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THE CARTER CENTER NEWS

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FALL 1989

Carter Convenes Historic Ethiopian/Eritrean Peace Talks

Parties Come to Negotiating Table After 28 Years of Fighting



Al-Amin Mohamed Saiyed, head of the EPLF negotiating team (l) and Ashegre Yigletu, head of the Ethiopian government negotiating team, were brought together in Atlanta by President Carter.

After 28 years of fighting, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) and the Government of the People's Republic of Ethiopia (PDRE) have agreed to embark on full-scale peace negotiations after nearly three weeks of preliminary talks at The Carter Center and in Nairobi, Kenya. This is the first time since the fighting began

that the parties have agreed to publicly-announced negotiations.

The preliminary peace talks were mediated by President Carter under the auspices of the Center's International Negotiation Network (INN) as a result of his year-long effort to bring the two parties to the negotiating table. Other participants in the meetings included Rosalynn Carter, Conflict Resolution

Fellow Dayle E. Powell, INN Advisor William J. Spencer, and African Studies Fellow Richard Joseph, who participated in the Atlanta round of talks.

The EPLF and the Ethiopian government have been embroiled in conflict for nearly three decades over the question of whether Eritrea should be a part of Ethiopia or have the right to self-determination. Since the Atlanta talks began, a de facto cease fire has been in effect between the government and the EPLF. A separate conflict between the government and the Tigrean People's Liberation Front (TPLF) continues to drain the country's resources, and severe food shortages are expected to continue. Current estimates are that as many as three and one-half million people will be at risk in 1990 from a predicted famine.

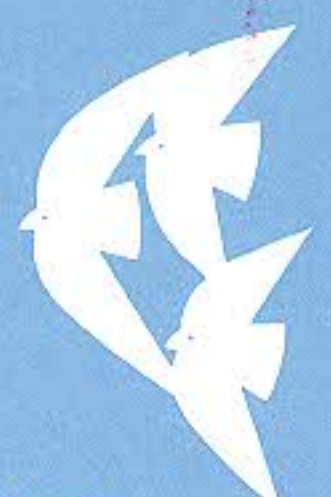
In September, President Carter brought together the two seven-member delegations for nearly two weeks of initial negotiations. In November, President Carter, along with INN and Carter Center staff members, traveled to Nairobi at the

continues on page 4



*May the peace and goodwill of the holiday season
be with you throughout the year*

Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter and the staff of The Carter Center



In Perspective

A Thriving Partnership: The Carter Center and Emory University

The gently rolling landscape that surrounds The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU) can be deceiving.

Outside, a sea of grass stretches peacefully to meet the Atlanta skyline. Inside, the Center is abuzz. Early in November, 150 members of the African Studies Association (ASA) gathered to discuss conflict, governance, food security and human rights in the Horn of Africa.

A week earlier, religious leaders and health experts met to find ways to build healthier lives by reducing suffering and preventing premature disease, disability and death. The symposium involved 200 participants from more than two dozen Christian denominations and the Jewish and Islamic faiths.

Though the subjects were different, the symposia involved leaders from around the world. They also involved CCEU fellows and Emory students and faculty.

The Carter Center and Emory are exploring more ways to work together. This fall, CCEU hosted a retreat to review its relationship with the University. Co-chaired by University Distinguished Professor Jimmy Carter and Emory President James T. Laney, the retreat brought together Emory faculty and administrators with Carter Center staff and fellows.

The retreat provided an opportunity to learn more about The Carter Center's other programs—Global 2000, The Task Force for Child Survival, and The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation. It is hoped that these organizations, like CCEU, will become part of the University within the next five years.

"In actual practice, a lot of programs mesh," says William H. Foege, Carter Center executive director. "A Global 2000 project on agriculture and health in Africa may involve the Task Force for Child Survival, the African Governance program, and a CCEU health project. We try to integrate our programs to work toward common goals."

CCEU has come a long way since 1982, when it occupied a handful of offices atop Emory's Woodruff Library. Its first major event was the 1983 Middle East Consultation, directed by Kenneth Stein, associate professor of

Near Eastern History and political science and CCEU's first executive director from 1984-86.

Other major consultations followed on such topics as arms control negotiation, health policy, and the debt crises in Latin America. In October 1986, CCEU took up official residence at The Carter Center complex three miles from the Emory campus. Today it is home to eight CCEU fellows who direct public policy programs: Harold Berman, U.S.-Soviet Relations; Karl Deutsch, International Relations; William Foege, Health Policy; Richard Joseph, African Studies; Ellen Mickiewicz, Soviet Media and International Communications; Robert Pastor, Latin American and Caribbean Studies; Dayle Powell, Conflict Resolution; and Dr. Stein, Middle Eastern Studies. Leah Leatherbee directs the Center's Human Rights program.

The African Studies Association's presence near the Emory campus was an attrac-



President Carter and Emory President James T. Laney oversee the activities of The Carter Center of Emory University.

tion for Richard Joseph, Asa G. Candler Professor of Political Science and the newest Carter Center fellow. Dr. Joseph directs CCEU's Governance in Africa Program (GAP), which addresses administrative problems in public affairs.

"The Carter Center is an evolving institution—it's still very young," Dr. Joseph says. "As it becomes more fully integrated into Emory, it's important to maintain its uniqueness."

CCEU held similar allure for Dr. Pastor, who was a Fulbright Fellow at El Colegio de Mexico before coming to Emory in 1986. Last March, Dr. Pastor organized a

consultation on a "New Hemispheric Agenda," co-chaired by Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford. The consultation brought key leaders together to seek multilateral approaches to problems such as democracy and debt in Central America.

"We had the U.S. secretary of state, the Venezuelan president, the Jamaican prime minister, the Mexican foreign minister, the former head of the Federal Reserve Bank, the president of American Express—leaders of the highest stature in the world," says Dr. Pastor. "It was an opportunity for Emory students to see them firsthand, to speak to them, to follow the issues that were in the newspaper the next day."

Undergraduate students have been involved in CCEU from the start. This semester, 39 Emory students work at the Center, the only place outside of Washington, D.C. where students have access to world leaders. And although public policy centers abound at U.S. institutions, CCEU is the only one with a former U.S. president who guides and participates in its programs.

"What makes us different is that we try to develop a policy or an approach to a problem and then actually intervene in order to solve that problem," says Dr. Foege. "Having President Carter makes it much easier."

"There will never be a substitution for President Carter's access to heads of state unless you have another person with that access. It doesn't have to be a president, but we need that kind of person." The challenge will be to find that person years from now when President Carter is no longer involved with the Center.

In the meantime, the Center will continue to evolve and grow. "There's a potential to make The Carter Center a place where people of national and international reputation will come and do programs because of the resources and academic support that we offer," says Emory's President Laney.

"What The Carter Center adds up to academically is a new way of conceiving how to do foreign policy and changing how we do political science. The work of the fellows with undergraduate students is a way of bringing the world to the doorstep at Emory."—*excerpted from Emory's Campus Report.* ■

Profile: Dayle E. Powell Conflict Resolution Fellow

“What we can do is offer our services to both sides in an effort to end a conflict,” says Dayle E. Powell about the International Negotiation Network (INN), an organization developed in 1987 and based at The Carter Center.

The purpose of the INN is to fill what Ms. Powell, the Center’s Conflict Resolution fellow, terms the “mediation gap.”

“Out of 111 existing armed conflicts in the world, only 10 percent can be addressed by international agencies. The other 90 percent are ‘intranational’ in scope.” These conflicts include domestic struggles such as civil wars that do not fall within the jurisdiction of organizations like the United Nations.

“In Ethiopia, for instance, the conflict between the government and the Eritrean People’s Liberation Front (EPLF) is considered to be intranational by the Organization of African Unity and the U.N. These organizations are prohibited by law from interceding in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state,” she says. These are the kinds of “gaps” Ms. Powell hopes to fill through the services of the INN, which recently undertook efforts in the Ethiopian/Eritrean conflict.

Ms. Powell works closely with the Harvard Program on Negotiation and with the department of Peace and Conflict Research at Uppsala University in Sweden to monitor developments in worldwide conflicts. The INN also confers with the Secretaries General of the United Nations, the Organization of American States (OAS), and the Commonwealth. With their help, the INN evaluates cases that might respond to negotiation before they escalate into full-scale war.

For example, the INN has been closely following the situation in Burma, a country that “has been embroiled in intranational conflicts for decades now. There are 14 separate ethnic groups fighting the government of Burma, and their cultural identity is at stake. There’s a feeling on the part of the ethnic groups that there is nowhere in the world for them to turn,” says Ms. Powell. Some of these groups have approached the INN to



Emory Photography

Conflict Resolution fellow Dayle E. Powell is no stranger to negotiation.

ask for help in mediating their disputes.

Dayle Powell is no stranger to negotiation. Prior to coming to The Carter Center in 1985, she was U.S. District Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama for seven years.

“I spent 10 years as a trial lawyer, and the majority of that time I was involved in face-to-face negotiations,” she says.

“Observing a system based entirely on win-lose outcomes made me realize there must be a more effective way to resolve differences. Negotiated settlements don’t require one party to lose for another to win. What is sought instead is a win for both sides.”

Her legal background also came in handy during the Ethiopian/Eritrean talks. “One of the functions I served was to reduce to writing the principles and agreements the parties made and by which they would be bound in future negotiations. This is a skill I honed in law.”



INN members Dayle E. Powell; Roger Heyns, the Hewlett Foundation; Brian Urquhart, the Ford Foundation; and David Hamburg, the Carnegie Foundation.

Dayle Powell became interested in the work of The Carter Center soon after its inception. In 1984, she was chairing the Alabama Bar Association’s Law Day Committee, and wanted Jimmy Carter to speak. She knew of the efforts to raise money to build The Carter Center, so she made President Carter an offer. “I invited him to come to Birmingham and hold a

“What we hope to instill in people is the idea that they can use peaceful means, instead of military might, to resolve their differences.”

town meeting in exchange for hosting a fundraiser for The Carter Center.”

President Carter accepted, and both the Law Day and the fundraiser, which brought pledges of \$100,000, were successful. Four months later, she was established at the Center at President Carter’s invitation and embarked on negotiation efforts.

“The Carter Center’s program in conflict resolution offers disputing parties something they can’t find elsewhere—a neutral, facilitative, international approach to solving intranational conflicts,” Ms. Powell says. “What we hope to instill in people is the idea that they can use peaceful means, instead of military might, to resolve their differences.” ■

Preliminary Ethiopian/Eritrean Peace Talks

Ethiopian/Eritrean Peace Talks *continued from page 1*

invitation of the Kenyan government to embark on a second round of preliminary talks. The result of these two meetings was agreement on 13 key issues that lay the groundwork for the main talks, which are scheduled to begin early next year.

At a public ceremony opening the talks in Atlanta, President Carter announced that the Ethiopian government and the EPLF had agreed that the preliminary negotiations would be held in the presence of a third party, and that there would be no preconditions set by either side. This lack of preconditions meant that, for the first time, either party could bring any topic to the negotiating table for discussion. The agreement marked a substantial break from previous efforts to resolve the conflict.

Al-Amin Mohammed Saiyed, member of the EPLF Politburo, spoke on behalf of his delegation at the Atlanta opening ceremony: "A peaceful solution of the Eritrean case, and the dawning of peace in our region, is viewed as essential to life as are food and water to the hungry and thirsty." He added that the EPLF "yearns for a just and lasting solution" to the conflict.

At that session, Ashagre Yigletu, who was promoted to Deputy Prime Minister of Ethiopia during the Nairobi talks, expressed the government's belief that these "preliminary meetings will be highly significant in paving the road for the successful outcome of the main substantive negotiations."

After successive talks with Ethiopian President Mengistu and EPLF General Secretary Isaias Afwerki over the last

year, President Carter said that he was convinced "that each has a sincere commitment to peace for his people and desires a return to economic prosperity for the region."

Following nearly two weeks of negotiations in Atlanta, the two delegations agreed on the format of the agenda for the main talks, working languages, official record-keeping methods, rules of procedure, rules governing publicity, and the composition of the delegations for future talks. In Nairobi, the groups resolved the three remaining issues that cleared the way for substantive negotiations to begin. The groups agreed to invite former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to act as co-chair with President Carter during the main talks, and concluded that the two chairmen should choose the secretariat and support staff.

The most difficult issue resolved in the eight-day Nairobi talks was determining who would serve as international observers for the main talks. Seven observers were invited; each side had two unrestricted choices and three others were chosen by mutual consent. The parties also concluded that additional observers

could be invited later as mutually agreed. At the conclusion of this session, six observers had accepted invitations issued on behalf of the delegations by President Carter: Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, the Organization of African Unity, Zimbabwe, and Senegal. A seventh invitation was issued to the United Nations, which declined to serve.

The role of observers will be to witness, but not directly participate in, the discussions between the parties during the main talks. President Carter pointed out that if, however, the two sides could not agree on an issue with the help of the co-chairmen, the observers might be called upon to assist in putting forward proposals for consideration by the negotiating parties.

"I am pleased with the significant progress we have made both in Atlanta and Nairobi. It is a moral imperative that both sides continue to strive for a peaceful solution to this conflict that has caused so much pain and suffering," said President Carter at the conclusion of the talks. ■

"The dawning of peace in our region is viewed as essential to life as are food and water to the hungry."



A comfortable environment was provided for the Ethiopian/EPLF negotiations at The Carter Center.

Reck Diamond

Brought Agreement in Atlanta, Nairobi



President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya joined President and Mrs. Carter at the opening ceremony of the Nairobi talks. L to R: Dr. Ashagre, President Carter, President Moi, Mr. Al-Amin.

"For the second time this year, former President Jimmy Carter, more active and visible than at any time since he left office in 1981, is about to play a central mediating role in the affairs of another country."

-New York Times, 9/3/89

"Carter's bid to find a resolution to the Eritrean conflict is the first example of a private American, or former president, being accepted as a peacemaker in a Third World conflict."

-Washington Post, 9/8/89

"Talks between mid-level Ethiopian and EPLF delegations finally are taking place under the auspices of Emory University's Carter Center. Arranged by former President Jimmy Carter, the dialogue is an innovative experiment in conflict resolution."

-Miami Herald, 9/9/89

"[T]he meetings [in Atlanta] represent a breakthrough because the warring parties are talking at all.... That these talks are taking place under Carter' aegis, rather than being run by a group such as the Organization for African Unity, is itself extraordinary."

-Boston Globe, 9/10/89

THE CARTER CENTER

International Negotiation Network Fills "Mediation Gap"

In 1987, President Carter convened the Secretaries General of the United Nations, the Organization of American States (OAS), and the Commonwealth at The Carter Center to study peaceful efforts to resolve armed conflict and violence around the world. The group, which included leading statesmen with conflict resolution experience, discovered that the way wars are fought had changed since these international organizations were established after World War II.

Most armed conflicts now occur within countries rather than across borders. Organizations such as the U.N. and the OAS lack jurisdiction to intervene in conflicts that are not international in scope, and governments, including that of the U.S., are constrained by diplomatic relationships.

As a result, 90 percent of the more than 100 armed conflicts identified by the group were being left to rage without any effort to mediate be-

tween the warring parties. President Carter moved to fill this "mediation gap," and an International Negotiation Network (INN) was born.

The INN, which is based at The Carter Center, focuses on intranational conflict resolution. It is a flexible, informal network that coordinates third-party assistance, expert analysis and advice, media attention, and funding to help bring about the peaceful resolution of these conflicts. The INN links disputing parties with vital resources, such as academic experts, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and international organizations such as the U.N. and the Organization of African Unity.

Specifically, the INN:

- Mediates civil conflicts
- Monitors existing and emerging conflicts
- Spotlights conflicts that require third-party assistance
- Convenes confidential consultations for disputants and mediators
- Matches disputants' needs with potential third-party mediators, funding sources, and other experts

■ Performs pre-mediation services, undertakes issue analyses, and teaches dispute resolution techniques

■ Convenes conferences for academics and practitioners.

In October 1988, the INN held a working session on the Ethiopian/Eritrean conflict, identifying it as one of the "hot spots" in the world. The participants of the working session identified five such "hot spots" based on the severity of conflicts as measured by loss of lives. Others include Nicaragua, Central America, the Sudan, and China/Tibet.

At that working session, several organizations agreed to prepare analyses of the Ethiopian/Eritrean conflict, to attempt to locate neutral mediators, and to press their members for support of a peaceful resolution. After almost a year of quiet mediation, the two sides agreed to come face-to-face to discuss peace at The Carter Center this fall.

Carter, Council Invited to Observe Nicaraguan Elections

Carter Briefs President Bush on Preliminary Findings

President Carter has agreed to co-lead a bipartisan international delegation to observe the Nicaraguan elections next year on behalf of The Council of Freely-Elected Heads of Government.

The Council, formed at The Carter Center in 1986, is comprised of 15 current and former presidents and prime ministers of the Americas. Most recently, the Council was involved in observing the May 1989 elections in Panama where President Carter denounced the process as fraudulent. Nine members of the Council will be participating in the delegation that will observe the Nicaraguan elections.

Sandinista, Opposition Parties Hold Debate

In preparation for the February 1990 elections, President Carter and former U.S. Senator Daniel J. Evans (R-Wash.), the co-leaders of the Council's American group, co-chaired a one-day symposium this fall featuring the first face-to-face debate between the Sandinista Party and the Nicaraguan Opposition. The symposium, "The Nicaraguan Elections: A Turning Point?" was held following the release at CCEU of an extensive poll taken in Nicaragua by UNIVISION, the largest Spanish-language

television network in the United States.

The UNIVISION poll, conducted between October 27-31, surveyed 1,129 registered Nicaraguan voters. The poll indicated that presidential contenders Daniel Ortega (FSLN) and Violeta Chamorro (UNO) are virtually tied.

According to Robert Pastor, director of the Latin American and Caribbean program at CCEU, "This symposium offered the American public the first and perhaps only opportunity to hear Sandinista and Opposition leaders discuss the hopes and plans of Nicaragua's political parties and to debate the tough issues, including the contras, the decline of the Nicaraguan economy, and foreign intervention in Central America."

Ten political parties will participate in the Nicaraguan elections for president, vice president, Legislative Assembly, and municipalities on February 25.

Representatives of the two major parties spoke at the CCEU symposium: Alejandro Bendana, a Harvard Ph.D. and secretary general of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, represented the Sandinista Party (FSLN), and Alfredo Cesar, a former leader of the Nicaraguan Resistance and currently secretary general of the Social Democratic Party, spoke on behalf of the National Opposition Union (UNO). Moises Hassan, a member of the first Sandinista Junta and a presidential candidate of the Revolutionary Unity Movement, also presented his

party's position.

The symposium offered a comprehensive analysis of the electoral process underway in Nicaragua. Participants reviewed the major issues in the campaigns and provided an overview of the role of international observers.

The symposium participants met for private discussions with several members of the Council's delegation, including Bruce Babbitt, former governor of Arizona; Representative Bill Richardson (D-NM); Jose Serrato; Elizabeth Frawley Bagley; and Maurice Sonnenberg. President Carter complimented the Nicaraguans on a successful registration process and encouraged them to conduct the campaign in a manner that will permit national reconciliation in the future.

"A free and fair election in Nicaragua will be a positive step toward improving relations between Nicaragua and its neighbors, as well as with the United States," said President Carter.

Other symposium participants included Mariano Fiallos, president of the Nicaraguan Supreme Electoral Council; Elliot Richardson, who has held four U.S. Cabinet positions and is currently special representative of the U.N. Secretary General; and Mario Gonzalez, general coordinator of the OAS Election Observer Mission.

Council Monitors Elections at Request of Government, Opposition

The Nicaraguan elections will be monitored by a delegation put together by the Council of Freely-Elected Heads of Government, chaired by President Carter, and by the United Nations, the OAS and other groups. President Carter announced last August that he had accepted an invitation on behalf of the Council from the Nicaraguan government, the opposition, and the Supreme Electoral Council to lead the bipartisan international delegation.

Together with former Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, President Carter visited Managua and the Atlantic Coast in September to assess the electoral preparations and to fa-



Jimmy Carter, Daniel Ortega and Alejandro Bendana on an observation mission to Nicaragua, September 1989.

President Carter meets with Violeta Chamorro, Raul Alfonsin, and Virgilio Godoy in Managua in September. Mrs. Chamorro and Mr. Godoy are UNO candidates for president and vice-president respectively.



cilitate the re-entry into the political process of the leaders of the Miskito Indians. In October, Council member Rafael Caldera, former president of Venezuela, and Governor Babbitt led a second group to Nicaragua to observe the voter registration process.

About half of the international and bipartisan observer delegation is composed of members of the Council of Freely-Elected Heads of Government,

including Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, Belizean Prime Minister George Price, former Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber, and Mr. Alfonsin. The other members are from the United States. The delegation will undertake several more pre-election visits before traveling to Nicaragua for the voting and counting in late February 1990. ■

Fighting Hunger, Human Rights Abuses in Horn of Africa

More than 200 African Studies Association (ASA) members and invited guests gathered at The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU) in November to discuss the most pressing concerns facing the Horn of Africa today: continuing conflict and problems of governance, food security, and human rights. The symposium was co-sponsored by CCEU's African Studies program, under the direction of Richard Joseph, and by the ASA, which is housed at Emory University.

The symposium followed the "Conference on the Horn of Africa" held in October in Madrid, Spain. This meeting opened a dialogue among specialists on the Horn to develop a better understanding of the roots of the African crisis. Participants were asked to raise questions and topics that needed to be addressed. The goal of the Atlanta meeting was to begin to examine these questions and propose possible solutions.

President Carter opened the all-day session with a challenge to participants to use their collective knowledge to reflect on ways in which to resolve the debilitating problems affecting Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan. President Carter's challenge was followed by responses from four representatives from the region: Asmelash Beyene (Ethiopia), Rakiya Omaar (Somalia), Bona Malwal (Sudan), and Kabiru Kinyanjui (Uganda).

Participants urged President Carter to continue discussing human rights issues with leaders in countries where violations are common. Many human rights organizations "come to me...and they give me a list of human rights violations before I go to a country," said President Carter. "I ask leaders to assess these complaints and to correct them, if possible."

The Center's symposium was held in conjunction with the 1989 annual meeting of the ASA, which included 160 panels and roundtables covering all disciplinary perspectives and regions of Africa. Speakers included Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young and Adebayo Adedeji, executive secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. ■

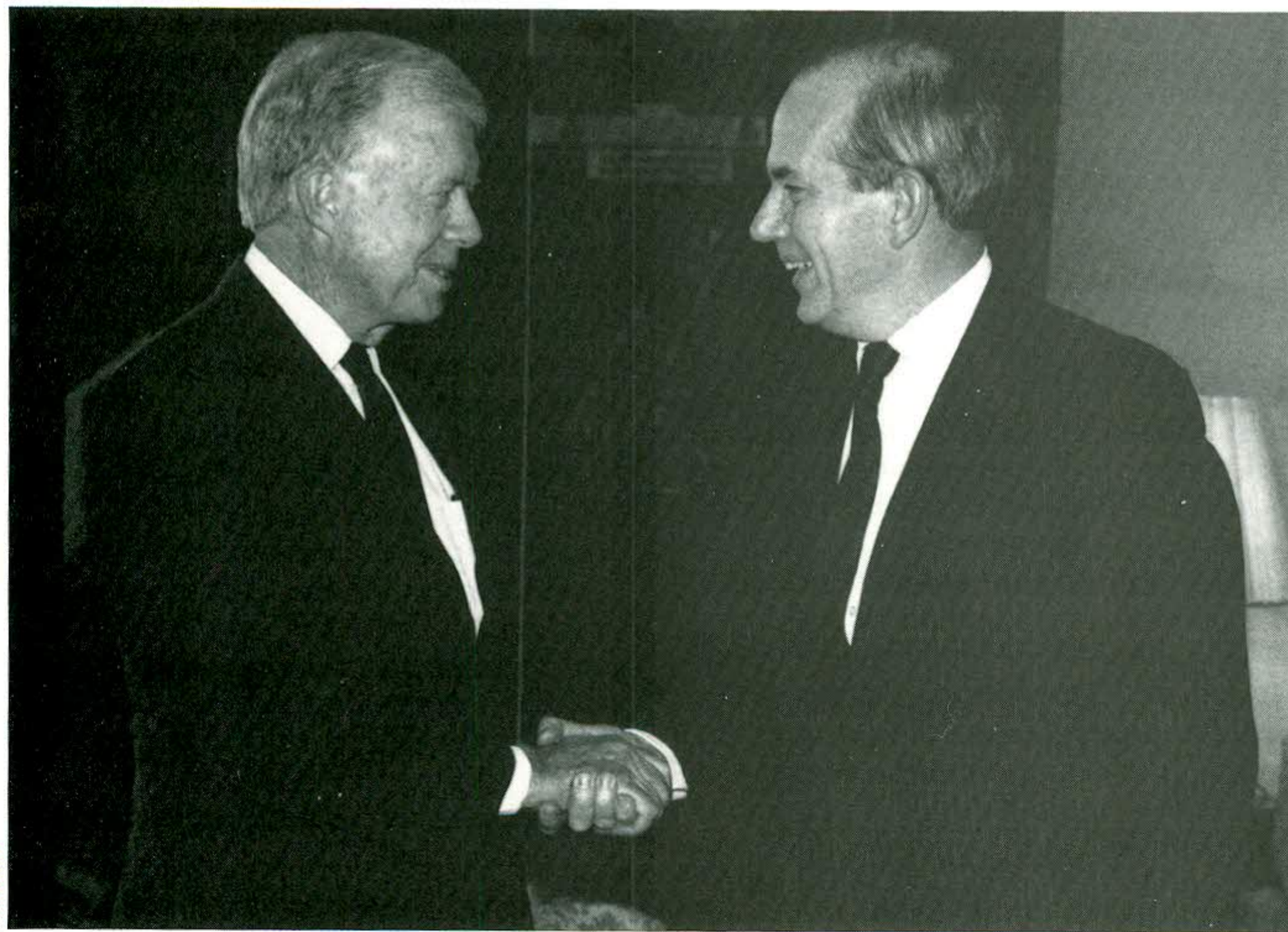
UNIVISION Poll Reveals Presidential Race a Dead Heat

On November 14, UNIVISION News released the results of the first independent nationwide poll taken in Nicaragua. The poll found the presidential race almost a dead heat between the candidates of the two major parties, the FSLN and UNO. All other candidates received a total of 5 percent of the vote.

In addition, the poll showed the contras as very unpopular, with 65 percent of Nicaraguan voters having

a negative opinion of them and 20 percent having a positive opinion. The image of the United States has suffered greatly as a result of support for the contras, with 59 percent viewing the U.S. as the enemy of their country, and only 25 percent as a friend.

The economic deterioration has had a dramatic effect on the views of Nicaraguans, with 61 percent of voters saying that their lives were better under Anastasio Somoza.



Chris Mitchell

Michel Camdessus, managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), met with President Carter this fall to discuss the Latin American debt crisis and other international issues. The meeting was followed by a luncheon hosted by Latin American Fellow Robert Pastor and attended by Carter Center staff and Emory University faculty.

Religious Leaders Call for Reform in U.S. Health Care

Koop Says System a Moral and Economic Burden



Former U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop urges church leaders to help change America's health care system.

The current status of health care in the U.S. "cries out for the immediate attention of the entire religious community," according to a report issued at the close of a three-day conference at The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU).

Honorary co-chairs Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter and former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop spoke to more than 200 leaders from nearly 30 faith groups during a national church leaders symposium on health in October. They were joined by Assistant Secretary for Health James O. Mason and Carter Center Executive Director William H. Foege.

"Striving for Fullness of Life: The Church's Challenge in Health" was co-sponsored by CCEU and The Wheat Ridge Foundation of Chicago, a Lutheran-based charitable organization that provides seed money support for new ministries in health and social service.

The symposium brought together religious leaders representing mainline Protestant, Evangelical and Roman Catholic groups, along with Jewish and Islamic faiths, to learn more about building healthier lives. Participants sought to develop practical responses to major health issues in the U.S. and to determine ways in which their faith groups, individually and/or together with others, can reduce unnecessary suffering and improve overall quality of life. To this end, participants considered opportunities for new programs and health-related ministries in their parishes, communities and at the na-

tional level. Eleven denominations announced plans to form a coalition to lobby Congress on pending health care and health insurance legislation.

During the opening day of the seminar, Dr. Koop chaired a session focusing on the nation's major health issues. He told the participants that America's health care system has become both a moral and an economic burden on society and must be "fixed."

"We need to change the system. We need to change it thoroughly, and we need to do it soon," he said. Dr. Koop said the health care system is a moral burden because it does not respond to as many as 15 percent of the American population, primarily the working poor, and it is an economic burden because it "satisfies its own uncontrolled needs at the expense of every other sector of American society."

President Carter urged the nation's churches and synagogues to assume a greater role in relieving suffering in their communities. He called on church leaders to take a stand against drugs, push for ministry to AIDS victims, and become personally involved in raising the quality of life of the nation's working poor.

"The most addictive drug among the American people last year was responsible for the deaths of 390,000 Americans," President Carter said, referring to cigarettes and the U.S. tobacco industry.

"It saddens me to know that more Colombians died last year from American cigarettes than Americans died from Colombian cocaine," he said.

A challenge to religious groups to play a role in removing the stigmas society places on mental illness was issued by Mrs. Carter. "People with mental problems are our

neighbors, members of our congregations, members of our families," she said. "If we don't help them, we will only be contributing to the anguish from which their cries have come."

CCEU's Dr. Foege agreed. "Churches could become the dominant factor in the health of parishes, communities and the world if only they believed they could," he said. Churches can start by educating their own parishioners about environmental issues, the dangers of smoking and proper eating habits, he continued.

"Churches and synagogues are uniquely equipped to make a major difference in the health of the nation."

"Health is primarily not dependent on medicine, but on education," said Dr. Foege. "We have to teach that we have a responsibility for other people."

Dr. Mason also called on the nation's denominational leaders to become more active in instilling moral values in their members as a way of lowering the country's escalating medical costs. He challenged the leaders to stress the connection between the spirit and body and the need for promoting good health.

"Churches and synagogues are uniquely equipped to make a major difference in the health of the nation. They should articulate the health benefits from their various traditions in order to improve the health of their people," he told conference participants.

"We are not dependent upon additional medical knowledge and research breakthroughs to achieve enormous improvement in health. The application of what knowledge we have is where the gap is widest," said Dr. Mason. ■

Polio, Guinea Worm Slated for Eradication in Next Decade Only 100 Polio Cases Reported This Year in Western Hemisphere

At its second annual meeting in October, The International Task Force for Disease Eradication, based at The Carter Center, reported significant progress in worldwide efforts to eradicate polio and Guinea worm. Under the direction of Drs. William H. Foege and Donald Hopkins, the Task Force promotes the eradication of Guinea worm, polio, measles, yaws and rabies, as well as works to identify other diseases that are candidates for worldwide eradication efforts.

In addition, the Task Force defines the requirements of an eradication campaign and helps catalyze the efforts needed to fulfill those requirements. Task Force members include representatives from The Task Force for Child Survival (TFCS), based at The Carter Center; the Carnegie Corporation of New York; the Centers for Disease Control (CDC); the Institute of Medicine; the Swedish Academy of Sciences; and the Dana Foundation.

Polio Cases Down Significantly

In 1985, the member countries of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the World Health Organization's Regional Office for the Americas set a goal of eradicating polio in the Western Hemisphere by 1990. Through intensified surveillance and vaccination programs, the eradication campaign is close to achieving its goal. In 1986, 930 cases of polio in the Western Hemisphere were reported to PAHO. By 1988, this number had been reduced to 346, and through mid-October 1989 a total of 100 confirmed cases were reported.

In 1988, the 41st World Health Assembly committed the World Health Organization (WHO) to the global eradication of polio by the year 2000. Soon after, a global plan of action was prepared by WHO's Expanded Programme on Immunization. This plan covers seven major steps toward eradication to be taken over the next decade: increased immunization coverage; surveillance; improved laboratory services and vaccine quality control; training; social mobilization; rehabilitation services; and research and development.

"To date, the only total success we have had in public health has been the eradication of smallpox from the world," said Dr. Foege. "We want to extend the success record to include Guinea worm and polio in the next decade, as well as measles, yaws and other diseases thereafter."



Members of The International Task Force for Disease Eradication meet at The Carter Center.

Leprosy, Tuberculosis and River Blindness Targeted

Hansen's Disease (leprosy), tuberculosis and river blindness have also been evaluated for eradicability by the Task Force. Leprosy affects over 10 million people, two-thirds of whom have physical disabilities. John Duffy, M.D. of the National Hansen's Disease Center reported that there are still many obstacles to eradication. These include difficulties in testing, treatment, and the negative social stigma associated with the disease.

Tuberculosis now claims two to three million lives worldwide, and the number

of people affected has reached an astonishing one to two billion. Current treatment of TB is expensive and protracted, and in order to eradicate this disease, research would need to be undertaken to develop not only an inexpensive diagnostic test, but also an inexpensive and safe vaccine.

Brian O.L. Duke, M.D. of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology reported that river blindness (onchocerciasis) has caused blindness in 330,000 people in Africa, and over 80 million are at potential risk. One of the chief difficulties in the eradication of this disease is covering Africa's large population effectively. ■

CANDIDATES FOR ERADICATION

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Current annual toll worldwide</u>	<u>Chief obstacles to eradication</u>
Tuberculosis	2-3 million deaths 8-10 million new cases 1-2 billion infected	No rapid, simple, inexpensive diagnostic test; lengthy, complex treatment; no safe, inexpensive, effective vaccine
Leprosy	10-11 million cases 2/3 of cases have physical disabilities; 1.6 billion people live in endemic areas	No simple diagnostic test; no inexpensive, non-toxic, short-term therapies; social stigma
River Blindness	<u>In Africa:</u> 80 million people at risk; 18 million infected; 330,000 people blinded <u>In Americas:</u> 5 million people at risk; 100,000 people blinded	Mass population coverage with available, effective therapy difficult; no therapy to eliminate infestation with adult worm

Center Programs and

African Studies

Visiting Fellow Promotes U.S.-African Cooperation

Eghosa Osaghae, a lecturer in political science at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, has joined CCEU's African Studies program and the Institute of African Studies at Emory as a visiting fellow. Dr. Osaghae is an expert in African affairs, specializing in African political thought and the politics of new states in Africa.

In conjunction with the Institute of African Studies, Dr. Osaghae is helping shape the Governance in Africa program, a research and implementation component of CCEU's African Studies program. He is also assisting in the planning of meetings on constitutionalism, democratization and political stability and is laying the groundwork for a collaborative project between African scholars in Nigeria and the United States. In addition, Dr. Osaghae is collaborating with African Studies Fellow Richard Joseph to write a chapter on "Government and Politics" for *Nigeria: A Country Study*, a publication of the Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress.

Dr. Osaghae is in residence from September through December 1989.

Forums Coordinate Projects on Africa

This summer, the African Studies program began hosting a series of forums to facilitate the coordination of all Carter Center activities in Africa. The forums, informal gatherings held monthly at the Center, draw staff from the various programs now at work in the region. These include the Human Rights program, which monitors the activities of the governments in Africa and makes recommendations to President Carter for intervention on behalf of human rights victims; the Conflict Resolution program, which is conducting research in South Africa and Sudan and has initiated peace talks between the Ethiopian government and representa-

tives of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) (see story on page 1); and Global 2000, which has a number of agriculture and disease eradication programs in place in the region.

Conflict Resolution

SPLA Leader Seeks Negotiation Avenues at Center

In his first visit to the United States in half a dozen years, Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) founder John Garang led a high-level delegation to The Carter Center in June. Under Dr. Garang's leadership, the southern Sudanese, as represented by the SPLA, have been fighting since 1983 for a non-sectarian national government, repeal of the Islamic Sharia laws, and greater autonomy for the southern region of Sudan.

Dr. Garang met with President Carter at his home in Plains, where they discussed ways in which The Carter Center's International Negotiation Network (INN) could help facilitate negotiations to bring an end to the six-year-old war in Sudan. For more information on the Network, see page 5.

Health Policy

Foege to Students: Technology Has Freed You

Carter Center Executive Director and Health Policy Fellow William H. Foege opened the 1989 Emory University academic year with a keynote convocation address in September. During the traditional ceremony, Dr. Foege urged students to make the most of their college years and their "functional life expectancy," the years added to productive life as a result of technological innovations in health care and related areas.

"The technology revolution has freed you to use your free will," Dr. Foege told the 5400 undergraduate students enrolled at Emory.

"Take advantage of this year and under-

stand how different it is from what we had just a generation ago. The length of life, functional life expectancy, and quality of life have all improved....I hope that you recognize that you are unique not only compared to those of us who have gone before, but compared to most of the current world," he said.

"Most of the world does not understand this revolution. Most of the world does not have access to this revolution. Today, tens of thousands of children will be born in this world who have a 10 percent chance of dying before they ever see their first birthday. A half-million mothers will needlessly die this year giving birth to those children.

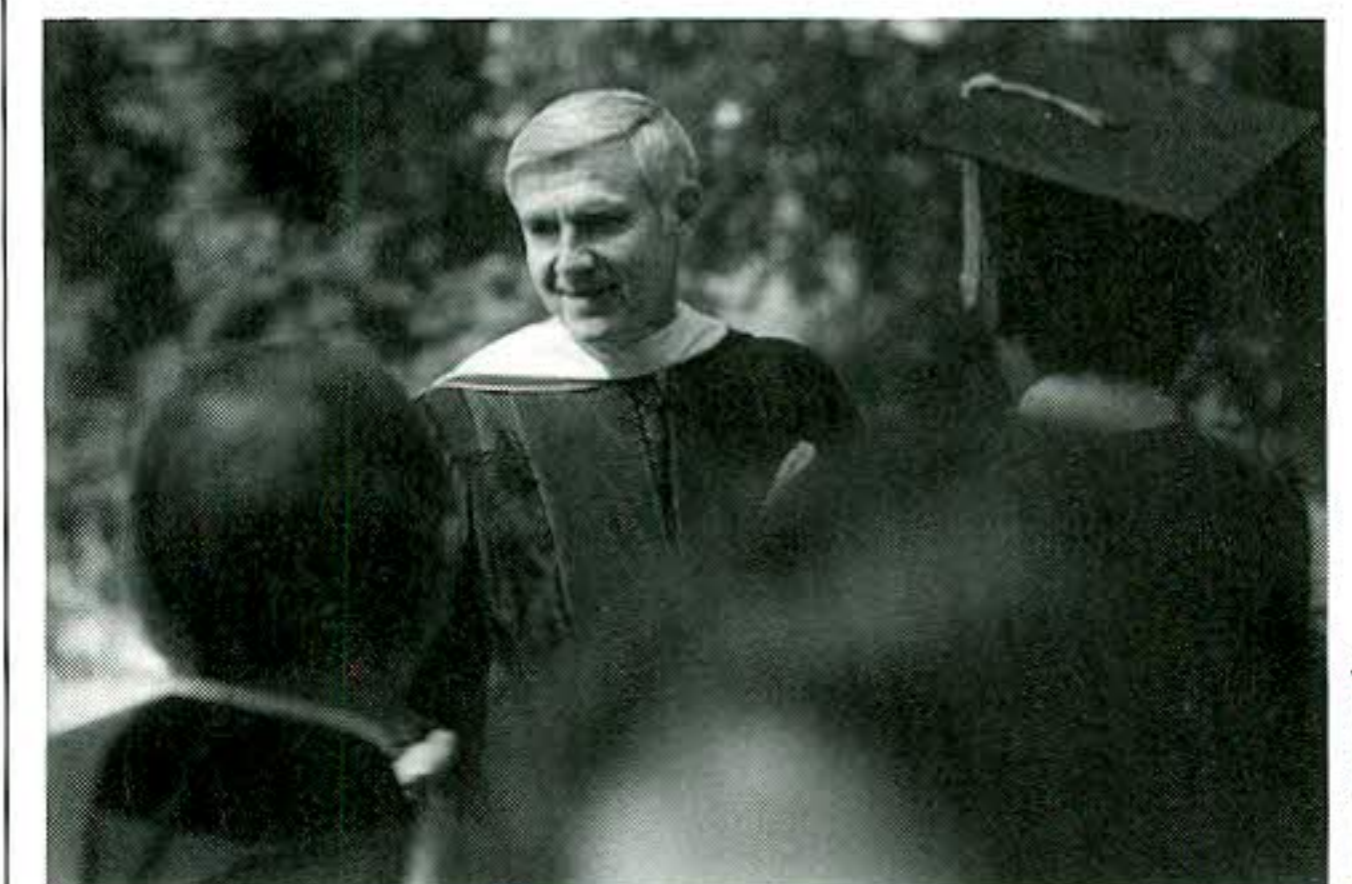
"Why? Because they were born in the 17th century. They will not have access to 20th century science," he said.

"The technology revolution has freed you."

In closing, Dr. Foege urged students to take full advantage of the opportunities around them. "The definition of civilization is ultimately found in how people treat each other....I hope that this is taught in every course you take this year...."

Foege Garners Health Care/Education Awards

Dr. Foege was recently appointed a member of a national commission to upgrade health education and expand



Carter Center Executive Director William Foege addresses Emory students at convocation.

Public Policy Initiatives

health services in the nation's public schools. The commission, formed by the American Medical Association (AMA) and the National Association of State Boards of Education, will seek ways to address "needless" health problems and to prevent the deaths of America's youth. The committee met in September and plans to make a final report in 1990.

For his leadership activities in the world of international health care, Dr. Foege received two distinguished awards in June. The National Council on International Health gave Dr. Foege its Leadership Award, and the World Health Organization (WHO) honored him with the Health for All Medal.

Human Rights

Carter's Intervention Results in Prison Releases

President Carter and CCEU's Human Rights program continue to work to secure the release of human rights activists and political prisoners around the world. Most recently, President Carter communicated his gratitude for the release of political prisoners to Presidents Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia and Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya. He also expressed his hope to these leaders that human rights conditions would continue to improve in their respective countries.

Human rights efforts are also underway in Ethiopia. In the wake of the recent peace talks between the Ethiopian government and the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), President Haile Mariam Mengistu announced the release of scores of political prisoners. This group included a number of individuals on whose behalf President Carter had intervened.

In the last few months, the program has also provided President and Mrs. Carter with briefings on human rights conditions, complete with recommendations for their personal action, in the following countries: Nigeria, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Cuba and China.



Walter Sisulu, patriarch of the family that received the 1988 Carter-Menil Human Rights Award, was released in October after 26 years in prison.

Human Rights in South Africa Surveyed

This fall, Human Rights Program Director Leah Leatherbee and Program Coordinator Karin Ryan traveled to Uganda, Kenya and South Africa to follow up on various human rights initiatives in the region.

In South Africa, program staff followed up on the activities of the Sisulu family, last year's Carter-Menil Human Rights Award recipient. They were able to meet with Walter Sisulu, who had served 26 years of a life sentence for his leadership in the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) and was released along with seven other prominent political prisoners on October 15.

Program staff also met with leaders in the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) to assess post-election conditions in South Africa and to ascertain how The Carter Center can best support the promotion of human rights. Representatives of the MDM were unanimous in their plea for the international community to intensify pressure on the South African government, and continued to call for tighter sanctions and tough conditions for renegotiating South Africa's foreign debt.

In Kenya, the objective was to gather information concerning developments in the Horn of Africa, particularly the Sudan. Nairobi, the capital city of Kenya, is a center of activity for those who are working on relief and human rights efforts in that war-torn nation.

Middle Eastern Studies

Guest Speakers Enrich Middle East Studies

The Middle Eastern Studies program regularly consults with regional specialists to keep abreast of current analysis and opinion. Visiting scholars interact with students and interns as well as with members of the program's Middle East Study Group, which includes local diplomatic and business leaders.

Asher Susser, director of the Dayan Center of Tel Aviv University, met with Middle East program staff and interns in September. Professor Susser is an authority on modern Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). While in Atlanta, he also lectured on the political evolution of modern Jordan to a class on the contemporary Middle East at Emory University.

Other visitors to the Middle East program this fall included Rita Hauser, a New York-based attorney, and Yosef Olmert and Mohammed Mustafa, visiting professors from Cornell University and the American University of Cairo respectively. Dr. Hauser, who was a member of a Jewish-American delegation that met with Yasser Arafat in Stockholm in December 1988, discussed current developments in Lebanon and projects at the Council on Foreign Relations. Professor Olmert spoke about Syria, Lebanon and the Middle East peace process to a standing-room-only audience at Emory. Dr. Mustafa lectured to Emory students on Egyptian politics under Sadat and Mubarak.

Also consulting with the program this fall were Wolfgang Weber of Augsburg University in Germany; Yariv Ben-Eliezer, former Israeli Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's grandson and a professor at Tel Aviv University; and Aaron D. Miller, a member of the U.S. State Department's Middle East policy planning staff.

Teachers Brush Up On Middle East

Fifty-seven secondary school teachers from the metro Atlanta area went

Programs and Policy Initiatives

continued from previous page

back to school for a week this summer at CCEU to increase their knowledge about the Middle East and to learn new teaching strategies on the region.

The workshop was organized by the Middle East program in response to the growing number of requests for educational materials and information about the region and as part of an ongoing commitment to community outreach.

The five-day workshop, held in conjunction with the Southeast Regional Middle East and Islamic Studies Seminar (SERMEISS), gave teachers an overview of the geography, history, politics, religion and culture of the region. Scholars, including CCEU's Middle East Program Director Kenneth W. Stein, and Mahmoud Al-Batal and Jane McAuliffe of Emory University, outlined the current political, economic, and social situation in the region and talked about the prospects for peace. Their presentations were complemented by those of two secondary school teachers, who gave practical demonstrations on teaching about this complex and controversial region to middle and high school students.

Following the workshop, teachers went back to the classroom to develop curriculum materials that will be shared among the 37 public and private schools that participated. Teachers who completed the course received four Staff Development Credits through the Georgia State Department of Education.

Soviet Studies

First Full-time Soviet Student at Emory Makes History

CCEU's Soviet Media and International Communications program, under the direction of Ellen Mickiewicz, set a historic precedent this fall in U.S.-Soviet relations. Dr. Mickiewicz

facilitated the enrollment of Olga Grushin, a Soviet college student, at Emory University.

Ms. Grushin's entry at Emory marks the first time a Soviet student, who maintains her Soviet citizenship, has participated full-time in a degree program at an American institution of higher education. Dr. Mickiewicz said she knew of Ms. Grushin's desire to study in the United States through her father, Boris Grushin. Dr. Grushin, one of the Soviet Union's most noted public opinion specialists, spoke at CCEU's "Soviet Culture and Communication Under Gorbachev" conference in May, which was sponsored by the Soviet Media program.

Ms. Grushin's attendance at Emory has received extensive media coverage in the United States and Soviet Union. Her story has appeared in *The New York Times*, *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, and the Associated Press, as well as on Cable News Network (CNN) and ABC's "Good Morning America." On Soviet national television, a long segment of "Today in the World," an international news analysis program, as well as a portion of the country's most popular talk show, "Vzglyad," were devoted to the story.

Ms. Grushin, who is enrolled as a freshman, has indicated an interest in sociology, even though she studied journalism at Moscow State University. "I wanted to be a journalist so that I could write about problems," she said. "But now I think it's better not to speak about a problem, but to study a problem and try to understand [it]. I don't know exactly what I want to do after college yet, but I would like to study public opinion and the problem of mass consciousness."

Ms. Grushin is working as a student intern with the Soviet Media program while attending Emory University.

Soviet Media Program Hosts International Visitors

Dr. Mickiewicz hosted a group of the Soviet Union's leading journalists at CCEU in October. The group included the editor-in-chief of *Moskovskaya Pravda*, the managing editor of *Za Rubezhom*, the chief editor of the International Life Department of the State Committee for Radio and Television,

and editors of *Pravda* and *Izvestia*. Dr. Mickiewicz discussed CCEU's Soviet Media and International Communications program, which analyzes Soviet television and compares Soviet news coverage to that of the U.S. and other countries. The program, begun in 1984, is the only one of its kind in this country or in the Soviet Union.

Of particular interest to the group was a break-down of international versus domestic coverage in Soviet and American news. Dr. Mickiewicz also discussed per capita changes in newspaper circulation, movie visits, and increases in availability of television sets in the Soviet Union. The Soviet journalists planned to write articles on the program upon their return.

Other visitors this fall included Bernard Gwertzman, foreign editor of *The New York Times*, who discussed changes in coverage of the Soviet Union by American news organizations. In addition, Zurab Zhvania, director of the Department of International Relations at Tbilisi State University in the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, visited the Center. Dr. Mickiewicz was instrumental in forging an exchange between Tbilisi State University and Emory University in 1988. Increasingly, as bilateral exchanges become possible, the role of Atlanta and CCEU in these relationships will be enhanced.

Prominent business and community leaders also joined Dr. Mickiewicz for briefings on the current status of Soviet domestic and foreign policy. They included Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young, Spelman College President Johnetta B. Cole, and AT&T Chief Operating Officer Robert Allen. ■



Emory student Olga Grushin.

Task Force Celebrates Fifth Anniversary

80 Percent of World's Children Now Receiving Vaccinations

The Task Force for Child Survival (TFCS) celebrated its fifth anniversary this October by reviewing progress toward preventing the unnecessary death of children in developing countries. At a one-day forum, the TFCS hosted special guests Dr. V. Ramalingaswami, special advisor to the executive director of UNICEF and Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU) visiting fellow, and Dr. Kenneth Warren, former director of health sciences at the Rockefeller Institute, who now works for the Maxwell Foundation.

"The results of five years of work are truly exciting, inspiring, not only for what they have achieved in a short time, but also for their success in working across countries, across boundaries," said Dr. Ramalingaswami. He pointed to the fact that in over 30 countries, 80 percent of children under one year of age have been vaccinated against six major diseases targeted by the World Health Organization (WHO)—measles, pertussis, tetanus, polio, diphtheria, and tuberculosis.

Other milestones achieved since the Task Force was created:

- 38 countries have met their Universal Child Immunization goals.

- A polio eradication effort has been launched. Already, the number of children in the developing world who have received a third dose of polio vaccine has risen from 20 percent to approximately 70 percent.

- Research and development in vaccinology has been encouraged. Higher potency measles vaccines are becoming available, and new pertussis vaccines are being developed. New polio and BCG vaccines will also exist in the future.

Dr. Ramalingaswami reported that even in the midst of war between nations, there is now a genuine commitment to the protection of children: "Neighboring countries have still been able to immunize their children through what we must now call the corridors of peace, the days of tranquility by which both sides agree, 'Let us stop fighting for today, and let us immunize our children.'"



CCEU visiting fellow Dr. V. Ramalingaswami and Dr. Eugene Gangarosa of Emory University's School of Public Health review progress of the TFCS.

Participants also reviewed progress on "Child Survival Targets for 2000." These goals, which were set at the Bellagio III child survival conference in Talloires, France in March 1988, include the global eradication of polio, the reduction of measles deaths by 95 percent, the reduction of neonatal tetanus cases to one per million live births, the reduction of diarrhea deaths by 70 percent, and the reduction of acute respiratory infection (ARI) by 25 percent.

Recent advances in the areas of nutrition, Vitamin A supplementation, and prevention of goiter and cretinism, a thyroid disorder that often causes physical deformity or mental retardation, were also discussed.

In the area of immunization, Dr. Warren pointed to new research and development

in international health. These include a measles vaccine now available to children as young as 5 to 6 months old, and the reduction of the number of doses now required for vaccinations against pertussis, polio, and tetanus.

The two speakers were presented with plaques bearing the Task Force's logo of a small child growing to his or her full potential. "The Task Force has lived up to its own logo," Dr. Warren said at the close of the forum. ■

'Let us stop fighting for today, and let us immunize our children.'

Countries Achieving Universal Child Immunization, by Year of Achievement

1986

Antigua
Brunei
Chile
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Hong Kong
Jordan
Lesotho
Mauritius
Rwanda
Samoa
Seychelles
Singapore
St. Lucia

1987

Botswana
Cape Verde
Cyprus
Fiji
Kuwait
New Hebrides
Oman
Saudi Arabia
St. Christopher
St. Vincent
Tunisia
Zambia
Zimbabwe

1988

Bahrain
China
Egypt
Gambia
Lebanon
Malawi
Maldives
Rep. Korea
Swaziland
Tanzania

International Community Pledges \$10 Million to Fight Guinea Worm

Nearly \$10 million was raised this summer at a conference garnering international support to end the scourge of Guinea worm. "Target 1995: The Global Eradication of Guinea Worm," attended by President and Mrs. Carter, brought together dozens of international participants in Lagos, Nigeria to fight the debilitating disease.

The Target 1995 conference was organized to secure funding for a Global Strategic Plan of Action for Guinea Worm Eradication developed by Global 2000. It was sponsored by The Carter Center's Global 2000 program and the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) in association with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNICEF, and Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Health.

Each year, more than 10 million people in developing countries are infected by Guinea worm, one of the world's oldest diseases. Ingested through drinking water, the larva lives in the body for one year before emerging as a two- to three-foot long worm. Characterized by severe pain and secondary infection, the Guinea worm causes prolonged disability among its victims. The disease is found primarily in rural areas of 21 countries in Africa and Southern Asia.

Although it is a debilitating and traumatic disease, Guinea worm is easily prevented by providing safe drinking water. Boiling, filtering, or chemically treating the water kills the

million which is likely to be made available soon. Another important result of the conference has been the enormous international and national

Other substantial donations were pledged by UNICEF (\$1.5 million for 1989-90); UNDP (\$1.75 million); USAID/Peace Corps (\$675,000);

Each year, more than 10 million people in developing countries are infected by Guinea worm, one of the world's oldest diseases.

awareness of the problem of Guinea worm in Nigeria, the world's most endemic country, and in other key areas of the world," he continued. Shortly after the Lagos conference, for example, the USAID mission in Accra, Ghana announced a grant of \$2.3 million to that country's Ministry of Health to fight Guinea worm.

Dr. Hopkins said that \$76 million was needed to rid the world of Guinea worm by 1995. "Given this start, and expected longer term financial assistance, I am confident that we will reach this target," he said.

Ministers of Health and senior government officials from Nigeria, Ghana and Burkina Faso—the only three endemic countries in Africa where the disease occurs nationwide—presented their national plans of action for the eradication of Guinea worm at the conference.

President Babangida of Nigeria, who attended the conference, presented President Carter with a check for \$1 million.

Global 2000 and the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (\$2.35 million); and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (\$1.2 million in kind).

Nigeria's commitment to ending the disease was emphasized by the formation of the Nigeria Guinea Worm Eradication Fund. Its patrons include George Dove-Edwin, Nigeria's high commissioner in London; Alhaji Shehu Malami, Sarkin Sudan of Wurno; Seyyid Abdulai, chief executive of The OPEC Fund, based in Vienna; Dr. S. Prince Akpabio, member of WHO's Expert Panel on Oral Health; Dr. Olugbenro Ajayi, adviser in the Industrial Development Unit (IDU) of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation; Chief Emeka Anyaoku, deputy secretary-general of the Commonwealth; and Thomas Lambo, former deputy director of WHO. ■

Guinea worm is easily prevented by providing safe drinking water.

larvae and stops the vicious yearly cycle of infection. In 1986, the World Health Organization (WHO) targeted Guinea worm as the next disease to be eradicated from the face of the earth.

According to Global 2000 Senior Consultant Donald Hopkins, M.D., "Apart from the direct pledges made at the conference, we are aware of additional support of about \$20



Children of a village in Ghana infected with Guinea worm salute Global 2000's eradication efforts.

Helping China Meet Its Special Education Needs

51 Million Chinese Suffer From Disabilities

In the summer of 1987, President Carter signed an agreement between Global 2000 and leaders of the People's Republic of China initiating a five-year project to develop special education teaching skills in China. A survey conducted that year revealed that approximately 51 million Chinese suffer from disabilities. Many of these individuals are unable to fully participate in society because of a lack of special education.

According to Seth Leibler, president of the Center for Effective Performance Inc. and a consultant to Global 2000, China lacks sufficient numbers of qualified special education teachers to provide handicapped children with basic skills and vocational instruction. The Global 2000 program was de-

signed to "teach the teachers," giving them the basic tools necessary to educate visually and hearing impaired, as well as mentally retarded, children. graduates in special education, thus passing their skills on to future teachers. The Global 2000 program is also helping Chinese special education students who want to study abroad for their master's degrees. Students are currently enrolled at Utah State University and the University of Manchester in England.

After monitoring the program's progress, Mr. Guo Furong, Chief of the Education Division of the China Disabled Persons Federation, and Mr. Long Qingzu of the government's State Education Commission, came to The Carter Center this fall to continue to work with Global 2000 on this innovative collaboration.

Current plans call for developing additional courses for vocational education teachers of the hearing and visually impaired, administrators of special education schools, and city and regional

officials. According to Dr. Liebler, the vocational teachers will be offered courses "not just on how to teach, but on how to be good teachers."

It is hoped that these efforts will help China meet the special needs of its handicapped children in the near future. ■



Special Education teacher Linda Bishop helps "teach the teachers" through Global 2000's innovative program in China.

The Global 2000 China program was designed to "teach the teachers."

signed to "teach the teachers," giving them the basic tools necessary to educate visually and hearing impaired, as well as mentally retarded, children.

In the first phase of the initiative, a team of special education and vocational training experts visited China to assess their needs. The second phase, completed in May 1988, brought a group of Chinese special education leaders to the U.S. for three weeks to observe teacher training programs. They also agreed on subsequent steps to ensure that 300 Chinese special education teachers would be adequately trained.

During the third phase, three courses were developed to train teacher educators of the hearing and visually impaired, and the mentally retarded. These courses were conducted in China from September 1988 to July 1989, and were planned by leading U.S. special education faculty and their Chinese counterparts.

At the end of this formal training program, Chinese teachers, equivalent to college professors, went back to their classrooms to work with under-

THE CARTER CENTER

Project Africa: Food Security for the 21st Century

In July, President and Mrs. Carter traveled to six African countries to launch "Project Africa: Strategies for Food Security" and to check on the progress of Global 2000's agricultural assistance and health projects.

"Hunger is a problem with a solution," said President Carter in announcing Project Africa, a collaborative effort by The Carter Center and international development experts to substantially reduce hunger in Sub-Saharan Africa by the turn of the century.

"We have the technologies necessary to increase food productivity, to expand primary health care, and to begin repairing the environment. Our job is to replicate the success of a few food enhancement programs currently in place in Africa with the help of African governments, international development organizations, and non-governmental agencies," said President Carter at the Harare, Zimbabwe meeting.

Project Africa will address the necessary ingredients for increasing food security for rural families, focusing on valuable lessons learned from past and current African development pro-

grams. The program advocates the adoption of low-cost crop production techniques managed at the village level, combined with the introduction of proper fertilizers, improved seed varieties and better use of animal traction.

While in Africa, the Carters also attended the "Target 1995: Global Eradication of Guinea Worm" conference (see previous page for more information) and participated in "Workshop '89: Feeding the Future," organized by the Centre for Applied Studies in International Negotiations (CASIN). The workshop focused on the progress of Global 2000's agricultural programs.

Participants were able to visit Ghanaian farmers who, through Global 2000, have increased maize and sorghum yields four to six times. Global 2000 began in Ghana in 1986 with 40 farmers who each planted demonstration plots. By the end of 1989, an estimated 85,000 farmers will be participating in the Global 2000 programs. Similar projects are underway in Zambia, Tanzania, and the Sudan.

THE JIMMY CARTER LIBRARY

Primed on the Presidency

This fall, the Jimmy Carter Library debuted an innovative educational program for elementary school students. "Primed on the Presidency" includes activities created to help first-through third-grade students understand how the U.S. government works.

The program is designed around class field trips to the library. Each one-hour field trip includes a half-hour tour of the museum of the Jimmy Carter Library and a half-hour learning activity, which varies according to grade level:

Grade One: Puppet show of a mock presidential election, which introduces students to citizenship responsibilities and to U.S. symbols, such as Elmer Elephant and Donald Donkey, the cartoon animals that represent the Republican and Democratic parties respectively.

Grade Two: Presentation of and discussion about the museum video "If I Were President," using puppets to help students identify ways they can share in government decisions.

Grade Three: Role-playing the process of "How a Bill Becomes a Law," accompanied by a museum video. Students take the parts of representatives, senators, and the president.

Seventeen classes totalling 408 children have already participated in the very successful program. For more information or to make reservations, call Lynn Todd-Crawford at the Jimmy Carter Library at 404/331-3942.

Ocampo: Worth A Second Look

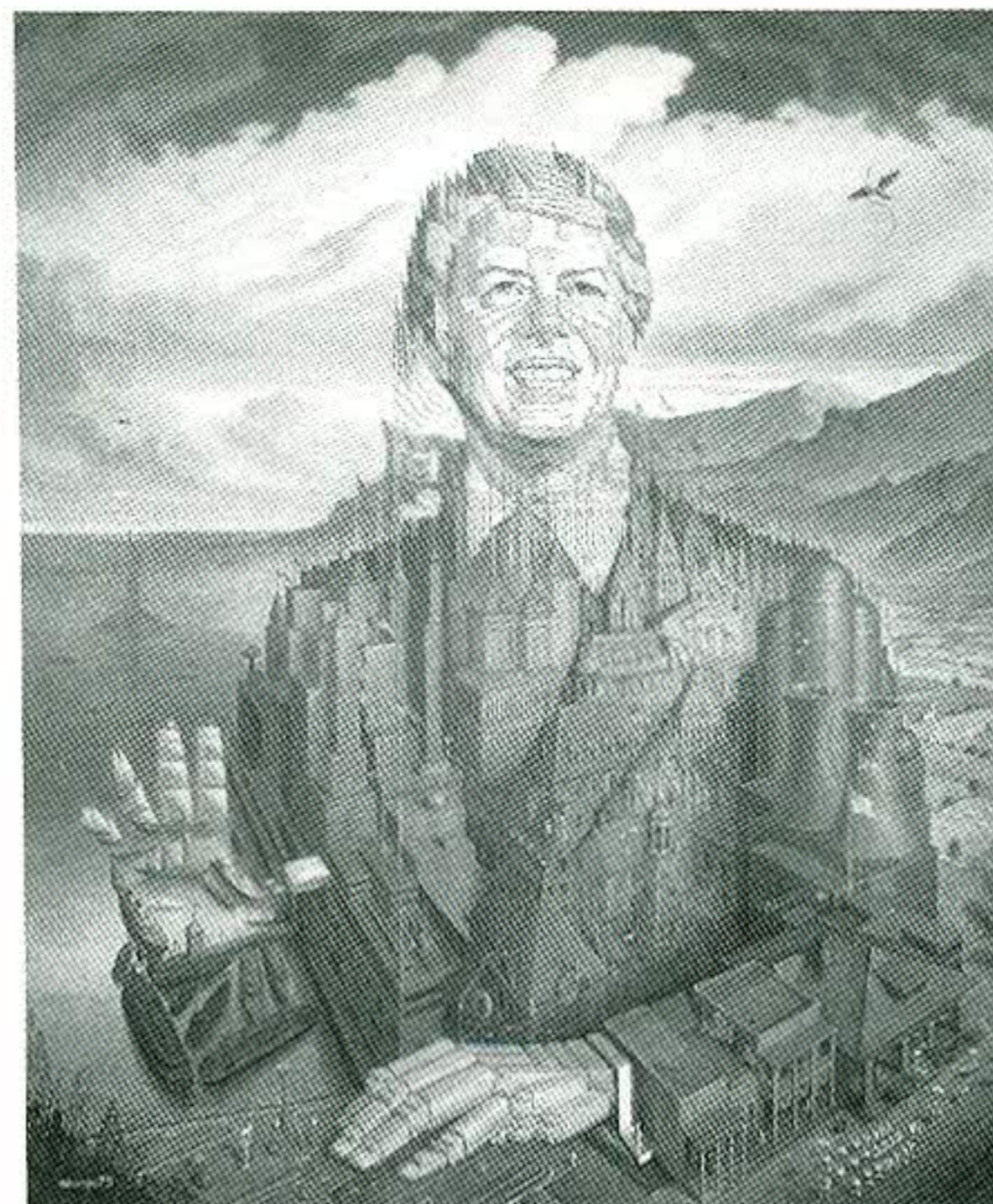
Mexican artist Octavio Ocampo opened the first Eastern U.S. exhibit of his works in July at the Jimmy Carter Library. The exhibit of 22 paintings, two murals, and two bronze sculptures in metamorphic style were on display through October 31.

Ocampo calls his style "metamorphic," because the paintings "go from one image to another in the same space." What appears to be a simple image at first glance reveals itself to be a compilation of several other images. The visiting collection included pieces

that ranged from "The Evolution of Man," which traces the development of humankind from ape to futuristic space traveler, to personalized portraits of Marilyn Monroe and James Dean.

Ocampo's metamorphic paintings are favorites of former Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, who commissioned a painting of Jimmy Carter while he was in the White House that now hangs in the Carter Library and Museum as part of the permanent collection.

Ocampo began working with papier-mache figures as a young boy. Later, he was commissioned by his hometown of Celaya, Guanajuato, Mexico to paint murals on city buildings. After studying abstract art at the Arts Institute of Mexico, Ocampo went on to the Art Institute of San Francisco, where he also studied dance and acting.



Ocampo's portrait of President Carter hangs in the Jimmy Carter Museum's permanent collection.

The Art of Politics

"Thomas Nast Cartoons: The Art of Politics" will be on exhibit at the Museum of the Jimmy Carter Library from November 7 to January 27, 1990.

The career of political cartoonist Thomas Nast spanned seven presidencies, from Abraham Lincoln to Grover Cleveland. In many cases, his work was influential in campaigns and elections and in exposing political corruption. Many of the familiar symbols and caricatures that Nast created—Uncle Sam, the Democratic donkey, the Republic elephant—have become part of the popular Ameri-

can visual vocabulary.

This traveling exhibit is coordinated by the Museum of Our National Heritage and draws 80 cartoons from its collection.



Thomas Nast's cartoons parody political characters.

Library Hosts Conference on Southern Museums

The Jimmy Carter Library was one of the host institutions for the Southeastern Museums Conference (SEMC) held in Atlanta in October. The theme of this year's meeting was "New Opportunities: Museums in the New South." Hodding Carter III gave the keynote address; other speakers included Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young and Edward H. Able Jr., executive director of the American Association of Museums. Jimmy Carter Museum staff members planned and participated in this regional meeting for over 400 museum professionals. ■

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