



THE
CARTER CENTER



WAGING PEACE AROUND THE WORLD



1994
ANNUAL
REPORT



Message from President Carter Chairman of the Board of Trustees

In our lifetimes, Rosalynn and I have come face-to-face with some of the most challenging problems in our country and around the world. But we've also witnessed some progress toward decreasing conflict, disease, and oppression, and we continue to work on these and other issues at The Carter Center.

People everywhere share a desire to live healthy, productive, and peaceful lives—the opposite of what unfolds daily on our television screens. The Center strives to relieve suffering by focusing on the causes and consequences of war, hunger, disease, poverty, tyranny, and human rights abuses. We concentrate on issues that are being neglected or dealt with inadequately, and we abstain from taking sides on issues that divide and paralyze religions, governments, and political parties. Perhaps most important, we mobilize flexible networks of individuals and organizations to work with us, increasing our chances of success.

Our freedom of action has proven critical to this approach. When a crisis erupts, governments and officials may be prohibited from engaging in dialogue and negotiation. At The Carter Center, we entered into good-faith discussions with President Kim Il-Sung, the now-deceased leader of North Korea, the military government of Haiti, and leaders in the former Yugoslavia. In these cases and others, The Carter Center helped advance the peace process because we were able to talk directly with the disputing parties.

When Rosalynn and I decided to found an organization to promote peace and human rights, we were determined to make it the focus of our lives. Today, we continue to plan and implement the Center's activities. As trustees, we share responsibility for building the foundation for its future.

So do many others. Generous friends, the Board of Trustees, foundations, corporations, and international assistance programs assure financial support. They also provide the advice, insight, and commitment that allow the Center to reach out quickly and effectively across our country and the world.

We know about the risks of failure in tackling problems that have defied solutions for decades. Nonetheless, with the help of our supporters, The Carter Center will continue its mission of helping people acquire the tools they need to improve their lives. Our only failure would be not to try.



Rosalynn and Jimmy Carter

Rick Diamond

Jimmy Carter

Message from John Hardman Executive Director of The Carter Center

By any measure, 1994 was a milestone year for The Carter Center. Among numerous other important accomplishments described in this report, The Carter Center took a crucial step as an institution becoming more closely connected to Emory University through the formation of a new Board of Trustees composed of 10 members appointed by Emory Trustees and 10 members appointed by President Carter. President Carter chairs the Board; Mrs. Carter is Vice Chairman. Trustees, listed on page 43, bring invaluable business and philanthropic experience to the governance of our organization. At the same time, the four separate entities that previously made up the Center—The Carter Center Inc., The Carter Center of Emory University, Global 2000 Inc., and The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation—were merged to create a unified charitable organization simply called The Carter Center. The consolidated Center is a separately chartered, independently governed part of Emory University.

In this annual report, the financial information concerning the four organizations that previously made up The Carter Center have been consolidated for the first time. This information reflects a number of realities of which the Center is proud. Our budget is balanced, as it has been every year of our existence. Our programs are financially self-supporting and are launched only when financing has been secured. We have built an endowment with a current value of more than \$60 million in pledges and paid-in gifts.

While a number of sources fund our general operating expenditures, a substantial portion is derived from our expanding direct-mail program, which has grown to more than 75,000 donors over the past year. Because The Carter Center has no alumni base, such as a university, on which to build this type of fund raising, we believe it has succeeded based on the Center's philosophy and the accomplishments of its programs.

A number of new initiatives were launched in our various international and domestic programs, such as the creation of the International Human Rights Council and the Interfaith Health Program's Not Even One effort to reduce youth firearms violence. These and many other initiatives are more fully described in this report.

None of our achievements would have been possible without our dedicated partners. The Carter Center is fortunate in benefiting from financial support that is both broad and deep. Over recent years, we have received funding from nine of the top 10 and 25 of the top 50 American foundations from which we are eligible to receive grants. Currently, we have 75 grants in force for programs totaling more than \$72 million. The primary source of these grants is American foundations, but a significant number come from corporations and government development assistance programs, both U.S. and foreign. These donors are mentioned in connection with the programs they fund throughout the text of this report. Broad-based support that crosses program lines is provided by The Ford Foundation, The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, and the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation.

We embark on what will undoubtedly be another exciting, productive year in the knowledge that we possess the strengths and resources to respond to a wide range of challenges and global needs.



John Hardman, M.D.

Crystal Drake

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John Hardman". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

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Carter Center Mission Statement

The Carter Center brings people and resources together to promote peace and human rights, resolve conflict, foster democracy and development, and fight poverty, hunger, and disease throughout the world. The nonpartisan Center, which is affiliated with Emory University, builds partnerships to address complex and interrelated problems. By drawing on the experience and participation of former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and other world leaders, by fostering collaboration and avoiding duplication of existing efforts, and by combining effective action plans with research and analysis, the Center can achieve goals beyond the reach of single individuals or organizations. The Center is guided by the principle that people, with the necessary skills, knowledge, and access, can improve their own lives and the lives of others.



THE CARTER CENTER AT A GLANCE

The Carter Center is dedicated to resolving conflicts and fighting disease, hunger, poverty, and oppression through collaborative initiatives in the areas of democratization and development, global health, and urban revitalization. Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Rosalynn Carter founded the Center in 1982 and remain deeply involved in its activities.

STRUCTURE AND SCOPE

The Center is a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization (NGO) whose programs and initiatives have touched the lives of people in 65 countries. It also houses and works closely with The Task Force for Child Survival and Development. The Center:

- is nonpartisan and nonsectarian.
- avoids duplicating the efforts of other agencies or institutions.
- forms partnerships with and among institutions working on the same problems.
- translates academic research and analysis into action-oriented programs that improve people's lives.

Programs are directed by resident experts and fellows, some of whom teach at Emory University. These experts design and implement activities in cooperation with President and Mrs. Carter, networks of world leaders and other eminent people, and organizational partners in the United States and abroad.

The Center is a separately chartered, independently governed part of Emory University. It is governed by a Board of Trustees, chaired by President Carter (see page 43 for members). The Center's Board of Councilors provides its programs with the advice and support of prominent regional and local figures (see page 43 for members).

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS Internationally:

- Monitoring multiparty elections in Haiti, Ghana, Panama, Paraguay, Guyana, Suriname, Zambia, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic to assure fairness.
- Leading a worldwide campaign to eradicate Guinea worm disease in Africa, India, Pakistan, and Yemen by December 1995. Guinea worm will be only the second disease to be eradicated after smallpox.
- Forming the International Negotiation Network (INN) to address civil conflicts peacefully in areas like Sudan, Bosnia, Liberia, Ethiopia, and the Korean Peninsula.
- Establishing the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government to promote democracy in the Western Hemisphere.
- Working in Ethiopia, Zambia, Liberia, and Guyana to strengthen the economic and institutional foundations of their emerging democracies.

- Establishing The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation Prize with Dominique de Menil to honor proponents of human rights around the world and forming the International Human Rights Council to help prevent human rights violations worldwide.

- Helping farmers in Benin, Ghana, Ethiopia, Togo, Nigeria, and Tanzania increase corn and wheat yields by an average of 250 percent.

- Collaborating with The Task Force for Child Survival and Development, an independent organization based at The Carter Center, to:

- lead a strategy that increased the worldwide immunization rate for children from 20 to 80 percent.
- coordinate distribution of the drug Mectizan® to 12 million people in Africa and Latin America to prevent river blindness.



The Carter Center is located in a 35-acre park approximately 2 miles from downtown Atlanta. The complex houses offices for the former president and first lady and most of the Center's programs.

Gabriel Benzur

In the United States:

- Launching The Atlanta Project, a grass-roots effort to address the social problems associated with urban poverty through initiatives in seven areas: health; housing; education; public safety; economic development; the arts; and families, children, and youth.
- Working to erase the stigma of mental illness and to improve access to and quality of services and treatment for the 50 million Americans who experience mental disorders every year.
- Establishing a network of faith groups in major U.S. cities to promote preventive health care in their communities.

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■ Developing a national strategy to eliminate the epidemic of children killed by guns—the leading cause of death among children and youth under age 24.

(President and Mrs. Carter's participation in Habitat for Humanity is independent of The Carter Center.)

LOCATION AND FACILITIES

The Carter Center is located in a 35-acre park approximately 2 miles from downtown Atlanta. Four circular interconnected pavilions house offices for the former president and first lady and most of the Center's program staff. The complex includes the nondenominational Cecil B. Day Chapel, other conference facilities, and staff offices. The Center also owns the nearby Kirbo Building and leases other office space from the City of Atlanta for The Atlanta Project.

The Jimmy Carter Library and Museum, which adjoins The Carter Center, is owned and operated by the National Archives. The Center and Library are known collectively as The Carter Presidential Center.

FUNDING

Construction of the Center's facilities was financed by private donations from individuals, foundations, and corporations. These donors, together with multilateral development assistance programs, also support the current annual operating budget of \$28.5 million. (see page 56 for information on charitable contributions.)

STAFF

The Center employs 300 full- and part-time persons, based primarily in Atlanta. Field representatives have been stationed in Guyana, Liberia, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Sudan, and other countries.

INTERNSHIPS

More than 100 undergraduate and graduate students work with Center programs for academic credit or practical experience each year. (see page 56 for more information on internships.)



Gabriel Benzur

When 1994 drew to a close, it marked the first full year of operation for the Ivan Allen III Pavilion, the newest facility at The Carter Center. The 35,000-square-foot pavilion provides expanded conference and meeting space and offices for Center staff. It also houses the Cecil B. Day Chapel (left), named for the founder of Days Inns of America. The 425-seat interfaith sanctuary provides space for religious services, meetings, and other appropriate events. Dedicated in October 1993, the pavilion and chapel were made possible through the generosity of numerous donors. Major donors include the Cecil B. Day Family, the Family and Friends of Ivan Allen III, the Tadao Yoshida Family, the Japan Foundation, Sidney and Jane Harman, the LG Group, and the SsangYong Business Group.

1994: An Extraordinary Year

The day after former President Jimmy Carter helped negotiate the September 1994 agreement to prevent a U.S. invasion of Haiti, *The Los Angeles Times* described him as a person with “a preternatural patience and an unshakable faith in his fellow man.”

But in the eyes of Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter, another factor was at work. The situation in Haiti exemplified how nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) like The Carter Center can work with a government to prevent violent conflicts and to promote peace and human rights.

“President Carter was able to help the United States avert a war in Haiti because of the Center’s long history of involvement there,” said Marion Creekmore, director of programs at The Carter Center. “We try to be available to assist countries that are struggling to build democracy.”

That’s how the Center works. Since its founding in 1982, the Center has touched the lives of people in 65 countries through collaborative efforts in international democratization and development, global health, and urban revitalization. These efforts were especially dramatic in 1994.

Crisis in North Korea

The United States and other countries had long suspected that North Korea was trying to build nuclear weapons. Those fears mounted during the spring of 1994 when North Korea refused to allow inspections of its nuclear facilities.

The Clinton administration had begun pushing for U.N. economic sanctions against North Korea. In response, North Korea had withdrawn its membership from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and was threatening to expel its inspectors from the country. With no means of direct communication between the leaders of the United States and North Korea, many feared the two countries were heading toward war.

For three years, The Carter Center had followed the situation on the Korean Peninsula through its International Negotiation Network (INN), an informal group of leaders who, upon request, help resolve conflicts. In fact, North Korean President Kim Il Sung had invited President and Mrs. Carter to his country several times since 1991. In the face of heightening tensions, that invitation was reaffirmed.

“It was only after I saw the move toward sanctions and talked to President Clinton that we agreed I would get an official briefing,” President Carter said. “When I received the briefing from Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci on June 5, I was impressed with the seriousness of the situation and with the apparent lack of an avenue of communication with the top leader of North Korea, who was the only one who could make the decisions to alleviate the crisis and avoid another Korean

war. I was very pleased when President Clinton approved my traveling to the Korean Peninsula as a private citizen and representative of The Carter Center.”

Mrs. Carter and Dr. Creekmore accompanied President Carter to North Korea on June 16. After two days of private talks, President Kim agreed to freeze his country’s nuclear program, allow IAEA inspectors to remain in North Korea, and resume dialogue with the United States.



Former President Jimmy Carter, flanked by Sen. Sam Nunn (left) and former Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Gen. Colin Powell, speaks to reporters and Haitian officials after arriving in Port-au-Prince on Sept. 17, 1994, to negotiate with military leaders.

AP/Wide World Photos

“President Carter was very faithful in articulating the policy of our government,” said President Clinton after the North Korea mission. “He provided a forum in which the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung, could respond the way he did. And I’m very pleased about it.”

President Kim died unexpectedly in July. But thanks to President Carter’s successful efforts to re-establish communication, the United States and North Korea continued their talks. As a result, on Oct. 21, 1994, in Geneva, Switzerland, the two countries signed an agreement—a major step toward ending 40 years of hostility and easing international fears about a possible nuclear buildup. The agreement included provisions that North Korea would neither restart its existing nuclear plant nor reprocess the reactor’s spent fuel rods, which could be used to produce weapons-grade plutonium.

In announcing the agreement, Assistant Secretary of State Gallucci thanked President Carter for playing “a key role,” he said, in averting sanctions and in reopening dialogue between Washington and Pyongyang.

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To date, significant progress has been made in setting up an organization to provide input for North Korea's energy needs, identifying a site to build safer, light-water reactors, and beginning work on how to export spent fuel from North Korea.

"President Carter's trip brought us back from the brink of war," said James Laney, U.S. ambassador to South Korea. "He's a great emissary and a great peacemaker."

Crisis in Haiti

It had been three years since Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Haiti's first freely elected president, had been overthrown in a military coup. Despite repeated attempts to restore democracy to the country, the Haitian military, led by Gen. Raoul Cédras, still clung to power.

The Clinton administration, fed up with the delays, threatened a U.S. military invasion. In a last-ditch effort to settle the matter peacefully, President Clinton asked President Carter, Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), and former Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Colin Powell to go to Haiti.

Since 1987, President Carter, as chairman of The Carter Center's Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government, had been actively involved in promoting democracy in Haiti. The Council helped lay the groundwork for and monitored the country's first democratic elections in 1990, in which Mr. Aristide was elected president. Overthrown by the military in 1991, President Aristide remained in close contact with President Carter and Robert Pastor, director of the Center's Latin American and Caribbean Program, participating in many discussions on how to restore democracy to his country.

On Sept. 17, 1994, the Carter-Nunn-Powell delegation traveled to Haiti to negotiate the departure of Haiti's military leaders and the restoration of President Aristide to power. As the intense discussions continued, President Clinton's 24-hour deadline for a settlement passed, and U.S. troops were dispatched.

Tensions mounted as Haiti's Brig. Gen. Philippe Biamby accused the delegation of deception when he learned U.S. paratroopers were preparing to fly to Haiti. "They refused to go any further with the talks," President Carter said. "After coming close to a settlement, I thought we had lost it."

He made one last appeal to Haiti's 81-year-old President Emile Jonassaint. "He told me that Haiti chooses peace," President Carter said.

Finally, President Jonassaint signed an agreement to step down and restore Mr. Aristide as president of Haiti. U.S. troops entered the country peacefully with the cooperation of the Haitian military, and a bloody war was averted.

"The Carter-Nunn-Powell delegation was a spectacular team," said Dr. Pastor, who advised the team and was present during the negotiations. "They followed President Clinton's instructions and conveyed them in a way that permitted a peaceful, cooperative agreement to emerge from the most intense negotiations I have ever witnessed."

Crisis in Bosnia

In December, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic invited President Carter to Bosnia-Herzegovina to mediate talks between Muslims and Serbs, who had been embroiled in violent conflict there since 1992. Leaders of Bosnia's Muslim-led government subsequently agreed to meet with President Carter.

For almost two years, The Carter Center had been monitoring the situation in the former Yugoslavia, and President Carter was hopeful that the two sides could reach an agreement to cease



AP/Wide World Photos

Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic greets Rosalynn and Jimmy Carter after they arrive in Sarajevo on Dec. 18, 1994. President Carter convinced Bosnian and Serb leaders to agree to a four-month cease-fire that expired at the end of April 1995.

hostilities and resume peace talks. After consulting with President Clinton, he agreed to the trip—but not before securing a pledge from Mr. Karadzic that he would reopen the Sarajevo airport, institute a temporary cease-fire, release young prisoners, allow unrestricted movement of all U.N. convoys, and begin honoring basic human rights.

Following extensive discussions with White House and U.N. officials, and a briefing by the State Department, National Security Council, and other U.S. government agencies, President and Mrs. Carter departed for Bosnia on Dec. 18, accompanied by Harry Barnes, director of the Center's Conflict Resolution and Human Rights programs, and Joyce Neu, associate director of the Conflict Resolution Program.

Once in the former Yugoslavia, the Carter Center delegation held extensive discussions with the president of Croatia, the U.N. special representative for the former Yugoslavia, the current and former U.S. representative to the Contact Group, commanders of UNPROFOR (U.N. forces), representatives of relief agencies and

human rights groups, and leaders of Bosnia's Muslim-led government and the Bosnian Serbs. After two days of talks, Muslim and Serb leaders reached mutual agreement on several points, including a four-month cease-fire.

The situation began deteriorating toward the time the cease-fire was to expire by the end of April 1995. President Carter and Center staff have stayed in touch with the various parties. He also testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee in June 1995, along with former NATO commander Gen. John Galvin, on the importance of trying to reach a negotiated settlement. At this writing, U.S.-sponsored peace negotiations were under way in Dayton, Ohio.

An Extraordinary Year

Reflecting on its work to create and keep peace in the midst of crises in North Korea, Haiti, and Bosnia, it's not difficult to conclude that 1994 was an extraordinary year for The Carter Center.

Its success at waging peace around the globe rests as much on what it is—a nonprofit, nonpartisan, nongovernmental organization—as on what it does—create an environment in which parties in conflict can discuss their differences peacefully. Indeed, it is the Center's ability to carry out its mission without political constraints that enables it to be effective at resolving conflicts in ways that governments and even international organizations often can't be.

"The Carter Center has been successful when other efforts have failed largely because we recognize that many problems are interrelated," Dr. Creekmore said. "In addition to trying to stop fighting where it occurs, we believe that helping people attain adequate shelter, medicine, food, basic human rights, and representative government must all be part of the package to ensure long-term sustainable peace."

In addition to addressing conflicts before they escalate into war, The Carter Center works to prevent conflicts by supporting initiatives that promote basic human rights. Center staff believe that lasting peace is not possible where people live in fear of being killed, maimed, injured or unjustly punished; where they have no access to adequate food, health care, shelter, education, and jobs; and where they are denied freedom of speech, religion, and political choice.

"The challenge for The Carter Center, as for others working in the field of human rights, is to find effective ways of making awareness of these rights a regular and continuing part of life," said Harry Barnes, director of the Conflict Resolution and Human Rights programs. "Thus, human rights are not an afterthought or something to be postponed for some indefinite, more appropriate future. They are practical needs that require full-time attention to overcome obstacles that may hamper their realization."

With a focus on the practical as well as the theoretical, the preventive as well as the curative, the Center's programs include such building blocks for peace and security as teaching farmers in Africa how to increase crop production, teaching journalists in the former Soviet Union how to adopt democratic principles in broadcast news coverage, and teaching newly emerging democracies in Latin America how to conduct free and fair elections.

At home, the Center's Atlanta Project (TAP) is working with the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, the Greater Atlanta Small Business Project and six financial institutions to help minority business owners through the Entrepreneurial Development Loan Fund. The five-year, \$11.5 million fund provides low-interest loans and business assistance to people like Toby Sanders, who owns an independent video rental store in TAP's Decatur Cluster. "For starters, I was able to take some of the money to expand my inventory of tapes and become more competitive with the major chains," Mr. Sanders said. "I then had monies freed up to start a cart business at a local mall, which in turn, advertised the video store to shoppers."

In carrying out its mission, it is clear that The Carter Center does not work alone. The Center's goal is not to reinvent the wheel but to help it turn more smoothly. It tackles global problems by emphasizing the great advances that can be made when NGOs, international agencies, and governments coordinate their resources. The philosophy is simple. Working together, The Carter Center and other entities can accomplish more than they could working alone.

"This is our life's work, to make efforts through the Center to address conflict and suffering in the world," President Carter said. "Rosalynn and I look forward to continuing this work for many years to come."





DEMOCRATIZATION

AND DEVELOPMENT



Richard Joseph

AFRICAN GOVERNANCE PROGRAM

"If people can read and write and know what is affecting their lives, then you can remove the barriers of war."—Leland Fellow Guoloh Jensen, administrative officer, National Adult Education Association of Liberia

"We are heartened by the desire of everyone we met for immediate peace and an end to violence."—Desmond Tutu, Carter Center INN Council member, during his visit to Liberia in July 1994

The goal of the African Governance Program is to identify the major obstacles to democracy in Africa and empower people to overcome them. Its work in 1994 included collaborative efforts with The Center's Conflict Resolution Program and Global Development Initiative, as well as other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), to advance peace, strengthen civil society, and establish solid social and economic foundations for emerging democracies on the continent. Some examples:

■ **Ethiopia:** The Carter Center, which has a long history of involvement in Ethiopia, continued its efforts to promote democracy and facilitate discussions between opposition groups and the government. In February, the Government of Norway provided a grant to the Center to invite five Ethiopian opposition groups to meet with Jimmy Carter in Atlanta. As a result of this unprecedented gathering of the heads of key political factions, the parties clarified their positions to form the basis for direct talks with the Transitional Government of Ethiopia. However, the initiative reached an impasse over how the talks would be implemented.

President Carter offered to continue serving as mediator and stressed that the Center will continue to assist Ethiopia through programs designed to increase agricultural production, re-establish a

In July 1994, Archbishop Desmond Tutu accompanied David Kpomakpor, chairman of the Council of State of the Liberian National Transitional Government, to a displaced persons camp in Buchanan, Liberia.

school of public health, and provide human rights education and training to new police officers, lay judges, and other public servants.

■ **Liberia:** In April, The Carter Center convened a conflict analysis workshop in Ghana that brought together nine representatives of Liberia's factions and political organizations. As part of a large Liberia grant funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the workshop enabled participants to discuss unresolved historical and cultural issues, including frustrations over the role foreigners played in fostering social divisions and violence. One outgrowth of that meeting was the creation of the Liberian Initiative for Peacebuilding and Conflict Resolution (LIPCORE), a group that continues to meet regularly at the Center's office in Monrovia.

In July, Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa traveled to Liberia at the invitation of The Carter Center and the Liberian Council of Churches. Archbishop Tutu, a member of the Center's International Negotiation Network (INN), met with political, religious, and civic leaders, encouraging them to find peaceful resolutions to their conflicts.

Archbishop Tutu facilitated a meeting between representatives of the Liberian National Transitional Government and the National Patriotic Liberation Front (NPLF), one of the armed factions challenging the government. As a result of the meeting, the NPLF pledged to respect the 1993 Cotonou Accord, which calls for complete disarmament of all military groups and free and fair national democratic elections.

In late August, President Carter made his fourth visit to Liberia, where he attended the Liberian National Congress and met with factional leaders, agency heads, and government officials to encourage support for the Cotonou Accord. The Carter Center has been involved in Liberia's peacebuilding efforts since 1990.

■ **Democratization in Africa:** In May, The Carter Center sponsored "Democratization in Africa," a two-day seminar attended by 40 scholars, policy experts, and representatives of international organizations active in Africa. Participants explored solutions to Africa's complex problems of democracy in six areas: politics and governance; social and political transformation; transitional elections; ethnic mobilization and conflict; economic reforms; and external actors and assistance. The seminar was a sequel to two similar meetings held in 1989 and 1990. All have prompted renewed commitment among participants to help Africa discover surer paths to sustainable democracy and development.

■ **Africa Demos.** The African Governance Program continues to chart changes in government on the continent in *Africa Demos*, a newsletter funded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. As of 1994, Africa had 15 pluralist democracies compared to four in 1989.

CARTER CENTER STAFF HAVE ONGOING ROLE IN LIBERIA

Carter Center staff continue to work in Liberia, where civil war began in December 1989. In 1992, the Center opened its Monrovia office, with funding from USAID and the Government of Germany. The office supports two programs: the Liberian Initiative for Peacebuilding and Conflict Resolution (LIPCORE) and the Liberian Network for Peace and Development (LNPD).

LIPCORE members are eminent Liberians who teach faction leaders, the military, and others how to conduct peacebuilding dialogue in their homeland. LNPD forms partnerships with Liberian NGOs and civic groups to promote community empowerment and to help the population overcome the ravages of prolonged conflict. Members of LNPD organizations have taken part in the Center's Mickey Leland Community Development

Fellowships. Funded by U.S.A. for Africa, the fellowships teach organizational, leadership, and consensus-building skills.

"There is a great lack of trust because of the war," said former Leland Fellow Ellen George-Williams, deputy executive director of the Christian Health Association of Liberia. "But if I listen to your problems and you listen to mine, we can find solutions. But we have to *listen*."

ARCHBISHOP TUTU SEEKS PEACE AND RECONCILIATION IN LIBERIA

"Our visit was not intended to offer an infallible blueprint for peace and reconciliation but to hear from a wide range of people and to be sensitive to what has happened and what might occur in the future," said Archbishop Tutu following his July visit to Liberia.

Throughout his stay, Archbishop Tutu stressed that if South Africans could be united under one government led by Nelson Mandela, then there was no reason why Liberians could not end their conflicts, reunify their country, and conduct national elections.

"When a country like South Africa, which could be splintering for many reasons, can come together into one nation, then peace and reconciliation can be achieved in Liberia," said Archbishop Tutu, who received the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize for his work against apartheid in his homeland.

"Without meaningful political dialogue, the party in power is bound to go astray."—Meles Zenawi, president of Ethiopia



Ann Borden

COMMISSION ON RADIO AND TELEVISION POLICY

"At both the levels of policy-makers and working journalists, the Commission has gone a long way toward strengthening the understanding of—and in some cases the implementation of—democratic press practices and policies."—Ellen Mickiewicz, director, Commission on Radio and Television Policy

"The Commission's first guidebook, Television and Elections, coauthored by Ellen Mickiewicz, has helped to shape media coverage of elections in Belarus, Latvia, and Lithuania. 'We had the books open on our desks throughout coverage of the elections in Belarus,' said Nikolai Ignatenko, president of a fledgling independent television network in Minsk."—Duke Policy News, Fall 1994

Freedom of the press is vital to the preservation or growth of democracy. During 1994, the Commission on Radio and Television continued its work to foster the development of responsible broadcast media in the emerging democracies of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Formed in 1990, the Commission is a collaborative project of The Carter Center and the DeWitt Wallace Center for Communications and Journalism at Duke University.

In March, the Commission hosted its first Visiting Media Fellows. Three television journalists from Armenia, Belarus, and Russia participated in an intensive three-week program that included a series of seminars at Duke and discussions with top executives at CNN in Atlanta. Since returning home, the

Aleksandr Shkivando of Russia (left), Nellie Alelova of Armenia, and Nikolai Ignatenko of Belarus are using what they learned about the value of democratic press freedoms in their respective homelands. They were the Commission's first Visiting Media Fellows, funded in part by the Eurasia Foundation.

journalists have launched various media projects based on their new appreciation for how the media operates in a democracy.

In September, the Commission, co-chaired by former President Jimmy Carter and Eduard Sagalaev, president of Russia's first independent television station and the Confederation of Journalists' Unions, held its annual meeting in St. Petersburg, Russia. More than 80 media executives, policy-makers, and scholars from the former Soviet Union, Poland, the Czech Republic, and the United States gathered there to discuss policy options for more autonomous and responsible broadcast media. At the end of the two-day meeting, the Commission issued a unanimous Communiqué that outlined a number of important first steps toward a more democratic broadcast media. Among them:

- State-owned television should be transformed into public service television.
 - Buffer organizations should regulate licenses, protect free expression, and handle complaints about abuses.
 - Journalists should be guided by voluntary codes of professional ethics.
 - False or misleading advertising should be prohibited.
 - Broadcasters must be able to extend their licenses without depending on government, except for frequency management.
- Said Mr. Sagalaev, "The process of creating new, democratic organs of government power is beginning, and as never before, the responsibility rests with the broadcast media."

FELLOWSHIPS INCREASE JOURNALISTS' UNDERSTANDING OF A FREE PRESS

The value of the Commission's Visiting Media Fellows Program isn't that international journalists visit the United States to learn about democratic press practices; it's that they return home and implement what they learned while they were here.

"The idea is to help journalists prepare for an increasingly complicated world," said Dee Reid, program director of the DeWitt Wallace Center at Duke University. "Many of the fellows come from emerging democracies, where they are learning about new press freedoms while dealing with complex economic and social problems."

Upon returning to Armenia, Visiting Media Fellow Nellie Alelova created and launched "The Round World," a television program in which political scientists, politicians, sociologists, psychologists, and other experts analyze situations in Armenia and other parts of the world. The program is a first for her country. Ms. Alelova, who initiated the Armenian translation and publication of *Television & Elections*, a guidebook co-published by the Commission and The Aspen Institute, also formed an independent television station.

Nikolai Ignatenko, director of Minsk, a privately owned television company in Belarus, facilitated the translation and distribution of *Television & Elections* in his country and used the guidebook to structure his station's coverage of national elections. Mr. Ignatenko says that, as recommended by the guidebook, nonstate stations in Belarus would ensure that all parties in the spring 1995 parliamentary elections have equal access to television.

Aleksandr Shkirando, a political commentator for the state network in Russia, has initiated several new projects for his station. In September, he was assigned to cover Boris Yeltsin's trip to the

United States, including his meeting with President Bill Clinton.

"We have been fortunate in the selection of Commission fellows," said Ellen Mickiewicz, director of the Commission. "They are among the most pioneering and independent voices in the former Soviet Union, and they are on the 'frontline' of the region's television revolution."

"A great step forward has been taken from the time when our entire society and our media were mired in the euphoria of the building of developed socialism, or in other words—complete stagnation. For the most part, this progress is particularly visible in the acknowledgment and profound re-evaluation of the significance of the press, radio, and television."

—Eduard Sagalaev, co-chair, Commission on Radio and Television Policy

"There is no gas and less and less electricity. The schools close down completely from November to March and some hospitals as well. But I can truly say there has been an explosion of positive reactions in science and culture. Freedom of speech is a reality in Armenia."

—Nellie Alelova, Visiting Media Fellow, Armenia



Special to The Carter Center

CONFLICT RESOLUTION PROGRAM

"Carter succeeds at making peace where others fail. And his successes have a common thread. He negotiates with a tenacity in which his goal remains always in sight, undeterred by other issues or crises."
—USA Today, Sept. 21, 1994

"With so many wars and conflicts in the world today, the Conflict Resolution Program has a unique and meaningful challenge: to encourage people in conflict to sit down together and talk out, rather than fight out, their differences."—Harry Barnes, director, Conflict Resolution Program

Resolving or avoiding conflict often comes down to opening a channel of communication. The Conflict Resolution Program does just that by fostering an atmosphere in which parties in conflict can negotiate in a nonthreatening, unofficial capacity.

These peace initiatives are facilitated by the program's International Negotiation Network (INN), a 21-member team—including former President Jimmy Carter—who, upon request, offer advice and assistance to resolve conflicts. The Conflict Resolution Program and the INN are supported by grants from The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. With their help,

Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter visited North Korea in June at the invitation of then-President Kim Il Sung as private citizens representing The Carter Center. The Carters' trip helped defuse serious tensions related to North Korea's nuclear program and open dialogue between the United States and North Korea.

the INN played a key role in helping to settle disputes around the world in 1994:

■ **North Korea:** With an imminent threat of hostilities following proposed U.S. sanctions against North Korea over suspected nuclear disarmament violations, Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter traveled to North Korea in June at the invitation of then-President Kim Il Sung. Marion Creekmore, the Center's director of programs, accompanied the Carters. After two days of talks, President Kim agreed to freeze his country's nuclear program and to resume dialogue with the United States. Although President Kim died in July, talks between the two countries continued, and an agreement was signed in October. The mission to North Korea was made possible by The Rockefeller Foundation. (See page 7 for more information on North Korea.)

■ **Bosnia-Herzegovina:** In December, President and Mrs. Carter traveled to the former Yugoslavia to support efforts to end civil war there. Their goal was to arrange a cease-fire agreement so that the Contact Group (the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia) could resume talks with both the Bosnian government and Bosnian Serbs. An agreement was reached on a four-month cease-fire through April 1995. Harry Barnes, director of the Conflict Resolution and Human Rights programs, and Joyce Neu, associate director of Conflict Resolution, accompanied the Carters to Bosnia. (See page 7 for more information on Bosnia.)

■ **INN Consultation:** During its third annual consultation in May, the INN discussed ways to form and enhance partnerships among other nongovernmental organizations, governments, and intergovernmental agencies to address conflicts in Burma, Haiti, Liberia, Nicaragua, and Zaire. The plans drafted at the meeting are guiding the INN's work in 1995.

■ **Baltics Project:** In April, Conflict Resolution staff and INN members sponsored a workshop in Estonia designed to help ease tensions in the Baltics.

The meeting brought together Estonians, Russians living in Estonia, and Russians from Moscow to discuss integration of the Russian-speaking community into Estonian society. The groups met again in October and pledged to continue their dialogue. These workshops are funded by the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation.

■ **Sudan:** The Center continued to explore possibilities for peace in Sudan. Staff members have worked since 1989 to convene negotiations among the Sudanese government, the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army and the South Sudan Independence Movement/Army. Their efforts led to a breakthrough in April 1995, when President Carter brokered a two-month cease-fire. The Center's work in Sudan is funded by a grant from the Government of The Netherlands.

THE INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATION NETWORK

- Jimmy Carter**, former U.S. President
Oscar Arias Sánchez, former President of Costa Rica; founder, Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress; and Nobel Laureate (1987)
Tahseen Basheer, former Egyptian Ambassador; former Permanent Representative to the League of Arab States
Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, former U.N. Secretary-General
Hans Dietrich Genscher, former Vice Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Federal Republic of Germany
Tommy Koh, former Singapore Ambassador to the United States
Christopher Mitchell, Professor, Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution, George Mason University
Olusegun Obasanjo, former President of Nigeria; Africa Leadership Forum
Lisbet Palme, Director, Swedish Committee for UNICEF, Sweden

Robert Pastor, Director, Latin American and Caribbean Program, The Carter Center

Shridath Ramphal, former Secretary-General, Commonwealth of Nations; Co-Chair, Commission on Global Governance

Kumar Rupesinghe, Secretary-General, International Alert

Harold Saunders, former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, and Director, International Programs, The Kettering Foundation

Marie Angélique Savané, Director, Africa Division, U.N. Population Fund

Desmond Tutu, President, All Africa Conference of Churches; Nobel Laureate (1984)

Brian Urquhart, former U.N. Undersecretary-General for Peacekeeping; The Ford Foundation

William Ury, Associate Director, Program on Negotiation, Harvard University

Cyrus Vance, former U.S. Secretary of State; U.N. Special Envoy to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Vamık Volkan, Director, Center for the Study of Mind and Human Interaction, University of Virginia

Peter Wallensteen, Professor, Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University, Sweden

Elie Wiesel, Professor, Boston University; Nobel Laureate (1986)

Andrew Young, former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations



Ken Moore

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

“Development is not something the World Bank or NGOs or USAID gives to other people; it is something people do for themselves. Development must be participatory, self-determining, and move toward self-reliance.”

—Maximo Kalaw Jr., NGO expert on ecology and development

“Donor and recipient countries alike are frustrated by the paucity of results to show for millions of dollars in assistance. The Global Development Initiative seeks to help governments break that pattern by helping them prepare a national development strategy so that national and external resources can be used to maximum effectiveness.”—Gordon Streeb, director, Global Development Initiative

The Global Development Initiative (GDI) undertakes initiatives in specific countries to explore ways of enhancing cooperation between developing countries and their international donor partners. GDI was launched with a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York following the 1992 Conference for Global Development Cooperation, co-chaired by former President Jimmy Carter and U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. In pursuit of the conference's goals, GDI helps a country's

The Guyanese government, led by President Cheddi Jagan (left) invited President Carter to a meeting of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development in January. Participants agreed that Guyana needed a long-term development strategy, which The Carter Center is helping to formulate.

government and its international donors better coordinate and deploy development aid.

A pilot project is underway in Guyana, where GDI helped the Guyanese government prepare a national strategy statement, articulating the country's vision of development, presented at the January 1994 meeting of The World Bank-sponsored Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED) in Guyana. The Guyanese government invited President Carter to attend the meeting, funded by grants from The World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

As a result of the meeting, the government of Guyana and donors agreed that a comprehensive, long-term development strategy was desirable, based on greater cooperation. The Guyanese government asked The Carter Center to help formulate such a strategy. A grant from Citibank Corporation made it possible for GDI to involve graduate students in the project.

During 1994, GDI staff made frequent trips to Guyana to establish how The Carter Center could assist the government, to confer with experts on critical development issues, and to familiarize themselves with the work of government ministries and the country's key donors.

In September, the Center opened an office in Georgetown, Guyana, to support the country's economic development and electoral reform efforts. This office provides in-country assistance to the GDI and the Center's Human Rights and Latin American and Caribbean programs.

Safeguarding the Environment

GDI staff are focusing on another aspect of sustainable development—the environment. Supported by grants from the Turner Foundation and the W. Alton Jones Foundation, the GDI seeks to curb deforestation and other forms of environmental degradation. Activities include:

■ Increasing public participation in the formulation of equitable and environmentally responsible policies. GDI participated on the U.S. delegation to the International Tropical Timber Organization, which seeks to ensure sustainable forest management practices and facilitate improved trade in tropical timber.

GDI also chaired the Citizen's Network (CITNET) National Work Group on Forestry Issues. CITNET enables NGOs like The Carter Center to provide input on implementing principles agreed upon at the 1992 U.N.-sponsored Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro.

■ Working with the Guyanese government and other partners to develop a land-use policy that will ensure that economic benefits do not come at the expense of the country's natural resources. Industry, miners, farmers, Amerindians, and other parties will provide input for this policy. Land use also is a critical item in the country's national development strategy being formulated with GDI.

In addition to these activities, GDI follows population issues, which impact the environment. In September, GDI staff attended the U.N. International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt. The conference focused on human welfare, women's health, and the relationship between environment and population.

GDI WORKS TO HELP GUYANA SAVE ITS FORESTS

Increasing public awareness about the cause-and-effect relationship between economic development and the environment is the major objective of GDI's environmental initiative.

In Guyana, the second poorest country in Latin America, the goal is to develop a strategy that combines environmental protection with economic development of the country's forests, mining, and agriculture.

For example, in the past, the Guyanese government has granted huge concessions to Asian logging consortiums. But in exchange for turning over 4.2 million acres of its pristine forests to foreign control, Guyana is expected to gain only about \$30 million per year—an amount some conservationists say is far too little for sacrificing nearly 10 percent of the country. They worry that Guyana is repeating the mistakes of other countries.

"To see examples of these mistakes, President Jagan need only take another look at the forests of the Asian nations bidding for Guyana's and Suriname's timber," said an Aug. 29, 1994, *Time* magazine article. "And this time he might ask why consortiums from the nations that once contained some of the largest tropical rain forests on earth now must look for wood 11,000 miles from home."

In 1995, The Carter Center will seek funding for a series of forums to get disenfranchised groups to agree on an environmentally friendly policy for sustainable economic development in Guyana.

"Guyana has scored a dramatic breakthrough in its bid for further international aid to buttress its economic recovery and development program.

"It has cinched U.S. \$320M in new aid commitments from donors for the next three years . . .

"Official announcement of the critical breakthrough and assistance came at a press conference immediately after the historic special Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development conference on Guyana ended here just after midday yesterday."—The Guyana Chronicle, Jan. 29, 1994



Anthony Allison

PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat (left) and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres shake hands during the 1994 Carter-Menil award ceremony in Oslo, Norway. The country played a major role in brokering the September 1993 declaration of principles between PLO and Israel.

HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAM

"Our innovative approach to human rights issues draws people into cooperative relationships to solve together those problems they cannot solve alone."—Harry Barnes, director, Human Rights Program

"I am writing on behalf of CAFPDE to express our sincere thanks to you for taking time out of your busy schedule to seek our views about the political situation in Ethiopia. Even when most people have lost hope in advancing the process of reconciliation, your demonstrated commitment to human rights and democracy have not flagged."—From a letter to President Carter by the Council of Alternative Forces for Peace and Democracy in Ethiopia, Sept. 8, 1994

Human rights organizations have succeeded over the years in keeping human rights issues on the foreign policy agenda—creating publicity for victims of torture, demanding accountability for people who have "disappeared," or calling for the release of political prisoners.

In 1994, the Human Rights Program created the International Human Rights Council to complement this effort by working to prevent the violation of human rights. Established with a grant from The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the 27-member Council advises and assists nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), international agencies, and governments in strengthening institutions that can detect potential crises and act early toward prevention.

At their first meeting in December, members agreed to solicit administrative and other support for rapporteurs on assignment for the U.N. Commission

on Human Rights. Rapporteurs, who are unpaid, concentrate on a specific country or human rights issue, documenting evidence of abuses. Their analyses can be critical in solving human rights problems before they escalate into full-scale conflicts.

The Human Rights Program continues to support Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter's work to intervene on behalf of individuals or groups of victims of abuse by communicating with heads of state on a confidential basis. By highlighting individual cases, the Carters encourage governments to adjust their practices to conform to high human rights standards.

For several years, the program has aided Ethiopia's government in building and strengthening the structures that promote and protect human rights. In 1994, program staff assessed ways to support human rights education efforts, held a workshop for the Constitutional Drafting Commission on the establishment of an ombudsman, led training for lay judges, and continued to assist the Special Prosecutor's Office, which tries suspected perpetrators of human rights violations from the previous regime.

The Government of Denmark supports this work in Ethiopia. The Human Rights Program also is funded by the Reebok Foundation, the Joyce Mertz-Gilmore Foundation, the Columbia Foundation, the Commission of the European Communities, Anne Cox Chambers, and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

THE INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Jimmy Carter, Council Chairman and former President; United States

Rosalynn Carter, former First Lady; United States

Philip Alston, Chair, U.N. Committee on Economic and Social Rights; Australia

Hanan Ashrawi, Founder, Independent Commission for Citizens Rights; Palestine

Florence Butegwa, Coordinator, Women in Law and Development; Zimbabwe

Radhika Coomeraswamy, U.N. Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women; Sri Lanka

Patricia Derian, former Assistant Secretary for Human Rights; United States

Clarence Dias, President, International Center for Law and Development; India

Walter Echo-hawk, Senior Attorney, Native American Rights Fund; United States

Felice Gaer, Executive Director, Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights; United States

Stephanie Grant, Director of Program and Policy, Lawyers Committee for Human Rights; United Kingdom

Thomas Hammarberg, former President, Radda Barnen (Save the Children); Sweden

Hina Jilani, Prominent Women's Movement Leader; Pakistan

Elaine Jones, Director-Council, NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund; United States

Sia Kaxinawa, Co-founder, Alliance of the Peoples of the Forest; Brazil

Teddy Kollek, former Mayor of Jerusalem; Israel

Ewa Letwoska, First Ombudsman in Eastern Europe; Poland

Gay McDougall, Executive Director, International Human Rights Law Group; United States

Bacre Waly N'Diaye, U.N. Special Rapporteur for Extrajudicial, Summary, or Arbitrary Executions; Senegal

Pedro Nikken, former U.N. Special Rapporteur on El Salvador; Venezuela

Jacquelin Pitanguy, Head of CEPIA, a National Education Organization; Brazil

Michael Posner, Director, Lawyers Committee for Human Rights; United States

Nigel Rodley, U.N. Special Rapporteur on Torture; United Kingdom

Mohammed Sahnoun, U.N. Secretary-General's former Representative to Somalia; Algeria

Dorothy Thomas, Director, Women's Rights Project, Human Rights Watch; United States

Andrew Whitley, former Director, Human Rights Watch/Middle East, Journalist, Writer; United States

Laurie Wiseberg, Executive Director, Human Rights Internet; Canada

Mona Zulficar, Lawyer and Member of the New Civil Forum; Egypt

CARTER-MENIL AWARD HONORS PEOPLE OF NORWAY

In May 1994, The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation gave a onetime peace award to the people of Norway for their role in brokering the September 1993 peace agreement between Israel and the PLO.

The Norwegians' emphasis on nurturing a human framework for dealing with a divisive conflict proved a successful alternative to the stalemate of official negotiations. It was an inspirational example of the impact individuals and NGOs can have on world peace.

Dominique de Menil, who established the Foundation with President Carter, lauded the Norwegians' commitment. "Their willingness to take risks, their intimate knowledge of life in the Occupied Territories, and their total dedication led to the signing of the first document between responsible members of the PLO and the Israelis," said Mrs. de Menil during the ceremony in Oslo.

The award included the dedication of "Marriage," a sculpture by Tony Smith that now stands at the rim of the Oslo harbor, and a \$100,000 prize to Norway's Institute of Applied Social Science for its work in brokering the agreement between the PLO and Israel.

"The heart of making peace is to change relations, to change the climate. Actually you have to overcome the emotional map before you are touching the geographic map, and believe me, to cross emotional distances is more difficult to cross than territorial distances."

"From the time of the Vikings, in high seas and low seas, the Norwegians were very good navigators. We are very grateful for this navigation."—Shimon Peres, Israeli foreign minister, at the Carter-Menil award ceremony in Oslo



Miguel Valencia

LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN PROGRAM

"We owe Jimmy Carter a debt, not just for peace in Haiti, but for the dramatic reminder that difficult goals can be reached with persistence and determination."—USA Today, Sept. 21, 1994

"In the past year, we have advanced our goals of fostering democracy and inter-American cooperation in many ways—both dramatic, as in Haiti where we arrived in a last-minute effort to restore a constitutional government without going to war, and profound, in the sense of trying to find new paths to consolidate the democratic experience in the Americas."—Robert Pastor, director, Latin American and Caribbean Program.

Since 1986, the Latin American and Caribbean Program has advanced democracy in the Americas by helping to ensure free and fair elections and consolidating fragile democracies. The program is home to the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government, a group of 25 current and former leaders from the Western Hemisphere. During 1994, the Council monitored elections and promoted social and economic development initiatives in five emerging democracies:

■ **Panama:** A 26-member delegation, led by Council Chair Jimmy Carter, observed national elections in Panama in May. President Carter described the elections, in which voters chose Ernesto Perez Balladares as their new president, as one

Rosalynn and Jimmy Carter ask political party representatives about the voting process during the May 1994 national elections in Panama. President Carter described the contest "as one of the best organized and most successful we have ever seen."

of the best organized and most successful he had ever seen.

In December, the new president and the U.N. Development Program invited President Carter to return to Panama to help forge a consensus on social and economic issues among political party, government, and civic leaders. The conference produced a "compact" that has permitted the country to move forward quickly in a spirit of cooperation.

■ **Nicaragua:** In June, Nicaragua President Violeta Chamorro asked The Carter Center for help in resolving the country's complex, internal disputes over property ownership. The disputes, which stem from actions by the former ruling party, have generated political conflict and impeded the economy.

In August and November, the Center sent teams of experts to Nicaragua to advise the Supreme Court on a legal framework for resolving multiple claims to property. The teams helped design a program to increase the efficiency and capacity of the administrative agencies charged with reviewing 15,000 claims by former owners and 112,000 title petitions by current occupants. The recommendations, which include designating special courts to handle the issue, are being implemented in 1995.

■ **Mexico:** The Council sent a 15-member delegation to Mexico to coordinate with other foreign observers in monitoring the country's Aug. 21 national election. Despite a number of improvements in the election process—including computerized voter registration, curtained voting booths, and better indelible ink applied to voters' thumbs after they cast their ballots—about half the Mexican population remained skeptical about the integrity of the election. Council members observed some irregularities but said there was no evidence that those problems affected the outcome of the vote. Ernesto Zedillo was elected president by slightly more than 50 percent of the vote. Rotary International supported the Council's efforts in Mexico.

■ **Haiti:** At President Bill Clinton's request, President Carter, Georgia Sen. Sam Nunn, and former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Colin Powell went to Haiti in September to negotiate the departure of Haiti's military leaders and the restoration of Jean-Bertrand Aristide as president. Robert Pastor, director of the Latin American and Caribbean Program, accompanied and advised the team.

The Carter delegation met continually with Haitian leaders and forged an agreement that averted a U.S. military invasion of Haiti. In December, Prime Minister and Council member Michael Manley and Dr. Pastor visited Haiti for talks with President Aristide, the prime minister, political party leaders, and others to discuss ways to continue to assist Haiti. (See page 7 for more information on Haiti.)

■ **Guyana:** Also in December, a Carter Center team visited Guyana to submit an electoral reform report to that country's Elections Commission Office. Two principal recommendations include the installation of an integrated, national registry of voters, and the creation of a permanent Elections Commission Office.

Overall, the team found strong support across the political spectrum for implementing these reforms. They stressed that in order for the new system to be in place for the 1997 elections, implementation should begin immediately. Guyanese President Cheddi Jagan has announced that a joint commission will be created to review the electoral reforms.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Government of Denmark support the election work in Guyana. Other key supporters of the Latin American and Caribbean Program and the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government include Rotary International, ITOCHU Corporation, The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, USAID, Joan Wurtele, and Charles Trainer.

THE COUNCIL OF FREELY ELECTED HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

Jimmy Carter, Council Chairman and former U.S. President

George Price, Council Vice Chairman and former Prime Minister of Belize

Jean-Bertrand Aristide, President of Haiti

Rafael Caldera, President of Venezuela

John Compton, Prime Minister of St. Lucia

P.J. Patterson, Prime Minister of Jamaica

Julio Maria Sanguinetti, President of Uruguay

Raúl Alfonsín, former President of Argentina

Nicholas Ardito-Barletta, former President of Panama

Oscar Arias Sánchez, former President of Costa Rica

Patricio Aylwin Azocar, former President of Chile

Fernando Belaunde Terry, former President of Peru

Belisario Betancur, former President of Colombia

Rodrigo Carazo, former President of Costa Rica

Vinicio Cerezo, former President of Guatemala

Joseph Clark, former Prime Minister of Canada

Gerald Ford, former President of the United States

Oswaldo Hurtado, former President of Ecuador

Luis Alberto Lacalle, former President of Uruguay

Alfonso López Michelsen, former President of Colombia

Michael Manley, former Prime Minister of Jamaica

Carlos Andrés Pérez, former President of Venezuela

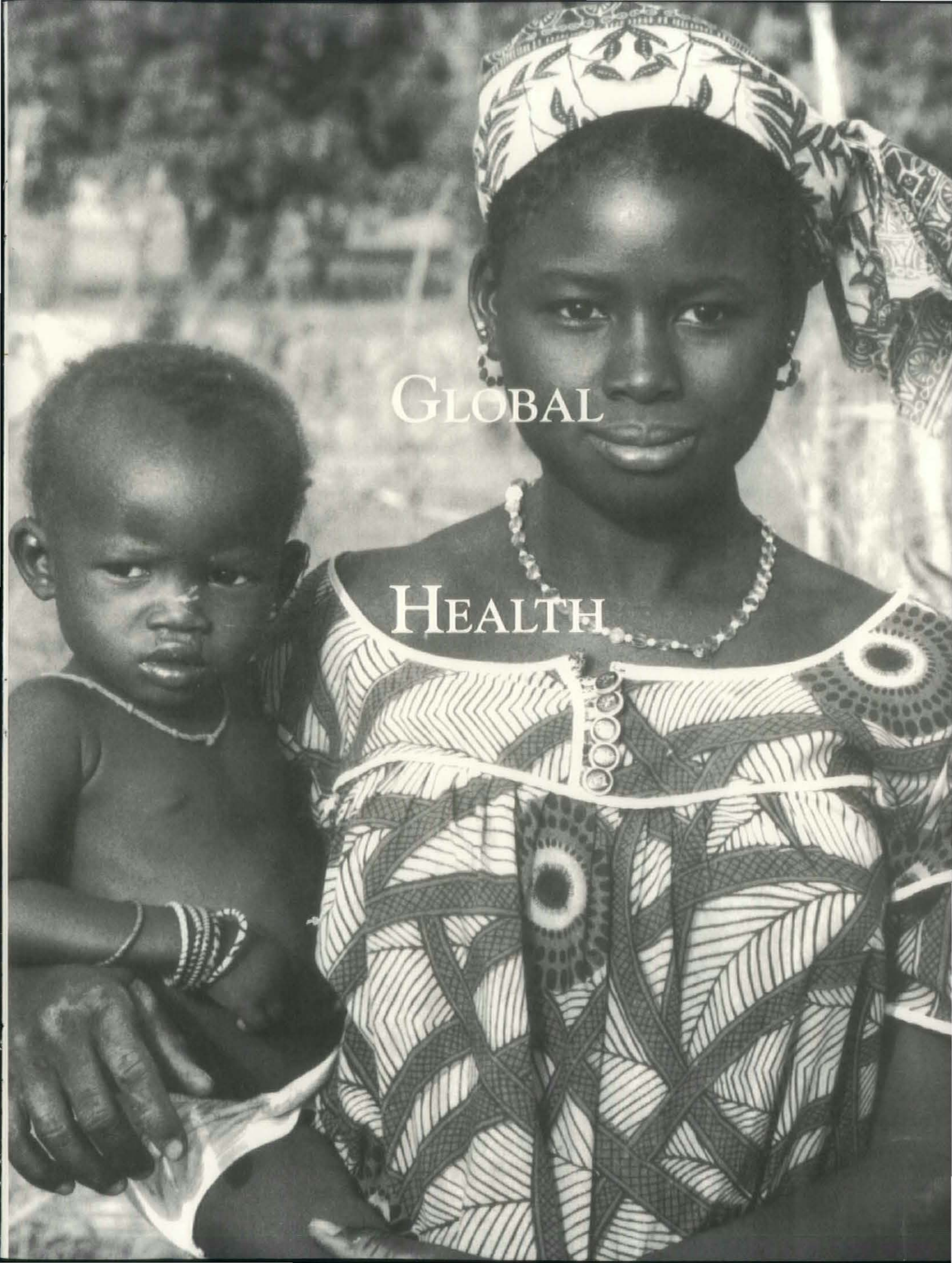
Erskine Sandiford, former Prime Minister of Barbados

Edward Seaga, former Prime Minister of Jamaica

Pierre Trudeau, former Prime Minister of Canada

"Former U.S. House Speaker Jim Wright of Fort Worth, one of the nearly 1,000 international observers who monitored Sunday's election in Mexico, said he witnessed no significant problems or any evidence of fraud in stops at 16 scattered precincts. What he did see were impressive numbers of voters taking time to participate in elections that have previously been denounced as rigged."—Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Aug. 23, 1994





GLOBAL

HEALTH



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AGRICULTURE

*"I am confident that by more closely coordinating the efforts in support of national extension services in Africa, the World Bank and Global 2000 can help to accelerate significantly the process of agricultural development."
—Nobel laureate Norman Borlaug, president of Sasakawa Africa Association and senior consultant to Global 2000*

"Widespread acceptance and use of Quality Protein Maize, combined with increased crop yields, could finally abolish Africa's grim triad of malnutrition, disease, and poverty, and dramatically improve people's lives."—William Foege, M.D., executive director, Global 2000

An ancient proverb says that to give a man a fish ensures he will eat for a day, but to teach a man to fish ensures he will eat for a lifetime. The focus of The Carter Center's Global 2000 Agricultural Program is farming, not fishing. But like the proverb, the Center's work to end hunger in developing countries is based on the principle of teaching people to be self-reliant.

Since 1986, Global 2000 has collaborated with the Sasakawa Africa Association (SAA) to transfer modern farming technologies to resource-poor farmers in Ghana, Sudan, Zambia, Tanzania, Benin, Togo, Nigeria, and Ethiopia. Through this joint effort, known as SG 2000, extension agents work side-by-side with farmers in small Production Test Plots (PTPs), teaching them how to use high-yielding seeds,

Eugenio Martinez of Mexico (left of the sign) and Mathias Akposoe of Ghana's Ministry of Agriculture help farmers celebrate one of Ghana's first commercial harvests of Quality Protein Maize (QPM). This form of maize was genetically improved so it has protein quality close to milk. QPM helps alleviate protein deficiency in young children and is a superior source of livestock feed.

fertilizers, and improved farming methods. Farmers then share what they've learned with 10 of their neighbors during the growing season.

In Benin and Togo, SG 2000 has taken the lead in introducing velvet bean, a green manure crop that helps farmers restore soil fertility organically and control noxious weeds. More than 2,000 farmers adopted this technology in 1994.

In Ghana, thanks to SG 2000's efforts to develop that country's private seed industry, some 100 seed growers produced 700 tons of seed that were grown in the country in 1994; nearly 500 tons were the highly nutritious Quality Protein Maize (QPM) variety. The Crop Research Institute of Ghana has done extensive work to further adapt varieties of QPM to African conditions. This work, together with the success of QPM production in Ghana, has led to experimenting with the crop in other African countries.

With the Ghana program reaching self-sufficiency, SG 2000 will transfer management to the country's Ministry of Agriculture. In 1995, the first phase of a new SG 2000 project will be launched in Mozambique. Senior staff from Ghana will be transferred there to supervise the planting of 300 maize and rice PTPs in six provinces.

All told, more than 200,000 African farmers have learned new farming technologies that can double or triple their production of corn, sorghum, soybeans, wheat, cowpeas and millet. As a result, many of these farmers now face a new challenge: what to do with their production surpluses. To address that issue, post-harvest programs have been launched in all SG 2000 countries.

Another goal of SG 2000 is to help farmers develop viable commercial markets for their surplus products, both inside and outside their own countries. In 1994, SG 2000 formed a new partnership with The World Bank that should facilitate that effort.

While SG 2000 continues to test new ideas for agricultural development on a pilot scale, The World Bank has agreed to finance larger-scale initiatives designed to provide long-term solutions to Africa's agricultural problems.

NEW PROJECT HELPS WOMEN FARMERS

In Ghana, women played a key role in implementing the new farming technologies that often result in a supply of fresh produce that surpasses local demand for it.

Thanks to a new project launched by SAA in collaboration with the Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), those same women are getting a chance to reap economic benefits from the surpluses their farms produce.

"A major focus of the micro-enterprise agro-processing project will be to create income-generating opportunities for women," said SAA's Toshiro Mado, the project leader. "We expect to achieve this by introducing and promoting IITA's small-scale agro-processing equipment and technology—for food and feed processing—with the aim of improving quality, efficiency, and profitability."

As a result of the success of a new variety of disease-resistant cassava, Ghana now produces huge surpluses of the starchy root. It just so happens that dried cassava chips are a favorite snack food in Europe and Thailand—ready markets for enterprising women farmers. In addition to turning cassava into chips, the project also will teach women how to process surpluses of maize and soybeans into flour and oil.

"We believe that women's groups will soon see the benefits of this easy-to-use, small-scale equipment," Mr. Mado said. "Local manufacturers will be quick to follow."

GLOBAL 2000 JOINS WORLD BANK TO SUPPORT AFRICAN AGRICULTURE

Norman Borlaug is no stranger to sub-Saharan Africa. As president of SAA and senior consultant to Global 2000, Dr. Borlaug has spent countless hours teaching farmers how to improve their crop yields. He has shared the knowledge he acquired as one of the architects of India's "Green Revolution," for which he received the 1970 Nobel Peace Prize.

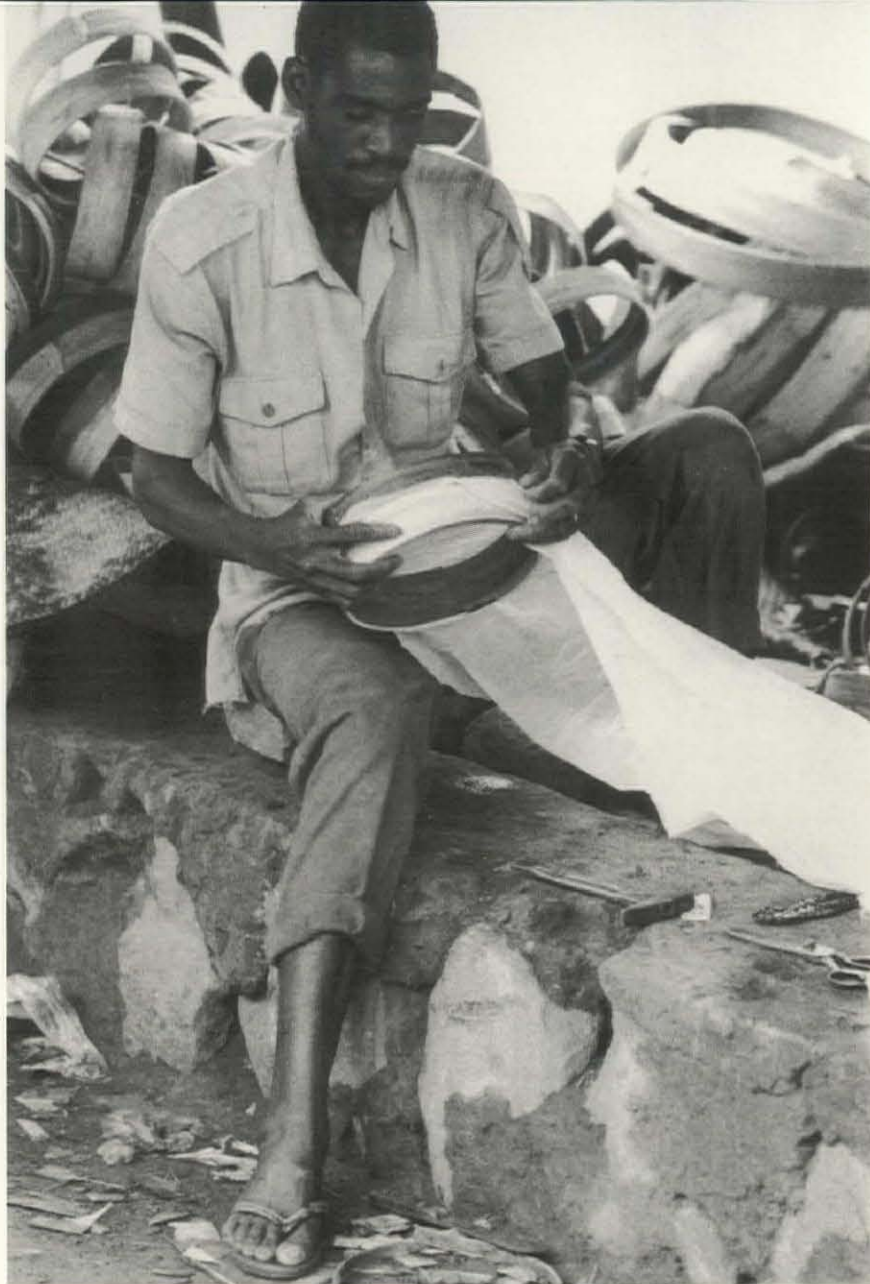
In summer 1994, Dr. Borlaug teamed with World Bank agricultural extensionist Daniel Benor for a joint visit to Uganda. Mr. Benor has played a key role in focusing The World Bank's attention on strengthening the national delivery systems of agricultural services. Their trip symbolized a new partnership between SG 2000 and The World Bank to promote sustainable agricultural growth in Africa.

Both organizations launched their effort officially at a November forum, organized by the Global Coalition for Africa and held at World Bank headquarters in Washington, D.C.

"The recent experiences of SG 2000 and The World Bank in Africa provide ample evidence that national extension services can play a catalytic role in accelerating agricultural progress," President Carter said in a message to the forum. "SG 2000 has great operational flexibility to test new ideas for agricultural development on a pilot scale, while The World Bank can finance the much larger scale investments needed to strengthen African governmental institutions. This is the kind of international collaboration needed to get agriculture moving in Africa."

"After nearly five years of demonstrating recommended technologies, there are encouraging signs. Yields have dramatically increased, soil exhaustion has lessened, and farmers' incomes have significantly improved. Not only can farmers fill up their barns but they can market their excess production."

—Marcel Galiba, SG 2000 director, Benin and Togo



Rendé Moog

GUINEA WORM ERADICATION PROGRAM

*"This is an outstanding example of how scientific research and relief work go hand in hand to alleviate the plight of suffering people."
—Kari Nordheim-Larsen, Norway's minister of development cooperation*

*"As a result of The Carter Center's efforts to eradicate Guinea worm disease, hundreds of thousands of children are able to go back to school, millions of farmers are able to farm again, and 3.5 million people no longer suffer from the disease."
—Donald Hopkins, M.D., senior health consultant, Global 2000*

Guinea worm disease (*dracunculiasis*) rushes the key building blocks of poor, rural societies—health, education, and agriculture—as year after year it cripples communities attempting to emerge from underdevelopment.

Global 2000 works closely with local health workers to identify villages infected with Guinea worm and teach residents how to strain their drinking water through cloth filters such as the one pictured here.

Over the past eight years, The Carter Center has coordinated a surveillance and containment strategy to eradicate the disease. As a result, 3.5 million people are leading productive lives after learning simple techniques, such as straining their drinking water through cloth filters, to prevent the disease. The total number of cases worldwide has decreased by more than 95 percent since the Center's eradication activities were launched in 1986.

The Carter Center has many collaborators in this effort, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (CDC), UNICEF, the United Nations Development Program, and the World Health Organization. The Center's role is supported by a number of donor nations, led by HH Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan of the United Arab Emirates and HH King Fahd bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud of Saudi Arabia. Other nations include Japan, The Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, and the United States. Additional financial partners include the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, the Leventis Foundation, and Henry McConnon. In addition, DuPont, Precision Fabrics, and American Home Products generously have donated in-kind contributions of filter cloth and larvicide, valued at more than \$50 million.

The disease is endemic to India, Pakistan, Yemen, and 16 African nations. People become sick by drinking water contaminated with water fleas that carry Guinea worm larvae. A year later, mature threadlike worms up to 3 feet long emerge through painful blisters on the skin that prevent men and women from working and children from going to school.

Through its Global 2000 Guinea Worm Eradication Program (GWEP), The Carter Center helps identify villages affected by the disease and implement measures to contain it—the same strategy used by the CDC to eradicate smallpox. Local health workers monitor cases, prevent infected villagers from contaminating drinking water sources, and apply

larvicide to stagnant pools. They also teach villagers how to filter and boil drinking water. These efforts got a boost from two major grants awarded in 1994—\$3.5 million from USAID and \$1.5 million from the government of Norway.

The USAID grant will be used to send field consultants from Global 2000 and the CDC to endemic villages to help establish case containment programs, sponsor training for local health care workers, and provide them with first aid kits for treating wounds caused by the emerging worms.

The government of Norway grant, which was split 50-50 between The Carter Center and UNICEF, will be used to support case containment, vector control, and other activities in the final stages of the eradication campaign. WHO has set the target date of December 1995 to eradicate Guinea worm disease from the face of the earth. As a result of collaborative efforts led by The Carter Center, that goal is in sight.

From 1993 to 1994, the number of villages affected by the disease decreased from 23,000 to 10,000, while the number of newly reported cases fell from 221,000 to fewer than 165,000. Pakistan, which reported no new cases in 1994, became the first country in recent years to completely eradicate Guinea worm disease.

GHANA PROGRAM COORDINATOR HONORED FOR MODEL PROGRAM

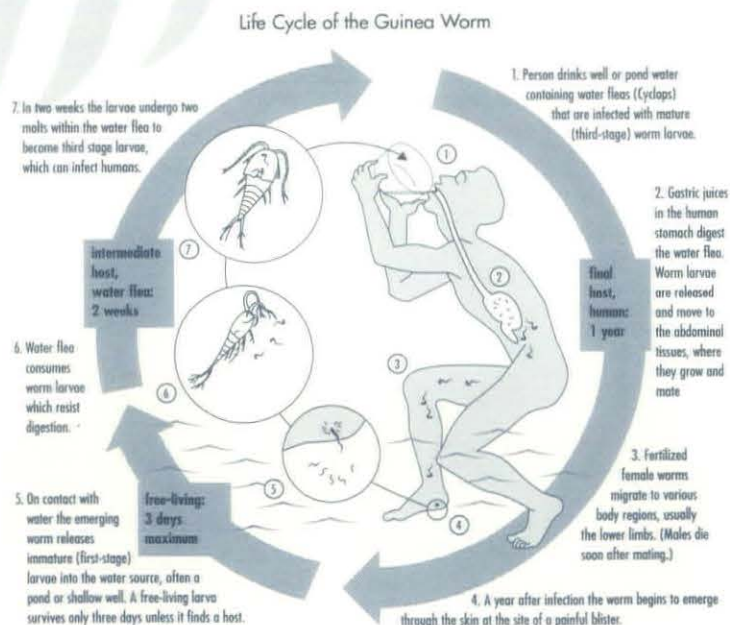
In August 1994, the Carters reviewed the status of several GWEP programs in Africa. During their visit, they presented one of the 1994 Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter Awards for Guinea Worm Eradication to Sam Bugri, M.D., national program coordinator for Ghana's GWEP. The \$1,000 honor is given in Ghana and Nigeria each year to recognize outstanding contributions to Guinea worm eradication. A 90-percent reduction in Guinea worm cases in the last year makes Ghana's program a model for other countries fighting the disease.

Ghana reduced the number of cases more than

95 percent between 1989 and 1994. Before eradication efforts began, Ghana ranked second in the world in the number of reported cases of Guinea worm disease. From 1989-93, Ghana reduced the number of cases from 179,556 to 17,918. In 1994, the number of reported cases was down to 8,400, although civil disturbances in a highly infected area have caused some increase in cases since then.

While in Africa, the Carters also met with heads of state in Mauritania, Chad, and Ethiopia to review the status of Guinea Worm Eradication Programs in those countries and to encourage increased political and financial support for eradication efforts.

"The elimination of Guinea worm disease will make a dramatic difference in the lives of tens of thousands of people throughout Africa and Asia. The result will be more effective development in these areas, which can be sustained for years to come."—J. Brian Atwood, USAID administrator



Source: 1992 Medical and Health Annual, Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc.



Paul Obregón

INTERFAITH HEALTH PROGRAM

"Is it realistic to imagine a movement of thousands of congregations reaching out to their neighborhoods as agents of wholeness and healing? We think so."

—Christianity Today, June 20, 1994

"When we talk about what the church can do in health care, we're talking about a large-scale movement that can have an impact similar to the Civil Rights Movement. We're talking about stirring up the kind of energy that can change the nation."—Gary Gunderson, director of operations, Interfaith Health Program

In the movement to prevent disease and promote wellness among all Americans, the role of the Interfaith Health Program is to foster cooperation between health care providers, who have scientific knowledge, and faith groups, who have access to those who feel disenfranchised from the health care system. These efforts are possible with support from The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and The Cousins Foundation.

In January, the Interfaith Health Program hosted a coalition-building conference at The Carter Center where public health leaders met with more than 100 representatives from Christian, Jewish, Muslim, and other faith groups to share information about creative community health models. Among the initiatives highlighted were:

■ **The C.A.R.E. Fair of Tuscon, Ariz.**, a health fair, staffed by health and human services agencies and faith group volunteers, which offers one-stop

Diane Green, a parish nurse for St. John's Baptist Church in Charlotte, N.C., helps residents discover new avenues to health care and preventive medicine. Nationwide, thousands of congregations are involved in the growing parish nurse movement.

shopping for health care services to low-income families.

■ **Heart, Body & Spirit of Newark, N.J., and Baltimore, Md.**, a program in which doctors from Johns Hopkins School of Medicine teach laypeople how to perform simple health screenings and refer patients to primary care physicians.

■ **Greater Dallas Community Churches of Dallas, Texas**, an interfaith consortium that provides a multichurch emergency center, immunizations for children, and other outreach health services.

Interfaith Health staff members also are working with two coalitions of congregations within The Carter Center's Atlanta Project. In October, the Emory University School of Nursing trained members of 23 participating congregations in health promotion. Since then, congregations have sponsored a variety of health promotion programs: health fairs, smoking cessation clinics, Sunday morning adult forums, blood screenings, and half-day workshops. Members from each congregation meet regularly to share their experiences and plan future activities. The Pew Charitable Trusts and Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. are supporting these efforts, known as the Atlanta Interfaith Health Program.

In November, The Carter Center proposed a national strategy to address the epidemic of child deaths by firearms, the second leading cause of death among children and youth under age 24 in the United States. The program is called Not Even One to reflect the moral imperative that *not even one* death of a child by firearms is acceptable or inevitable. Initiated with funding from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Not Even One effort calls on faith communities, schools, parents, young people, local governments, public health professionals, and social

to find and implement preventive strategies for firearms violence among young people.

"The death of a child diminishes each one of us," said Sedrick Gardner, program coordinator for the Not Even One Initiative. "Our strategy is based on the concept that communities have the resources to protect their children so they can expect to live to be 21 and older."

REPORT PROVIDES CHILLING FACTS ON FIREARMS

■ A gun in the home is 43 times more likely to kill a family member or friend than it is to be used in self-defense.

■ In 1990, 4,941 children in the United States under the age of 19 years died from gunshot wounds; 538 of these children were shot accidentally.

■ From 1975-91, the number of licensed firearms dealers increased by 95,000—the total had reached more than 225,000 by 1994.

■ In 1992, nearly 92,000 Americans applied to get or renew a federal firearms license. Only 52 were denied.

■ Firearms are used in more than 80 percent of teenage homicides and about 68 percent of homicides by all ages.

■ From 1986-90, at least 65 students were shot to death, and 186 were wounded on school grounds. In a 1987 survey, one in 100 boys brought a gun to school nearly every day.

Source: *Not Even One: A Report on the Crisis of Children and Firearms*, The Carter Center, 1994

SURFIN' THE NET LEADS TO HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES

Where can a nurse practitioner trying to start a community health center in North Carolina, a hospice caregiver in rural Arkansas, a school health coordinator in Vancouver, and a holistic nurse working in remote parts of Montana meet to gain peer support, collaborate on important projects, and share valuable contacts and resources?

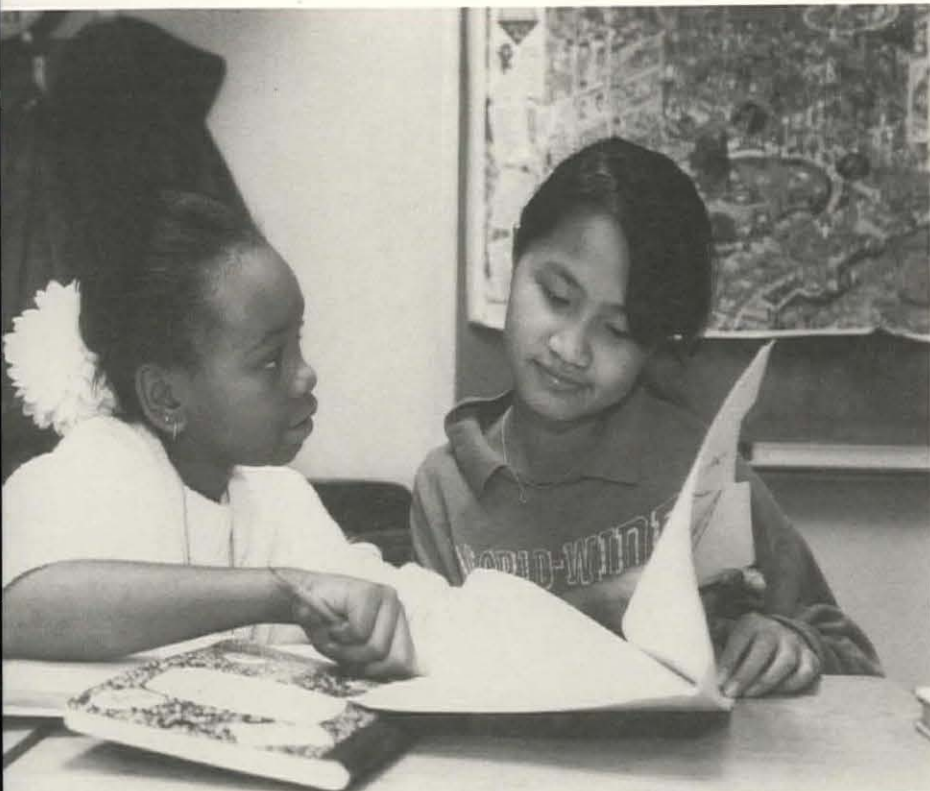
On the Information Superhighway, of course!

In 1994, Dennis Fey, manager of congregational relations for Saint Francis Hospital of Evanston, Ill., collaborated with the Interfaith Health Program to set up the International Network for Interfaith Health Practices (IHP-NET). The computer network links more than 400 people working for healthier communities across the country and around the world.

"At any time, I'm at least 50 miles from my sponsoring institution," says Paul Shepard, a gerontological nurse practitioner for John L. McClellan V.A. Hospital in Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Shepard cares for chronically ill and terminally ill clients in a 100-mile circuit of rural Arkansas. "Way out here I don't have the same opportunities for support as my peers back at the hospital. But with Internet and IHP-NET, I've been able to make some nice connections with like-minded folks. I exchange e-mail with another nurse practitioner in New York."

Even with peers in the same city, it takes time to connect through usual channels. Via IHP-NET, information can be transmitted whenever it is convenient. Says one user, "It beats phone tag—and the U.S. mail."

"Not one gun death of a child is acceptable. Child deaths by firearms is an epidemic that continues to accelerate and involve younger and younger victims. We plan to work with and build upon the efforts of many organizations in the growing movement to save our children."—William Foege, M.D., Carter Center health policy fellow



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MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM

"The real question is whether people who suffer from mental illness or substance abuse will receive treatment just as someone suffering from cancer or some other illness. Carter and Ford have become persuasive advocates for people who can be just as debilitated and suffer just as much as victims of other diseases."—The Atlanta-Journal Constitution, March 22, 1994

"Our message is that mental illnesses are treatable, that treatment is cost-effective, that not to treat only costs more in the long run, and that the failure to treat needlessly and tragically wastes the lives of thousands of adults and children each year."

—Rosalynn Carter, chairman, Mental Health Task Force.

Thanks in large part to the efforts of former First Lady Rosalynn Carter, the Mental Health Program made significant strides during 1994 in its mission to increase the public's awareness of key issues surrounding mental illness.

In March, Mrs. Carter, chairman of The Carter Center's Mental Health Task Force, teamed up with former First Lady Betty Ford, founder of the Betty Ford Center, to testify before Congress about the need to include coverage for mental illness and substance abuse in the nation's health care reform package.

Their two-day visit to Washington, D.C., which attracted national media attention, included the release of a poll conducted by the Judge David L. Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law, which found that 62 percent of adults surveyed thought mental

The Tenth Annual Rosalynn Carter Symposium on Mental Health Policy called for more collaboration among education, health care, social service, government, and mental health leaders to safeguard the well-being of children.

illness and substance abuse should get the same coverage as other illnesses.

Although a national health care reform package was not passed in 1994, every Congressional bill for health care reform included some provision for mental illness and substance abuse. In 1995, the Mental Health Task Force will shift its focus to health care reform issues at the state level.

Preventing problems such as violence, substance abuse, and emotional disorders, and promoting healthy development of children were the focus of "Children and Families at Risk: Collaborating With Our Schools," the 10th Annual Rosalynn Carter Symposium on Mental Health Policy held in November at The Carter Center.

For the first time, the symposium went beyond the traditional audience of leaders of major mental health organizations to include community leaders from business, education, juvenile justice, religion, and health. Working in small groups, participants explored ways to ensure that appropriate intervention and support programs are available to all children and families who need them.

Based on the groups' recommendations, the Mental Health Task Force and Program are exploring the possibility of convening a national conference of philanthropic organizations, as well as a series of informational meetings in communities where effective mental health programs have been implemented.

The Mental Health Program and Task Force are supported by a grant from The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. The 1994 symposium was made possible through support from The Freddie Mac Foundation, Charter Medical Corporation, The Public Welfare Foundation, and the Gannett Communities Fund/WXIA-TV. In addition, the program is planning an initiative to reduce stigma and discrimination against those who have mental illness with support from The Charles A. Dana Foundation.

AN "A" FOR EFFORT: REPORT CARD RATES QUALITY OF MENTAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES

How do consumers know if they are getting the best mental health care possible for themselves or a family member? Representatives of the private and public health sectors met at The Carter Center in October to address that question.

Co-sponsored by the Center's Mental Health Program and the Center for Mental Health Services of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the meeting brought together nonprofit and for-profit health care provider organizations including universities, insurance companies, and health maintenance organizations. What they propose is a "report card" that would rate the quality of mental health care services.

"It is hoped that, eventually, the use of report cards will encourage health plans to compete for consumers based on quality, rather than through risk selection, which often occurs today," said John Gates, director of the Mental Health Program.

Quality standards for mental health care should be easily understood by consumers and providers, Dr. Gates said. The standards also should address:

- symptom reduction.
- patient quality of life and ability to function normally.
- the importance of primary care as opposed to hospital or institutional care.
- growing public policy mandates for quality assurance.
- universal access to care.
- a standard set of benefits.

NEW PARTNERSHIPS HELP FAMILIES RAISE HEALTHY SONS AND DAUGHTERS

"There is no single organization or profession in our nation responsible for children and their families. There is a great need for collaboration among people from many disciplines who have a concern for children.

"Our challenge is to bring people together in collaboration to suggest solutions that are practical and doable.

"My belief is that people from business, education, religion, health, and juvenile justice can, and should collaborate for the cause of children and families at risk. Together, the agencies and institutions, the businesses, and individuals of our communities can alleviate problems children face.

"While at times the future does not look promising, our message is one of hope. We can help children improve their competence, their skills, and their self-esteem. We can better equip them to deal with life, and we can offer families the support they need to raise physically and emotionally healthy sons and daughters. If we can reach children today, I really believe we can prevent problems tomorrow."—Rosalynn Carter in *Children and Families at Risk: Collaborating With Our Schools*, the report of the Tenth Annual Rosalynn Carter Symposium on Mental Health Policy

"This country cannot continue with systems that are not working. We cannot continue to label people and ignore them because we feel that things cannot change or they do not have the potential."—Gloria Rodriguez, CEO and president of AVANCE, a family support and education program in San Antonio, Texas, during the Tenth Annual Rosalynn Carter Symposium on Mental Health Policy

TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAM

"Every year, more than 400,000 die of tobacco-related ailments. Every year, we spend \$21 billion in tobacco-related health-care expenses. ...

"That's why the ideas offered Tuesday by eight current and former surgeons general—and former President Jimmy Carter—merit attention.

"That group wants . . . to raise the tax on cigarettes to \$2 per pack, an idea that continues to make superior good sense."—USA Today, Jan. 12, 1994

"This nation remains in tobacco's death grip three decades after first being told cigarettes cause cancer."—Alfred Munzer, M.D., president, American Lung Association.

Each year, 400,000 or more Americans die from smoking-related illnesses. The goal of The Carter Center's Tobacco Control Program is to help reduce the number of deaths caused by tobacco through increased public awareness about the adverse effects of smoking.

During 1994—the 30th anniversary year of the first government report linking cigarettes with death and disease—former President Jimmy Carter joined a coalition of health groups and seven past surgeons general in calling for more stringent controls on the sale and advertising of tobacco.

The coalition supports a Clinton administration proposal to levy a \$2-per-pack health tax on cigarettes and a similar tax on other tobacco products. It's estimated that the tax would reduce tobacco consumption by 36 percent and increase federal revenues by \$20 billion per year. President Carter is in favor of earmarking a generous portion of those revenues to help tobacco farmers and their communities shift to other sources of income.

The coalition also supports additional limits on tobacco advertising—in particular, messages targeted to young people. In October, President Carter and former U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop inaugurated a public petition drive supporting U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) jurisdic-

tion over tobacco. More than 250,000 Americans from all 50 states signed the petition, which was carried out by the Coalition to Protect Our Children From Tobacco, a group of more than 80 national health, medical, consumer, and religious organizations.

"Thousands of our children start smoking every day," President Carter said. "The citizens who have signed this petition are asking the FDA to enforce laws and regulations that will prevent tobacco companies from marketing and selling cigarettes to minors. I believe this to be a reasonable request in light of the tobacco disease epidemic that we face in this country."

The program also continues to share tobacco education ideas with developing countries. Toward that end, The Carter Center participated in the Ninth World Conference on Tobacco and Health, held in October in Paris. The conference agenda included Africa, where the Center, the World Health Organization, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have shared models of tobacco control legislation with interested nations. They also have encouraged African nations to develop school health curricula to teach young children about the dangers of tobacco use.

The Rockefeller Foundation supports the Tobacco Control Program's work in developing countries. Funding for domestic efforts is provided by The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

CARTER CENTER SUPPORTS SMOKE-FREE CLASS OF 2000

Adults aren't the only ones concerned about protecting children from the addiction and disease caused by tobacco use. Children are concerned, too.

"We're going to speak our minds to the politicians in Washington," said Asa Williams, a seventh-grader from Terry Mill Elementary School in DeKalb County, Ga. He and his classmates supported the

national petition drive under the name "Kids Against Tobacco." "We're this country's future," he said, "so please think about our health and our right to breathe clean air and don't just think about the tobacco companies and all their money."

Asa is a member of the Smoke-Free Class of 2000, a 12-year education and awareness project of the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association, and the American Lung Association. The major goals of the national

project, which targets 2 million children who entered first grade in 1988 and will graduate from high school in the year 2000, are to increase students' awareness of their ability to choose a healthy lifestyle and to empower them to become advocates for a tobacco-free society.

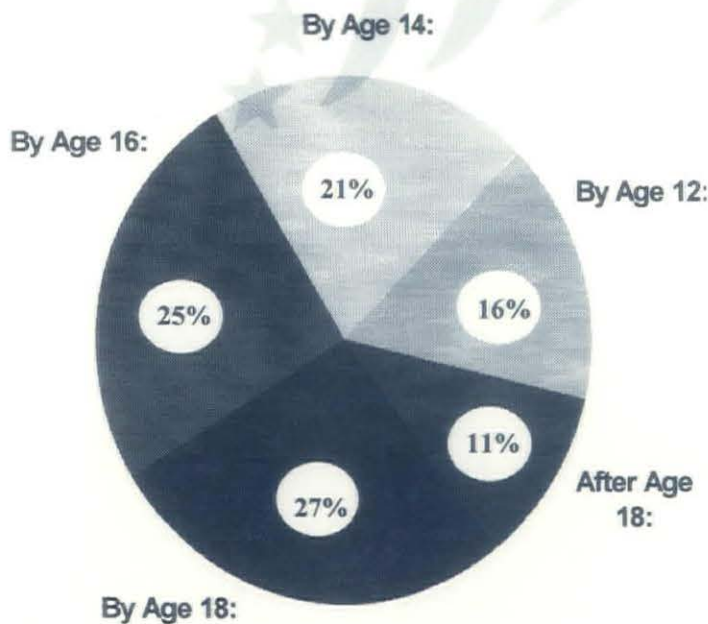
During a visit to Terry Mill in November, Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter signed the school's petition. "It means a lot to us to have President and Mrs. Carter support our efforts," Asa said. "It shows we're being taken seriously."

"The good news: an informal survey of a dozen young teens, randomly interviewed at a local mall, backs up Koop's hope that the Smoke-Free Class of 2000 will become the first 'smoke-free generation.'"

"Typical was Chamblee High School eighth-grader Jennifer Sieradzki, 13, who echoed the sentiments of her peers.

"Both my parents smoke," Jennifer said, "but I've never tried it. It's icky and gross."
 —The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, Nov. 17, 1994

NUMBER OF ADULTS WHO ARE DAILY SMOKERS BEGIN SMOKING:



Source: Data from the National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse, United States, 1991. Office on Smoking and Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



Bill Van Der Decker

Jimmy Carter, Rosalynn Carter, and Roy Vagelos visit with villagers in Nia, Chad, where nearly all 500 residents are infected with river blindness. Gabriel Daniel (right) is with Africare, a nonprofit organization that works with local governments to distribute Mectizan.®

TASK FORCE FOR CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT

A PARTNER WITH
THE CARTER CENTER

"One measure of quality care is whether we can provide universal protection to children from preventable disease. As Mrs. Carter says, 'If we can't do immunizations right, what can we do?'"
—The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, April 28, 1994

"Around the world, children suffer more than anyone else—from poverty, malnutrition, disease, environmental decay, and even armed conflict."—Bill Clinton, U.S. president

For the past decade, the activities of Task Force for Child Survival and Development, an independent organization that works in partnership with The Carter Center, have been sponsored by the World Health Organization, UNICEF, The World Bank, the United Nations Development Program, and The Rockefeller Foundation. In February 1995, the United Nations Population Fund also became a sponsor of the Task Force. Its original mission was to assist the sponsors in increasing global immunization rates from 20 percent in 1984 to 80 percent by 1990.

In September 1990, the Task Force and its partners convened the World Summit for Children, which set forth specific global goals for children to be met by the year 2000. After the Summit, the Task Force's mission expanded to help achieve those goals.

The Task Force creates and support alliances, builds consensus, and negotiates partnerships among its sponsors and other institutions—both public and private. It participates in the development and implementation of scientific, technical, and political strategies that further the goals of its sponsors and partners. It also serves as an advocate for children's issues, a clearinghouse for information about children,

and administers health programs targeted to improve the health and well-being of the world's children.

In 1994, the Task Force worked with its sponsors, Rotary International, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and others to develop a strategic plan for acquiring the additional financial and political support needed to eradicate polio by the year 2000.

In February, Task Force staff joined several hundred participants from 22 countries at an international children's conference in New Delhi, India. Objectives of the meeting were to seek improvement in maternal and child health services, to assess current progress toward the achievement of child survival goals, and to strengthen global commitment to the delivery of health services for children.

In October, the Task Force completed a contract to establish the National Foundation for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, a private organization that will support the CDC's ongoing efforts to prevent disease and protect public health.

The Task Force also began planning for an international children's conference to be held in Atlanta in April 1996. The meeting will take place just prior to the Olympics, providing an opportunity to focus global attention on improving the lives of children. Funding for the meeting is being provided by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the Whitehead Foundation, the Center for Mental Health Services, and the CDC. The Task Force manages other programs as well:

- The Mectizan® Donation Program facilitates distribution of the drug to treat river blindness. Merck & Co. Inc. developed and donated the drug to help millions of people in Africa and Latin America.

- The All Kids Count Program (AKC) was initiated in 1991 by The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF). Under AKC, grants are made to establish model immunization-monitoring and follow-up systems for preschool children in the United States. Other foundations—Annie E. Casey, Flinn, Skillman, and Wellness—now help RWJF support 20 projects.

CARTER CENTER AND MERCK STEP UP EFFORTS TO FIGHT RIVER BLINDNESS

In Nia, a tiny farming village in Chad, almost everyone has river blindness (*onchocerciasis*), a parasitic disease that can cause permanent blindness. Through the cooperative efforts of The Carter Center and Merck & Co. Inc., an American pharmaceutical firm, almost everyone in Nia also has access to Mectizan®. Taken once a year, the drug controls and prevents the disease.

In September, Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter and Roy Vagelos, M.D., then-chairman of Merck, helped distribute Mectizan® in Nia. President Carter and Dr. Vagelos also highlighted a new World Bank grant program that could help 24 million people protect their eyesight, significantly increasing the 12 million people now being treated. Established partly as a result of support from The Carter Center, the program aims to attract \$120 million from donors over 12 years to control the disease in 16 African countries.

WHO cites river blindness as the third leading cause of blindness in Africa and Latin America, robbing more than 1 million people of their sight. Eighteen million people are infected, and 126 million people are at risk in 27 African and six Latin American nations.

River blindness is caused by black flies that breed near fast-flowing rivers. When the flies bite people, they deposit microscopic larvae that mature and produce thousands of microworms. Migrating through the body, these worms cause severe itching and skin lesions. Left untreated, the microworms also can scar the eye and cause blindness.

In 1987, Merck developed Mectizan® and pledged to donate the drug for as long as it is needed. By the end of 1995, Merck will have provided 45 million tablets; distribution is facilitated by the Task Force's Mectizan® Donation Program.

"River blindness is a socioeconomic disease. When you fix the medical problem, which is easy to do with Mectizan®, villages become repopulated, cash crops begin to grow again, and families can come back together."—Michael Heisler, M.D., director, Mectizan® Donation Program



Every Child By Two

EVERY CHILD BY TWO

A PARTNER WITH
THE CARTER CENTER

"The Carter-Bumpers strategy respects the existing health care system, provides skill and experience in establishing local partnerships, and offers a willingness to empower and acknowledge health care efforts in the local community."—David Satcher, M.D., director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

When an 11-year-old boy in Houston came down with measles, former First Lady Rosalynn Carter took notice and reminded parents the disease is preventable.

"An epidemic could sweep this city, and it could happen any time," said Mrs. Carter during a March 1994 visit to the Lyons Clinic in East Houston. "To mothers and fathers I would like to say, 'Please bring your babies in and get them immunized and save them from needless suffering.'"

"Anger fills me that we do not take care of our children," added Betty Bumpers, wife of Arkansas Sen. Dale Bumpers.

In 1991, Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Bumpers founded Every Child By Two (ECBT), a U.S. campaign to promote vaccination against measles and other diseases by age 2. They have since started campaigns in 38 states, many in conjunction with governors' spouses. Together, ECBT and the American Nurses Association have enlisted more than 70 national organizations as immunization partners. Many of those supporters gathered at The Carter Center in April 1994 to mark

Every Child By Two assures a healthy start in life by promoting vaccination against measles and other preventable diseases for youngsters like the one pictured here with Rosalynn Carter.

ECBT's third anniversary and to honor Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Bumpers.

"We know that the cost of immunization is very small compared to the much greater cost of hospitalization," said John Cuny, president and CEO of Anthem Health Plans, which hosted the event. "Much of the challenge is simply a matter of education—getting the word out and informing parents of the need for immunization."

"The public and private sectors are working together, and that's the way it has to be if we're going to solve this problem," Mrs. Carter said. "Our goal is to find a way to register babies when they are born and track them so we are sure they are immunized. This also gets them into the primary care setting."

WHICH SHOTS DO CHILDREN NEED?

Every Child By Two helps raise public awareness about the need for timely vaccinations and fosters support for efforts such as the CDC's Childhood Immunization Initiative. The 1996 goal is to immunize 90 percent of all 2-year-olds with the most critical shots in the vaccination series. Shots include:

- at least one dose of MMR vaccine for measles, mumps, and rubella.
- at least three doses of DTP vaccine for diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (whooping cough).
- at least three doses of polio vaccine.
- at least three doses of HiB vaccine to protect against meningitis.

In addition, the CDC hopes to immunize 70 percent of 2-year-olds with three doses of the vaccine to prevent the liver disease Hepatitis B. —*The Washington Post*, May 10, 1994



URBAN

REVITALIZATION



© 1995 Eric Dorch for TAP

Thanks to the Entrepreneurial Development Loan Fund, Toby Sanders was able to expand the inventory at his video rental store, Movies We Like, in TAP's Decatur Cluster.

THE ATLANTA PROJECT

"The most important thing we can do is believe in the people who live in the clusters. They know what the problems are. Corporate partners can help them identify the resources, and we must help them believe they can get to those resources."—Janette McDonald, Delta Air Lines' adviser to the Tri-Cities Cluster

"The Atlanta Project is nothing if not a venture into uncharted territory. We are, in fact, attempting fundamental change in how our nation addresses its most complex social problems."—Jane Smith, program director, The Atlanta Project.

Nineteen ninety-four proved to be a defining year for The Atlanta Project (TAP)—a year of successful efforts, unparalleled support, and new challenges to revitalize the urban, impoverished communities in metropolitan Atlanta. Created by The Carter Center in 1992, TAP is a grass-roots effort to help residents gain access to the resources they need to solve the problems that most concern them.

The 20 "cluster" communities that comprise TAP undertook more than 300 programs and activities in 1994 focusing on children, youth and families; health; education; economic development; housing; public safety; and the arts. The arts component, the latest addition, was made possible by support from the Botwinick-Wolfensohn Foundation.

Partnership is a key component of TAP. Its work is fueled and sustained by the support of more than 100 major donors, 30 corporate partners, 23 academic partners (colleges and universities), and thousands of committed individuals. In addition to the cluster initiatives, several other key projects were launched in 1994.

■ **Metropolitan Atlanta Community Foundation (MACF) Donor Advised Fund.** In fall 1994, TAP established this funding program to make small grants

to community-based programs and service providers to TAP. Known as the "Resource Pool," the fund is administered by the MACF and provides a new source of funding to existing and developing nonprofit organizations that work in collaboration with TAP. Funding for the Resource Pool comes from individual donors and special events including the annual ski weekend with Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter in Crested Butte, Colo.

■ **Entrepreneurial Development Loan Fund (EDLF).** Lack of access to capital is one of the most pressing problems facing owners of small businesses. TAP and its corporate banking partners teamed up to help solve this problem with a new initiative that provides low-income loans and technical business assistance to minority entrepreneurs in the clusters. Launched in spring 1994, EDLF is a collaborative effort of TAP, the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, and six financial institutions: BankSouth, First Union National Bank, NationsBank of Georgia, South Trust Bank, Trust Company Bank, and Wachovia Bank of Georgia.

The five-year, \$11.5 million fund is managed by the Greater Atlanta Small Business Project (GRASP) and makes loans of \$25,000 to \$100,000. In its first six months, 26 loans totalling \$1.5 million were approved for start-up and existing businesses in five TAP clusters.

■ **FutureForce:** This youth leadership development collaborative involving EXODUS/Atlanta Cities in Schools, Georgia Cities in Schools, U.S. Army Forces Command, and TAP expanded its pilot operations from four to 10 high schools in the clusters. Students meet twice a month in four-month sessions that include physical training, community service, and teamwork. Training culminates with a leadership development weekend at Fort Benning, Ga., or other military institutions. Twenty students were selected to

travel with President and Mrs. Carter on their Colorado ski trip. Proceeds from this special event benefit TAP.

■ **Empowerment Zone (EZ).** In December 1994, Atlanta was one of six U.S. cities designated by President Clinton for an Empowerment Zone award. As a result, four Atlanta Project clusters—Carver, Grady, Southside, and Washington—will benefit from the infusion of \$100 million in cash and \$150 million in tax incentives designed to stimulate economic development in those areas.

TAP staff and residents from the four TAP communities, which include 30 of Atlanta's most economically depressed neighborhoods, helped prepare the city's application by providing technical expertise, data analysis, meeting facilities, and other resources. TAP also assisted in identifying EZ funding priorities.

■ **TAP Into Peace.** This anti-violence campaign kicked off in April when 5,000 volunteers canvassed TAP neighborhoods to ask residents what they thought should be done to stop crime and violence in their communities. Residents pointed to gun control, more police patrols, closer personal contact with law enforcement, and more activities for youth as potential solutions.

■ **Job Tax Credit:** Armed with detailed census track information researched by TAP's Data and Policy Analysis group, TAP proved to the Georgia General Assembly that certain clusters qualified for job tax credits to attract new businesses and open new jobs for residents. One example is Lear Seating Co., which agreed to build a 100,000-square-foot auto parts manufacturing facility in the Forest Park Cluster of Clayton County.

■ **Community Housing Resource Center (CHRC).** In August 1994, CHRC was established to help community groups and housing organizations gain access to resources and materials available to them. CHRC is a not-for-profit corporation formed through

ongoing collaboration among three entities: Atlanta Neighborhoods Development Partnership (ANDP), Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (NRC), and TAP.

New challenges presented to TAP in 1994 evolved from an unprecedented critical review and self-evaluation. Beginning in March 1994, TAP underwent the first phase of an evaluation process to assess its progress since its inception in 1991. The evaluation presented a thorough and candid analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of TAP's first two years of operations and was funded by the Rockefeller and ARCO foundations. In addition to the numerous successes outlined, the evaluation highlighted several critical areas and, subsequently, new challenges for TAP's mission to empower community residents. The results of the evaluation are to be incorporated into future operating plans and administrative efforts.

The America Project

One of the guiding principles of TAP is to be a model for other cities seeking to effectively address the problems and issues associated with poverty. The America Project began and expanded national outreach focus in December 1994. A major aspect of its work is to share the lessons learned from TAP with interested businesses, civic groups, and organizations undertaking urban revitalization initiatives in other cities. During 1994, The America Project conferred with more than 100 individuals and groups representing organizations in this country and abroad.

See page 42 for a list of major donors to The Atlanta Project.

"The Atlanta Project (TAP) has enlisted the troops to knock on doors and hand out peace pledges in a major community initiative, TAP Into Peace. . . .

"Ira Smith, 17, is one of the foot soldiers in the war for peace. He's lost two relatives to street violence in the past five months and is planning to knock on doors because he wants to help stop the killing.

"I am marching to make a statement, and I'm hoping it will bring an end to violence," Smith said."
—The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, April 28, 1994

"Our expertise will be rooted in the many lessons learned from TAP as a model for community building. We are currently 'packaging' what we know about TAP, and looking at increasing the use of technology to share its lessons with other communities."—Dan Sweat, program director, The America Project

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Note: These TAP donors have made contributions of cash, equipment, services, and personnel.

*TAP Corporate Partners

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The Carter Center Financial Statements and Schedule as of Aug. 31, 1994 and 1993 Together With Accountants' Review Report

Report of Independent Public Accountants Arthur Andersen LLP

To the Board of Trustees of The Carter Center:

We have reviewed the accompanying combined statements of financial position of THE CARTER CENTER (an entity comprised of The Carter Center Inc., Global 2000 Inc., the Carter Center of Emory University, and the Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation) as of Aug. 31, 1994 and 1993 and the related combined statements of activities for the years then ended in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. All information included in these financial statements is the representation of management of the combined entities.

A review consists principally of inquiries of company personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data. It is substantially less in scope than an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, with the exception of the matter discussed in the following paragraph, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the financial statements referred to above in order for them to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

During 1993, The Carter Center adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 117, "Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Organizations." Such statement requires not-for-profit organizations to provide a statement of cash flows in addition to a statement of financial position and a statement of activities. As of Aug. 31, 1994 and 1993, management of The Carter Center has elected not to provide a statement of cash flows with the accompanying financial statements.

Arthur Andersen LLP

Atlanta, Georgia
March 31, 1995

The Carter Center
Combined Statements of Financial Position
Aug. 31, 1994 and 1993
(Notes 1 and 2)

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1993</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, including restricted cash of \$9,547,032 and \$11,387,852 at Aug. 31, 1994 and 1993, respectively	<u>\$12,971,123</u>	<u>\$13,293,253</u>
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:		
Due from federal funding agencies	222,083	333,994
Other	92,436	58,122
Related party	<u>1,892</u>	<u>11,562</u>
	<u>316,411</u>	<u>403,628</u>
GRANTS RECEIVABLE	<u>141,993</u>	<u>145,558</u>
PREPAID RENT	<u>886,369</u>	<u>1,010,288</u>
RESTRICTED ENDOWMENT INVESTMENTS	<u>31,006,815</u>	<u>13,728,855</u>
RESTRICTED INVESTMENT IN OFFICE BUILDING, at cost, less accumulated depreciation of \$160,794 and \$125,053 at Aug. 31, 1994 and 1993, respectively	<u>1,076,627</u>	<u>1,109,930</u>
PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT, at cost or fair market value at date of gift, less accumulated depreciation of \$5,937,361 and \$4,129,317 at Aug. 31, 1994 and 1993, respectively (Note 3)	<u>17,343,555</u>	<u>17,256,046</u>
ARTWORK	<u>780,450</u>	<u>472,500</u>
PREPAID EXPENSES	<u>129,305</u>	<u>130,851</u>
VEHICLE DEPOSITS	<u>0</u>	<u>45,933</u>
OTHER ASSETS	<u>66,299</u>	<u>99,014</u>
	<u>\$64,718,947</u>	<u>\$47,695,856</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1993</u>
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES:		
Construction, including retainage	\$ 0	\$759,323
Operating	<u>783,184</u>	<u>495,038</u>
	<u>783,184</u>	<u>1,254,361</u>
NET ASSETS:		
Unrestricted:		
Designated by the Board of Trustees for maintenance of property and equipment	412,564	451,374
Designated by management as an addition to endowment funds	2,145,694	1,227,545
Undesignated	<u>18,481,358</u>	<u>10,831,321</u>
Total unrestricted	21,039,616	12,510,240
Temporarily restricted	10,904,704	18,667,046
Permanently restricted	<u>31,991,443</u>	<u>15,264,209</u>
Total net assets	<u>63,935,763</u>	<u>46,441,495</u>
	<u>\$64,718,947</u>	<u>\$47,695,856</u>

The accompanying accountants' review report, notes to financial statements, and Schedule I should be read in conjunction with these combined statements.

The Carter Center
Combined Statement of Activities
for the Year Ended Aug. 31, 1994
(Note 2)

	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Temporarily Restricted</u>	<u>Permanently Restricted</u>	<u>Total</u>
REVENUES AND SUPPORT:				
Contributions:				
Operating	\$3,937,313	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$3,937,313
Programs—Global 2000	0	3,738,296	0	3,738,296
Programs—Global 2000 donated goods and services	0	3,211,726	0	3,211,726
Programs—Carter-Menil	0	356,777	0	356,777
Programs—CCEU	0	5,705,027	0	5,705,027
Programs—TAP	0	3,384,447	0	3,384,447
Programs—TAP donated goods and services	0	4,967,373	0	4,967,373
Programs—CCI	0	21,784	0	21,784
Programs—CCI donated transportation	0	226,810	0	226,810
Emory University contribution	0	895,273	0	895,273
Construction	0	1,047,980	0	1,047,980
Endowment	0	0	16,762,976	16,762,976
	<u>\$3,937,313</u>	<u>\$23,555,493</u>	<u>16,762,976</u>	<u>44,255,782</u>
Endowment fund earnings	1,053,091	0	0	1,053,091
Excess of rental revenues over expenses, excluding depreciation, from office building	14,161	0	0	14,161
Depreciation of office building	0	0	(35,742)	(35,742)
Facilities use income	271,796	0	0	271,796
Interest and investment income	270,908	192,562	0	463,470
Miscellaneous	3,931	0	0	3,931
Net assets released from restrictions:				
Satisfaction of program restrictions—Global 2000	7,125,791	(7,125,791)	0	0
Satisfaction of program restrictions—Carter-Menil	357,583	(357,583)	0	0
Satisfaction of program restrictions—CCEU	5,988,128	(5,988,128)	0	0
Satisfaction of program restrictions—TAP	11,329,981	(11,329,981)	0	0
Satisfaction of program restrictions—CCI	226,810	(226,810)	0	0
Satisfaction of program restrictions—Construction	6,482,104	(6,482,104)	0	0
Total revenues and support	<u>37,061,597</u>	<u>(7,762,342)</u>	<u>16,727,234</u>	<u>46,026,489</u>
EXPENSES:				
Global 2000 program grants	6,779,335	0	0	6,779,335
Carter-Menil program grants	355,733	0	0	355,733
CCEU program grants	5,014,748	0	0	5,014,748
TAP program	10,814,191	0	0	10,814,191
CCI program grants	226,810	0	0	226,810
Fund-raising office	1,557,566	0	0	1,557,566
Endowment campaign	187,228	0	0	187,228
Communications and publications office	385,362	0	0	385,362
Events office	175,542	0	0	175,542
General and administrative	1,377,920	0	0	1,377,920
Common area	929,150	0	0	929,150
Depreciation	728,636	0	0	728,636
Total expenses	<u>28,532,221</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>28,532,221</u>
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	<u>8,529,376</u>	<u>(7,762,342)</u>	<u>16,727,234</u>	<u>17,494,268</u>
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>12,510,240</u>	<u>18,667,046</u>	<u>15,264,209</u>	<u>46,441,495</u>
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$21,039,616</u>	<u>\$10,904,704</u>	<u>\$31,991,443</u>	<u>\$63,935,763</u>

The accompanying accountants' review report, notes to financial statements, and Schedule I should be read in conjunction with this combined statement.

The Carter Center
Combined Statement of Activities
for the Year Ended Aug. 31, 1993
(Note 2)

	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Temporarily Restricted</u>	<u>Permanently Restricted</u>	<u>Total</u>
REVENUES AND SUPPORT:				
Contributions:				
Operating	\$3,204,302	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$3,204,302
Programs—Global 2000	0	3,722,849	0	3,722,849
Programs—Global 2000 donated goods and services	0	3,973,741	0	3,973,741
Programs—Carter-Menil	0	102,342	0	102,342
Programs—CCEU	0	4,232,123	0	4,232,123
Programs—TAP	0	5,115,711	0	5,115,711
Programs—TAP donated goods and services	0	5,655,124	0	5,655,124
Emory University contribution	0	841,683	0	841,683
Construction	0	2,837,838	0	2,837,838
Endowment	0	0	<u>1,317,602</u>	<u>1,317,602</u>
	<u>3,204,302</u>	<u>26,481,411</u>	<u>1,317,602</u>	<u>31,003,315</u>
Endowment fund earnings	726,920	0	0	726,920
Excess of rental revenues over expenses, excluding depreciation, from office building	21,978	0	0	21,978
Depreciation of office building	0	0	(34,110)	(34,110)
Facilities use income	220,014	0	0	220,014
Interest and investment income	269,555	176,243	0	445,798
Miscellaneous	16,526	0	0	16,526
Net assets released from restrictions:				
Satisfaction of program restrictions—Global 2000	7,447,511	(7,447,511)	0	0
Satisfaction of program restrictions—Carter-Menil	108,547	(108,547)	0	0
Satisfaction of program restrictions—CCEU	4,958,308	(4,958,308)	0	0
Satisfaction of program restrictions—TAP	6,388,457	(6,388,457)	0	0
Satisfaction of program restrictions—CCI	39,581	(39,581)	0	0
Total revenues and support	<u>23,401,699</u>	<u>7,715,250</u>	<u>1,283,492</u>	<u>32,400,441</u>
EXPENSES:				
CCI program grants	39,581	0	0	39,581
Global 2000 program grants	7,176,890	0	0	7,176,890
Carter-Menil program grants	102,975	0	0	102,975
CCEU program grants	4,428,994	0	0	4,428,994
TAP program	6,091,183	0	0	6,091,183
Fund-raising office	1,275,132	0	0	1,275,132
Endowment campaign	153,584	0	0	153,584
Communications and publications office	321,441	0	0	321,441
Events office	111,017	0	0	111,017
General and administrative	1,120,440	0	0	1,120,440
Common area	632,374	0	0	632,374
Depreciation	580,000	0	0	580,000
Total expenses	<u>22,033,611</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>22,033,611</u>
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	1,368,088	7,715,250	1,283,492	10,366,830
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>11,142,152</u>	<u>10,951,796</u>	<u>13,980,717</u>	<u>36,074,665</u>
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$12,510,240</u>	<u>\$18,667,046</u>	<u>\$15,264,209</u>	<u>\$46,441,495</u>

The accompanying accountants' review report, notes to financial statements, and Schedule I should be read in conjunction with this combined statement.

The Carter Center

Notes to Financial Statements and Schedule

Aug. 31, 1994 and 1993

1. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION

The Carter Center (CC) is comprised of The Carter Center Inc. (CCI), Global 2000 Inc. (Global), The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU), and The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation (CM). All entities are exempt from federal income taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. During fiscal year 1995, the net assets of Global and the Carter-Menil Foundation will be transferred to CCI. Both entities will be legally dissolved and will continue their respective programs as programs of CCI.

The Carter Center Inc.

Carter Presidential Library Inc. (CPL) was organized Oct. 26, 1981, under the laws of Georgia as a nonprofit corporation to be operated exclusively for charitable and educational purposes. During 1986, CPL changed its name to Carter Presidential Center Inc. (CPC). Effective January 1988, CPC changed its name to The Carter Center Inc.

In November 1991, CCI announced a major long-term effort to address certain problems of poverty in Atlanta, Ga., including teenage pregnancy, drug addiction and crack babies, juvenile delinquency, school dropouts, homelessness, and unemployment. It proposes to marshal the support of all government agencies, local organizations, the business and professional community, universities, churches and synagogues, and individual volunteers in that effort. This program, referred to as The Atlanta Project (TAP), was begun in the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1992.

Global 2000 Inc.

International Peace Foundation Inc. (IPF) was incorporated on Sept. 10, 1985, under the laws of Georgia as a nonprofit corporation to be operated exclusively for charitable and educational purposes. On Aug. 1, 1986, IPF changed its name to Global 2000 Inc.

Global draws its inspiration from *The Global 2000 Report to the President* commissioned by former President Jimmy Carter during his administration. Projecting trends in population growth and environmental degradation into the 21st century, the report depicts a spiral of poverty, disease, hunger, and social injustice in rural areas of developing countries that could seriously threaten economic stability and world peace.

Global's goal is to encourage sustainable development and equitable and responsible use of resources by promoting food self-reliance, improving health and the environment, and encouraging sound population policies.

During the years ended Aug. 31, 1994 and 1993, Global operated health programs in Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Uganda. In addition, Global provides technical and policy advice and other assistance, both financial and in-kind, to health, agriculture, and environmental programs in various developing nations.

The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation

President Carter and Dominique de Menil established The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation in 1986 to promote the protection of human rights. The foundation regularly awards the Carter-Menil Human Rights Prize, a \$100,000 gift to individuals or organizations for their outstanding efforts on behalf of human rights, often at great personal sacrifice. The award enables human rights activists to continue their work and focuses global attention on their struggles for justice.

The Carter Center of Emory University

CCEU, which is housed at The Carter Center, is a department of Emory University. It was formed on Sept. 1, 1982, to identify and address selected international and domestic public policy issues through nonpartisan study, research, activities, conferences, and publications.

These selected international and domestic issues include health, human rights, democratization, development, and international conflict resolution.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND OTHER MATTERS

Donations

CC records gifts of cash and other assets as restricted support if they are received with donor stipulations that limit the use of the donated assets. When a donor restriction expires, temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets and reported in the statement of activities as net assets released from restrictions.

CC records gifts of land, buildings, and equipment as unrestricted support unless explicit donor stipulations specify how the donated assets must be used. Gifts of long-lived assets with explicit restrictions that specify how the assets are to be used and gifts of cash or other assets that must be used to acquire long-lived assets are reported as restricted support. Absent explicit donor stipulations about how long those long-lived assets must be maintained, CC reports expirations of donor restrictions when the donated or acquired long-lived assets are placed in service.

Donated Goods and Services

Donated materials and equipment, including artwork, are reflected as contributions at their estimated fair market values at dates of receipt. Donated services are reflected as contributions upon receipt if all of the following criteria are met: the services performed are significant and form an integral part of the efforts of CC; CC controls the employment and duties of the service donors; and CC has a clearly measurable basis for the amount to be recorded.

The services of loaned executives for TAP (Note 6) and certain other services have been recorded in the accompanying financial statements. No amounts are recorded in the accompanying financial statements for other donated services (volunteers, organizational planning, and meeting facilitation), since the criteria discussed above were not met with respect to these services.

The components of donated goods and services for TAP for the years ended Aug. 31, 1994 and 1993, are as follows:

	1994	1993
Loaned executives	\$2,520,164	\$2,541,927
Operating expenses and utilities:		
Headquarters	72,600	68,750
Clusters	517,932	0
Contractor's profit related to leasehold improvements	13,055	99,298
Computer equipment and software	0	2,753,305
Books for distribution	1,760,150	0
Leasehold improvements	14,000	43,800
Telephone equipment	20,400	60,906
Advertising and other	<u>49,072</u>	<u>87,138</u>
Total	<u>\$4,967,373</u>	<u>\$5,655,124</u>

The components of donated goods and services for Global for the years ended Aug. 31, 1994 and 1993, are as follows:

	1994	1993
Water filtration material	\$3,211,726	\$3,373,741
Water treatment chemicals	<u>0</u>	<u>600,000</u>
Total	<u>\$3,211,726</u>	<u>\$3,973,741</u>

Net Assets

Unrestricted

The board of trustees of CCI has authorized the designation of a portion of the unrestricted net assets for maintenance of property and equipment. The annual designation amount is currently \$116,000.

Included in unrestricted net assets at Aug. 31, 1994 and 1993, is \$2,145,694 and \$1,227,545 of surplus operating funds, which have been designated by CCI's management as endowment funds.

Temporarily Restricted

Temporarily restricted net assets are available for the following purposes for the years ended Aug. 31, 1994 and 1993:

	1994	1993
TAP	\$5,075,713	\$7,861,311
Construction of facility expansion	0	5,434,124
Global	2,147,979	2,323,748
CCEU	2,319,567	1,707,395
Other programs	1,361,445	1,339,662
Carter-Menil	<u>0</u>	<u>806</u>
Total	<u>\$10,904,704</u>	<u>\$18,667,046</u>

Permanently Restricted

The principal of permanently restricted net assets is restricted to investment in perpetuity. The income from these endowments is expendable to support the activities of CC.

Restricted Investment in Office Building

CCI purchased an office building with endowment funds during 1990. During the years ended Aug. 31, 1994 and 1993, approximately \$2,400 and \$13,000 of endowment funds were invested in additional building improvements. As of Aug. 31, 1994 and 1993, the building was 100 percent occupied by Global and Task Force for Child Survival and Development. Revenues from these affiliates totaled approximately \$107,500 and \$115,000 for the years ended Aug. 31, 1994 and 1993.

The excess of rental revenues over expenses relating to this building has been included in unrestricted net assets in the accompanying statement of activities.

Restricted Endowment Investments

As of Aug. 31, 1994 and 1993, CC has invested a portion of its endowment moneys in a pooled investment fund, which invests in a composite of cash equivalents, bonds, common stock, mutual funds, and other assets. These investments are presented in the accompanying statement of financial position at CC's cost, which is lower than their fair market values of \$38,573,481 and \$20,256,954 as of Aug. 31, 1994 and 1993, respectively.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

CC's cash equivalents represent highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less. Restricted cash includes cash restricted for the balances in restricted net assets.

Financial Statement Presentation

During 1993, CC adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 117, "Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Organizations," which establishes presentation standards for general-purpose external financial statements for not-for-profit entities.

Certain 1993 amounts have been reclassified to conform with current year presentation.

3. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

The components of property, plant, and equipment which, except for land, are depreciated on a straight-line basis are as follows at Aug. 31, 1994 and 1993:

	1994	1993	Useful Life
Land	\$ 296,732	\$ 284,354	N/A
Buildings	15,495,323	8,467,766	30 years
Grounds and land improvements	1,231,350	964,393	10 years
Furniture and fixtures	1,251,238	818,747	5 to 10 years
Office equipment	1,081,195	579,203	5 years
Computer equipment	304,484	259,853	3 to 5 years
TAP equipment	2,838,185	2,837,174	3 years
Building improvements	342,960	265,510	15 years
Construction in progress	0	6,742,684	N/A
Vehicles	439,449	165,679	3 years
	<u>23,280,916</u>	<u>21,385,363</u>	
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(5,937,361)</u>	<u>(4,129,317)</u>	
	<u>\$17,343,555</u>	<u>\$17,256,046</u>	

Non-U.S. property and equipment used in field programs have been expensed in the period purchased.

4. LEASES

CC leases space to various entities under noncancelable leases with various terms. A business agreement with CCI's caterer has no annual rent; rather, CCI receives 5 percent to 10 percent of the tenant's gross revenues, as defined. Rental income from these leases is included in facilities use income in the accompanying statements of activities.

5. THE ATLANTA PROJECT HEADQUARTERS LEASE

CCI leases space for TAP headquarters under an agreement with an initial term of two years, which commenced May 1, 1992, and two renewal terms of two years each. CCI is not obligated to pay any base rents during the initial or renewal terms of the lease as CCI expended more than \$500,000 toward leasehold improvements. The space leased by CCI was provided as is, and all leasehold improvements funded by CCI become a part of the lessor's property. The value of the contributed space is not reflected in the accompanying financial statements, since it is not susceptible to objective measurement or valuation.

The lessor provides all utilities and pays for operating expenses, except insurance, and CCI reimburses the lessor a stipulated amount per square foot during the initial term. Such reimbursements during the renewal terms of the lease are subject to renegotiation at each renewal date. If CCI's reimbursement is less than the lessor's cost of providing such operating expenses and utilities, the unreimbursed amount is reflected as donated operating and utilities expense.

CCI expended approximately \$67,000 and \$476,000 toward leasehold improvements during the years ended Aug. 31, 1994 and 1993. Such amounts have been included in prepaid rent in the

accompanying statements of financial position. Leasehold improvements include the estimated fair value of any donated goods and services relating to leasehold improvements and an estimated value of contributed profit resulting from the contractor's providing services at cost. This profit has been valued based on comparable profit margins charged in the industry. Donated goods and services relating to leasehold improvements are shown in Note 2.

Prepaid rent is being amortized over the entire term of the lease, assuming both renewal options are exercised, commencing with the date the space was occupied. Rent expense for this space was approximately \$218,000 and \$202,000 during the years ended Aug. 31, 1994 and 1993.

6. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENT

In 1993, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 116, "Accounting for Contributions Received and Contributions Made" (SFAS No. 116). SFAS No. 116 requires changes in the accounting for contributions of cash and services. CC currently does not recognize revenue for pledges until the cash is received unless the pledge is legally binding. In contrast, SFAS No. 116 generally requires that revenue be recognized when the pledge to contribute cash is made. The impact of this change has not yet been determined.

CC currently recognizes the value of some of the services that are contributed in support of the organization, as discussed in Note 2. SFAS No. 116 changes the criteria that will be used to determine the recognized portion of contributed services. The impact of these new criteria has not yet been determined, although the change will affect revenues and expenses equally.

CC has not yet decided on the method or the timing of adoption of SFAS No. 116, although it must be adopted no later than fiscal year 1996. SFAS No. 116 gives the option to restate prior years' financial statements to reflect the new rules. If not restated, the cumulative effect of adoption must be shown in the statement of activities in the year of adoption.

The Carter Center
Combining Statement of Financial Position
Aug. 31, 1994

Schedule I
Page 1 of 2

	<u>CCI</u>	<u>Global</u>	<u>Carter-Menil</u>	<u>CCEU</u>	<u>Elimination</u>	<u>Total</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, including restricted cash of \$9,547,032	<u>\$7,603,623</u>	<u>\$1,821,899</u>	<u>\$79,075</u>	<u>\$3,466,526</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$12,971,123</u>
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:						
Related parties	1,091,197	832	0	0	(1,090,137)	1,892
Due from federal funding agencies	0	0	0	222,083	0	222,083
Other	<u>56,738</u>	<u>29,080</u>	<u>6,618</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>92,436</u>
	<u>1,147,935</u>	<u>29,912</u>	<u>6,618</u>	<u>222,083</u>	<u>(1,090,137)</u>	<u>316,411</u>
GRANTS RECEIVABLE	<u>0</u>	<u>141,993</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>141,993</u>
PREPAID RENT	<u>886,369</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>886,369</u>
PREPAID EXPENSES	<u>0</u>	<u>129,305</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>129,305</u>
RESTRICTED ENDOWMENT INVESTMENTS	<u>28,761,667</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,245,148</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>31,006,815</u>
RESTRICTED INVESTMENT IN OFFICE BUILDING	<u>1,076,627</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,076,627</u>
PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT, at cost or fair market value at date of gift, less accumulated depreciation of \$5,937,361	<u>16,860,905</u>	<u>340,480</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>142,170</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>17,343,555</u>
ARTWORK	<u>780,450</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>780,450</u>
OTHER ASSETS	<u>66,299</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>66,299</u>
	<u>\$57,183,875</u>	<u>\$2,463,589</u>	<u>\$85,693</u>	<u>\$6,075,927</u>	<u>\$(1,090,137)</u>	<u>\$64,718,947</u>

The Carter Center
Combining Statement of Financial Position
Aug. 31, 1994

	<u>CCI</u>	<u>Global</u>	<u>Carter-Menil</u>	<u>CCEU</u>	<u>Elimination</u>	<u>Total</u>
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES:						
Related party	\$ 0	\$66,747	\$85,693	\$937,697	\$(1,090,137)	\$ 0
Operating	<u>548,901</u>	<u>196,082</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>38,201</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>783,184</u>
	<u>548,901</u>	<u>262,829</u>	<u>85,693</u>	<u>975,898</u>	<u>(1,090,137)</u>	<u>783,184</u>
NET ASSETS:						
Unrestricted:						
Designated by the board of trustees for maintenance of property and equipment	412,564	0	0	0	0	412,564
Designated by management as an addition to endowment funds	2,145,694	0	0	0	0	2,145,694
Undesignated	<u>17,893,263</u>	<u>52,781</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>535,314</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>18,481,358</u>
Total unrestricted	20,451,521	52,781	0	535,314	0	21,039,616
Temporarily restricted	6,437,158	2,147,979	0	2,319,567	0	10,904,704
Permanently restricted	<u>29,746,295</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,245,148</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>31,991,443</u>
Total net assets	<u>56,634,974</u>	<u>2,200,760</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5,100,029</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>63,935,763</u>
	<u>\$57,183,875</u>	<u>\$2,463,589</u>	<u>\$85,693</u>	<u>\$6,075,927</u>	<u>\$(1,090,137)</u>	<u>\$64,718,947</u>

The accompanying accountants' review report and notes to financial statements should be read in conjunction with this combining statement.

CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS

The Carter Center is a 501(c)(3) charitable organization, and contributions by U.S. citizens and companies are tax-deductible. For information concerning donations, call (404) 420-5119 or write: Office of Development, The Carter Center, One Copenhill, 453 Freedom Parkway, Atlanta, Ga. 30307.

INFORMATION/PUBLICATIONS

The Office of Public Information provides information and publications on the Center's various programs. For inquiries and a list of publications, call (404) 420-5117 or write: Office of Public Information, The Carter Center, One Copenhill, 453 Freedom Parkway, Atlanta, Ga. 30307. Expanded information about the Center, including publications, press releases, and speeches, is now available on the Internet's World Wide Web. The Carter Center site is at: http://www.emory.edu/CARTER_CENTER

INTERNSHIPS

The Carter Center offers diverse internships for graduate and undergraduate students. For further information, call (404) 420-5151 or write: Internship Program, The Carter Center, One Copenhill, 453 Freedom Parkway, Atlanta, Ga. 30307.

VOLUNTEERS

Approximately 130 volunteers donate at least one day of their time each week to the Center. Volunteers give tours to guests, assist with special events, and work with Center programs. If you wish to volunteer, call (404) 420-5105 or write: Volunteer Office, The Carter Center, One Copenhill, 453 Freedom Parkway, Atlanta, Ga. 30307.

VISITORS

The Carter Center is open to the public only by business appointment or for special events. The Museum of the adjoining Jimmy Carter Library, which is operated by the National Archives, is open Monday through Saturday from 9 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. and Sunday from noon to 4:45 p.m. It features exhibits on the American presidency, the Carter administration, and more. For information about the Library and Museum, call (404) 331-3942 or write: The Jimmy Carter Library, One Copenhill, 441 Freedom Parkway, Atlanta, Ga. 30307.

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