

THE CARTER CENTER



NEWS

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A woman in Chanshegu village in Ghana strains drinking water through a cloth filter to prevent Guinea worm disease. Cases of the disease have fallen from 3.5 million in 1986 to about 110,000 in late 1995 thanks to filtering and other preventive methods.

Carter Center, Coalition Partners Celebrate Near-Eradication of Guinea Worm Disease

It has been 19 years since smallpox became the first disease to be eradicated from the earth. A second disease is now close to elimination because of an international public health effort led by The Carter Center's Global 2000 program.

In December 1995, 200 dignitaries and guests gathered in Washington, D.C., to celebrate the 97 percent eradication of Guinea worm (*dracunculiasis*), a painful parasitic disease that affects people in 16 African countries as well as India, Pakistan, and Yemen.

Since 1986, Global 2000 has led a worldwide campaign to abolish the disease through a cooperative effort involving villagers in endemic countries, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) like The Carter Center, international health agencies, corporate donors, and governments.

"Our being here today is the result of a grand coalition of people from around the world, beginning with the people in the affected villages themselves," said Donald

Hopkins, M.D., senior health consultant for Global 2000, during the celebration. "With the help of our partners, we have achieved 97 percent of our goal.

"Our job now is to eliminate the remaining 3 percent of cases as soon as

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Regional Initiative Launched To Tackle Great Lakes Crisis

Leaders of Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zaire have asked The Carter Center to help them organize an unprecedented regional effort to promote reconciliation, justice, peace, stability, and development in the region.

The challenge is to create a climate that will stimulate the large-scale return of 1.7 million refugees to Rwanda and to find means to ensure peace among

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A Message From the Executive Director

Relationship With Emory Exemplifies 'Learning By Doing'

“A whole greater than the sum of its parts” describes the unique relationship between The Carter Center and Emory University. It is a dynamic partnership defined by a simple, far-reaching cause and effect: the relationship between learning and doing.

Emory Provost Billy Frye recently said, “The Carter Center provides unique opportunities to apply knowledge and the skills of scholarship to help ameliorate the most intractable problems of mankind. At the same time, it opens up to our faculty and students the most rigorous laboratory there is for developing and testing ideas—the real world, where theory only matters if it ‘works.’”

President Carter has said many times that the value of a nongovernmental organization like The Carter Center is that we don't just have meetings; we have an action plan. An African leader echoed this sentiment recently when he told President Carter that “One action is worth 1,000 conferences!” We focus on results and attempt to give individuals the tools they need to change their own lives—whether they live in Atlanta, Ethiopia, or Nicaragua.

Because of this philosophy, The Carter Center is not a research facility or a think tank. It does, however, draw from the vast resources of one of the nation's greatest universities and applies academic principles to the real world.

The ties between the campus and The Carter Center grew even closer in September 1994 when Emory and the



Crystal Drake

John Hardman, M.D., is executive director of The Carter Center.

Center finalized a formal partnership. This agreement allows the Center unusual flexibility and self-governance, under the direction of a 22-member Board of Trustees chaired by President Carter and including Emory President William Chace and nine members appointed by the University.

“ . . . when The Carter Center recently sought a peaceful resolution to the horrendous problems in the Great Lakes region of Africa . . . Emory students were an integral part of our team, researching particular issues, writing weekly reports and updates, and participating in strategic planning meetings.”

A lifelong student, President Chace recently set an example of democracy in action when he joined the Center's delegation that monitored the Palestinian elections in January. As part of the Center's 40-member international

monitoring team, he was able to experience, firsthand, The Carter Center's principles in action.

There are many other ways in which we have strengthened our relationship with the university, to the advantage of both institutions. Marion Creekmore, our director of programs, also serves as vice provost for international affairs at Emory. This winter, President Carter returned to the classroom after a four-year hiatus from teaching. And later this year, Carter Center fellows and program directors will begin teaching an undergraduate course called “Public Policy and Nongovernmental Organizations.”

Students Apply Learning in Real-Life Situations

Perhaps most important, Emory University students—currently about 75 a year—are directly involved in our work, whether we are negotiating a cease-fire or peace agreement, immunizing children, eradicating Guinea worm disease and preventing river blindness, protecting human rights, or replacing despair with hope in urban America. The growing popularity of our internship program proves that students, when given the opportunity, are anxious to apply classroom learning to real-life situations.

For example, when The Carter Center recently sought a peaceful resolution to the horrendous problems in the Great Lakes region of Africa—particularly in Rwanda and Burundi—Emory students were an integral part of our team, researching particular issues and aspects of the conflicts, writing weekly reports and updates, and participating in strategic planning meetings.

As The Carter Center has continued to grow and develop, we have learned many important lessons from our affiliation with the university community. While pure learning will always have its place at universities and other educational institutions, we have come to understand that we learn the most by *doing*. Together, Emory and The Carter Center are impacting the lives of real people in the real world. ★

Carter Center-NDI Team Observes Palestinians' First General Election

On a crisp, clear night in January, Palestinian election officials emptied boxes full of ballots and started counting the first votes ever cast by Palestinians in a general election.

As international observers looked on, two things were immediately apparent: Yasir Arafat was heading toward a landslide victory, and Palestinians in most parts of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank had turned out in large numbers to vote. In addition to electing Mr. Arafat president, voters also selected an 88-member legislative assembly.

One team of international observers was particularly interested in the process. The Carter Center and the Washington, D.C.-based National Democratic Institute (NDI) had been planning for this day for more than two years. Headed by former President Jimmy Carter and former Polish Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka, the 40-person Carter Center-NDI delegation observed the casting of

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Billy Howard

Jimmy Carter and Palestinian President Yasir Arafat answer questions from journalists outside of Mr. Arafat's office in Gaza City. Although The Carter Center-NDI observer team cited some irregularities, they found the Palestinian elections to be generally free and fair.

MEDIATING ON ELECTION DAY

Jimmy Carter stood toe-to-toe with the Israeli police officer, protesting the videotaping of Palestinian voters at the East Jerusalem polling site.

"Palestinians could be intimidated by this," he said.

The officer explained that the surveillance was due to Israeli fears of terrorism in Jerusalem on election day. President Carter already had heard complaints from Palestinian candidates and leaders that the large Israeli security presence around the polling sites and the arrest of Palestinian election monitors were discouraging voter participation in Jerusalem. In the West Bank and Gaza, Palestinians were voting at a very high rate.

President Carter conveyed these concerns to the Israeli government. By early afternoon, when he returned to the East Jerusalem polling stations, the number of Israeli military and police had been reduced significantly, and the level of voter participation had increased. "We were pleased that during the course of the day, the Israeli government was constructive and responsive to those concerns," President Carter said. "We also were impressed by the spirit of cooperation and compromise between Israeli and Palestinian officials on the peace process as well as the election."

"The Carter Center has been a pioneer in election-mediating before, during, and after elections so as to assure that all the parties believe that they have a fair chance and that the election process is neutral," said Robert Pastor, a Carter Center fellow and a member of the delegation. "In this case, President Carter was able to contact the Israeli government in a way that permitted the problem to be solved quickly." ★



Billy Howard

Two old friends—Jimmy Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres—discussed the peace process and elections over lunch in Tel Aviv.

Atlanta Project Moves Into Phase II With a Focus on Children and Families

When the letter arrived informing Margaret McWhorter that her house was about to be sold because of delinquent property taxes, she took immediate action.

First, she visited The Atlanta Project's (TAP's) Fulton Cluster office. Then she contacted several resources, which the cluster office gave her, to take steps to resolve the issue. While her ordeal is not over, TAP; SouthTrust Bank, the Fulton Cluster's corporate partner; Legal Aid; and the Fulton County Tax Commissioner's Office have come together to

help Mrs. McWhorter resolve her tax problems.

"I am very grateful that the Fulton Cluster is able to help TAP residents with this sort of thing," Mrs. McWhorter said.

The program that helped her is called "Tax Delinquency in The Atlanta Project Clusters." In October 1995, TAP received the Outstanding Planning Implementation Award from the Georgia Planning Association for its efforts in matching addresses of tax-delinquent properties with the Fulton County

property owners' name, zoning information, and amount of taxes owed. Since April 1995, TAP has been sharing the information with property owners during neighborhood meetings where advisers are available to help.

Such programs are the cornerstone of TAP, The Carter Center's program to tackle the problems associated with urban poverty. Announced in late 1991, TAP seeks to empower community residents by asking them to identify their neighborhoods' needs and pairing them with the resources to address them.

TAP'S FIRST FOUR YEARS:

Success stories large and small abound in TAP neighborhoods. Here are some examples:

Brown Village Battles Code Violations

Tired of abandoned cars and other eyesores in their neighborhoods, TAP's Brown Village has implemented a pilot code enforcement program that has been the catalyst for neighborhood revitalization. Brown Village residents began their effort by distributing more than 3,000 booklets in the community about code violations, prepared by TAP and the City of Atlanta. Within a few weeks, nearly 300 code violations had been reported to the city.

Students Win Olympic Art Contest

Than Thi Thu Van, 11, and David Yehudah, 15, are among five "Gold Medal" winners in the Paint Pals international Olympic art contest. More than 3,500 children from nine international cities took part, creating art in the spirit of peace and world friendship. The winning designs are being reproduced on T-shirts by Terry Manufacturing, an Atlanta Committee for the Olympic



Paula Ondry

Jimmy Carter congratulates 11-year-old Than Thi Thu Van for her winning entry in Paint Pals, TAP's international Olympic art contest.

Games licensee, to be sold as official Olympic merchandise. Proceeds from sales of the T-shirts and the original artwork will fund youth-oriented programs for TAP.

Law Firm Provides Low-Cost Services

For some residents of the Southside Cluster whose incomes are too large to make them eligible for Legal Aid and too small to hire a private attorney, the new Southside Legal Center is bridging a gap.

With support from the law firm of Hunton and Williams, the center offers legal services for a flat fee of \$50, plus any required court filing fees. The firm provides counsel in family matters, housing, real estate, business law, and guardianship.

P.L.A.Y. Day Has Serious Side

Prior to entering the Georgia Dome for two hours of fun-filled activities, the 15,000 children who attended Nike's P.L.A.Y. Day in August

1995 were required to get an "America's Youth Passport," an innovative new booklet developed by TAP for parents and guardians to record vital information about their children. The Passport, which included a photograph, an immunization record chart, and optional fingerprints, was one of many resources provided to TAP families. Youth then were treated to an array of games and activities on the floor of the Dome to encourage fitness and sports programs. ★

Mental Health Leaders Strive for 'Managing Care in the Public Interest'

During TAP's first five-year phase, residents in 20 neighborhoods called clusters have created avenues for change through more than 400 activities focusing on children and families, education, housing, economic development, public safety, health, and the arts.

In November 1995, TAP's Policy Advisory Board approved a set of recommendations that call for moving into Phase II with a focus on children and families. Instead of operating 20 separate cluster offices, TAP staff, corporate and academic partners, and neighborhood volunteers will work out of several community collaboration centers that supersede current cluster geographic boundaries. TAP starts its second phase in October 1996.

The committee that made the recommendations found TAP needed a more flexible structure so that volunteers and resources could flow more easily across community lines. "TAP needs to be unbound from all the rules that are confining it," said Mark O'Connell, chairman of the United Way of Metropolitan Atlanta, who headed the six-month study.

Although its structure is changing, TAP's emphasis on partnership and collaboration—which includes support from 30 corporate and 23 academic partners—will continue. TAP also will work more closely with social service groups.

"TAP will continue to play a prominent role in Atlanta," said Jane Smith, program director. "The enthusiasm is for TAP to serve as a catalyst for change, working to bring service providers together to solve problems."

"The Carter Center took a risk in establishing an innovative program to help disenfranchised citizens solve some of their own problems," former President Jimmy Carter said. "Some of the initial expectations for alleviating serious social ills within five years were unrealistic. But we have made significant progress. One message we have heard loud and clear is that TAP must go on. And indeed it will." ★

How does managed health care serve the public interest in the delivery of quality mental health services? More than 200 leaders from 60 major mental health organizations, government agencies, and managed care groups tackled that question during the 11th Annual Rosalynn Carter Symposium on Mental Health Policy.

Symposium planners chose the theme "Managing Care in the Public Interest" to reflect the impact of managed care on Americans' access to quality services. Their concern: too much attention has been paid to cost containment and not enough to how managed care affects people. Although health care reform has reached an impasse at the national level, major changes are occurring at state levels and in the private sector.

"It simply does not make sense to develop a system for people without their needs being the first consideration."

—Rosalynn Carter, chair, Mental Health Task Force

When the two-day symposium was over, participants had examined the purpose of managed care; how it affects the people it serves; the outcome, quality of service, and participation desired; and what needs to be done to ensure equal treatment and cost for all.

"It simply does not make sense to develop a system for people without their needs being the first consideration," said

Mrs. Carter, chair of The Carter Center Mental Health Task Force. "Our goal was to create a blueprint for achieving equitable, quality, affordable managed care for those who suffer from mental health problems."

Georgia Forum Helps State Evaluate Own Programs

A month before the November 1995 symposium, Mrs. Carter hosted the Georgia Mental Health Forum. The first of its kind, the forum complements the national symposium by addressing issues of concern to Georgia's mental health community.

Sponsored by The Carter Center Mental Health Program, the Mental Health Association of Georgia, and the Georgia Parent Support Network, the forum on "Within Community" looked at ways to foster Georgia's ongoing reform effort.

More than 300 consumers, family members, policy-makers, and service providers from around the state examined improvements made in mental health services and outcomes since the passage of House Bill 100 in April 1993. The bill divided Georgia into 19 regions, creating regional and community service boards that now plan, govern, and evaluate local mental health services.

Forum panelists agreed that increased participation by consumers and families in decision-making has been an important step forward and that progress has been made in streamlining resources and increasing flexibility within the mental health care system. However, questions remain regarding the ability of regional boards to function effectively with ultimate responsibility for the most vulnerable patients as the mental health care system evolves.

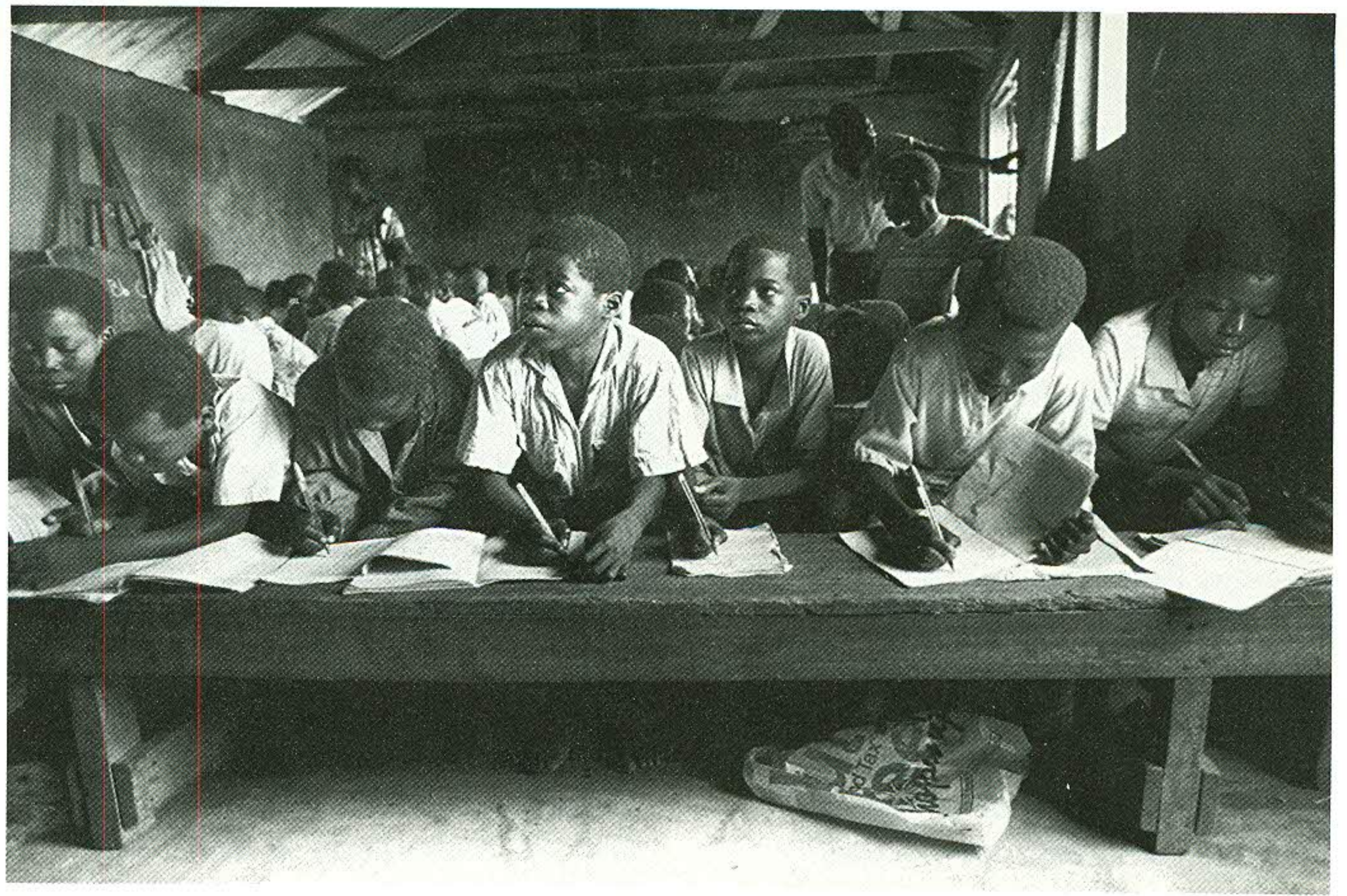
"The forum continues Mrs. Carter's long-term commitment to improving mental health services for Georgia citizens," said John Gates, director of the Center's Mental Health Program. "This is an excellent opportunity to review and renew the best approaches of Georgia's reform movement." ★

BREAKING THE CYCLE OF SUFFERING

People have suffered from Guinea worm disease for centuries. They become infected by drinking stagnant water contaminated with microscopic larvae that migrate through the body. A year later, mature, threadlike worms up to 3 feet long emerge through blisters on the skin, sometimes causing permanent scarring and crippling similar to polio. Emergence of the worm is so painful that it keeps farmers from tending their crops and children from attending school for weeks or months at a time. No cure exists, but the disease can be prevented through health education and water purification.

The most effective method is teaching villagers how to filter their drinking water through a tightly woven cloth developed and donated by E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and manufactured by Precision Fabrics Group. The cloth traps water fleas that carry the Guinea worm larvae. People infected with Guinea worm also are taught to stay out of water sources to prevent their contamination. In highly endemic areas, water may be treated with low concentrations of Abate, a nontoxic larvicide donated by American Home Products Corp. Installing borehole wells to improve drinking water systems also can stop Guinea worm and other water-borne diseases.

Results from these methods are striking: Cases of the disease have fallen from more than 3.5 million in 1986 to about 110,000 as of late 1995. December 1995 was the target date for eradication. ★



Billy Howard

Chanshegu village in Ghana participated in Guinea worm eradication progress. As a result, this one-room school is full of children. Children suffering from Guinea worm are unable to attend.

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possible," he added. "We believe it will require another two to three years. Once a villager is identified as having Guinea worm, it takes a year for the cycle to be broken."

During the Dec. 4 celebration, participants from around the world reviewed their progress and unveiled an exhibit depicting the story of Guinea worm eradication. Speakers included Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter; Dr. Hopkins; Gen. Amadou Toumani Touré, former Mali head of state; J. Brian Atwood, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID); Hiroshi Nakajima, director general of the World Health Organization (WHO); David Satcher, director of the CDC; and Kul Gautam, deputy executive director of UNICEF. Other guests included ambassadors and ministers of health from numerous countries and executives from the world's major health organizations.

"We are now, in terms of American football, on the 5-yard line," Mr. Atwood said. "We're not talking about whether Guinea worm disease will be eradicated. We're talking about when."

The lessons learned from Guinea worm eradication can be applied to other

diseases such as polio and measles. "Proving for the second time that a disease can be eradicated provides a level of confidence to the worldwide aid community that our level of knowledge and our tools are sufficient," President Carter said. "Many people in very remote areas who fought Guinea worm are now trained and can easily transfer their knowledge to new disease prevention and control programs." ★

"One day in Ghana, I saw a 7-year-old girl hobbling to school in a little uniform. My heart went out to her. Guinea worm disease had crippled her for life. Permanent crippling happens in only a few cases each year, but if it happens to you, it's very bad news."

—Donald Hopkins, M.D.,
senior health consultant, Global 2000

WINNING THE WAR AGAINST DISEASE IN SUDAN

Although the fight against Guinea worm began accelerating in 1986, most endemic countries did not begin eradication efforts until 1990 or later. Only India, Pakistan, Ghana, and Nigeria had eradication programs under way before 1990. As of September 1995, endemic countries reported a total of 89,739 cases, down 32 percent from the same period in 1994.

Today, Sudan, Nigeria, and Niger have approximately two-thirds of all cases in the world. Sudan alone has about 50 percent of all cases remaining. In recent months, international health workers have made substantial progress against Guinea worm, river blindness, and other diseases in Sudan. Their work results from a four-month cease-fire negotiated by President Carter in March 1995. The cease-fire allowed access to remote areas cut off by civil war between the Islamic government and rebel forces. Working with others, The Carter Center coordinated several health initiatives to fight Guinea worm and river blindness and to vaccinate children against polio and measles.

"Sudanese health workers, Operation Lifeline Sudan, UNICEF, and various NGOs were able to do a lot during the cease-fire last year, including distributing more than 150,000 cloth filters," President Carter said. "Working with both sides, we need to help Sudan find a way to stop the fighting for much longer."

"For 1996-97, we need approximately \$3 million for work in Sudan, including treatment of river blindness," President Carter added. "And we need another \$2.5 million for work in countries besides Sudan."

A Model of Cooperation

Despite these obstacles, Guinea worm eradication is a success story for those who suffer from the disease and those who fight it. "We have achieved success by empowering people to help them-

NUMBER OF GUINEA WORM CASES JANUARY-OCTOBER 1995

Pakistan	0
Cameroon	8
Kenya	21
Senegal	34
India	59
Yemen	78
Chad	80
Ethiopia	483
Mauritania	624
Benin	1,108
Togo	1,267
Côte d'Ivoire	3,006
Mali	3,059
Uganda	4,526
Burkina Faso	5,606
Ghana	8,455
Nigeria	12,581
Niger	12,650
Sudan	36,064

selves," said Commodore (Rtd.) Steve Obimpeh, Ghana's minister of health. "The model used in training volunteers to educate villagers is being adapted to provide other health services, such as immunization and other disease surveillance. These volunteers have become the focal persons for health issues in their communities."

Guinea worm also has touched the lives of nonsufferers like Gen. Amadou Toumani Touré, who stepped down as Mali's military leader after voters elected their first democratic president in 1992. He now leads the fight against Guinea worm disease in Mali and other French-speaking nations in Africa.

"It is my deep hope that our varied partners continue to contribute finances and human resources until we eradicate the last Guinea worm," said Gen. Touré, whose mother had the disease when she was a student. "I'm very happy to have played a role in this eradication effort. It is the biggest success of my life." ★

Carter Center Joins Program To Intensify Efforts Against River Blindness

The Carter Center has joined forces with The World Bank and other international partners in a 12-year, \$120 million project to fight river blindness (*onchocerciasis*) in sub-Saharan Africa.

Launched at a World Bank conference in December 1995, the African Programme for Onchocerciasis Control (APOC) aims to eliminate river blindness as a public health threat. The disease causes itching, blindness, and disfigurement among an estimated 15 million people in 16 African nations. Another 100 million people in those countries are at risk of the disease.

APOC is based on a partnership involving The World Bank, other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) like The Carter Center, bilateral donors, international agencies, and governments in countries affected by river blindness. The program is modeled on the Onchocerciasis Control Program (OCP), formed by The World Bank in 1974 and administered by the World Health Organization. OCP largely has eliminated river blindness in an 11-country region of West Africa.

Under APOC, community-based treatment programs will be established to distribute Mectizan®, the drug that prevents river blindness. Merck & Co. Inc., a U.S. pharmaceutical company, will donate the tablets.

River blindness is a debilitating illness spread by tiny black flies that breed in fast-flowing rivers. When the flies bite people, they deposit microscopic larvae that mature and produce thousands of microworms called *microfilariae*. The immature worms migrate throughout the body, resulting in rashes and constant itching. They also can get into the eyes, where they cause inflammation and

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scarring, which can lead to permanent blindness. When taken once a year, Mectizan® controls the disease and prevents blindness.

Carter Center-Based Committee Facilitates Drug Distribution

Merck and The Carter Center have worked together since 1988 to facilitate drug distribution through the Mectizan® Donation Program. The program is administered by The Task Force for Child Survival and Development, an independent partner of the Center. A committee of experts, chaired by Task Force Executive Director and Carter Center Health Policy Fellow William Foege, M.D., reviews and approves applications from governments and NGOs that want to distribute the drug.

“Our experience in facilitating the distribution of Mectizan® shows that communities can learn to take responsibility for treating river blindness and other diseases,” Dr. Foege said. “This is an important step that leads to improved primary health care and quality of life for people living in remote areas of Africa.”

To date, Merck has donated more than 29 million tablets, worth more than \$80 million, in 32 African and Latin American nations. More than 15 million people were treated in these countries in 1995.

“The international community realized that the availability of free Mectizan® presented a unique opportunity to control river blindness as a public health problem in Africa,” said James Wolfensohn, World Bank president. “President Carter has lent his support in promoting the APOC. In particular, he and The Carter Center support the model of global partnership for disease control throughout Africa represented by this new program.”

Thus far, several countries and organizations have pledged \$30 million of the \$120 million needed for APOC. ★



The Carter Center

The Cairo Summit brought together an unprecedented gathering of leaders committed to resolving the Great Lakes crisis in Africa. They included (from left) Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko, Uganda President Yoweri Museveni, Rwanda President Pasteur Bizimungu, Burundi President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, Jimmy Carter, and Tanzania representative Abdulrahman Kinana. Also present but not shown in this photograph was Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa.

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sections of society in Burundi, where there is now a “creeping civil war.”

“The complex issues in the Great Lakes region urgently need to be addressed,” former President Jimmy Carter said. “Since initiating last fall a regional effort to resolve their own problems, these leaders have developed a dynamic consultative relationship, which, ultimately, is the best hope for progress.”

“... The conference did produce fresh assurances ... aimed at instituting a safe and orderly return of refugees and at sparing the Rwanda and Burundi governments attack by refugee-based rivals.”

—The Washington Post,
Dec. 4, 1995

President Carter, former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, and former Mali President Amadou Toumani Touré were asked to facilitate the ongoing dialogue, which began in October 1995, when Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko, Uganda President Yoweri Museveni, and then-Tanzania President Ali Hassan Mwinyi called for a regional initiative.

The Great Lakes crisis was precipitated by the mid-1994 genocide of at least 500,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus by the Hutu-dominated government in Rwanda. A Tutsi-led military force succeeded in driving Hutu extremists from the country, along with a large number of Hutu peasants, who fled in the wake of the fighting. Today, some 1.7 million Rwandan refugees live in camps in Zaire, Tanzania, and Burundi. Hundreds of thousands are displaced within their native countries.

Many refugees, living with great hardship, want to return home but are afraid to do so. The presence of the vast refugee camps disrupts the lives of inhabitants, who are outnumbered

10-to-1, and creates extensive environmental damage. It costs the United Nations approximately \$1 million a day to operate the camps.

Steps Taken in Cairo To Assist Refugees

In November 1995, The Carter Center organized a heads-of-state summit, facilitated by President Carter and Archbishop Tutu, where leaders agreed on preliminary steps to improve the climate for refugee repatriation. Those steps included:

- preventing cross-border raids into any country;
- removing intimidators from camps to dispel fear among refugees that it is unsafe to return to Rwanda;
- returning military equipment to its country of origin, including that of the Rwandan government held in Zaire;
- delivering individuals indicted for crimes of genocide to the International Tribunal for Rwanda;
- identifying and destroying hate radio inciting violence in Burundi; and
- removing impediments to the return of as many refugees as possible.

Follow-up actions began in earnest as early as December 1995, but refugee movement has remained slow.

"While there have been positive steps, the political climate in the region and inside the camps remains tense, and the flow of refugees returning to Rwanda has been limited," President Carter said. "There remains an urgent need for a justice system to reassure returning refugees—some of whom perpetrated the genocide in 1994—that cases will be dealt with expeditiously and fairly."

From Jan. 13-26, co-facilitator Gen. Touré visited the region to assess progress toward peace and reconciliation.

"In Burundi, the situation is difficult, but a solution is possible," Gen. Touré told President Carter. "There are encouraging positive developments that have occurred, notably the cooperation between the moderate Hutu party FRODEBU, the moderate Tutsi party UPRONA, and the army during at-

RWANDAN REFUGEE POPULATION AS OF FEB. 13, 1996

Burundi Camps	107,000
Tanzania Camps	528,994
Uganda Camps	4,000
Zaire Camps	1,057,350
Total Refugees	1,697,344

Source: U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees

tempted strikes in mid-January in Bujumbura," Gen. Touré said. "The international community should intensify its efforts to find ways to nurture and consolidate the seeds of progress that do exist in this troubled region."

The Carter Center is organizing another summit, scheduled for March, involving President Carter, other co-facilitators of the dialogue, and the Great Lakes heads-of-state. They will review progress on implementing the Cairo declaration, clarify further steps to create a stable environment that encourages refugees to return home, and assess other issues facing the region. ★

"The international community should intensify its efforts to find ways to nurture . . . the seeds of progress that have been initiated in this troubled region by the Cairo process."

—Former Mali President Amadou Toumani Touré

GREAT LAKES LEADERS FOLLOW-THROUGH ON CAIRO SUMMIT AGREEMENTS

Developments since the Cairo Summit related to commitments made by the Great Lakes heads-of-state include:

■ Significant bilateral meetings and improved relations among heads-of-state have created momentum in the joint initiative.

■ On Feb. 13, the Zairian government returned Rwandan property brought into Zaire by Rwanda's former military forces as agreed in a joint declaration on Jan. 5.

■ Zaire officials arrested at least eight camp leaders who were coercing refugees not to return to Rwanda and promised the Rwandan government that more intimidators would be arrested in the near future.

■ U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Zaire, and Rwanda officials met twice to discuss how to apply a voluntary repatriation program aimed at progressively closing refugee camps in Zaire. UNHCR, Burundi, and Rwanda officials also met to discuss the repatriation of Rwandan refugees.

■ In February, senior Rwandan government officials, including the prime minister, and senior officials of the host countries visited refugee camps in Tanzania and Burundi to talk with refugees about returning to Rwanda.

■ The number of exploratory visits to Rwanda by refugees in Tanzanian camps considering returning to their homeland has increased.

■ Rwandan refugees who have returned home from Zaire, Tanzania, and Burundi in past months appear to have been accommodated with relative ease. ★

Carter Center Staff Meet With Cuban Exile Leaders To Promote Dialogue

With an eye toward opening a dialogue between The Carter Center and Cuba, former President Jimmy Carter began meeting with exile leaders last fall.

The meetings were part of an ongoing project to understand political and economic change in Cuba, sponsored by the Latin American and Caribbean Program (LACP) and the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government. Based at The Carter Center, the Council is comprised of 26 current and former leaders of the Western Hemisphere who support democracy in the region. The Cuba project focuses on "U.S.-Cuba relations—their history, their current problems, and possible future scenarios," said Robert Pastor, LACP director.

In September 1995, President Carter and LACP staff met with 11 members of the Cuban-American community representing the Committee for Democracy, the Christian Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party, and the Liberal Party. "They were very supportive of our efforts to begin a dialogue with Cuba," Dr. Pastor said.

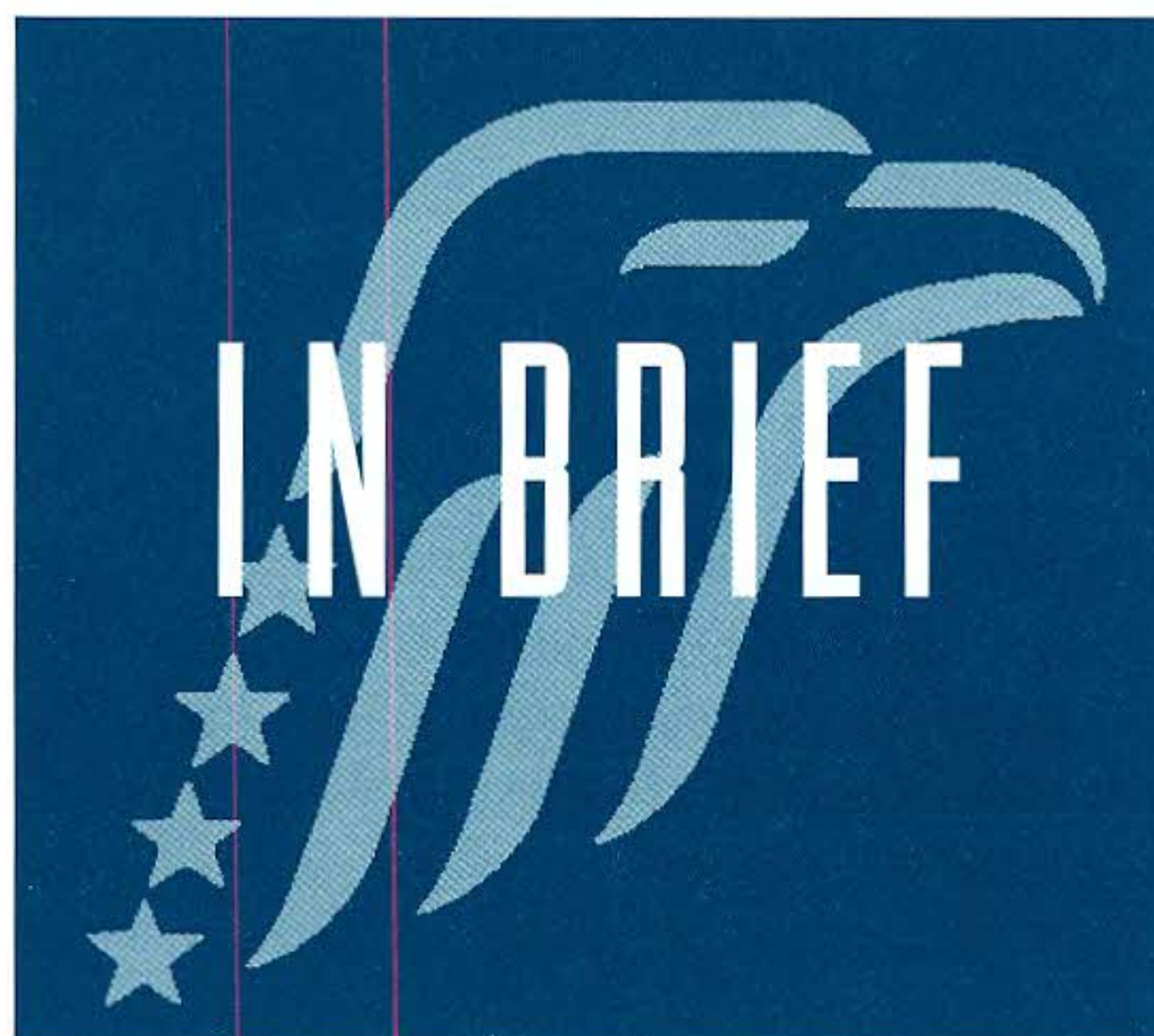
"The Cuba problem is not an easy one," said Alfredo Duran, president of the Cuban Committee for Democracy, the following day. "We don't expect any quick solutions.

The next day, President Carter and



Kathryn Kolb

Alfredo Duran (left), president of the Cuban Committee for Democracy, and Robert Pastor, director of the Latin American and Caribbean Program, were among the participants in a "Discussion of Cuba and U.S.-Cuban Relations" at The Carter Center last fall.



LACP staff held discussions with Jorge Mas Canosa, chairman of the Cuban American National Foundation (CANF), and three other foundation leaders. Although he does not oppose a Carter Center dialogue with the Cuban government, Mr. Mas Canosa indicated he would not participate.

Different versions of the Helms-Burton bill, which would tighten the current U.S. embargo against Cuba, recently passed in the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate. A conference must be held to agree on a compromise before the bill is sent to President Clinton.

"It is not a surprise that the foundation will not participate in a dialogue with Cuban government officials, but it is encouraging that it does not oppose our dialogue," Dr. Pastor said.

"There are many individuals and institutions in both Cuba and the United States, and in their governments, who are ready to engage in a dialogue on a wide range of issues, but the hostile climate and restrictions on travel have inhibited the debate," Dr. Pastor added. "The LACP/Council project aims to stimulate such a dialogue in the hope that it can facilitate much needed change."

As part of the initiative, Dr. Pastor

visited the island in May 1995 for discussions with Cuban government officials, including President Fidel Castro; Cardinal Jaime Ortega and other religious leaders; and Elizardo Sanchez, Gustavo Arcos, and other members of the human rights community.

President Carter and Dr. Pastor have held numerous discussions on related issues with senior officials from both the United States and Cuban governments. They also have met with other leaders from Cuba and the Cuban-American community representing a broad spectrum of views. ★

"The Cuban problem is not an easy one. We don't expect any quick solutions."

—Alfredo Duran, president,
Cuban Committee
for Democracy

Carters Are Featured in Georgia's Largest-Ever Advertising Campaign

Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter champion The Carter Center and their home state in a new advertising campaign by the Georgia Department of Industry, Trade, and Tourism. Called "Georgia Campaign Now," the ads capture the spirit, hospitality, and goodwill of the people of Georgia in the largest advertising effort ever undertaken by the state.

The Carter Center is featured in one of the four ads, with background music by international pop star Elton John.

At press time, The Georgia Campaign Now television spots, as well as magazine and newspaper advertisements, are slated to air in Japan, Canada, Germany, and the United Kingdom. American audiences can see The Carter Center ad beginning in March on CNN. In addi-

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tion, Delta Air Lines began showing it on domestic and international in-flight videos in February. The Department of Industry, Trade, and Tourism also is planning to move the campaign into additional markets such as Spain, France, Mexico, and Israel. ★

Award Recognizes President Carter's Efforts To Negotiate Panama Canal Treaties

The Panama Canal Treaties connected more than the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in 1977—they brought the United States and Panama together with the help of President Jimmy Carter and Omar Torrijos, Panamanian head of government.

For his pioneering efforts in the development of the canal treaties, last November President Carter earned Panama's highest honor, the Cross of the Order of Vasco Nuñez de Balboa. The award recognizes his role in negotiating and securing ratification of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties.

Signed in September that year, the treaties call for the gradual transfer of



property and responsibility for operation of the Canal from the United States to Panama by the year 2000. The treaties also grant rights to both countries to defend a neutral Canal beyond the year 2000.

"I have great admiration for President Carter, and I represent the feeling of all Panama," said Panama Foreign Minister Gabriel Lewis Galindo. "We want to recognize that without Jimmy Carter in the presidency of the United States, it would have been very difficult, or not possible at all, to accomplish what we did in 1977."

"One of the most difficult decisions I

had to make was ratification of the Panama Canal Treaties," said President Carter upon accepting the award. "The two main purposes of my presidency were first, to protect the security and interest of my nation, and second, to enhance human rights. In the Panama Canal Treaties, those two were brought together." ★

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE CARTER CENTER:

Information about The Carter Center is available on-line via the Internet's World Wide Web. The web site features more than 100 documents and nearly 70 photos, including a library of current Center news, brief biographies of directors and fellows, a photographic tour of the grounds, an order form for the Center's publications, a growing selection of reports, and a library of links to dozens of related sites. The Carter Center site is located at:

http://www.emory.edu/CARTER_CENTER

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ballots and the initial counts in 16 constituencies in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem.

"We had complete access to every detail and facet of the process," said William Chace, president of Emory University and a member of The Carter Center-NDI delegation. "As one of the leading independent Israeli newspapers put it, the victory in the elections was threefold: peace won, Arafat won, and democracy won."

The delegation's mandate included the examination of three aspects of the election process: the pre-election period, the balloting and counting on election

day, and the tabulation and announcement of results.

"We saw a number of problems on election day," said Harry Barnes, director of The Carter Center's Conflict Resolution and Human Rights programs. "These included campaign activities within polling places, problems with secrecy of ballots, general disorganization, and some intimidation by party agents and security officials. While we don't want to minimize these and other irregularities, we saw no pattern of fraud or manipulation. Overall, the Palestinian people had an historic opportunity to choose their leaders, and they did so with enthusiasm and a high degree of civic responsibility."

For two years prior to the elections, NDI conducted civic education programs on the election process. Throughout the pre-election period, The Carter Center

and NDI sent two high-level missions to assess voter and candidate registration, the campaign, the political environment, media coverage, the role of security forces, and voter education efforts.

"We didn't just drop in at the last minute to monitor these elections," President Carter said. "This trip was the result of many long months of careful preparation and observation." ★

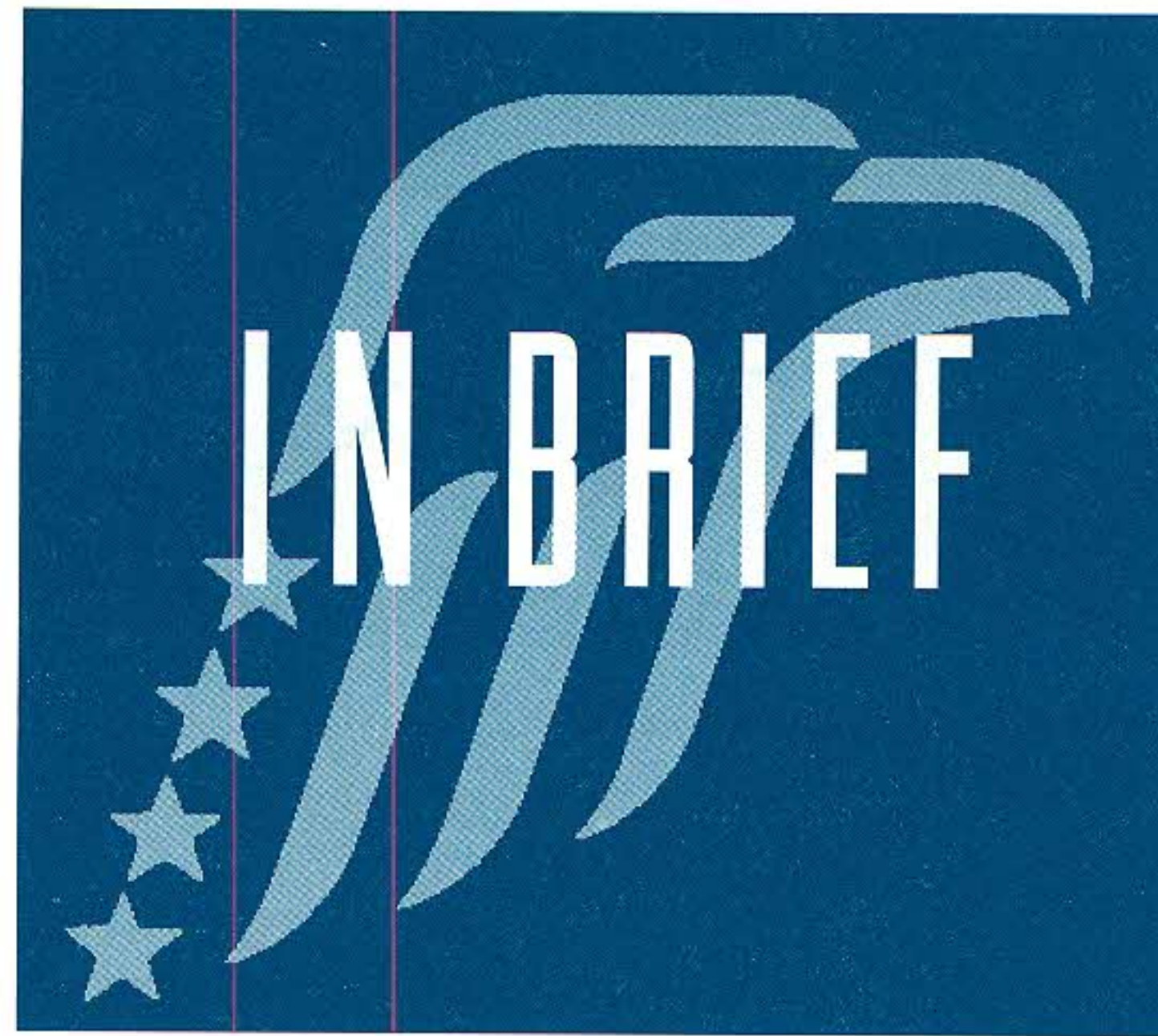
President Carter Resumes Teaching Duties at Emory University

It isn't all nods and "uh-huh's" when former President Jimmy Carter steps into an Emory University classroom. "Students are not afraid to challenge him," said Steven Hochman, associate director of Carter Center programs and faculty assistant to President Carter.

President Carter is being challenged again this semester after a four-year hiatus from teaching. He was appointed University Distinguished Professor at Emory in September 1982, the same year The Carter Center was founded. He taught two days per month through 1991, lecturing in all of Emory's nine schools and just about every department.

President Carter took a break from teaching to focus on The Atlanta Project (TAP), which marks the end of its first five years in October 1996. "The Atlanta Project is moving into a new phase, and University President William Chace asked me if I would return to teach a new generation of Emory students," President Carter said.

Issues ranging from ecology to political science to health science are potential subjects for President Carter's upcoming lectures, which provide students



with the opportunity to hear a former president talk about public affairs. Students also gain special insight into Carter Center projects, such as monitoring elections or eliminating Guinea worm, river blindness, and other diseases in Sudan and other parts of Africa.

President Carter isn't the only Carter Center representative in the classroom. Rosalynn Carter serves as a Distinguished Fellow at Emory's Institute for Women's Studies. And several of the Center's directors and fellows teach at the university as well. In addition, more than 100 undergraduate and graduate students work with Center programs for academic credit or practical experience each year.

"President and Mrs. Carter have a

special commitment to develop the partnership between The Carter Center and Emory University," Dr. Hochman said. "It gives students a chance to see and meet them. But it goes in both directions. They find meeting with the students stimulating." ★



Kay Hinton

Jimmy Carter discusses global issues with Aja Djack and other international students during a class at Emory University.

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