

Carter-Menil Award Honors People of Norway for Peace Efforts

On May 18, as the first steps were taken to enact an agreement for limited Palestinian autonomy in the Gaza Strip and Jericho, former President Jimmy Carter and philanthropist Dominique de Menil were in Oslo honoring Norwegians for their groundbreaking efforts to resolve that conflict and to promote peace worldwide.

The occasion was ceremonies for a one-time special peace award from The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation. Joining President Carter, who chairs the Foundation, and Mrs. de Menil, Foundation president, were PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat, Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, Queen Sonja of Norway, Norwegian Foreign Minister Bjørn Tore Godal, and Andrew Young, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

The award included the dedication of the Tony Smith sculpture "Marriage" to the people of Norway and a \$100,000 Foundation prize to the Institute of Applied Social Science (FAFO) for its work in brokering the September 1993 declaration of principles between the PLO and Israel.



ANTHONY ALLISON

PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat (left) and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres shake hands during the Carter-Menil award ceremony in Oslo, Norway.

The so-called "Oslo Channel" to peace was created by researchers from FAFO and officials of the Norwegian Royal Foreign Ministry. Their emphasis on nurturing a human framework to deal with divisive political issues proved a successful alternative to the stalemate of official negotiations and an inspirational example of the impact that individuals and nongovernmental organizations can have on world peace.

"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 of the Israelis," said Mrs. de Menil during the ceremonies in Oslo.

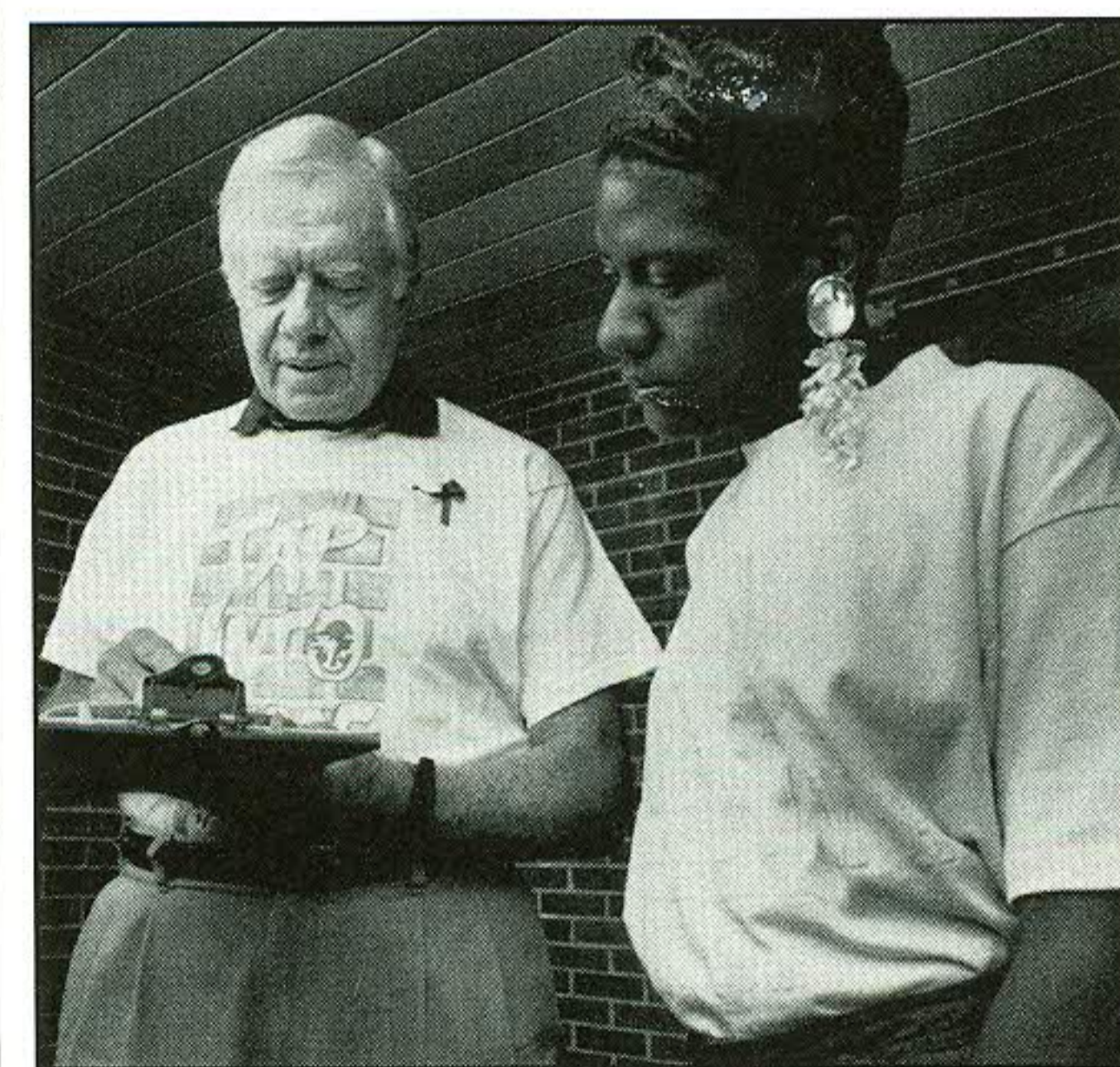
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Atlanta Project Begins Campaign To Stop Violence

Residents of The Atlanta Project (TAP) have teamed with volunteers and civic, business, and service organizations to address the issue of violence in their neighborhoods. All are partners in TAP Into Peace, a long-term campaign to address this critical issue.

On April 30, volunteers went door-to-door in 15 TAP clusters to ask residents to sign a peace pledge and to get their ideas on how to stop violence. The effort was one of several weekend

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Jimmy Carter was among the volunteers who went door-to-door in Atlanta's neighborhoods for TAP Into Peace to ask residents for their ideas on how to stop violence.

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In Perspective

A Place for Faith in Health Reform

by William Foege, M.D.

There is a large gap between the health enjoyed by Americans and what it could be if our medical skills and knowledge were used effectively. Faith groups constitute an underutilized resource for closing that gap. They also are in a position to further the dialogue on the unstated issue in health care reform—the need for *health* reform.

Health care is only one of many activities required to improve health. While much of the discussion has centered on access, quality, and cost, the truly important point is outcome—the elimination of unnecessary suffering, premature death, and impaired life quality.

While health care delivery increases in complexity and cost, there is ample evidence that the most potent way to improve health would be to involve individuals in reducing their disease risks by simple and inexpensive methods. An article in the Nov. 10, 1993, issue of *The Journal of the American Medical Association* demonstrates that half of the deaths in the United States could be delayed by straightforward preventive actions. We are accustomed to thinking that we die from heart disease, strokes, cancer, and in automobile accidents. But if we focus on the lifestyle choices that contribute to the killers, we find that the three leading causes of death in this country each year are tobacco (more than 400,000 deaths), diet (about 300,000 deaths), and alcohol consumption (about 100,000 deaths). More than 2,000 funerals are held each day because of these three risk factors.

In addition, social factors of all kinds—illiteracy, poverty, homelessness, unemployment, hopelessness—interact with these lifestyle choices to make the risks even higher. We don't totally understand how these social factors fit into the puzzle, but we

The 10 Leading Medical Causes of Death . . .

Heart Disease	720,000
Cancer	505,000
Cerebrovascular Disease	144,000
Accidents	92,000
Chronic Pulmonary Disease	87,000
Pneumonia and Influenza	80,000
Diabetes	48,000
Suicide	31,000
Liver Disease, Cirrhosis	26,000
AIDS	25,000
Total	2,148,000

. . . and Lifestyle Factors Leading to Half of Them

Tobacco	400,000
Diet, Sedentary Lifestyle	300,000
Alcohol	100,000
Infections	90,000
Toxic Agents	60,000
Firearms	35,000
Sexual Behavior	30,000
Motor Vehicles	25,000
Illicit Drug Use	20,000
Total	1,060,000

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, estimates for 1990 by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; The Carter Center

do know they must be addressed as health problems if we are to make progress. However, the health care industry is not organized to deal with these social ills, nor do we suggest it could be modified easily for such activities.

Instead we need to use every resource and every approach that can be found to collaborate with health care service providers. The 145 million members of faith groups, for example, have the interest, the mission, and the vast human resources to make a difference. The needs of this country for smoke-ender programs, substance abuse

programs, nutritional information, exercise programs, AA groups, safe sex education, and other programs far exceed the reach of our health system.

Synagogues, churches, and temples are organized to involve their own constituents and to reach the community. Many have buildings used only a few hours a week, and they have the commitment to teach people how best to live. Around the country there are examples of congregations involved in this kind of health reform, enriching the lives of their members and their communities.

Many cities have organized interfaith coalitions to increase the effectiveness for community action. In Atlanta, Baltimore, Dallas, Los Angeles, St. Louis, and many other cities, there are coordinated efforts between congregations and public health programs run by the government. The challenge is to involve all groups and to make this a comfortable way of improving the health of individuals and their communities.

The country is moving inexorably toward health care reform. The attention is on systems and structures, yet the most powerful force for improving health could be the effective involvement of every individual in their own health care. If we are to achieve our national potential for the highest quality of life, the health care industry must stay focused on reform and draw on the resources and talents outside the industry to focus on health. U.S. faith groups have an opportunity to create inspired ways to give each individual the power to improve his or her own health. That would be a worthwhile gift, indeed. ■

William Foege, M.D., is health policy fellow at The Carter Center and executive director of the Interfaith Health Program. A similar op-ed appeared in Christian Century this spring. See page 11 for a related story on interfaith health.

Profile: Dan Phillips and Gordon Streeb

Ambassadors-in-Residence, The Carter Center of Emory University

Dan Phillips and Gordon Streeb have a lot in common. Both have served as U.S. ambassadors in Africa. Both have spent more than 30 years in the foreign service. And both are on assignment for one year as diplomats-in-residence at The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU).

"Dan Phillips and Gordon Streeb bring a lifetime of foreign service experience to CCEU's efforts to address the specific challenges facing new democracies," said John Hardman, M.D., executive director of The Carter Center. "Their knowledge of international diplomacy contributes significantly to the Center's projects."

Formerly ambassador to Zambia, Dr. Streeb joined the CCEU staff in March as an adviser and consultant for projects in economic development and trade. He works with the African Governance Program and with the Center's new Global Development Initiative (GDI) to help nurture the economic development of young democracies.

A country's economic health can greatly affect its chances for developing into a stable democracy. "If a nation doesn't succeed economically," Dr. Streeb said, "the pressure on its government can become too intense, and the chances that its democratization will continue are reduced."

The international community has been "reasonably successful in avoiding duplication of donor efforts," Dr. Streeb said. "What has been lacking is a sense of focus among donors." A major goal of GDI is to help recipients and donors set their priorities together.

The first real test of the GDI approach is underway in Guyana. Dr. Streeb and the University of Florida's Uma Lele, director of GDI, visited Guyana in May and met with its president, various government leaders, and local representatives of the donor community to help set common goals



As ambassadors-in-residence, Gordon Streeb (left) is focusing on economic development in Guyana, while Dan Phillips is working to promote peace and democracy in Africa.

March, Mr. Phillips began working to help Liberia organize elections scheduled for fall.

He also is working with three CCEU programs involved in the democratic transition in Ethiopia. The African Governance Program is providing technical assistance to help Ethiopians write a new constitution and prepare for elections. The Conflict Resolution Program is promoting reconciliation through its International Negotiation Network and in-country workshops. And the Human Rights Program is offering training programs for government, judiciary, and police officials in human rights protections.

"Ethiopia is a very good model that shows how The Carter Center's programs work together," Mr. Phillips said.

The diplomat also has assisted with negotiations among rival groups in Sudan and Ethiopia and collaborated with President Carter on protesting the mistreatment of prisoners in Senegal. Having worked extensively in Africa, Mr. Phillips understands the growing pains its emerging democracies are experiencing because of deeply rooted ethnic conflicts and the tradition of one-party rule.

"When you don't have democratic institutions like a free press, civic organizations, NGOs, and most important, the right to vote in multiparty elections, you're stuck with a one-party government," Mr. Phillips said. "That hasn't worked. Democracy is the best way for Africa to solve its problems, and I'm convinced The Carter Center can help." ■

and further shape the Center's role. That role will include helping Guyana form a long-term development strategy and encouraging Guyanese leaders to uphold their commitment to reform.

Dr. Streeb's ties to the Center began before his appointment to CCEU. He first worked with former President Jimmy Carter and Rosalynn Carter in 1991 when they helped monitor elections in Zambia while he was the U.S. ambassador there.

Now Dr. Streeb joins other colleagues at the Center, including Mr. Phillips, formerly ambassador to the Congo and Burundi, who arrived at CCEU last October. Among his first tasks was to help draft a U.S. Agency for International Development proposal on the Center's role in coordinating the involvement of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in Liberia, where civil war broke out in 1989. In

"If a nation doesn't succeed economically, the pressure on its government can become too intense, and the chances that its democratization will continue are reduced."

Satellite Broadcasts Bring World to Students' Doorstep

Imagine what U.S. high school students could learn about international affairs by talking with a former president and first lady.

Students from 15 states did just that when former President Jimmy Carter and Rosalynn Carter answered their questions by satellite on Georgia Public Television (GPTV). They appeared with other Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU) experts on "International Studies: Challenge for the Next Generation," an interactive seminar broadcast live from the Center this spring.

GPTV, the Georgia Department of Education, the Satellite Educational Resources Consortium, and The Carter Center spent a year developing the four-part program, which was funded by the U.S. Department of Education.

"I learned that many problems are more widespread than the media tells us."

The series was designed to teach students about contemporary international issues based on topics from *Talking Peace* (Dutton Children's Books, 1993), President Carter's book for junior and senior high school students. Each program used satellite delivery and on-line computer networking to provide CCEU resources and expertise to scores of classroom teachers and students nationwide. The programs focused on conflict resolution, democracy, human rights, and health.

"These seminars were designed to help American students see how global issues are interrelated," said Linda Helms, who coordinates education programs for CCEU. "The programs challenged them to become involved in

Barnes To Direct Conflict Resolution Program

Harry Barnes, interim director of the Human Rights Program and special adviser at The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU), has been named director of the Conflict Resolution Program, effective Aug. 1.

A former U.S. ambassador to Chile, India, and Romania, Mr. Barnes will coordinate the activities of the program's International Negotiation Network (INN), which combines third-party assistance, expert analysis and advice, and media attention to help resolve conflicts peacefully.

"The Conflict Resolution Program offers a unique and meaningful challenge as there are more than 30 wars and 100 conflicts being fought in the world today," Mr. Barnes said. "Initially, I plan to follow up on the issues addressed at The Carter Center's May 1994 INN consultation, which focused on conflicts in Burma, Haiti, Liberia, Nicaragua, and Zaire."

As interim director of the Human Rights Program, Mr. Barnes has worked on projects to strengthen the U.N. human rights system and to assist Ethiopia in establishing human rights standards.

"The Human Rights Program is helping governmental and nongovernmental organizations in Ethiopia look carefully at approaches that could substantially benefit the people of that country," Mr. Barnes said. "In addition, the work that The Carter Center and other NGOs did to support the creation of the new post of U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights hopefully can lead to a major institutional base for promoting and protecting human rights worldwide." ■



Harry Barnes

identifying and solving global problems and understanding how these issues relate to problems in their own communities."

Each program used live discussion, videotape of the Center's activities, and location footage from around the world to enhance international studies, geography, social studies, and civics curricula. Teachers received print materials to use before and after each program.

CCEU and other experts fielded questions from 200 students in the audience and some 1,500 students in 49 schools linked to the Center by satellite. They asked about civil conflict in the post-Cold War Era, the United States' relationship with Cuba, the Chiapas rebellion in Mexico, teen violence, AIDS, and other topics.

"I learned that many problems are

more widespread than the media tells us," said Megan Morris, a 17-year-old junior who watched the seminars from her high school in Dublin, Ga. "Also, most areas of the world have a combination of problems, such as civil war, poverty, malnutrition, and exploitation. There are groups that try to help, but they often don't have enough money or volunteers."

CCEU and its partners are awaiting results from a survey sent to 60 teachers to evaluate the series. Their assessment will provide information needed to produce additional programs in the future. ■

Council Witnesses 'Spirit of Democracy' as Voters Elect New President of Panama

Former President Jimmy Carter, Rosalynn Carter, and a 26-member delegation of The Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government traveled to Panama on May 6-9 to help monitor that country's elections. Voters chose businessman Ernesto Pérez Balladares as their new president in a contest that President Carter termed "one of the best organized and successful we have ever seen."

Based at The Carter Center of Emory University, the Council delegation included George Price, former prime minister of Belize; Rodrigo Carazo, former president of Costa Rica; and Jim Wright, former speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, along with members of both the National Democratic and National Republican Institutes. They joined nearly 1,200 Panamanian and international observers in monitoring the race, the first since outgoing President Guillermo Endara was sworn in on a U.S. military base following the American invasion of Panama in 1989.

That invasion followed Gen. Manuel Noriega's attempts to falsify records in Panama's 1989 elections, when it became clear that his hand-picked successor would lose a free contest by a substantial margin. A Council team monitored those elections as well, and President Carter strongly denounced Gen. Noriega's "obviously crude fabrications."

That made this year's return trip especially meaningful. "In the 1989 elections, the Panamanian people were denied their democratic right to choose their leaders," President Carter said the day after this year's vote. "Today, we must congratulate the Panamanian people, President Endara, the Electoral Tribunal, and all the leaders in the

political arena for their extraordinary expression of civic participation."

"The Panamanian Electoral Tribunal worked very hard to ensure that these elections would be technically sound, and they earned the confidence of all political parties as well as voters," added Jennifer McCoy, the CCEU senior research associate who organized the election observer mission.

This year's election was considered a crucial test of Panama's renewed commitment to democracy, since the ruling party lost power.

Mr. Balladares campaigned this year by rejecting Gen. Noriega's leadership as a "disgrace" to Panama. The president-elect pledged to stimulate the economy and create jobs while providing a greater role in public life for Panama's middle and lower classes. He has invited other political parties and respected independents to be members of his cabinet to foster a spirit of national reconciliation.

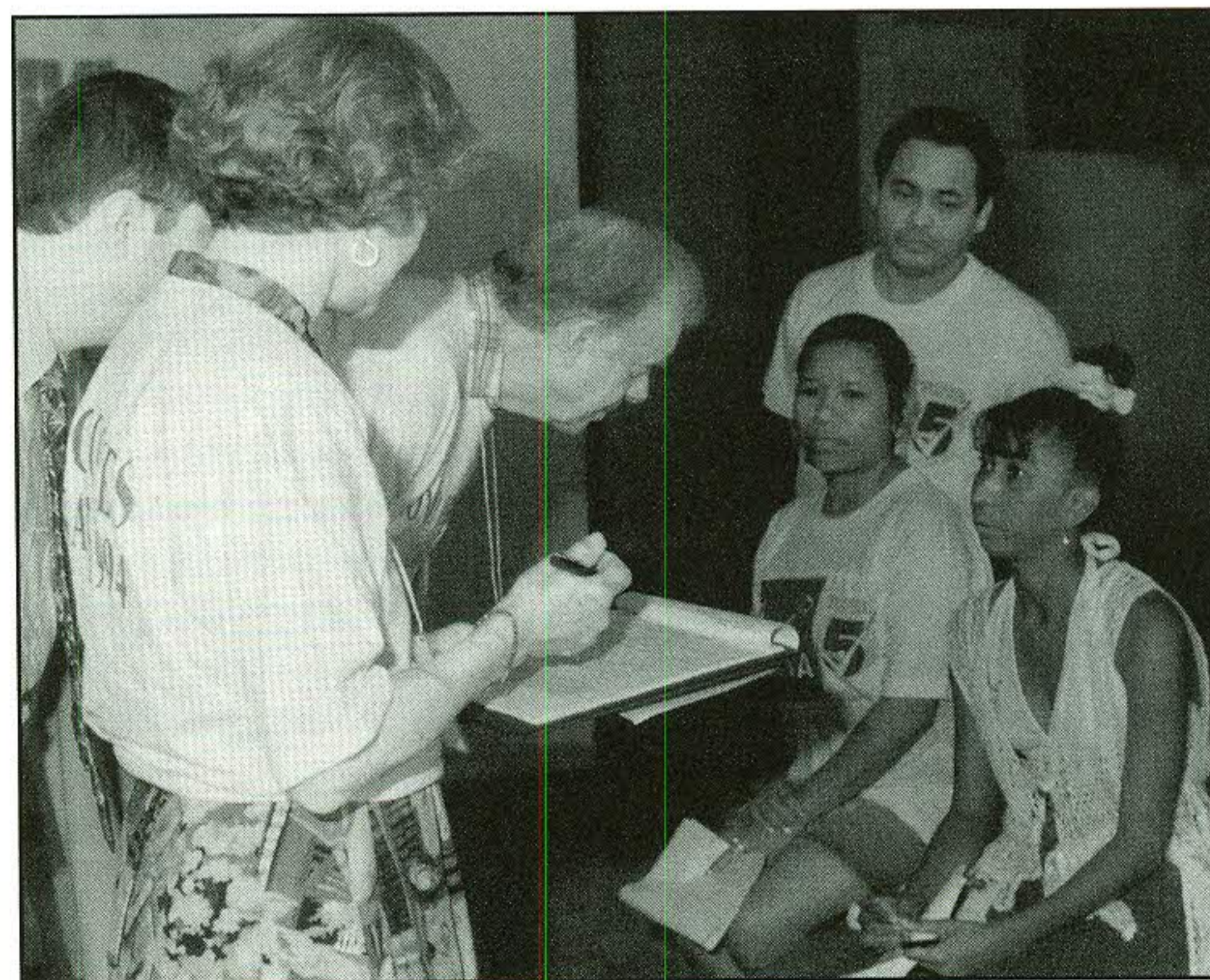
In addition to a president, voters elected two vice presidents, 71 rep-

resentatives, 67 mayors, 511 magistrates, and 24 local council members. Of Panama's 2.5 million citizens, 1.4 million were registered to vote, and turnout was 74 percent.

This year's election was considered a crucial test of Panama's renewed commitment to democracy, since the ruling party lost power.

"Both President Endara and President-elect Balladares invited President Carter to assist with the presidential transition because it will be the first civilian transition in more than three decades in Panama," Dr. McCoy said. "We are working with the United Nations Development Programme to assist with the administrative transition and political reconciliation in the months before the transfer of power on Sept. 1."

The Carter team left Panama pledging the Council's help during and after the country's transition of power. "When I return to the U.S. tomorrow, I will inform President Clinton and Secretary of State Christopher of our observations and the spirit of democracy that we have witnessed here," President Carter said. "Panama has a special place in my and Rosalynn's hearts, and we are confident that all Panamanians will continue to work to strengthen their democracy in the future." ■



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

Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Ford Join Forces For Mental Health and Substance Abuse Benefits in National Health Care Reform

Former First Ladies Rosalynn Carter and Betty Ford testified before the U.S. Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee in March to urge the inclusion of full mental health and substance abuse benefits in the nation's health care reform package.

Both women said that early treatment of substance abuse and mental illnesses would keep health care costs down in the long run.

"The indirect costs to society of mental illness, in terms of lost productivity in the workplace, losses due to premature death from suicide, costs in our jails and prisons, and the costs for welfare and support to the homeless are far greater than the direct costs of treatment," said Mrs. Carter, who chairs The Carter Center's Mental Health Task Force. Mental illness is definable and treatable, "not a bottomless pit," she added.

"The dollars we spend in providing treatment not only save lives but also

develop responsible fathers, mothers, employees, employers, and citizens who better our communities," said Mrs. Ford, who heads the Betty Ford Center, a private, nonprofit facility for treatment of alcohol and other drug dependencies, in California.

"For every \$1 spent on treatment, \$10 is returned to the economy," she added, referring to the financial impact of untreated mental illness and substance abuse, such as lost productivity at work, auto accidents, domestic abuse, and crime.

Mrs. Carter stressed that mental illnesses, which are both definable and treatable, should not be subject to arbitrary limits on either the number of visits or the amount of care. "Would we think it made sense to require that someone with cancer get no more than, say, 10 radiation treatments—no matter the size, location, or growth of their tumor?" she asked.

The First Ladies' two-day visit to Washington, D.C., coincided with the release of a national poll conducted by the Judge David L. Bazon Center for Mental Health Law.

Sixty-two percent of adults in the survey said that mental illness and substance abuse should get the same coverage as other illnesses. The telephone survey of 800 registered voters nationwide also found that 60 percent would be willing to pay an extra \$100 per year for full mental health benefits.

"In the eyes of the public, benefits for mental health and

substance abuse are not expendable extras," said Mrs. Carter, who chairs an annual symposium organized by The Carter Center of Emory University's Mental Health Program. "These views are enormously encouraging to those of us who have been struggling to erase the stereotypes and misunderstandings that have surrounded mental illness and substance abuse for generations." ■

Voters Want Coverage for Mental Health and Substance Abuse

According to Bazon Center's nationwide telephone survey:

- Sixty-two percent agree that mental health and substance abuse treatment should be covered to the same extent as physical treatment under national health care reform.

- Eighty-five percent want to see children with mental health problems covered.

- Eighty-one percent favor covering outpatient and clinical services as alternatives to hospitalization. In addition, 73 percent said they want to see these services covered to the same extent as hospitalization.

- Voters do not want arbitrary limits on mental health benefits such as limiting the number of days of treatment. They want coverage to be flexible so that the mental health professional can decide the proper coverage. Voters support a process that regularly will review treatment to determine if the patient is receiving appropriate care.

- Voters reject higher co-payments for treatment of substance abuse and mental illnesses. Requiring individuals to pay 50 percent of the cost of treatment is too much. ■



MICHAEL CAMPBELL

Former First Ladies Rosalynn Carter (left) and Betty Ford held a press conference in Washington, D.C., this spring to raise public awareness about the importance of mental health and substance abuse benefits in national health care reform.



Sharing the stage during the Carter-Menil award ceremony in Oslo were (from left) Terje Rød Larsen, Yasir Arafat, Dominique de Menil, Bjørn Tore Godal, Jimmy Carter, Shimon Peres, and Jan Egeland.

ANTHONY ALLISON

Carter-Menil Award

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Through FAFO's study of living conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, researchers developed a relationship with the parties in conflict, who eventually trusted them to facilitate what started as unofficial talks between Israel and the PLO. The Norway team consisted of FAFO Director-General Terje Rød Larsen and his wife, Mona Juul, a department chief at the Norwegian foreign ministry; Jan Egeland, state secretary in the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Norwegian Foreign Minister Johan Jørgen Holst and his wife, Marianne Heiberg, a FAFO researcher who conducted the study.

"Would-be peacemakers must get to the roots of a conflict by working with the people who are directly involved. Building up mutual trust between antagonists and mediators is an extremely difficult task," President Carter said. "Increasingly, we have come to understand the unique advantages of nongovernmental organizations.

"NGOs are flexible and non-challenging, and often have reputations for benevolent action. They have the ability to deal with a ruling party, revolutionaries, religious groups, and ex-patriots. On the other

hand, it is rarely appropriate for an ambassador or a representative of the United Nations to communicate with a revolutionary group attempting to change a government."

Describing the Norwegian role in the declaration of principles and eventual agreement, Mr. Peres said, "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 than to cross territorial distances.

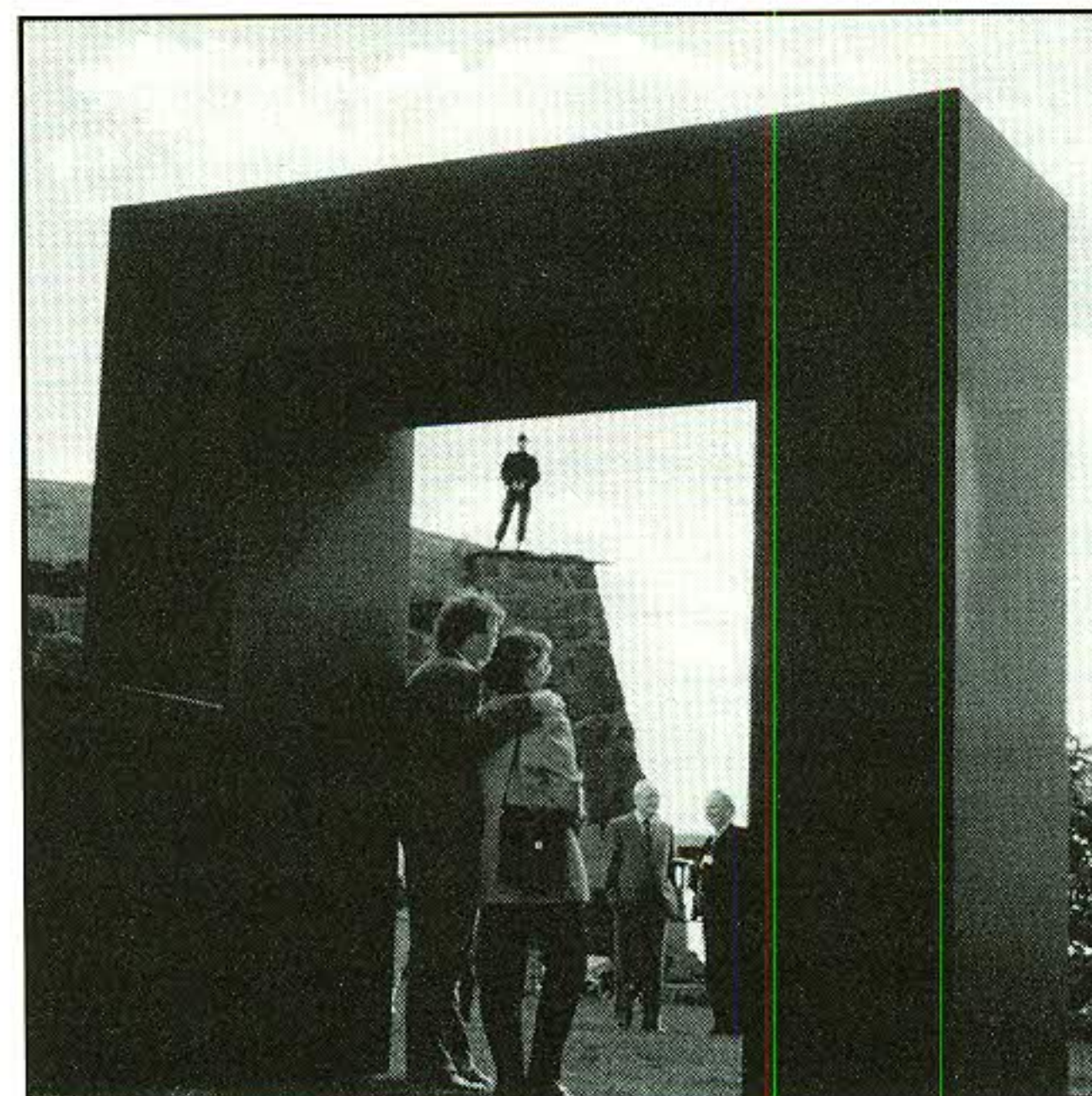
"From the time of the Vikings, in

high seas and low seas, the Norwegians were good navigators. We are very grateful for this navigation," Mr. Peres continued.

"I think the Palestinian leadership, and our leadership, have made clear that we are decided and determined to go ahead, that no act of terror and no act against peace will change the course of our navigation."

Calling the Israelis his "cousins," Mr. Arafat said he was very optimistic that the agreements between Israel and Egypt and Israel and the PLO would be a permanent reality in the Middle East. "We are sure that peace in the Middle East will continue to be a main target for all of us, not only between the Egyptians and the Palestinians and the Israelis," he said, "but also with the Lebanese, the Syrians, the Jordanians, and the Arabs.

"It is worth it to give all our efforts and even our lives for the sake of our new generations, the Israeli children and the Palestinian children." ■



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The Tony Smith sculpture "Marriage" stands as a "door to the world and at the same time a peaceful arch" symbolic of the Norwegians' contributions to peace," said Foundation President Dominique de Menil.

THE CARTER CENTER OF EMORY UNIVERSITY

TAP Into Peace

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activities organized by TAP, The Carter Center's grass-roots program to address issues associated with urban poverty. Approximately 5,000 volunteers helped prepare and carry out the campaign.

For many residents, the campaign was an opportunity to confront a problem that often keeps them behind locked doors.

"Some wanted to get involved in tackling violence in our neighborhoods but didn't know how," said Vada Hurnton, a volunteer and Crim Cluster resident. "A lot of them are afraid, but they do want peace."

Ms. Hurnton recalled one resident who invited volunteers into his home to pray for peace. Others wanted to talk about politics, gun control, and drugs.

"The residents wouldn't let us go," said Jane Smith, TAP program administrator. "People were so eager to talk, to share their ideas. We learned that there's a real need for this kind of interaction for community organizing."

Former President Jimmy Carter and Rosalynn Carter were among the



©1994 THOMAS S. ENGLAND for TAP

Rosalynn Carter greets a young resident in the Decatur Cluster during TAP Into Peace.

"I visited only one neighborhood where residents felt safe to go out in the daytime," Mrs. Carter said.

a message to volunteers at the Leila Valley Community Center in the Fulton Cluster.

"We don't have to live in fear for our lives," he said as the Carters joined city and county officials in urging residents to reclaim their communities.

volunteers who found residents eager to help but fearful of leaving their homes.

"I visited only one neighborhood where residents felt safe to go out in the daytime," Mrs. Carter said. "That's because there is a recreation center for young people and a police station in the heart of the community."

President Carter began the day with

takes for evil to exist is for good people to sit back and do nothing," said Michael Langford, director of Atlanta's Department of Community Affairs and coordinator of the city's peace initiative, Operation Take Back.

During the walk-through, volunteers targeted several thousand households to share information packets encouraging

Loan Fund Will Assist Small Businesses in TAP Neighborhoods

The Atlanta Project (TAP), the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, and six area financial institutions have formed the Atlanta Business Community Development Corp. (ABCDC), and its flagship program, the Entrepreneurial Development Loan Fund, an \$11.5 million small business loan program.

Although TAP's 20 clusters have been targeted for the program by ABCDC and the new loan fund, loans are also available to qualified businesses throughout metropolitan Atlanta.

"This is a good example of what can be done when service providers, banks, financial experts, and community groups draw together in a focused

effort," former President Jimmy Carter said when the program was announced in May. "We hope this new loan fund will boost small businesses and create new jobs in our city."

"Because the effort is directed at economic development, there is a special but not exclusive focus on working with companies whose principals or place of business are in TAP clusters, where development leads to improving the overall economic base of those neighborhoods," ABCDC Chairman Thomas Hills said.

The Greater Atlanta Small Business Project (GRASP Enterprises) will manage the loan fund on a day-to-day basis, serving as the initial point of contact and administrator for all loans

and applications.

Atlanta Chamber of Commerce Chairman Edward Gould noted that the \$11.5 million loan program supplements another \$140 million that Atlanta corporate and philanthropic sources have contributed in the past year to revitalize city neighborhoods.

"The Atlanta Project is a prime example of that commitment to neighborhood improvement," Mr. Gould said.

ABCDC's six financial institutions include Bank South, First Union National Bank, NationsBank of Georgia, SouthTrust Bank, Trust Company Bank, and Wachovia Bank of Georgia. ■

a peaceful lifestyle. TAP's partners provided leaflets on conflict resolution, drug prevention, good parenting skills, gun safety, and other programs.

Residents also were asked for their opinion on how they would make their neighborhood a safer place. Forty-eight percent of residents surveyed had four major concerns: weak enforcement of anti-drug laws, a need for greater police presence, a need for neighborhood watch programs, and a need for community-building programs.

“The only thing it takes for evil to exist is for good people to sit back and do nothing.”

Results are being shared with TAP's corporate and university partners, Atlanta city government, metro Atlanta county governments, the state of Georgia, social service providers, and federal agencies, including the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. In addition, TAP will use the results as a guide to develop initiatives aimed at stopping violence.

The TAP Into Peace walk-through was part of a three-day kickoff to a year-long campaign, conceived by the TAP Cluster Health Committee in response to residents' concerns.

The kickoff began with a youth rally at the Martin Luther King Jr. Community Center. Among the 300 teenagers attending was 17-year-old Marquette Malone, a rising senior at Fulton High School.

“I'd like to see us move toward a seminar series involving people my own age talking about the things that concern us,” Ms. Malone said.

The weekend ended with a “Solidarity for Peace” march and candlelight vigil for TAP volunteers, staff, and residents. The Shriners of Prince Hall and 100 Black Men served as marshals.

For Vivian Laster, TAP Into Peace was a positive step toward mobilizing

TAP Helps Agencies Reduce ‘Red Tape’

Several months before The Atlanta Project (TAP) was launched, former President Jimmy Carter met with more than 100 federal agencies to issue a challenge. “Is there a less cumbersome way,” he asked, “for poor people to apply for public assistance? Since a candidate for housing subsidies frequently qualifies for food stamps and Medicaid as well, couldn't government distill the pages and pages of separate program applications into one common, easy-to-complete form?”

Two years later, Georgia has taken a giant first step. No fewer than 10 major state and federal agencies, meeting regularly since July, have boiled down 64 sheets of bureaucratic language into *one* eight-page, user-friendly application for *seven* programs.

In March, workers from the Atlanta/Fulton County Family Connection began a six-month test of the form, known as the Georgia Common Access Application, in TAP's Tri-Cities Cluster.

The team from Family Connection, a nonprofit organization that works primarily with low-income families, is interviewing interested applicants and routing the completed forms back to a central office. There, the forms are being faxed to the appropriate agencies for processing. Longer term, the goal is to train volunteers from the community to do the interviews and fill out the applications.

Once the test results are evaluated, the next step will be to adapt the form for use in other states and to develop an automated application process and database that participating agencies can share.

“Streamlining service delivery has long been a goal of the participating agencies, but it was President Carter who made this happen,” said Janet Hubler, a supervisor with the Social Security Administration (SSA), who led the interagency working group that designed the application. President Carter won support from former President George Bush and the Clinton administration as well.

“This was a real team effort,” said Bill DeBardelaben, on loan to TAP from SSA. “The main challenge now is to keep the enthusiasm high.”

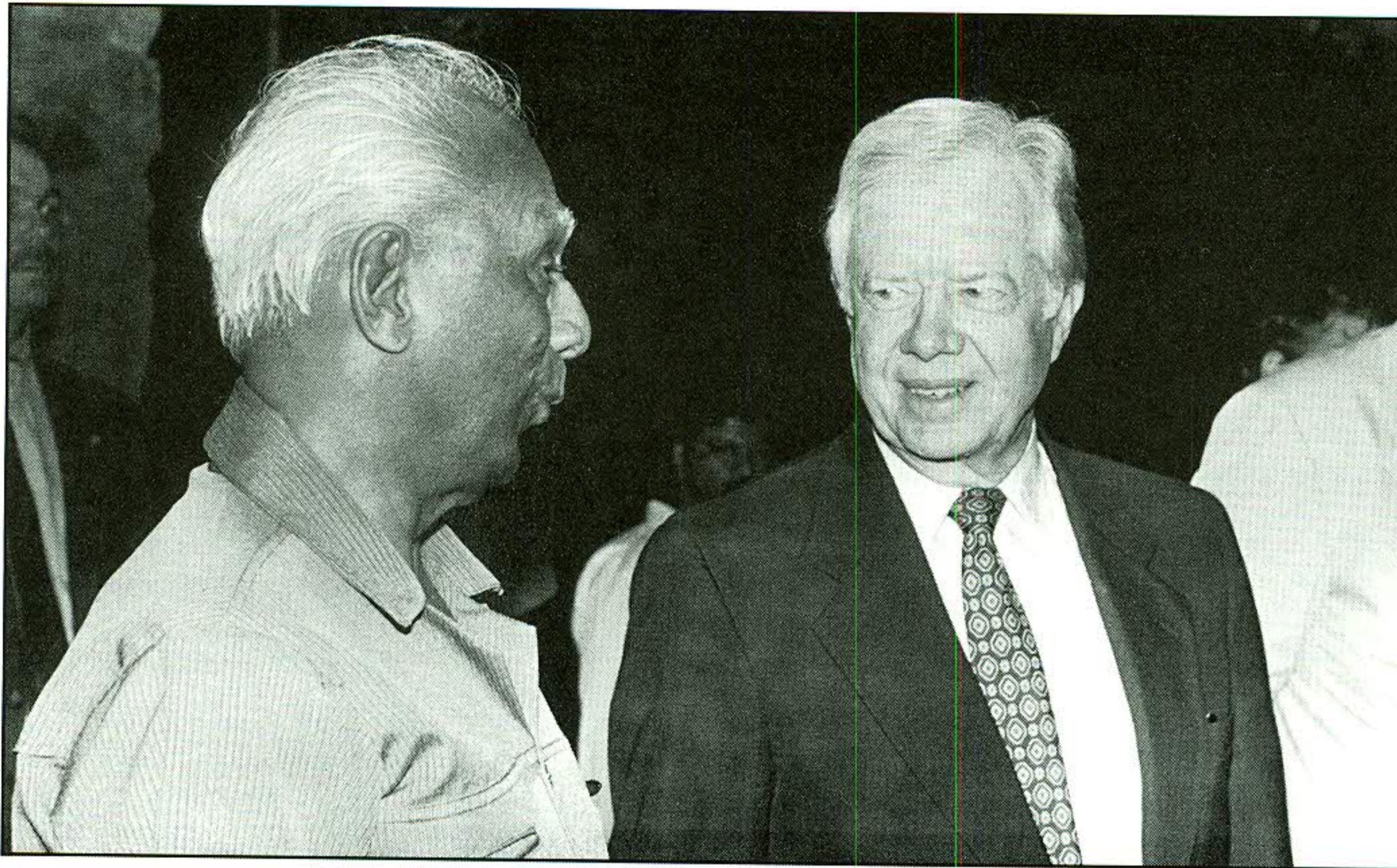
Agencies that collaborated to create the form include SSA, the U.S. Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Food and Nutrition Service, the Fulton County Board of Commissioners and County Managers' Office, the Fulton County Department of Family and Children Services, the Georgia Department of Human Resources/Division of Family and Children Services, U.S. Health Care Financing, the Fulton County Housing Authority, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Georgia Women, Infants, and Children Program. ■

neighbors to help stop violence.

“I really do think the people and police need to get to know each other,” said Ms. Laster, who volunteered at Leila Valley, where she has lived for several months. “A lot of good is going to come out of this.”

Atlanta City Hall, 100 Black Men, the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, The

Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and The Carter Center's Interfaith Health Program were among those joining TAP Into Peace. Other collaborators included WSB-TV, SouthTrust Bank, Armed Forces Command, Fulton County Youth Services, the American Red Cross, and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. ■



Guyanese President Cheddi Jagan (left) greets President Carter during the World Bank's Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development meeting.

Guyana Tests New Partnerships To Stimulate Economic Development

The Carter Center is testing a new approach to development aid. It is the first effort of the Center's Global Development Initiative (GDI), which fosters partnerships between donor agencies and recipient countries to set priorities for economic development.

GDI evolved from a 1992 Carter Center conference to find ways to improve the development aid process. Former President Jimmy Carter and U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali co-chaired the meeting, sponsored by the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology, and Government.

"Developing countries often have limited human and institutional resources to use external aid effectively to get development underway," said Uma Lele, GDI director and graduate research professor at the University of Florida. "Under President Carter's

leadership, GDI is working with the donor community to help young democracies meet those challenges."

The first test case is Guyana, where Center staff are working with the government, donor agencies, and citizens to create a long-term development strategy following national elections in 1992. It was the nation's first democratic election in 28 years.

"You have to make sure that a new democratic government, if it has little experience in governing, is capable; that its long-range plans are comprehensive; and that it works in harmony with other elements within the country," said President Carter, who had led an international delegation that observed the elections. The delegation represented the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government, based at The Carter Center of Emory University.

In January, President Carter attended the World Bank's Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED) meeting. The CGCED meeting was an opportunity for international financial institu-

tions, bilateral donors, and other agencies to take a comprehensive look at development in Guyana. President Carter also called on the nation's political parties, private businesses, environmentalists, students, women, and ethnic groups to help chart a path toward sustainable development.

Former First Lady Rosalynn Carter and Dr. Lele accompanied him on the trip.

"I am here to help my friends in Guyana and my friends in the donor community understand one another and build upon the good work that the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and others are doing," President Carter said.

"You have to make sure that a new democratic government, if it has little experience in governing, is capable; that its long-range plans are comprehensive; and that it works in harmony with other elements within the country."

The meeting was successful. All parties agreed that GDI should work closely with the government, other Guyanese, and donors to assure that current aid funds are spent efficiently and to help form an economic development strategy. In a surprise decision, bilateral donors agreed to commit \$320 million in new aid to

Guyana over the next three years.

President Cheddi Jagan described the decision as the "successful end" to an important conference and thanked President Carter and his delegation for the "excellent" help they gave Guyana at the forum.

"We want Guyana placed proudly among those countries that have been able to carve out for themselves a nation ready to meet the trials and prospects the new millennium will bring," President Jagan said. The Guyanese leader honored President Carter with the Order of Excellence, the nation's highest honor, for his contribution to the restoration of democracy in Guyana. ■

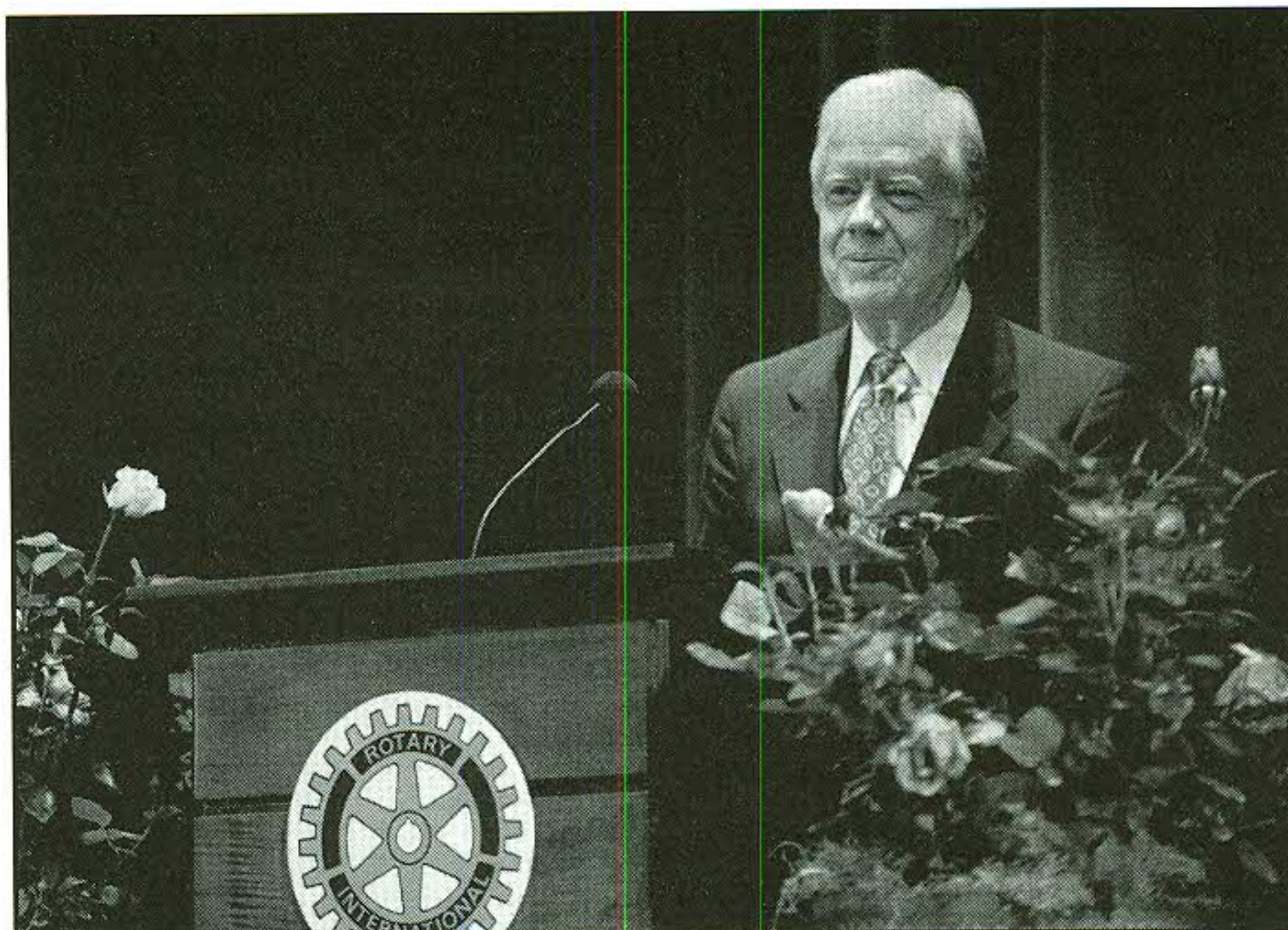
Rotarians Honor President Carter for Commitment to World Peace

This spring, former President Jimmy Carter joined Pope John Paul II and former U.N. Secretary-General Javier Peréz de Cuéllar as recipients of Rotary International's Award for World Understanding.

The \$100,000 prize will support work in Latin America by The Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government. Based at The Carter Center of Emory University (CCEU), the Council includes 24 former and current presidents of the Americas who promote democracy, cooperation, and peace in the Western Hemisphere.

"President Carter has provided a shining example of tireless work to improve the quality of life for people everywhere," said Bill Huntley, president-elect of Rotary International. "His ongoing commitment to the promotion of peace and human rights is building a positive foundation for future generations."

Established in 1980, the annual award recognizes those whose life or



BILLY HOWARD

"I am honored to be associated with Rotary International," said Jimmy Carter, recipient of its Award for World Understanding. The \$100,000 prize will support the work of the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government in Latin America.

work meets the Rotary ideal of community service, especially the promotion of international understanding, goodwill, and peace.

John Hardman, M.D., executive director of The Carter Center, accepted the award on President Carter's behalf at the Rotary International Convention on June 14 in Taiwan. At an April announcement ceremony in Atlanta, Mr. Huntley presented President Carter with two types of roses for planting on the Center's grounds—white "Peace" and red "Rotary" roses.

"I am honored to be associated with Rotary International," President Carter said. "I am very grateful to accept the award on behalf of the tremendous people here at the Center. I want to thank them for their contributions to peacekeeping and promotion of democracy in Latin America."

The Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government has worked in the region since 1989, monitoring elections in Panama, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Paraguay. "Although democratization is a long-term and multifaceted process, elections are a critical element," said David Carroll, associate director of CCEU's Latin American and Caribbean Program. "The Council's observers serve as impartial third parties and help all sides gain confidence in the integrity of the election process." ■

Faith Leaders Learn How To Make Their Communities More Healthy

Traditionally, faith groups have led the way in establishing hospitals and healing agencies. Today, the battle for good health also is waged through education, prevention, and public policy. Established in 1993, The Carter Center's Interfaith Health Program (IHP) provides faith groups with information about creative community

continued on next page



BILLY HOWARD

"We in the public health community need what you've got," U.S. Surgeon General Joycelyn Elders told faith leaders who met at The Carter Center in January.

With more than 145 million members . . . faith groups are in a unique position to help those who feel disenfranchised from the health care system.

health models and preventive health care.

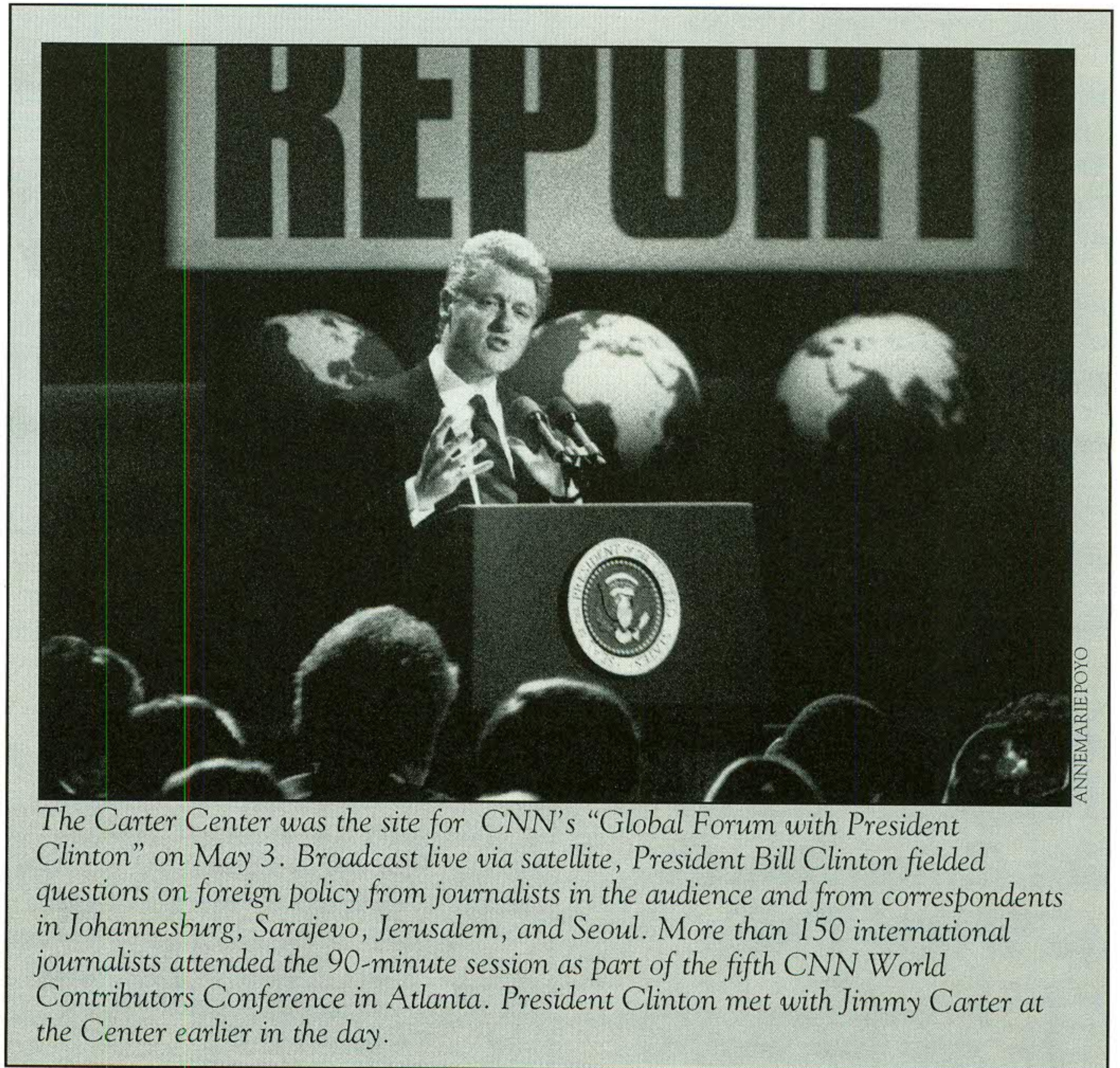
In January, IHP brought faith and public health leaders together for a coalition-building conference at The Carter Center. More than 100 members of faith groups—Christian, Jewish, Muslim, and others—attended to learn what congregations can do to promote health in their neighborhoods. The conference highlighted successful models of cooperation such as:

■ **The C.A.R.E. Fair of Tucson, Ariz.** Health and human services agencies provide one-stop shopping for health care services. Faith group volunteers provide interpreters, baby-sitting, transportation, and other services to help low-income families. The fair is held in a school on weekends for easy access.

■ **Heart, Body & Spirit of Newark, N.J., and Baltimore, Md.** Started by doctors at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, this program teaches church laypersons how to perform simple health screenings and refer patients to primary care physicians. The program targets hypertension, smoking, obesity, diabetes, breast cancer, and other health problems.

■ **Greater Dallas Community Churches of Dallas, Texas.** This large interfaith consortium provides many health outreach services, including a multichurch emergency center and immunization services for children.

With more than 145 million members—about 60 percent of the American population—faith groups are in a unique position to help those who



The Carter Center was the site for CNN's "Global Forum with President Clinton" on May 3. Broadcast live via satellite, President Bill Clinton fielded questions on foreign policy from journalists in the audience and from correspondents in Johannesburg, Sarajevo, Jerusalem, and Seoul. More than 150 international journalists attended the 90-minute session as part of the fifth CNN World Contributors Conference in Atlanta. President Clinton met with Jimmy Carter at the Center earlier in the day.

feel disenfranchised from the health care system.

"There is potential for a major national movement across faith boundaries to make a difference in the public health of our nation," said former President Jimmy Carter, who spoke at the IHP conference. "Today, health care reform presents people of faith with an opportunity to use their vast resources to promote new ways to prevent disease and prolong life."

Another participant called on faith groups to address the health care crisis. "We in the public health community need what you've got," U.S. Surgeon General Joycelyn Elders told the gathering. "We've got a lot of scientific know-how. We need your super-highway to reach the people in your communities. This conference is a turning point for improving the health of our country." ■

Conflict Resolution Program Begins Project To Ease Tensions in Baltics

A commitment to reconciling conflicts before they escalate into war has The Carter Center of Emory University's (CCEU's) Conflict Resolution Program involved in efforts to decrease tensions among ethnic groups in the former Soviet Union.

An April workshop in Estonia was the first step in the program's Baltics project, which has helped begin a dialogue among three groups: ethnic Estonians, Russians living in Estonia, and Russians from Moscow. Joyce Neu, acting director of the Conflict Resolu-

Norway Contributes \$1.5 million To Combat Guinea Worm Disease

The government of Norway has contributed \$1.5 million to the Guinea worm eradication effort, half to The Carter Center's Global 2000 program and the other half to UNICEF, one of the project's main partners.

"Investing in people's ability to fight and contain Guinea worm is an investment in the long-term development of the African region, which is a priority region for the Norwegian government," said Kari Nordheim-Larsen, minister of development cooperation. "This is an outstanding example of how scientific research and relief work go hand in hand to alleviate the plight of suffering people."

Ms. Nordheim-Larsen announced the contribution during a May briefing on the eradication project in Oslo. Attending were representatives of European governments, including Denmark, Finland, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as CARE, UNICEF, and Lions International, among others.

Former President Jimmy Carter thanked Norway's government for the timely donation, which comes less than two years before the December 1995 target date for eradication. "We are deeply grateful to the people of Norway, who have habitually supported this kind of project leading to a better life for people," he said during the briefing.

Global 2000 and its partners use a surveillance and containment strategy to help countries identify where cases occur and then focus on eradication. "The funds from Norway will be used to support case containment, use of the larvicide Abate, and other activities during the final phases of the eradication campaign," said Donald Hopkins, M.D., senior health consultant for Global 2000.

He noted that momentum is building during the final phases of the campaign, spurred by successes in

tion Program, was part of the facilitation team led by Vamik Volkan and Hal Saunders, who serve as advisers for CCEU's International Negotiation Network (INN). The INN offers advice and assistance to help resolve disputes.

"Estonia's ethnic tensions stem from issues of citizenship that arose from the breakup of the former Soviet Union," Dr. Neu said. "Before independence, Estonia was occupied by Russia for 70 years, and one-third of its 1.5-million population is Russian. Estonians are anxious to restore their culture, and they fear the Russian population may regain control of the country if they acquire citizenship and, therefore, the right to vote."

As the minority, Russians in Estonia also feel threatened. According to Dr. Neu, "They oppose new regulations such as the Citizenship Law, which requires living in Estonia for three years and passing an Estonian language exam to establish citizenship. Land ownership and the right to vote are contingent on being citizens. Russians in Estonia also feel no sense of protection from Russians in Moscow, the former seat of power of the Soviet Union."

Despite their differences, the groups are talking and plan to meet again this fall. "The approach to conflict prevention in these workshops is derived from the work done by Drs. Vamik and Saunders on the psychopolitical aspects of conflict, in which parties engage in confidential, off-the-record talks directly with their opponents," Dr. Neu said. "These workshops often provide the first opportunity for parties in conflict to speak directly to each other in a nonthreatening, unofficial capacity."

The three-year series of workshops is funded by a \$1 million grant made to CCEU by The Charles Stewart Mott Foundation for collaborative projects in human rights, Latin American and Caribbean affairs, African governance, and conflict resolution. ■

Villages With Control Interventions for Guinea Worm

Country/Number of Endemic Villages	Percentage
Burkina Faso (535)	100%
Cameroon (19)	100%
Chad (106)	100%
Côte D'Ivoire (511)	100%
Ghana (2,280)	100%
India (186)	100%
Nigeria (3,614)	100%
Togo (698)	100%
Niger (1,156)	100%
Mauritania (452)	98%
Uganda (2,677)	96%
Mali (1,295)	93%
Benin (2,307)	84%
Ethiopia (113)	66%
Senegal (165)	46%
Sudan (285)	10%
Kenya (5)*	0%
Average	93%

*Provisional results, national case search underway.

**Only one village with two cases remained in Pakistan in 1993.

decreasing Guinea worm cases by more than 80 percent during the past four years in 16 endemic countries in Africa and in India and Pakistan.

More than 100 million people are at risk of the disease, contracted by ingesting water contaminated with microscopic larvae that grow into threadlike worms up to one yard long. Their painful emergence, often through an arm, leg, or foot, incapacitates its victims, keeping children from school and farmers from their fields. Villagers are learning to prevent the disease by straining their drinking water, drinking from wells, or applying Abate to their water supplies. ■

A Healthy Start for Children

Every Child By Two Celebrates Three Years of Immunization Partnerships

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

"An epidemic could sweep this city, and it could happen at any time," said Mrs. Carter during a March 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 national campaign to promote vaccination against measles and other preventable diseases for children by age 2. They have since started campaigns in 36 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 to mark ECBT's third anniversary and to honor

"Our goal is to register and track children and to get them immunized. It gets them into clinics and into the primary health care setting."

Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Bumpers.

"Every Child By Two is important because of its level of immunization and its approach to controlling health at the community level," said David Satcher, M.D., director of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). "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."

"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 during the celebration. "We don't go into a state and tell people what to do. We focus attention on what they're already doing."

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 health care setting."

"There are so many old friends who have helped Rosalynn and me put state and community coalitions together," Mrs. Bumpers said. "It's a wonderful cooperative venture of communities picking up and owning the health of their children."

The celebration also honored ECBT's public and private immunization partners in health, education, government, and business. Anthem Health Plans, a consortium of health-related businesses, hosted the event.

"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. "Much of the challenge is simply a matter of education—getting the word out and informing parents of the need for immunization."

Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Bumpers are doing just that, taking their campaign to Wisconsin, Texas, Connecticut, and Virginia this year. In addition, Mrs. Bumpers is making follow-up visits to ECBT states to learn from their efforts to vaccinate and track children and to show support for their state and local health workers.

"We're providing more and more technical assistance and receiving more and more requests for state visits and materials," said Linda Talbott, director of ECBT in Washington, D.C. "Every state we visit adds another dimension to our efforts. It's amazing to see how much our efforts have grown." ■

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; and
- 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.

Source: *The Washington Post*, May 10, 1994

The Portraits of Mathew Brady

His Photos Shaped the Public Image of 'Lincoln and His Contemporaries'

In 1891, photographer Mathew Brady (1823-96) told an interviewer, "From the very first, I regarded myself as under obligation to my country to preserve the faces of its historic men and mothers." An exhibition of Mr. Brady's faces, "Lincoln and His Contemporaries," runs June 18-July 31 at the Museum of the Jimmy Carter Library.

Sponsored by the National Portrait Gallery, the exhibition features more than 60 photographs of American politicians, actors, and other luminaries of the 19th century.

Posing for a Brady photograph was a presidential tradition because of its image-enhancing potential. Abraham Lincoln is just one of the U.S. presidents featured from the National Portrait Gallery's Meserve Collection, along with Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, and Ulysses Grant.

"In the 1850s and 1860s, photographs functioned the way television does today by allowing people to see the president," said Sylvia Naguib, curator for the Museum. "When Mathew Brady raised the collar on presidential candidate Abraham Lincoln's shirt, making his neck appear shorter, Brady created a public image that enhanced Lincoln's appearance. Lincoln knew that a photograph with Brady's name on it would be publicly circulated."

"Lincoln and His Contemporaries" also showcases prints of the day's most celebrated personalities and dignitaries, including actor Edwin Booth, brother of John Wilkes Booth, President Lincoln's assassin; actress Laura Keane, who performed at Ford's Theatre on the evening President Lincoln was killed; American authors Nathaniel Hawthorne and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; Edward, Prince of Wales; and circus showman P.T. Barnum. All but a few of the photos exhibited are in the carte-de-visite format, a popular small print named for its similarity in size to



Abraham Lincoln sat for this Mathew Brady photograph on Feb. 23, 1861, the day he arrived in Washington, D.C., for his inauguration as the 16th president of the United States. He was Mr. Brady's favorite president. Mr. Brady and his camera operators took photographs of President Lincoln on 11 different occasions.

Photo by Alexander Gardner at the Mathew Brady Studio, National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution

European calling cards.

The collection is a story in itself. While Mr. Brady's reputation soared, his finances didn't. But that didn't stop him from hiring a corps of photographers to document the Civil War. The now-famous battlefield scenes enjoyed little popular acclaim, and his expenses mounted.

Mr. Brady tried to pay off his debts by selling his negatives to the largest U.S. photographic supply house that marketed cartes-de-visite during the Civil War. He was unsuccessful. Eventually, both his portraits and Civil War photos were confiscated and sold at auction. Mr. Brady died penniless in 1896.

Many of the cartes-de-visite were acquired by Frederick Hill Meserve (1866-1962), an amateur historian who amassed one of the largest and most important private collections of 19th-century American photographs. In 1981, with the help of the U.S. Congress, the National Portrait Gallery bought more than 5,400 Meserve

Collection negatives, making it one of the three major repositories of Brady negatives. The other collections are found today in the Library of Congress and the National Archives, which houses Mr. Brady's Civil War photos. ■

Upcoming Exhibits

■ "Lincoln and His Contemporaries." Portrait photographs by Mathew Brady from the National Portrait Gallery. June 18-July 31.

■ "George to Bill." Presidential portraits by folk artist Morgan Monceaux. Aug. 22-Sept. 30.

■ "The Athalie Richardson Irvine Clarke Memorial Exhibition." California impressionist paintings from the collection of Mrs. Clarke, who served on the Committee for Preservation during the Carter administration.

Museum hours: Monday-Saturday, 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.; Sunday, noon-4:45 p.m.

THE CARTER CENTER

A Message from President and Mrs. Carter

To Friends and Partners:

Over the past several years, *with your help*, we have built an institution that will continue to have a positive impact on our country and our world for many years to come. From our personal correspondence with you and the pages of this newsletter, you know about the singular role The Carter Center is playing in the promotion of peace, the protection of human rights, democratization, the improvement of people's lives through programs in health and agriculture, and the renewal of our inner cities.

As a couple, we are committed not only to work on these tough problems now, but also to establish something that will endure well beyond our lifetimes. Your faith in and support of our work mean that The Carter Center is *your* legacy as well as ours.



Jimmy and
Rosalynn Carter

giving such as charitable trusts.

We would be honored to have you consider The Carter Center in your estate planning and would like to provide you with information about the Center's Planned Gifts Program.

If you have already

made provisions for The Carter Center, it would be helpful for us to know of this as we plan for the future. If you would like more information about making a gift in perpetuity, please drop us a note in the envelope enclosed in this newsletter.

Several of The Carter Center's friends and partners have notified us that they have included the Center in their financial planning for the future. Some have done this by providing for the Center in their wills, and others have used different forms of planned

Sincerely,

Rosalynn Carter *Jimmy Carter*

The Carter Center
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