and Caribbean Program,

to discuss problems with the voters list, the Elections Commission, and the scheduled December elections.

At the meeting, both Guyanese and CCEU representatives reaffirmed their shared commitment to free, fair, and transparent elections based on a credible and accurate registration list. President Carter noted the important electoral reforms that have occurred in Guyana in the past year, including the decisions by President Hoyte to permit house-to-house registration of voters, vote counting at polling sites, and a reconstituted and expanded Elections Commission.

In June, Guyana's Elections Commission published a preliminary voters list and began a 28-day public review.

Dennis King, coordinator of CCEU's office in Georgetown, Guyana, returned to that country in February to continue the process of monitoring elections.

The Rodney King Verdict: Bridging the Gulf

Following the Rodney King case verdict in May, former President Jimmy Carter talked to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution. Following is an excerpt from that interview:

AJC: Were you surprised by the violent reaction to the King verdict?

CARTER: I did not anticipate the verdict or the reactions that have followed it. But those reactions, the violence, come out of the disharmony that I have been seeing since I was governor [of Georgia].

People have a strong sense that the powers that be in the community don't understand the special problems of poverty, and don't care.

Do we really understand those problems—those of us who make the decisions, who have good jobs, adequate medical care, enough to eat and to whom the police are our friends?

AJC: You've said on other occasions that we really are two cities those who "have" and make decisions, and those who are "have-nots" and suffer from those decisions.

CARTER: Precisely. The have-nots believe they are deprived of their rights. And they don't trust the criminal justice system. When you have access to the finest lawyers, delaying tactics, change of venue, then you have a natural advantage over someone who might be indigent. The Atlanta Project will break down those barriers and create a source of mutual trust. That's why we can't be a bunch of Santa Clauses handing out money. We've got to build partnerships: one person helping another person, black and white, rich and poor.

AJC: So the most important product of The Atlanta Project will be the relationships it builds?

CARTER: Yes. We have to build up trust and that sense of working together. You can't solve the problems of crack babies, high school dropouts or runaway juvenile crime by trying to tell people what to do. You can't solve the growing despair that way or the deterioration of our inner cities. Things are getting worse, not better. But I have hope. I have a great deal of confidence in The Atlanta Project to make dramatic improvements. I think we are well under way.

Reprinted with permission from The Atlanta Journal and The Atlanta Constitution. Reproduction does not imply endorsement.

TASK FORCE FOR CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT

All Kids Count Goal: Vaccinate All Preschoolers

A new program established at The Task Force for Child Survival and Development (TFCSD) this spring hopes to improve the United States' record for protecting its youngest citizens.

The United States ranks 56th worldwide in immunizing minority youngsters against childhood diseases and 17th in protecting all children against preventable disease.

All Kids Count, made possible by a \$9 million grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, is developing systems to track the immunization of preschool children. The initiative hopes to improve and sustain access to immunization and reduce illness, disability, and death from vaccine-preventable diseases.

"We have to make immunization much more readily available. Ultimately, our ability to care for our children's health gets down to the question of how civilized we are-can we apply social justice to the public health arena?," said TFCSD Director William Foege.

At a press conference to announce the program, U.S. Surgeon General Antonia Novello, M.D., praised All Kids Count. "We have to ask ourselves how we can make it easier to get our kids immunized and, if need be, change some of our policies that have served the professionals and clinics but have failed the children," she said.

Because in the United States all states have laws requiring children to be vaccinated before starting school, more than 95 percent of the nation's school children have been vaccinated. But immunization rates are much lower for preschool children. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) estimates that 40 to 60 percent of children under age 2-1.6 to 2.4 million infants and toddlers-have not received all the vaccinations recommended for their age group.

With the support of All Kids Count, communities around the country will create model programs to electronically and administratively link hospitals, schools, public health agencies, and physicians' offices. As many as 20 communities with populations of at least 200,000 can receive one-year planning grants of \$150,000. These grants will allow recipients to devise programs to vaccinate preschoolers. Up to 12 of these communities will then be selected to receive four-year grants to implement their plans.

Each community that receives funds must also develop a plan for entering all children under 5 into a centralized computer system, as well as a method for updating immunization and demographic data.

The TFCSD is also the administrative base for Every Child By Two, the initiative by former First Lady Rosalynn Carter and Betty Bumpers, wife of Arkansas Senator Dale Bumpers, to build political and social support for the immunization of children in the United States.

"It is imperative that we teach parents the value of immunizing their small children. It is unconscionable that a child suffers from a disease that could be easily prevented," Mrs. Carter said.

"The two programs complement each other, and we work very closely together," said Bill Watson, manager of All Kids Count. "Both Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Bumpers serve on the All Kids Count advisory committee, and Dr. Foege and I participate in the Every Child by Two committee meetings." Both programs also collaborate with the CDC in improving the immunization infrastructure in the public and private sectors.

Task Force Takes Aim at Parasitic Infestation

School children in Ghana soon will begin receiving treatments for protection against infectious parasitic diseases, called helminths that plague their country. Working with the Ghanaian ministries of health and education, The Carter Center's Task Force for Child Survival

and Development (TFCSO) hopes to reduce transmission of helminths among school-age children in regions where the infestation rate is highest.

"This low-cost, safe treatment will significantly improve the health and quality of life for Ghanaian children decades before environmental sanitation is likely to improve sufficiently to do so," says Global 2000's Donald Hopkins, M.D., who directs the TFCSO effort.

Although public health experts had long recognized the relationships among malnutrition, retarded growth, and parasites, scientists meeting in Italy in August 1991 examined the compelling results of a study that showed a direct correlation between infestation and learning deficits among schoolchildren.

With funding from the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, the first nationwide "Expanded Program of Chemotherapy" will begin in Ghana this fall. In addition to dispensing oral treatments to protect against helminth infestation, the ministries of health and education will develop curriculum materials explaining the importance of good hygiene and sanitation. By June 1994, it is expected that 80 percent or more of the target population will be reached by this program annually, reducing infections caused by these parasites by at least two-thirds.

According to William Foege, M.D., director of the TFCSO, "The experiences from the project are expected to have a catalytic effect on the increased use of chemotherapy elsewhere, much as the World Health Organization's Expanded Programme of Immunization has done to improve immunization rates."

GLOBAL 2000

World Leaders Urge Cooperation Via Television

Earth Summit Offers Opportunity for Rich and Poor Nations to Work Together

The welfare of the planet may depend on the resolution of a challenging dilemma: how to improve our standard of living without damaging our fragile environment.

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), known as the Earth Summit, is bringing together this spring heads of state in the largest such gathering in history. They hope to produce an international action agenda for dealing with environmental and development issues. But during the last few months, the meeting has become increasingly politicized around North versus South and environment versus development issues, and negotiations to date have failed to produce consensus on many critical issues. One of the key difficulties has been the unwillingness of the United States to make concessions in the negotiations preceding the summit, such as to agree to timetables and targets for limiting fossil fuel emissions in a bid to slow global warming (see *In Perspective*, page 2).

Recognizing a pressing need for good-faith cooperation and collaboration at the Summit and beyond, Global 2000 cosponsored The Earth Summit Global Television Campaign. The centerpiece of the campaign is a series of editorial public service announcements (PSAs) broadcast eight times daily around the world on CNN International and on Turner Broadcasting System (TBS) and Turner Network Television (TNT) in the United States. The PSAs feature former President Jimmy Carter and 21 world leaders pleading for summit participants to listen and learn from each other in the hope they can agree on specific guidelines every country can use to protect the environment.

The campaign, which is being broadcast to some 140 countries, is a collaborative effort of Global 2000, Georgia Tech (which provided the bulk of funding and technical staffing), the Japan External Trade Organization, the Global Industrial and Social Progress Institute of Japan,

and the Sierra Club. The W. Alton Jones Foundation provided a grant to Georgia Tech to complete the project.

"We hope the ads will enable some delegations to revise long-held positions preventing international cooperation," said Andy Agle, Global 2000's director of operations. "We also hope the ads will help to initiate policies and mobilize funding to protect the world's environmental resources and alleviate poverty through wise and sustainable development."

The messages are scheduled to run until the end of the Earth Summit on June 14.

Financing Environmentally Sound Development Warrants Debate

At a Tokyo meeting in April to discuss critical financial issues related to the Earth Summit, President Carter urged the creation of an international "green fund" or an endowment using private and public funds to support projects to protect the environment.

President Carter called on rich nations to commit increasing resources to reaching environmental goals and on poorer nations to combine strong environmental commitments with increased economic development.

"With an attitude of generosity and cooperation, we can have a better world for citizens of rich nations like Japan and the United States, and also for the citizens of other nations on Earth who in the past have been deprived of the blessings we often take for granted: peace, adequate food and shelter, children who survive, controlled population growth, productive land and clear streams, and air fit to breathe," he said.

President Carter's remarks were made at a small, high-level Eminent Persons' Meeting on Financing Global Environment and Development. The prominent business and policy leaders, including current and former heads of state, who attended the consultation met to discuss financing environmentally sound development.

"People in the developing world are more concerned with ending civil wars, alleviating the ravages of starvation, improving health care and the survival of their children, and finding adequate shelter, education, and employment than they are with dealing strictly with environmental issues. But these are inseparable," said President Carter. He cited a shared responsibility of developed and developing nations to improve quality of life.

Summit Conclusion: Intensify Guinea Worm Eradication Efforts Gaps in Campaign Must Be Closed If 1996 Target Date to Be Reached

The effort to eradicate Guinea worm must be intensified if the disease is to be wiped out by the 1996 target date.

This was the conclusion reached by representatives of ten key international organizations committed to making Guinea worm the second disease after smallpox to be eradicated from the Earth. Guinea worm disease affects more than 100 million people in India, Pakistan, and 17 African countries.

Global 2000's Guinea Worm Eradication Program (GWEP), launched in 1986, focuses on teaching villagers simple methods to prevent infection, including boiling, filtering, or chemically treating drinking water supplies, as well as preventing their contamination. Global 2000-assisted programs in Pakistan, Ghana, and Nigeria are setting the pace for international eradication. Pakistan, which had about 2,500 cases in 1987, was down to only 106 cases in 1991. Ghana and Nigeria reduced their combined total of cases from 820,000 in 1989 to less than 350,000 in 1991.

Officials attending the Guinea Worm Summit at The Carter Center in April identified and discussed gaps in support needed to increase eradication efforts between now and the end of 1995 in affected areas of East Africa, especially Sudan, and in French-speaking West Africa.

Donald Hopkins, M.D., director of the GWEP, said, "The need for greater public awareness and mobilization in affected countries, as well as for increased support of stronger coordination and management of programs at the country level, are among the most important gaps in the current campaign."

Former President Jimmy Carter agreed to approach U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to see if the United Nations would take the lead in arranging limited periods of access to areas of conflict in southern Sudan, so measures to control Guinea worm disease could begin there in association with immunization and other public health activities.

Summit participants also agreed on the need for simultaneous, coordinated activities to control the disease's transmission in adjacent parts of Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda. A village-by-village search of three districts in the northeastern part of Uganda during the past year found nearly 120,000 people infected by Guinea worm, indicating the level of disease that may be found in neighboring countries where similar searches have not yet been conducted.

At the meeting, President Carter announced that in September he would visit five French-speaking countries where Guinea worm disease occurs to heighten public awareness about the disease and the international eradication campaign taking place under the leadership of Global 2000, in collaboration with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC).

The summit meeting preceded a private premiere of a new independently produced documentary by Delaware-based Teleduction Associates. "Guinea Worm: The End of the Road" describes the efforts of international organizations and industry to make Guinea worm obsolete.

Global 2000 Targets Nigeria for Agriculture Progress

Global 2000 is taking its successful agricultural production techniques to Nigeria. The Nigeria Agriculture Project, which began in May, will take root in the northern part of the country in the states of Kaduna and Kano.

Global 2000's agricultural programs in Ghana and Sudan have produced remarkable results. Where there was once a shortage of food, great progress has been made toward food self-sufficiency. In fact, farmers in both Ghana and Sudan are self-sufficient in wheat production—they are producing enough wheat to feed themselves and their families. Through easily transferred technology, local farmers in these countries and in Zambia, Tanzania, Benin, and Togo are able to use improved seed and planting techniques to grow more food than they can use.

Jose Antonio Valencia, Global 2000's project director in Sudan, has been selected to head the Project as resident director. Dr. Valencia will work with the state ministries of agriculture and extension services to try to increase yields of maize, sorghum, wheat, and other crops.

The Nigeria Agriculture Project will be carried out in close collaboration with the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan and with former Nigerian President General Olusegun Obasanjo. The Project also will work with the ongoing Global 2000 Guinea Worm Eradication Program in Nigeria, where it expects to test new varieties of quality protein maize (QPM) in the field and monitor its effect on community nutrition.

THE JIMMY CARTER LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

Berlin Wall Goes Up in Atlanta

Museum Hosts Traveling Exhibit on East/West Barrier

Three years after its fall, the Berlin Wall went back up in Atlanta this spring. A two and one-half ton chunk of the 858-mile-long Wall, which President John F. Kennedy called "physical

proof of Communism's bankruptcy," was erected in front of the Jimmy Carter Library and Museum as part of an exhibition organized by the Deutsches Historisches Museum of Berlin and Meridian House International in Washington, D.C., in cooperation with the Checkpoint Charlie Museum in Berlin.

On August 13, 1961, the Communists erected a physical symbol of the separation between East and West on a day that was known as "Barbed Wire Sunday." Donald Schewe, director of the Jimmy Carter Library and Museum, said, "The Wall started as barbed wire that East Germans stretched overnight, very quickly, to keep refugees from escaping." Eventually, a reinforced concrete wall six feet thick and 12 feet high took the place of the flimsy wire barrier.

Photographs in the exhibit explored the political symbolism of the Wall and the human turmoil caused by it. The inventions that freedom-seekers used to escape were also part of the exhibit: a small BMW Isetta car with a secret hiding place for one person, which was successfully used by six members of a family; a homemade mini-submarine for an underwater escape; and a U.S. military uniform, painstakingly hand-sewn down to the last authentic detail by an East German, minus a label inside the jacket-an oversight that resulted in a two-year prison sentence for the man who wore it.

The exhibit also illustrated the empathy of West Germans, many of whom had close relationships with people imprisoned by the Wall, for the plight of East Berliners.

"In one scene captured on film, people in West Berlin pull a man over the top of the Wall and drop him into a truck. He jumps up and down with joy, and bystanders come running up, and they, too, begin jumping up and down," said Dr. Schewe. "They are just excited that one more got out."

"The Symbol of an Age: Berlin and the Wall," was mounted at the Museum of the Jimmy Carter Library from February 12 to March 29 with sponsorship by The German Consulate General, Lufthansa German Airlines, Siemens Energy & Automation, Inc., and The Coca-Cola Company.

In Memoriam

The Carter Center is deeply saddened by the death of Ivan Allen III, one of our founders and a member of our Board of Advisors. A wonderful community leader and a superlative citizen in every respect, he made contributions that will have a positive impact for many generations to come. Ivan Allen III's passing leaves a void that will be felt by this city and the entire region.