

Carter Center Celebrates Opening of New Pavilion and Chapel

On Oct. 21, approximately 375 guests joined former President Jimmy Carter, Rosalynn Carter, and former U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young to celebrate the opening of the Ivan Allen III Pavilion and the dedication of the Cecil B. Day Chapel.

"This place is about breaking down walls," Mr. Young told the audience seated in The Carter Center's new chapel. "This place is about making peace. This place is about human rights and justice. We dedicate it, but more than dedication, we commit it to the continuation of breaking down barriers between races, clans, creeds, rich and poor, and to the waging of peace."

The 35,000-square-foot pavilion is named for the late Ivan Allen III, who served on the Center's Board of Advisors and as chairman of the Board of Councilors.

Inside the pavilion is a chapel named for the late Cecil B. Day, founder of Days Inns of America. His widow, Deen Day Smith, also is a founder of The Carter Center. Mrs. Smith is known for her philanthropic activities and has been a leading advocate for Georgia's botanical treasures such as the Cecil B. Day Butterfly Center at Calloway Gardens. Her husband, Charles O. Smith, serves on the Center's Board of Councilors.

"We are honored to have a facility named for two outstanding leaders whose principles reflect President Carter's and The Carter Center's commitment to peace and improving the quality of life around the world," said John Hardman, M.D., executive director of The Carter Center.

Members of both families attended the opening ceremony. When President Carter took the podium, he expressed appreciation to the Day and Allen families for their commitment to The Carter Center.

"I am very grateful that we've been able to bring to completion our dreams for our programs," President Carter said. "What has strengthened us is the blending of deep personal friendships with the hopes and ambition of the future of this Center."

He noted that the chapel will accommodate worship services, conferences, meetings, and other events to expand the work of the Center. "Mrs. Smith expressed confidence in the early stages of The Carter Center that what we were doing was compatible with her deep religious commitment," President Carter said. "That has been a guiding light for us."

He also shared his admiration for another friend who advised him during the earliest days of The Carter Center. "I will never undertake a project here that I won't have present in my mind the dedication of Ivan Allen III," President Carter said.

"It is particularly appropriate to have this building named in honor of Ivan Allen III," noted Jim Brasher, special assistant to President Carter for institutional development. "He was singular in his leadership, dedication, and hard work on behalf of the Center."

Mr. Allen was chairman and principal volunteer coordinator for all of the Center's major fund-raising initiatives. Consequently, he played a vital role in raising the majority of funds for the new building. After his death, Mr. Allen's friends and family volunteered to raise the balance of the funds needed.

"We consider all of you to be part of The Carter Center's work," said President Carter at the conclusion of the opening ceremony. "We don't know all the answers. . . But we'll continue with the kinds of things that Ivan Allen III and Cecil B. Day and their families would want us to pursue—peace, democracy, freedom, human rights, and the alleviation of suffering."

NAFTA: An Unprecedented Bipartisan Effort

Proponents of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) breathed a sigh of relief when the U.S. Congress approved the much-debated agreement in November. Among those supporting it were five former U.S. presidents, including Jimmy Carter.

Signed by the leaders of Mexico, Canada, and the United States in December 1992, NAFTA will reduce trade and investment barriers within North America over the next 15 years to create one of the largest, most populous markets in the world.

On Nov. 2, President Carter delivered to President Bill Clinton a statement of support from The Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government, based at The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU). In it, the Council said it viewed NAFTA "as the first important step toward a hemisphere-wide, free-trade area that could lift our people's standard of living higher than ever before and bring Simon Bolivar's dream of a united hemisphere closer to reality." The Council includes 23 former and current leaders of government from the Americas.

President Carter delivered the statement at a meeting involving members of The NAFTA and Beyond Commission. CCEU and the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington, D.C., formed the Commission to address the implications of NAFTA on the American economy and on U.S. relations with Mexico and Latin America. Former Presidents George Bush, Carter, Gerald Ford, and Ronald Reagan serve as presidential co-chairs.

On Nov. 16, all five living former presidents, including Richard Nixon, sent a joint message to the U.S. Congress supporting NAFTA.

At The Carter Center, CCEU and CSIS co-sponsored the panel session "NAFTA: Good or Bad for North America?" on Nov. 17, the same day the U.S. House of Representatives voted on the agreement. "We have to be a good neighbor and build a sense of trust with our neighbors in Latin America, which is the second-fastest growing region in the world," said panelist Jeffrey Shafer, U.S. assistant secretary for international affairs.

Chaired by Jack Watson, former White House chief of staff under President Carter and a member of The NAFTA and Beyond Commission, the panel included Guillermo Aguilar Alvarez, general counsel for Mexico's Ministry of Trade and Industrial Development, and Hiroshi Hashimoto, minister plenipotentiary with the Japanese Embassy.

Mr. Aguilar described the successful and dramatic opening of his nation's economy and said that NAFTA will lock in the positive changes Mexico has made to improve its economy. "We don't want future administrations to backslide into protectionism," said Mr. Aguilar.

For the past several months, the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government has observed Mexico's efforts to reform the electoral process in preparation for presidential elections scheduled in August 1994. NAFTA does not assure the democratization of Mexico, but its rejection would have diminished prospects, according to Robert Pastor, executive secretary of the Council.

"If NAFTA had failed, the psychological effect on Mexico would have been devastating and would have had an immediate effect on trade," said Dr. Pastor, who also directs CCEU's Latin American and Caribbean Program. "This was a vote of the greatest consequence."

Five Former U.S. Presidents Support NAFTA

In an unprecedented show of bipartisan support, five former U.S. presidents signed a Nov. 16 letter to Congress emphasizing NAFTA's importance. It began: "During the last 25 years, the five of us often had occasion to differ with each other. On the issue of the North

American Free Trade Agreement, however, we are united in our belief that its approval is crucial to our nation. ...

"NAFTA represents a turning point for America. If you vote against it, the role of the United States as a world leader will be severely damaged, and the prosperity of the United States and the international economy will be endangered."

In Perspective

Teaching Future Generations How To Talk Peace

Former President Jimmy Carter has written *Talking Peace: A Vision for the Next Generation* (Dutton Children's Books, 1993), his first book for junior and senior high school students. It is also the first book for younger readers by a former U.S. president. In the following excerpt, President Carter suggests ways for readers to work for peace:

As a submarine officer in the U.S. Navy and later as president of the United States, I learned firsthand about the terrible nature of war. This knowledge strengthens my personal commitment to work for the blessings of peace.

Bringing deaths and injuries, massive destruction of property, and the interruption of normal law and order, war is the greatest violation of basic human rights that one people can inflict upon another. Starvation, exposure, and disease caused by war often produce more casualties than the fighting itself. War touches not only soldiers in battle and leaders in government but ordinary citizens—men, women, and children.

In *Talking Peace*, you too will have a chance to explore conflict resolution. You will hear the inside story on how dialogues are initiated, how problems are addressed, and how solutions are reached. You will also consider some important questions: What basic living conditions are necessary for citizens in peacetime? Why do political leaders become more popular when they involve their nations in combat? How are food and medicine used as weapons in war? Why are innocent citizens in warring countries many more times as likely to die as soldiers? Why do some international peace efforts do more harm than good? Why is the United Nations frequently unable to help? Why, in this country, are our cities and citizens—often our young people—torn by conflict, when as a nation we are at peace? Finally, how are you affected by all of this—and what can you do about it?...

First, the library in your school or neighborhood is a good resource. Read as much as you can about what is going on around the globe. Watch the news and listen to the radio.

Second, an excellent way to further the cause of peace is to communicate your concerns to others. Teachers, family members, friends and organizations in your community and state have a lot to learn from young people.

Third, take some time to reflect on what you have learned. As you learn even more about the causes and the conflicts that have moved you, you may discover that simple answers are more elusive than ever.

One big question you may have is Why me? Why do I need to know about the people at war in Africa or Asia, so far away, living in cultures so different from my own? As we have discovered, the world is getting smaller in a very real sense. What we do in this country impacts people in other nations—and vice versa.

Soon you will cast your first vote. Your vote should be an educated one. Elections are key to unlocking all of what is best about democracy and individual freedoms.

Besides voting, there is a lot that citizens can do to influence the programs of the people elected to office. One young student eventually convinced the major American fast-food chains

to alter packaging habits that were damaging to the environment. A young girl's letter to a Soviet leader, expressing her fears about nuclear war, helped inspire him to conduct disarmament talks.

Here are a few more specific ideas:

- **Conflict:** Ask one of your teachers to set aside part of the classroom for a conflict board. Put up a world map and, with other students, monitor conflicts that are going on around the world.

- **Food, shelter and health:** Find out if there are any soup kitchens or homeless shelters in your area. Recruit other volunteers to help you organize a food, clothing, or toy drive. Perhaps an extracurricular group, like a chorus, sports team, or band, could sponsor the event.

- **Environment:** Does your family recycle? Do your neighbors? Your parents' office? Your school? If any of these groups don't, help them start a program.

- **Human rights:** Amnesty International and many other human rights organizations welcome young members. Ask your librarian for the address or phone number of the chapters near you.

- **Mediation:** Talk to guidance counselors or teachers about starting a student mediation team in your school. With their help or the help of an outside professional, you can learn how to understand the causes of conflicts and work toward fair and unanimous solutions. Use these new skills at school, at home, and in your neighborhood.

- **Elections:** If you are interested in politics, find out how the candidates stand on the issues you care about by calling the local office of the Democratic Party, the Republican Party, or the League of Women Voters. Volunteer for the campaign of someone you trust, and you may be surprised by the responsibilities you are given to handle.

- **Cities:** Become a big brother or sister to an underprivileged child in your neighborhood. If no organized program exists, ask a teacher, guidance counselor, or church leader to help you start one.

To work for better understanding among people, one does not have to be a former president sitting at a fancy conference room table. Peace can be made in the neighborhoods, the living rooms, the playing fields, and the classrooms of our country. Together, regardless of age, sex, race, or nationality, we can all work toward a time when the world is no longer suffering from the tragedies of neglect, war, and oppression—but enjoying the glow of caring, freedom, and peace.

What They're Saying About *Talking Peace*

"This thought-provoking, timely offering ... lays the groundwork for a new understanding of the role peace plays in everyday life ... A soft-spoken, yet powerful book." —*Publishers Weekly*

"Carter surveys the ills that thwart peace and suggests constructive ways to address them, opening with a moving account of his own role in the Camp David Accords . . . Inspiring ... A must." —*Kirkus Reviews*

"A primer that should appeal to any reader." —*The New York Times*

"Well-organized and written in clear, lively, free-flowing style... Few books on peace deal with underlying causes with as much depth." —*School Library Journal*

Profile: Marion Creekmore

Director of Programs, The Carter Center of Emory University

Marion Creekmore sees his new position as director of programs at The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU) as a test.

"I became convinced," the former ambassador said, "especially during my last tour in Sri Lanka, that there was an important role in the world for nongovernmental organizations. I thought this was particularly true in the field of conflict resolution, because there were a number of conflicts that were devastating but not appropriate for foreign governments' intervention."

Dr. Creekmore cites the ongoing civil war in Sri Lanka as an example. As of 1990, for which the most recent figures are available, the three-way conflict had claimed more than 30,000 lives, and more than half of those were civilians. But for a variety of reasons, the Sri Lankan conflict is not suited to mediation by other governments. Instead, Dr. Creekmore became convinced that an independent organization like The Carter Center could be "a more appropriate instrument" for helping parties locked in conflict find a peaceful solution.

After serving 25 years in the Foreign Service, including three years as the United States' ambassador to Sri Lanka, Dr. Creekmore wanted to return to the States and put that assumption to the test. That test began in the fall of 1992, when he came to CCEU as ambassador in-residence. In that capacity, he worked in several areas, particularly as a special adviser to the Conflict Resolution Program and its International Negotiation Network (INN), which monitors and helps mediate armed conflicts worldwide.

In his new role as director of programs, Dr. Creekmore hopes to help The Carter Center become an even more effective instrument for peace. One goal is to bring a number of program resources to bear all at once on a country to offer more comprehensive solutions to world problems. "In the past, the Center's programs have tended to work in a variety of countries individually to improve human rights, monitor an election, or help farmers grow more food," Dr. Creekmore said. "Now we hope to involve several programs in a country at once."

An example of that approach is the Center's work in Guyana. The Latin American and Caribbean Program recently helped monitor elections there, and the Center is now gearing up to involve other programs in that nation as well. The Human Rights Program can help strengthen the emerging democracy by training Guyana's police and courts in human rights protections, as it is doing in Ethiopia. Global 2000 might help with various health initiatives and development of an innovative proposal on land use.

In addition to his duties at the Center, Dr. Creekmore serves as vice provost for international affairs at Emory University and is working to strengthen both institutions.

"My main goal at Emory right now is to help stimulate greater international awareness and to encourage efforts that prepare students for the more global environment in which they will have to live," Dr. Creekmore said. He hopes to foster increased opportunities for students and faculty to study abroad, greater interest and opportunity in language study, and a heightened awareness of international affairs.

All CCEU fellows hold faculty appointments at Emory, and Dr. Creekmore taught there last year as well. As the Center's liaison to the university, he hopes now to forge stronger links between the two.

"The Carter Center and Emory together can provide a unique form of collaboration that no other university in the country can match," he said. "The Center, operating in so many countries around the world, is a wonderful real-world laboratory for students and faculty alike." Forging closer links between the two, he said, is a valuable way of "building a better Carter Center and building a better Emory."

National Organizations Urge More Coverage for Mental Health in Health Care Reform

More than 400 consumers, family members, advocates, and professionals attended the Ninth Annual Rosalynn Carter Symposium on Mental Health Policy at The Carter Center Nov. 15-16 to discuss issues of access to and quality of mental health care in national health care reform.

The group included top representatives of 59 national mental health organizations focusing their efforts on eliminating the historic discrimination against mental illness in our nation's health care system. Speakers included former Iowa Gov. Robert Ray, chairman of the National Leadership Coalition on Health Reform and co-chairman of the National Council on Rural Health, and Bernard Arons, M.D., former staff adviser to the Clinton administration on mental health issues.

Current reform proposals would continue high co-payments for outpatient therapy, impose arbitrary limits on the number of treatments provided, and delay full coverage for mental health care until the year 2001.

"The mental health community needs to work together to provide coverage that will meet the needs of those with mental illness," former First Lady Rosalynn Carter said.

"Many people with severe mental illness, many of the homeless, and people in minority populations have simply not been able to get the services they need, when they need them, and where they need them," said John Gates, director of The Carter Center of Emory University's (CCEU's) Mental Health Program. "The Clinton administration's health care reform effort should be an opportunity to reform these inequities."

Dr. Arons, now director of the Center for Mental Health Services in Rockville, Md., said his organization plans to implement programs to respond to a broader range of needs. These programs will bridge the gap between the former emphasis on state institutions and the evolving emphasis on outpatient community programs to treat those with mental illness.

"If we have learned anything in the last three decades, it is that people with mental disorders need access to quality, consistent, comprehensive, community-based services that are tailored to individual needs," Dr. Arons said. "We need services that are sensitive to our cultural differences, we need services that bring together our families, our doctors, our counselors, teachers, social workers, and others in the community to maximize the power to move in the direction of healing."

Symposium panels and working groups looked at ways to assure access to services from the points of view of consumers, families, providers, insurers, employers, states, and the federal government. They agreed that individuals should have access to a comprehensive health care system that offers the same coverage for mental illness as for physical disorders.

In addition, participants discussed the critical role of "gatekeepers"—those who decide whether care is needed and how much is given. "It is very clear that we are missing a lot of people with mental illness early on in the process of receiving health services," said Robert Boorstin, special assistant to President Clinton for policy coordination. "Educating primary care providers, doctors, physician's assistants, and emergency room physicians is an extremely important part of any program."

Participants also looked at ways to assure quality of mental health services in health care reform. Today, researchers are focusing on service outcomes measuring a patient's improved ability to function, symptom reduction, or consumer satisfaction to determine quality of care.

"We need to provide data that will allow us to make process and structural standards, benefit design changes, and monitor the results of those changes to improve the care that we

deliver to our patients," said John Bartlett, M.D., vice president and medical director of MCC Behavioral Care Inc. "It is not easy. But can we afford not to do it?"

Commission Seeks Ways to Help New Wave of TV and Radio Stations in Former Soviet Union

Eduard Sagalaev, president of Moscow Independent Broadcasting Corp., still carries the empty bullet casings he found outside his office after violence erupted in that city in October. The spent shells are testimony to the dramatic events that occurred when the building housing the offices of the mayor of Moscow and Mr. Sagalaev's company was stormed in an attempted coup against President Boris Yeltsin's government. When the conflict ended, the Russian Parliament Building had burned, Mr. Sagalaev's building was damaged, and more than 170 people had died.

"The events in Moscow were a profound shock to us and the whole world and prompted us to do serious thinking on what our life is today," Mr. Sagalaev told participants at the third annual meeting of the Commission on Radio and Television Policy at The Carter Center. "[It provided] an opportunity to think about the role of television in Russia and the former Soviet Union."

The events that Mr. Sagalaev witnessed illustrate the evolving relationship between television and democracy. Russian citizens watched news of the attempted coup on television—something the government did not allow before the 1991 breakup of the Soviet Union. Now, television and radio stations are springing up across the continent. Some 500 television stations operate in Russia alone, and more than 100 television and radio stations are on the air in the Baltic states. While opportunity abounds, the newly formed stations must learn to secure funding, equipment, and programming to operate and expand.

In light of these challenges, the Commission meeting held Nov. 18-19 focused on developing policy to nurture the growth of free enterprise between media producers and telecommunications companies in the United States and the Newly Independent States. Led by Commission Co-Chairmen Sagalaev and former President Jimmy Carter, the meeting brought together more than 150 U.S. and former Soviet media leaders. All three American networks, plus PBS and CNN, were represented at the highest levels.

In October, Russian President Boris Yeltsin endorsed the Commission's work in a landmark decree calling for guarantees of a free press in his country. Signed on Oct. 29, the decree also called for guarantees of free democratic elections, the right to form election associations and campaigns for media exposure, and creation of a nine-member Information Arbitration Tribunal for the Dec. 12 parliamentary elections in Russia.

At the Commission meeting, President Carter and Mr. Sagalaev announced formation of MIR, the first independent multi-station broadcast network in the former Soviet Union. The network operates three hours a week on radio and television in nine founding states and will increase to five hours a week in 1994. Each station holds equal shares in the network and is free to develop its own programming.

"The length of the broadcasts will grow with time," said Gadilbek Shalakhmetov, chairman of the International Television and Radio Broadcasting Co. and a Commission member.

"The difficulty is having our broadcast teams be in tune with each other, but we are getting there. We have been doing this since August and so far are on the right track."

Media Guidebook Helps Assure Democratic Elections

To help assure fairness in elections, The Aspen Institute and The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU) last year published *Television & Elections*, a guidebook written by Ellen Mickiewicz, Commission director and CCEU fellow, and Charles Firestone, director of the institute's Communications and Society Program. Endorsed by the United Nations, the guidebook is available in English, Russian, French and Spanish. Editions in Ukrainian, Kazakh, Georgian, and Lithuanian are planned. The book has shaped election coverage in Lithuania and Latvia, as well as Russia.

"It is our hope that any country that would find the guidebook useful can read it in their own language," said Dr. Mickiewicz, who will direct the DeWitt Wallace Center for Communications and Journalism at Duke University as of January 1994. At that time, the Commission will become a joint initiative of CCEU and Duke.

Neighborhoods Embrace The Atlanta Project

On a recent fall Saturday, former President Jimmy Carter and Rosalynn Carter joined residents in seven Atlanta Project (TAP) clusters to celebrate TAP'S second anniversary and its first full year of operation. When they arrived at the Brown Cluster, Yolanda Lattimore, a single mother with three children, was ready.

"I didn't have a job when I came here, but with the help of [Brown Cluster Coordinator] Joe Lewis I have a job, and I'm doing volunteer work for The Atlanta Project," she said after giving President Carter a hug.

Ms. Lattimore is one of many residents who have benefited from the grass-roots efforts now underway in each of TAP'S 20 clusters. Founded by The Carter Center in October 1991, TAP is an unprecedented community-wide effort to attack the social problems associated with urban poverty and to create avenues for change in education, housing, public safety, community development, economic development, and health.

"The heart of The Atlanta Project is the cluster communities," President Carter said. "In its first full year of operation, cluster coordinators, with the help of their corporate partners and other supporters, have made extraordinary progress in bringing neighbors together to start addressing issues ranging from violence in schools and lack of job skills, to beautifying neighborhoods and participating in the arts."

During their tour, the Carters visited the Grady Cluster to help celebrate its corporate partnership with The Coca-Cola Co. They also joined Columbia Cluster residents for Healthfest '93, cosponsored by Kaiser Permanente. Other cluster activities included: • A discussion on women's issues involving Mrs. Carter and mothers, daughters, and granddaughters in the Brown Cluster. • The second annual "Crim Cluster Day" celebration. • A health fair in the Carver Cluster. • A town hall meeting sponsored by the McNair Cluster. • The "Housing Reoccupancy Initiative," a project sponsored by TAP and the Atlanta Housing Authority to renovate 16 public housing units in the Harper Cluster.

As President Carter noted, the day's events represented just a few of the programs launched by TAP communities during the past year.

"More than 250 activities and initiatives have been undertaken by clusters in partnership with thousands of volunteers and hundreds of businesses and service providers," President Carter said. "We hope to continue to build on these partnerships and to reach out to form relationships with others."

Dan Sweat, TAP'S program director, believes the initial work in the clusters holds promise of real change in TAP'S communities. "We are very pleased with the large number and the diversity of activities undertaken by the clusters during this first operational year," he said. "However, we are equally interested in the community organizing process that has occurred. Each of the activities reflects resident input into the ideas, planning, and implementation of those projects."

In November, the Cluster Health Committees proposed that TAP mount a community-wide offensive against violence in 1994. If approved, TAP would launch the initiative early in the year with a series of public awareness events, and the initiative would be the driving force behind TAP'S work in health, education, housing, public safety, economic development, and children and youth services. A formal decision on this initiative is pending.

New Program Administrator Joins TAP

"I believe that my entire career has led me to this moment when I will have an opportunity to draw on all my skills as an administrator and social scientist to help my community," said Jane Smith, who became TAP'S first program administrator this fall.

In her new position, Ms. Smith oversees TAP'S management group and day-to-day administration. She reports to Program Director Dan Sweat, who is responsible for The Atlanta Project.

Ms. Smith attended high school in the Harper Cluster and went on to earn a doctorate from Harvard University. Before joining TAP, she was development director for the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change. She also has worked for Spelman College and with INROADS Inc., a nonprofit organization that helps prepare minority youth for corporate and community leadership.

"The Atlanta Project is like no other program in the country," she said. "I enjoy being on the team that is breaking new ground in improving people's lives in Atlanta and other cities."

The Ivan Allen III Pavilion and the Cecil B. Day Chapel

Architect: Jova-Daniels-Busby, based on an original concept created by Christopher Hemmeter, Hemmeter Design Group.

Construction: Holder Construction and H.J. Russell Construction.

Structure: The Ivan Allen III Pavilion is the fifth building in The Carter Center complex. Three buildings house the Center's nonprofit international and domestic programs. The fourth pavilion is home to The Jimmy Carter Library and Museum, operated by the National Archives.

Pavilion Features: Three levels, with a spectacular view of the Atlanta skyline through a two-level, atrium-like entrance. The pavilion provides expanded conference and meeting space and offices for Carter Center staff.

The Chapel: A 425-seat interfaith sanctuary for religious services, weddings, meetings, and other appropriate events. Features a floor-to-ceiling window overlooking a lake and park land; a majestic balcony; a stage with a large projection screen; translation booths; and state-of-the-art audiovisual equipment.

Donors: The Family and Friends of Ivan Allen III, the Cecil B. Day Family, the Tadao Yoshida Family, the Japan Foundation, and Sidney and Jane Harman. Post Properties assisted with landscaping design services, Georgia-Pacific Corp. contributed 2,100 trees, and the Georgia Green Industry Association and the Garden Clubs of Georgia donated additional plantings. Employees of the Ivan Allen Co. sales division donated a sundial in front of the main entrance.

Center Provides Space for Conferences, Events

The opening of the Ivan Allen III Pavilion and the Cecil B. Day Chapel expands The Carter Center's capacity to serve the public.

Since it opened in 1986, the Center has held hundreds of conferences, meetings, receptions, and dinners hosted by other organizations. Revenue generated by these events helps support the Center's nonprofit programs.

Although the Cecil B. Day Chapel will be used for events sponsored by the Center's programs, it also is available to the public for religious services, meetings, weddings, and other appropriate events. Other spaces in the Ivan Allen III Pavilion can accommodate smaller gatherings.

For more information, contact The Carter Center Events Office, One Copenhill, Atlanta, Ga. 30307, (404)420-5112.

Emory President Named Ambassador to South Korea

James Laney, the Emory University president who helped establish The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU), has joined the Clinton administration as U.S. ambassador to South Korea.

Dr. Laney became president of Emory in 1977. In 1982, he invited former President Jimmy Carter to become University Distinguished Professor at Emory. Their relationship laid the cornerstone for CCEU, where fellows and associates from the university work with President Carter and Center staff to resolve conflicts, promote democracy, preserve human rights, and improve health.

A United Methodist minister, Dr. Laney led Emory through a period of growth that transformed it from a regional institution to a major teaching and research university. Since 1985, some 400 Emory undergraduate and graduate students have worked with CCEU's action-oriented programs as interns and work-study students. Last spring, Emory students joined forces with 12,000 volunteers for The Atlanta Project's (TAP's) Immunization/Children's Health Initiative. Dr. Laney served on TAP'S advisory committee.

"I am grateful to Jim Laney for the commitment he has made to the development of The Carter Center," said President Carter. "He and Emory have been full partners in our efforts to bring comfort and refuge to oppressed people all over the world, and Dr. Laney was the inspiration behind our Atlanta Project. Although his departure will be a great loss to Emory, I am pleased that he will be sharing his gifts with the world."

In the News

"Fifteen years after he consummated a deal to bring peace between Israel and Egypt, Jimmy Carter was back onstage Monday at the White House, basking in the glow of the historic second act of Mideast peacemaking.

"Tears welled in his eyes as the former president sat in the front row of the crowd gathered on the South Lawn for the signing ceremony. He was thinking about Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, . . . whom Mr. Carter personally guided to sign the Camp David accords in 1978...

"He's gratified that (the Israeli-PLO signing) happened,' said Kenneth Stein, an Emory University professor who is Mr. Carter's Middle East expert at The Carter Center. 'He has a

certain amount of joy that he could see it happen in his lifetime.' " *–The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, Sept. 13, 1993

"Houston philanthropist Dominique de Menil and former U.S. President Jimmy Carter will present a special award and sculpture to the Norwegian nation in spring 1994 in Oslo, Norway, to honor its peace efforts. Norway served as an intermediary in negotiations that led to an historic Mideast peace accord. De Menil will present a monumental sculpture, 'Marriage' by Tony Smith, to the Norwegians, officials with the Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation said." *–The Houston Post* Nov. 6, 1993

"At a news conference at The Carter Center in Atlanta, Carter expressed guarded optimism about the prospects for a peace settlement in Sudan after concluding talks with a Sudanese guerrilla Tuesday.

"Meanwhile, a Washington-based refugee group released a report documenting Carter's characterization of the civil war in the African country as the 'worst on earth' . . . The war has killed more than 1.3 million southern Sudanese since 1983." *–The Atlanta Journal-Constitution* Oct. 27, 1993

Former Ambassadors Tackle Human Rights, Conflict Resolution

Two former ambassadors have joined The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU) to assist with projects in conflict resolution and human rights.

Dan Phillips, former U.S. ambassador to the Republic of the Congo, has begun a one-year visiting fellowship as diplomat-in-residence, while Harry Barnes, a former U.S. ambassador to Chile, India, and Romania, is serving as interim director of the Human Rights Program.

Ambassador Phillips joined CCEU this fall as adviser and consultant for projects in conflict resolution, human rights, democracy, and development around the world. He currently is working on mediation efforts in Ethiopia and Sudan and is helping to develop human rights and democracy programs in Ethiopia.

"In Ethiopia, The Carter Center is attempting to build on President Carter's 1989 efforts to end Africa's longest-running civil war with programs designed to ensure that the country's post-war institutions reflect democratic and human values," said Ambassador Phillips, who served in the Congo for three years.

Ambassador Barnes, who retired from the U.S. State Department in 1989, is involved in projects to strengthen the U.N. human rights system and to assist the governments of Ethiopia and Guyana, as well as nongovernmental groups, in human rights.

"Much of my work this fall has been in conjunction with other human rights organizations to follow up on the World Human Rights Conference held in Vienna this past summer," Ambassador Barnes said. "We have been trying to persuade top governments to approve creation of the new post of U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights."

The U.N. General Assembly approved the position on Dec. 20.

Leland Fellows Eager To Help Rebuild Their Native Liberia

There are many people back home who get up early every morning, anxious to improve their lives, improve the conditions of their country. I am jealous of them now, anxious to return home and continue my work," said Samuel Sargbah, one of the six 1993 Mickey Leland Community Development Fellows from Liberia. He, like the others, is hopeful about the peace agreement signed in July ending three years of civil war in his country.

Administered by The Carter Center of Emory University's (CCEU's) African Governance Program, the Mickey Leland Community Development Fellowship Program allows fellows to work both in separate internships and in group sessions for eight weeks, developing organizational, leadership, and consensus-building skills. The program is named for the late Texas congressman who advocated development and emergency aid to Africa. Fellows attend workshops, seminars, onsite tours, and smaller lecture/discussion sessions with nongovernmental and nonprofit community programs, in and around Atlanta.

The fellows were eager to use the teaching tools, workshop models, and new relationships with U.S. organizations that will help them implement the community reconstruction projects they oversee in Liberia. Included among their visits was The Atlanta Project (TAP), The Carter Center's program to address the challenges of urban renewal.

Mr. Sargbah noted how similar TAP is to Special Emergency Life Food, in which he is a community development officer. "TAP has clusters; we have zones," he said. "Each zone is made up of communities, and each community is divided into blocks. Our organizational structure is from the bottom up. That way the citizens feel more accountable, more attached to our work."

Like Mr. Sargbah, Leland Fellow Ellen George-Williams plans to host workshops as part of her work as deputy executive director of the Christian Health Association of Liberia. One of her most valuable experiences was exploring ways to build trust and mutual respect. "There is a great lack of trust because of the war in Liberia," she said. "If I listen to your problems and you listen to mine, we can find solutions. But we have to listen."

Carter Center Supports Peace in Liberia

An historic peace agreement was signed in Cotonou, Benin this summer to end civil war in Liberia, paving the way for a democratic election in 1994. But by December, disarmament had not begun, resulting in rising tensions throughout the country and the emergence of two new warring factions in different regions of Liberia.

"The delayed implementation of the Cotonou Peace Accord is reaching a critical level, as reflected in mounting controversies over the delivery of food supplies and the composition of the National Transitional Government," said Richard Joseph, director of The Carter Center of Emory University's (CCEU's) African Governance Program. "We also are very concerned about reports of continued fighting in the northwestern and southeastern regions and attacks on the civilian population."

CCEU has played an ongoing role in the Liberian peace process. After civil war began in December 1989, the Center worked through the International Negotiation Network (INN). During the early peace process, an INN representative attended summit meetings in Yamoussoukro, Cote d'Ivoire. Representatives from Liberia attended the 1992 INN Consultation held at The Carter Center. Former President Jimmy Carter, Rosalynn Carter, and representatives of CCEU's Conflict Resolution and African Governance programs also have met with leaders in Liberia.

"The Carter Center has been closely involved in assisting the peace process in Liberia," said President Carter. "We expect to play a major role, together with other U.S. and international organizations, to promote reconciliation, civic education, and free and fair elections under the terms of the Cotonou agreement."

To assist with bringing peace and democracy to Liberia, The Carter Center has formed a consortium of U.S.-based nongovernmental organizations known as Project Liberia: Peace,

Elections, and Democracy. Members of Project Liberia include the African-American Institute, Friends of Liberia, the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, along with CCEU.

TASK FORCE FOR CHILD SURVIVAL

9.5 Million People Avoid Blindness Thanks to Mectizan Drug Treatment

Some 9.5 million people in Africa and Latin America will be healthier next year thanks to a drug that prevents river blindness. That's 3.5 million more people under treatment by the end of 1993 than originally targeted by the Mectizan Donation Program of the Task Force for Child Survival and Development (TFCSA).

"The goal we had set was 'six in six.' It called for 6 million people to be under treatment by the end of the sixth year of the program," said its director, Michael Heisler, M.D. "The program is making impressive and significant progress because Mectizan works. Taken once a year, the drug produces immediate results with limited side effects."

River blindness derives its name from the fast-flowing rivers where blackflies that carry the disease breed. When they bite humans, the flies deposit the larvae of parasitic worms. As the worms mature, they produce millions of microworms that migrate through the body and cause persistent itching resulting from inflammation. The inflammation also can scar the eye and cause blindness. Mectizan (ivermectin) kills the microworms to prevent itching and scarring of the eye.

The Mectizan Donation Program began in 1987 when Merck & Co., an American pharmaceutical firm, decided to make available unlimited donations of the drug. In return, The Carter Center agreed to help distribute it to those affected by the disease.

The World Health Organization (WHO) rates river blindness (onchocerciasis) as a leading cause of blindness in many Central and West African countries and in Latin America. The disease affects some 17 million people and threatens 90 million more worldwide. Some 350,000 people are blind from the disease, while more than 1 million have severe vision loss. Currently, the Mectizan Expert Committee oversees drug distribution to community-based groups in 27 African and six Latin American countries. TFCSA Executive Director William Foege, M.D., chairs the committee, which works with WHO'S coordinating office in Geneva, established in 1992 to enhance Mectizan distribution through nongovernmental organizations.

Health care experts continue to look ahead to expand treatment of river blindness. A World Bank committee is considering a 12-year program that would expand the delivery of Mectizan and help countries strengthen their own health care delivery systems. The Mectizan Donation Program has assisted the World Bank in preparing its proposal, and former President Jimmy Carter has met with experts in Washington, D.C., to seek support. A decision on the proposal is expected in March 1994 when the World Bank committee meets in Washington.

Taming the Fiery Serpent

Pakistan Is Expected to Eradicate Guinea Worm in 1994

Next year, The Carter Center's Global 2000 program expects to have tamed the "fiery serpent" in Pakistan. By then, the nation's 117.5 million people will be free of the serpent known as Guinea worm disease. Only two cases have been reported in 1993 compared to 534 in 1989 and 23 in 1992.

"Pakistan is symbolically important because it will become the first country affected by Guinea worm in recent years to completely eradicate the disease, and it was the first country that we became involved in," said Donald Hopkins, M.D., senior health consultant for Global 2000.

Since 1986, the Center's Guinea Worm Eradication Project (GWEP) has worked to wipe out the disease by December 1995. (The program originated with the Centers for Disease Control in 1980). Efforts are underway in more than 81 percent of 21,000 affected villages in Pakistan, India, and 16 African nations.

The disease is caused by drinking stagnant water that contains water fleas infested with Guinea worm larvae. Once ingested, the larvae grow into threadlike, 2- to 3-foot worms that emerge a year later through the victim's skin. The disease infects up to 2 million people annually and puts more than 100 million people at risk. Annual emergence of the worm and resulting secondary infections can cause permanent scarring and crippling similar to polio. The socioeconomic impact is devastating.

In 1988, UNICEF studied a highly endemic area of fertile rice farms in southeast Nigeria. According to the study, the region lost \$20 million annually because farmers with Guinea worm were unable to harvest their rice crops. The disease also affects children. Another study in southeast Nigeria showed school absenteeism rates of more than 60 percent during the Guinea worm season, which coincides with the rice harvest in that area.

To combat the disease, Global 2000 uses a surveillance and containment strategy to help countries identify where cases occur and then focus on eradication. The same strategy was used to fight smallpox, the first disease to be eradicated in 1977.

Although no effective treatment exists for Guinea worm disease, it is preventable by straining drinking water through a fine cloth. Global 2000 works closely with local health workers to identify infected villages and teach residents how to filter their drinking water. In highly endemic areas, water may be treated with low concentrations of the nontoxic larvicide Abate. Improved drinking water systems such as borehole wells may also be installed to stop Guinea worm and other waterborne diseases.

Eradication efforts have made substantial progress in several countries, including Ghana and Nigeria. "Before the GWEP began, these two countries ranked No. 1 and No. 2 in the world in endemic Guinea worm disease," said Dr. Hopkins. "They reduced their incidence of the disease by about 70 percent in three years and 90 percent in four years."

This summer, Dr. Hopkins accompanied former President Jimmy Carter and Rosalynn Carter to meet with leaders in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and Sudan to discuss each country's progress in eradicating the disease.

Sudan presents the greatest challenge to GWEP efforts because of fighting between two rebel groups in the southern region and against the government. In 1992, 2,608 cases of Guinea worm were reported nationwide, but that underestimates the full extent of the disease in Sudan. Health workers hope to begin interventions in all accessible endemic villages in early 1994.

"Our approach is to work around the fighting," said Dr. Hopkins. "We have tried to enlist the cooperation of all sides to get the program going in southern Sudan. UNICEF, Operation Lifeline Sudan, and other nongovernmental agencies are involved."

Despite the problems in Sudan and some other countries, Dr. Hopkins is confident that the GWEP can meet its 1995 goal. "The fighting in Sudan poses the most serious challenge. But I believe the date can be met and Guinea worm will become the second disease to be totally eradicated."

World War II: Up Close and Personal

"Personal Accounts" Exhibition Captures Joys and Sorrows of Military Life

On Nov. 22, 1941, Fireman First Class Wesley John Heidt wrote, "Hello, Mom. This is your bad son again. Boy, have I been catching it for not writing." With the customary confidence of youth, he continued, "There is no need of worrying. I am safer on this battleboat than I would be driving back and forth to work if I was home." His ship, the U.S.S. Arizona, was destroyed Dec. 7 when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. He and his brother were killed.

Fireman Heidt's letter is a poignant part of "World War II: Personal Accounts—Pearl Harbor to V-J Day," featuring 250 letters, diaries, documents, photographs, and artifacts from life in combat. The multimedia exhibition opens Jan. 26, 1994, in The Jimmy Carter Library and Museum and continues through May 22. Sponsored by the National Archives, the 3,000-square-foot traveling exhibit commemorates the 50th anniversary of U.S. involvement in World War II.

The items in the exhibition vary in mood and origin. In 1942, U.S. and Filipino forces waged a valiant battle against an overwhelming number of Japanese on the tiny island of Corregidor in Manila Bay. A transcript of U.S. Army Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright's final radiogram before his surrender begins: "For the President of the United States. With broken heart and head bowed in sadness but not in shame..." In contrast, a letter written on V-E Day in 1945 by U.S. Army Cpl. Robert E. Turner exclaims, "Every girl there must have kissed me. Ooh Lala what a variety of lipstick."

All nine presidential libraries located the personal effects loaned by 68 veterans or their descendants and 21 institutions from the United States and abroad. "At every library, staff members went out to ask people to share things," said Don Schewe, director of the Library and Museum. "The responses they received were generous and warm. The exhibition uses less than 1 percent of the objects people volunteered."

Once the exhibition opens, junior and senior high school students will learn about World War II from those who lived it. "Local veterans have volunteered to be interviewed, and we have an assortment of objects such as canteens and uniform parts to get the conversation going," Dr. Schewe said. "We are inviting students from all over Georgia to interview the veterans and write their stories."