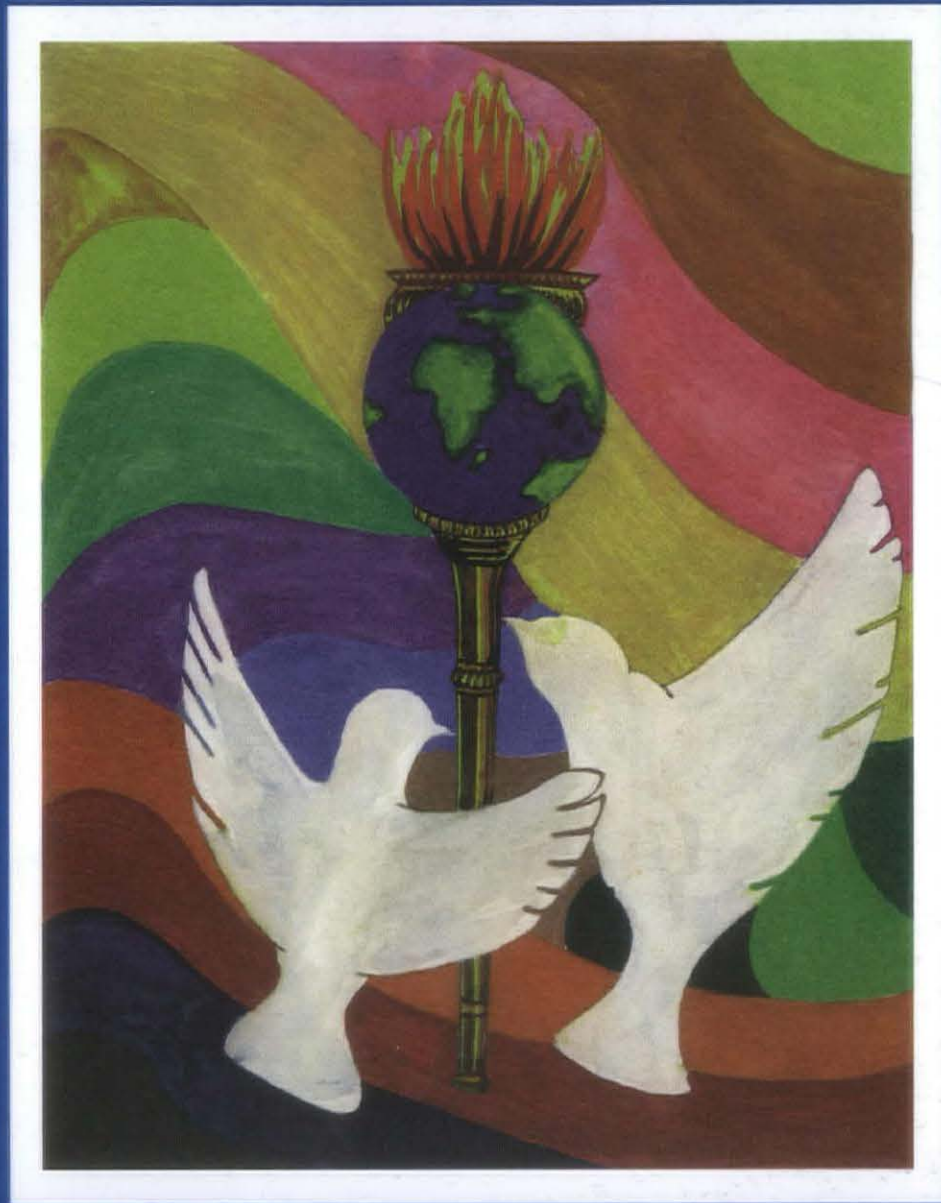




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WAGING PEACE AROUND THE WORLD



THE CARTER CENTER

1995 ANNUAL REPORT

On The Cover: *Sunita Day of Jamshedpur, India, was one of five "Gold Medal" winners in the Paint Pals international Olympic art contest sponsored by The Atlanta Project in 1995. More than 3,500 children from nine international cities took part, creating art in the spirit of peace and world friendship.*

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT CARTER CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

When Rosalynn and I founded The Carter Center in 1982, we envisioned it as a place where people could come together to resolve their differences and solve problems. Since then, we also have initiated programs in democracy and development, human rights, global health, and urban revitalization to address the issues that cause discord. We have touched the lives of people in at least 65 countries by forming partnerships and fostering collaboration among individuals, other nongovernmental organizations, official agencies, and corporations. By coordinating resources and avoiding duplication of efforts, we are helping nations and individuals remove the obstacles that negatively affect their quality of life.

The Carter Center identifies creative ways to address problems that impact the most vulnerable people—those who have access to the fewest resources. Then we seek partners to implement solutions that achieve lasting improvements. Because the Center is nonpartisan, we can step in where governments and other agencies cannot go and mobilize world leaders and other eminent people to effect change.

Using these principles, The Carter Center currently monitors the most serious of the world's conflicts and has observed elections in about a dozen countries. When the international community was unable to address the conflict in Rwanda and Burundi, the leaders of these countries plus Tanzania, Uganda, and Zaire asked The Carter Center to organize a joint initiative in the region to help end the violence. We also have responded to requests to

undertake peace missions in North Korea, Haiti, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Sudan; initiated a new development aid strategy with Guyana; helped more than 200,000 farm families in Ethiopia and other African nations increase grain production; and provided strategies to advance freedom of the press in newly emerging democracies.

To improve health in the developing world, The Carter Center is leading an international campaign that has reduced cases of Guinea worm disease by 97 percent and is helping facilitate distribution of a drug to treat and prevent river blindness in Africa and Latin America. The Center recently expanded its efforts to fight this disease by launching a new River Blindness Program. In addition, the Center is a partner with The Task Force for Child Survival and Development, which works to protect children worldwide against preventable diseases such as measles and polio.

At home, we have launched grassroots initiatives in needy neighborhoods through The Atlanta Project. Examples include a loan fund for small businesses, a national pilot program that makes applying for social services faster and more cost effective, a computerized

registry to ensure that children stay healthy through timely, proper immunizations, and a "passport" for parents to record vital health and safety information about their children. In addition, we



Rosalynn and Jimmy Carter

continue to educate the public about mental illnesses and recently produced a video aimed at reducing the stigma associated with these diseases.

While the scope of our activities continues to expand, our focus remains the same: to help individuals acquire the tools they need to improve their own lives.

MESSAGE FROM JOHN HARDMAN EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE CARTER CENTER

The phrase “think globally, act locally” is often used to define the role of a global citizen. At The Carter Center, we believe that being a good global citizen has as much to do with how we offer our assistance as it does with the potential benefit itself. From helping Ethiopia establish standards for human rights practices to teaching farmers how to increase grain production in Ghana to providing the knowledge to eradicate Guinea worm disease in Africa—our approach is to take a back seat to a country’s own citizens, to assist, to advise, to train others. Only by taking responsibility for a program can a country’s people attain the confidence and skills necessary to sustain it, leading to eventual self-sufficiency and permanent solutions.

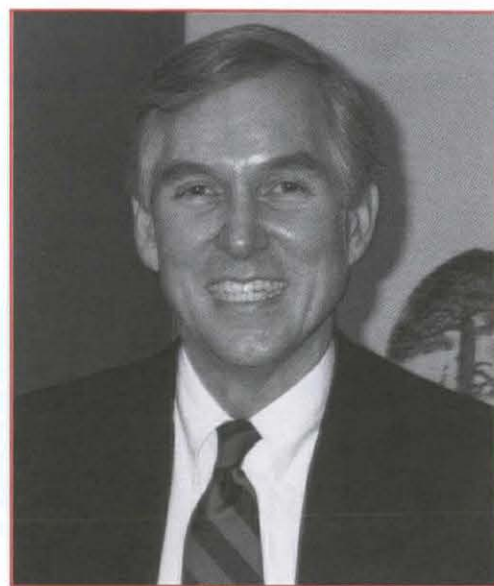
One example is Guyana, where the Center is helping this South American country’s leaders draft a comprehensive development strategy—the first of its kind—that will provide a blueprint for long-term economic and social growth. After two years of research, including input from more than 300 local interest groups, the Guyanese government is nearing completion of that document. Half a world away in Africa, farmers in Ghana helped their nation achieve agricultural self-sufficiency by using improved growing techniques. Ghana’s Ministry of Agriculture now manages the project, which continues to work with farmers at the village level.

Having undertaken projects in at least

65 countries to date, the Center has learned that respecting the perspectives of other cultures, and acknowledging that a country’s citizens are the best experts on their own lives, builds the trust that unlocks the door to communication and resolution of problems. We have learned this approach works at home as well as overseas. After years of working to improve life abroad, Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter returned from a trip one day to say “we could use these same principles to make life better in Atlanta.” So in late 1991, they founded The Atlanta Project (TAP). Since then, TAP residents have undertaken more than 400 projects to improve the lives of families and children and to revitalize their neighborhoods.

We could not accomplish these achievements without the help of dedicated partners. In recent years, The Carter Center has received funding from eight of the top 10 and 25 of the top 50 American foundations from which we are eligible to receive grants. Although American foundations provide many of the grants that sustain our varied programs, a significant number come from individuals, corporations, and development assistance programs, both U.S. and foreign.

There are other successes. Our budget is balanced, and our endowment, as of Aug. 31, 1995, is valued at more than \$64 million in pledges and paid-in gifts. While a number of sources fund our general operating expenditures, a substantial portion is derived from our



John Hardman, M.D.

direct-mail program, which has grown to more than 100,000 donors over the past year. This growth reflects grass-roots commitment to our work at home and abroad.

As we look back at 1995, one thing is certain. Whether the borders that divide us are picket fences or national boundaries, we are all neighbors in a global community. Now is a good time to look ahead at the opportunities and responsibilities we have to make a difference as residents of our neighborhoods and as citizens of the world.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "John Hardman". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

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CARTER CENTER MISSION STATEMENT

The Carter Center brings people and resources together to promote peace and human rights, resolve conflicts, 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 to resources, 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.

STRUCTURE AND SCOPE

The Center is a nonprofit organization founded by Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter in 1982. The Center:

- is not affiliated with any political, religious, or government organization.
- avoids duplicating the efforts of other agencies or institutions.
- forms partnerships with and among individuals and groups working on the same problems.
- translates academic research and analysis into action-oriented programs that have improved people's lives in at least 65 countries around the world.

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

The Center is associated with Emory University and is governed by an independent Board of Trustees, chaired by President Carter. (See page 38 for members.) The Center's Board of Councilors provides its programs with the advice and support of prominent regional and local figures. (See page 38 for members.)

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS INTERNATIONALLY:

- Monitoring multiparty elections in Haiti, Ghana, Panama, Paraguay, Guyana, Suriname, Zambia, Nicaragua, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and the Middle East to assure fairness.
- Helping lead a worldwide

to promote democracy in the Western Hemisphere.

- Working in Guyana, Ethiopia, Zambia, and Liberia to strengthen their economic and institutional foundations and encourage democracy.

- Establishing the International Human Rights Council to help



Located in a 35-acre park near downtown Atlanta, The Carter Center complex houses offices for Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter and most of the Center's program staff.

campaign that has reduced Guinea worm disease by 97 percent in Africa, India, Pakistan, and Yemen. Guinea worm soon will be only the second disease to be eradicated; the first was smallpox in 1977.

- Forming the International Negotiation Network (INN) to address civil conflicts peacefully in places such as Sudan, Bosnia, Liberia, Ethiopia, and the Korean Peninsula.

- Establishing the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government

to prevent human rights violations worldwide.

- Helping farmers in Benin, Ghana, Ethiopia, Togo, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Mozambique double or triple their yields of corn, wheat, and other grains.

- Forming the Commission on Radio and Television Policy to encourage more democratic broadcast media.

- Collaborating with The Task Force for Child Survival and Develop-

ment, 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 prevent river blindness in Africa and Latin America.

IN THE UNITED STATES:

■ Launching The Atlanta Project (TAP), a grass-roots effort to address the social problems associated with urban poverty by focusing on children and families. Another program, The America Project, shares TAP's experience with cities and towns nationwide.

■ Working to erase the stigma of mental illnesses 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.

■ 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.

LOCATION AND FACILITIES

The Carter Center is located in a 35-acre park just two 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 and The America Project.

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

FUNDING

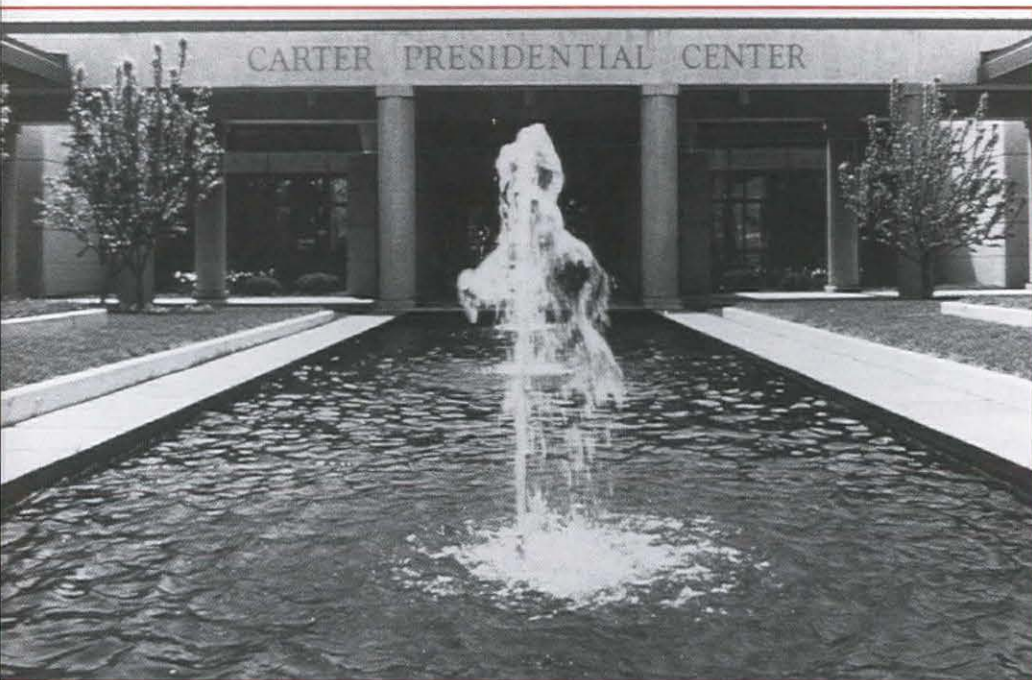
Construction of the Center's facilities was financed by private donations from individuals, foundations, and corporations. These donors, together with multilateral development assistance programs, also support the current annual operating budget of \$27.6 million. (See page 56 for information on charitable contributions.)

STAFF

The Center employs 200 full- and part-time persons, based primarily in Atlanta. Field representatives have been stationed in Guyana, Liberia, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Sudan, and other countries.

INTERNS AND VOLUNTEERS

More than 100 undergraduate and graduate students work as interns with Center programs for academic credit or practical experience each year. Approximately 130 volunteers donate an average of one day of their time each week to the Center. They work with program staff, assist with special events, and conduct a limited number of private tours. (See page 56 for more information on interns and volunteers.)



DAVID STANHOPE

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

"We have achieved success by empowering people to help themselves. The model used in training volunteers to educate villagers is being adapted to provide other health services, such as immunization and other disease surveillance. Those volunteers have become the focal persons for health issues in their communities."—Commodore (Rtd.) Steve Obimpeh, Ghana's minister of health

A GIFT TO THE 21ST CENTURY: GUINEA WORM ERADICATION

In 1995, the world celebrated one of the legacies the men and women of the 20th century will leave to those of the 21st century—eradication of the ancient Guinea worm disease (*dracunculiasis*), endemic to some of the earth's poorest people in India, Yemen, and 16 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. This gift to the next century is the result of a massive, deliberate effort undertaken by a global coalition of partners and

skin, causing intense pain and sometimes permanent disability. Guinea worm disease disrupts the lives of individuals and families and weakens the economy of whole villages. Farmers are unable to tend their crops, and children miss weeks or months of school. No cure exists, but the disease can be prevented through simple techniques to ensure clean water supplies. The parasite itself can be

smallpox, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) began the first efforts to initiate a global campaign to eliminate Guinea worm. Support for their work was limited, however, until 1986, when The Carter Center agreed to provide major assistance through its Global 2000 program. In succeeding years, Global 2000, building on the model used by the CDC to eradicate smallpox, has coordinated the efforts of people in endemic villages and those of its private-sector partners in both the developed and undeveloped world. Global 2000 and its partners have helped establish national eradication programs, conducted village-by-village case counts, and taught villagers how to filter their drinking water through tightly woven cloths and purify their drinking water by using a nontoxic larvicide.

In 1986, the number of Guinea worm cases worldwide was about 3.5 million, with some 100 million people at risk because of contaminated drinking water. At the end of 1995, the number of cases had been reduced by 97 percent, and the world counted about 130,000 cases. Six countries where Guinea worm disease was once widespread each reported fewer than 100 cases within their borders. Pakistan has been free of Guinea worm since October 1993.

Global 2000 and its partners hope to eradicate the remaining 3 percent of cases soon. The implications of this successful effort reach beyond the eradication of a single disease. Some of the public health structures now in place where none existed before already are being used to combat polio, measles, and other diseases. ■



BILLY HOWARD

A woman in Chanshegu village in Ghana strains drinking water through a cloth filter to prevent Guinea worm disease.

spearheaded by The Carter Center.

The course of the disease is set in motion when people ingest Guinea worm larvae present in impure drinking water. These larvae grow up to 3 feet long in their human hosts for one year and then slowly emerge through the

eradicated forever through the interruption of its life cycle.

At its eradication, Guinea worm will be the second disease ever deliberately eliminated in the history of the world; the first, smallpox, was eradicated in 1977. Three years after the victory over

PROMOTING PEACE TO PREVENT DISEASE IN SUDAN

One of the most dramatic events in the effort to eradicate *dracunculiasis* was the March 1995 "Guinea worm cease-fire" negotiated in Sudan, the largest country in Africa, by The Carter Center. In that country, where the highest number of the world's remaining Guinea worm cases now are found, eradication efforts have been thwarted by a 12-year-old civil war. But in 1995, hostilities between the army of the northern-based Islamic government and two rebel groups in the south, the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) and the South Sudan Independence Movement/Army (SSIM/A), were halted so that preventive health measures could be implemented. The agreement marks the longest cease-fire ever negotiated to fight disease.

In brokering the cease-fire, as has been the case in other countries, The Carter Center was able to build on its history of involvement with the Sudanese people. After former President Jimmy Carter first visited the country during a famine in the 1980s, the Center convened peace negotiations between the Sudanese government and rebel leaders in 1989. Since that time, the Center has worked to explore avenues for peace and to help increase agricultural output and prevent disease.

In spite of these efforts, however, access to the southern battle zone was limited or impossible, frustrating efforts to deliver basic health services. In March 1995, The Carter Center convened other meetings with government and southern rebel leaders to propose that an immediate two-month cease-fire be implemented so that relief agencies could go into formerly inaccessible areas.

President Carter and Sudan's military leader, Lt. Gen. Omar Hassan al-Bashir, announced the cease-fire in late March. A week after the cease-fire was declared, the Center opened offices in Khartoum, Sudan's capital, and Nairobi, Kenya, to coordinate activities with Sudanese and U.N. health workers, Operation Lifeline Sudan, UNICEF, and other NGOs. By mid-April, full-scale health interventions were under way.

By the end of June 1995, health workers had found more than 2,000 Guinea worm-

endemic villages as opposed to the 780 incomplete 1994 count had identified. They also had begun to educate villagers on the prevention of *dracunculiasis* and to distribute the simple filters needed to rid their drinking water of Guinea worm larvae.

At the same time health workers undertook measures to eradicate Guinea worm disease, they used the brokered hiatus in hostilities to immunize children against polio, measles, and other diseases; treat them for diarrhea; and distribute vitamin A, an essential nutrient for growing youngsters. In addition, both children and adults were treated for *onchocerciasis*, or river blindness, which affects some 18 million people, 99 percent of whom live in Africa. About 400,000 of those affected by *onchocerciasis* have been blinded by it.

In late May, near the end of the initial cease-fire period, the Sudanese government and rebel leaders agreed to extend the cessation of hostilities for two more months. But when that period ended, they could not be persuaded to prolong it further, and fighting again broke out in August 1995.

Much was accomplished, however, during

the four months health workers were allowed free access to all parts of Sudan. More than 230,000 cloth filters were distributed to 2,500 endemic villages; more than 100,000 people received the drug Mectizan,[®] donated by the American pharmaceutical firm Merck & Company Inc. for treatment of river blindness; some 40,000 children were given vitamin A supplements and vaccinated for polio, measles, and other diseases; and more than 9,000 children were treated for diarrhea.

The Sudanese beneficiaries of the health care given to them in the spring and summer of 1995 are glad that at last the world has visited them. "God bless you for coming," an old woman told a health worker who came to her remote village of grass and stick huts. "Bless you and welcome." ■



DONALD HOPKINS RECEIVES MACARTHUR FELLOWSHIP GRANT

In June 1995, Donald Hopkins, M.D., senior health consultant for The Carter Center's Global 2000 program, received a five-year MacArthur Fellowship grant recognizing his work to eradicate Guinea worm disease. He became convinced that eradication was the ultimate weapon against disease when he worked with the CDC during the effort to eliminate smallpox in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Dr. Hopkins first saw the effects of Guinea worm disease in India 13 years ago. The sight of a young man with a thin worm protruding from a swollen shin was forever etched in his mind. He later witnessed similar suffering again and again: worms emerging from the back of a child's head, from under a man's tongue, from the breast of a young girl. Determined that human suffering from *dracunculiasis* be consigned to history, Dr. Hopkins took up the fight for eradication and has been the driving force in the worldwide effort. On his desk sits a Guinea worm he calls "Henrietta," preserved in a jar of formaldehyde. Soon she will be the last of her kind.

"For me, the eradication of Guinea worm is a way to help people," says Dr. Hopkins. "I see suffering, and I want to change it. That gives me no rest. That's the way God made me."

"We have learned a great deal since TAP began, namely that societal ills cannot be remedied overnight and that change often comes to but one person at a time." —Jane Smith, TAP program director

THE ATLANTA PROJECT: CHANGING ONE LIFE AT A TIME

Atlanta resident Barbara Whitlow doesn't know what would have happened to her 10-year-old electronics manufacturing company—and her eight employees—if not for the Entrepreneurial Development Loan Fund (EDLF).

Project (TAP), the Metro Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, and seven area financial institutions, came through. In fact, Lows Enterprises was awarded a substantial new contract to make parts for military ground support equipment, a project that required hiring two addi-

making loans to existing and emerging businesses unable to secure traditional financing. Special emphasis is placed on companies located in The Atlanta Project area and those owned by economically disadvantaged entrepreneurs, minorities, and women.

As of December 1995, 30 loans totaling more than \$2.2 million have created or protected 130 new jobs in TAP businesses during the program's first year, according to the Greater Atlanta Small Business Project (GRASP), the organization administering the \$12 million loan fund. GRASP expects 70 percent of the loans to be awarded to TAP clusters in 1996.

According to GRASP loan officer Jim Harris, a key reason for EDLF's success is its mentoring program, which helps businesses manage their financial stability.

"We take applicants from day one and continue to work with them," said Mr. Harris, who works closely with Ms. Whitlow. "In addition to financial advice, we offer help in developing strategic direction and action plans."

EDLF is one of many programs initiated by TAP, The Carter Center's program to tackle the problems associated with urban poverty. TAP seeks to empower community residents by asking them to identify their neighborhoods' needs and pairing them with the resources to address them.

During TAP's first five-year phase, residents in 20 neighborhood "clusters" have initiated more than 400 projects focusing on children and families,



The Entrepreneurial Development Loan Fund helped Barbara Whitlow's electronics manufacturing firm land a contract to make parts for military ground support equipment.

Ms. Whitlow, president of Lows Enterprises, needed working capital to continue producing circuit cards, junction boxes, and wire harnesses for U.S. Department of Defense aerospace projects. Her private bank turned her down. So did the Small Business Administration. But the EDLF, a cooperative venture of The Carter Center's Atlanta

tional employees. "Our ability to get financing played a big part in getting the contract," said Ms. Whitlow.

Created in 1994, the EDLF, underwritten by BankSouth, First Union Bank, NationsBank, Prudential Bank, SouthTrust Bank, SunTrust Bank, and Wachovia Bank, stimulates economic activity at the grass-roots level by

education, housing, economic development, public safety, health, and the arts.

Success stories abound. Federal, state, and local agencies collaborated to create the Georgia Common Access Application. The form boils down 64 pages of bureaucratic language into one eight-page, user-friendly application for seven programs. Atlanta teens are active in FutureForce, a popular program that teaches important lessons about leadership, teamwork, and community service. A computerized registry developed by a coalition of health providers ensures that children stay healthy through timely, proper immunizations. Parenting programs are helping residents strengthen their families and improve the quality of life for their children.

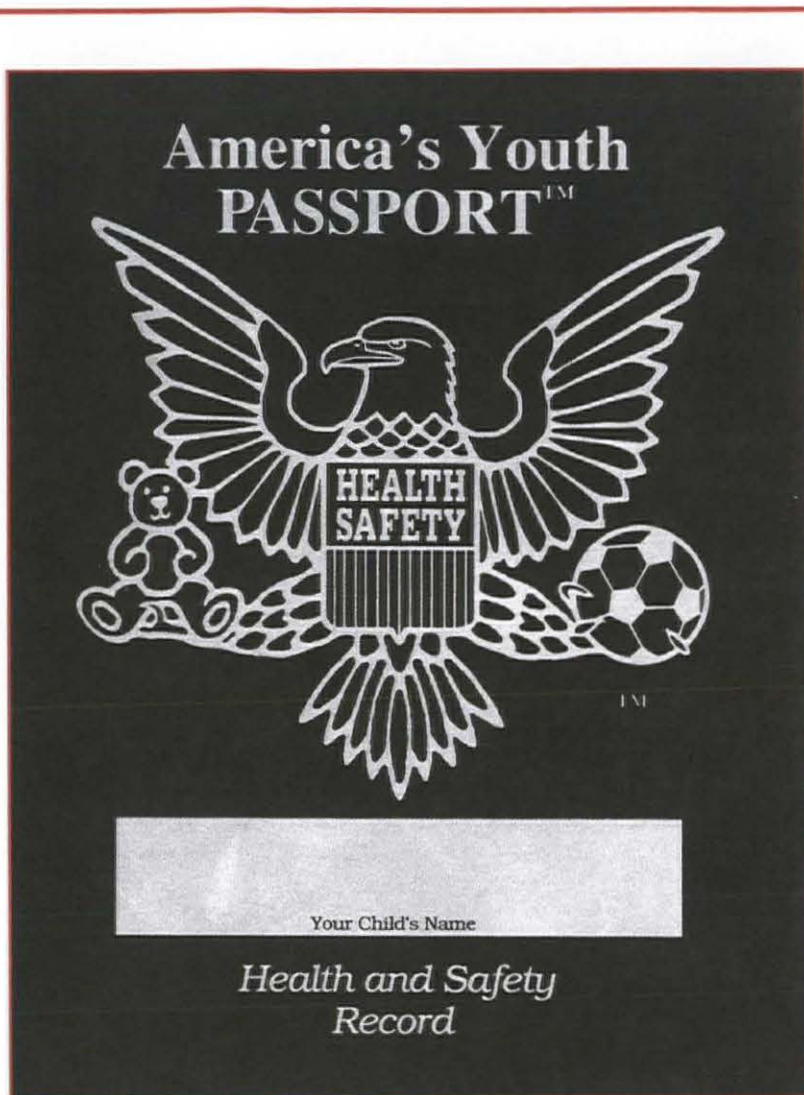
The more significant and lasting impact of TAP, however, is building the capacity of local residents to be a part of the problem-solving process.

"We have learned a great deal since TAP began, namely that societal ills cannot be remedied overnight and that change often comes to but one person at a time," said Jane Smith, TAP program director. "By making resources readily available to those in need, by giving businesses an entry point into inner-city neighborhoods, and by forging unique collaborations, we have opened avenues for change."

In November 1995, TAP's Policy Advisory Board approved a set of recommendations that call for moving into Phase II with a focus on children and families. The second phase is scheduled to begin in 1997.

Although the structure is changing, TAP's emphasis on partnership and collaboration—which includes support from more than 32 corporate and 23 academic partners—will continue.

"Our basic mission remains the same: to mend the division between the rich and poor by uniting Atlanta in a spirit of working together to solve the problems that affect all of us," said Dr. Smith. "If there is one message that we hear loud and clear, it is this: TAP must go on. And it will." ■



P.L.A.Y. DAY HAS SERIOUS SIDE

When Amanda Brown stepped into the Georgia Dome in August 1995 for the Nike P.L.A.Y. Day, she had a much greater goal than assisting her peers with athletics. She was volunteering to help TAP's young people lead healthier lives.

"It was a joy to see all the other kids shooting baskets and running the 25-yard dash," said Amanda, who is 14. "But the real value of the day at the Dome was the Passports."

Prior to entering the Dome floor for two hours of fun-filled activities, the 15,000 children who attended were offered safety information and an America's Youth Passport. The Passport, which included a photograph, an immunization record chart, and optional fingerprints, was one of many resources provided to TAP children and their families at Nike P.L.A.Y. Day.

Since then, the Passport has evolved into an official document that will be offered to every mother of a baby born in Georgia after July 1, 1996. It has been expanded to include information on safety, child development, day care selection, nutrition, and other health-related subjects. Through the support of the Georgia Department of Medical Assistance and Kaiser Permanente, the passport is being viewed as a test model by the Social Security Administration as a possible nationwide initiative.

"The legal morass till now surrounding seized property has been the chief obstacle to fresh investment [in Nicaragua]. But on that front there is at last hope. ... Now the leaders of all the many political factions ... have agreed to a solution."—The Economist, July 15, 1995

THE ROAD TO DEMOCRACY IN NICARAGUA

In July 1995, former President Jimmy Carter received a letter from an attorney representing a 75-year-old man whose Nicaraguan coffee plantation had been confiscated years before by the Sandinista government. Although this man was to be compensated for his property by the new government established when the Sandinistas fell from power in 1990, he believed the amount fell short of the real value of the land and that the Nicaraguan bonds to be issued to him in payment were of questionable value. "As a result [of losing his land]," the attorney wrote, the man's "life has been totally destroyed. [Nevertheless], he continues to be strong and remains a fighter. He will never lose hope to see his [case resolved]."

Complex land disputes and an uncertain legal framework for dealing with property rights have been major impediments to the emergence of a

strong democracy in Nicaragua since Violeta Chamorro was elected president in 1990 in the first peaceful transfer of power in the country's history. The disputes affect 171,890 people who benefitted from land giveaways, which included small lots and cooperative farmland, under the Sandinista government (1979-90). Also involved are 5,288 former owners contesting those land rights, such as the former coffee plantation owner who is now an American citizen. The amount of land claimed by

former owners constitutes 25 percent of the country's cultivable land area; the estimated cost of compensating them is \$650 million—the equivalent of 35 percent of Nicaragua's economy or two years of exports.

In July 1995, The Carter Center's Latin American and Caribbean Program (LACP) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), sponsored a meeting in Montelimar, Nicaragua, to accelerate the resolution of the property disputes. The meeting brought

NICARAGUAN LEADERS AGREE ON STEPS TO HELP RESOLVE PROPERTY DISPUTES

At the meeting in Montelimar, Nicaraguan leaders reached broad consensus for the first time on several steps to resolve the nation's property disputes. They included:

- Recipients of small land plots and houses generally have few resources. Consequently, they should be allowed to keep their property, their rights should be protected, and former owners should be compensated.
- Large properties, which have consistently caused the greatest conflict (especially luxury houses occupied by Sandinista and military leaders), should either be paid for by occupants or returned to former owners.
- Prior owners of confiscated property, large and small, should receive prompt and fair compensation from the government.
- Existing laws should be enforced and abusers should be prosecuted.
- When appropriate, domestic or international arbitrators should be used in cases not resolvable by the Nicaraguan government's review process and prior to appeal in the courts.
- A follow-up commission should be formed immediately to ensure these steps are taken and to explore options to carry them out. (The first commission meeting took place in July 14, 1995.)



Two Nicaraguans show their voter registration cards. The next presidential election will be held in 1996.



AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

The Carter Center has helped promote democracy in Nicaragua since 1986. In 1990, Daniel Ortega placed the presidential sash on Violetta Chamorro, marking the first peaceful transfer of power in the nation's history.

together for the first time a group of Nicaraguan leaders representing the entire spectrum of affected interests.

Carter Center involvement in Nicaragua began in 1986, when Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter and Robert Pastor, LACP director, visited for talks with the Sandinista government and the opposition. When Dr. Pastor returned in July 1989 to discuss the upcoming elections, he found all parties eager to invite President Carter to monitor the electoral process. In February 1990, President Carter led an international delegation to observe the country's first democratic election. The delegation was formed under the auspices of the Center's Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government, a group of 27 former and current leaders from the Western Hemisphere. Council representatives

made five trips to Nicaragua during the election process.

President Carter and Dr. Pastor returned in 1991 to help forge a pact to combat hyperinflation. During 1994, at the request of the Chamorro government, The Carter Center assembled two teams of legal experts to advise Nicaraguans about setting up procedures to deal with the thousands of property cases expected to be submitted to the courts for resolution.

The July 1995 conference was the culmination of more than a year of intensive analysis of legal problems. Significant progress made at the conference provided an important boost to the Nicaraguan leaders' formulation of solutions to the property disputes.

Dr. Pastor and Jennifer McCoy, coordinator of The Carter Center's Nicaragua Property Project, believe that the

Montelimar conference achieved significant progress in terms of resolving the land disputes and in demonstrating how Nicaraguans could come to peaceful, democratic solutions.

According to Dr. Pastor, "the forum reflected an important maturing of Nicaraguan society as participants from all sides of the [property dispute] issue came together to discuss their differences in an atmosphere of respect and constructive problem-solving."

"With Sandinista leaders sitting next to individuals whose property was confiscated in the revolution," Dr. McCoy added, "the meeting was a visible reminder of the country's remarkable transformation from a society torn by war in the 1980s to one committed to finding solutions to national problems through peaceful and legal means." ■

"Mr. Carter deserves credit for defusing a gathering crisis. The international community should do what it can to fortify this latest agreement and prevent another murderous explosion."

—The Providence Journal-Bulletin, Dec. 7, 1995

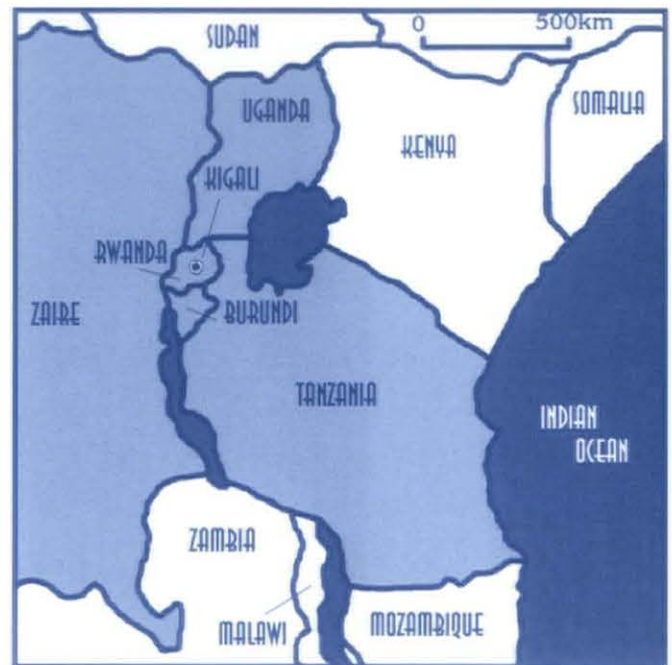
THE GREAT LAKES REGION OF CENTRAL AFRICA: RECONCILIATION FOR RWANDAN REFUGEES

In November 1995, Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter and Carter Center staff visited a red-brick country church near Kigali, Rwanda, where in April 1994 some 5,000 people, mostly women and children, were brutally killed with axes, spears, and machetes. In the bright sunshine outside the little church, hundreds of human skulls were lined up in rows on tables. Inside the church, the floor was knee-deep in rotting clothing, hair, and bones. Marion Creekmore, director of Carter Center programs and vice provost for international affairs at Emory University, remembers the stench. "I will carry it with me always," he said.

The Kigali killings were part of the worst genocide since World War II and one in a series of crises that threaten to overwhelm the Great Lakes region of Central Africa. It was those crises that brought the Carters to Africa in the fall of 1995 to hold fact-finding talks with leaders of all disputing parties and to set

an agenda for a regional summit organized by The Carter Center.

During the 1994 genocidal massacre in Rwanda, between 500,000 and 1 million people, mostly members of the country's Tutsi ethnic group, were killed by extremist Hutus, members of the majority ethnic group then in control of the government. The Rwandan killings added to the turmoil created in the Great Lakes region the year before, when 100,000 people were massacred in neighboring Burundi following the assassination of the country's president. Killings in Burundi have continued at the rate of 30 to 100 a week.



Shortly after the 1994 killings, the balance of power shifted in Rwanda when the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front defeated the Hutu-dominated government and took control. Fearing for their lives, 1.7 million Hutus fled Rwanda. They settled in refugee camps run by the United Nations—at a cost of \$1 million a day—in Zaire, Tanzania, Burundi, and Uganda.

"By the summer of 1995, the massive presence of refugees in the Great Lakes countries had created a regional crisis. The crush of people disrupted life for local residents and caused extensive environmental damage," explained Vincent Farley, diplomat-in-residence at The Carter Center. As a result, the governments of the countries in which camps were located threatened to send refugees back to Rwanda. Most of the

GREAT LAKES LEADERS AGREE ON STEPS TO PROMOTE PEACE

In the Cairo Declaration, Great Lakes leaders agreed on several steps to promote peace and the safe return of refugees. Steps included:

- preventing cross-border raids into any country in the region.
- removing intimidators from camps to dispel fear among refugees that it is unsafe to return to Rwanda.
- returning military equipment held in Zaire to the Rwandan government.
- delivering people indicted for crimes of genocide to the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.
- identifying and destroying hate radio broadcasts inciting violence in Burundi.



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

refugees wanted to go home but were afraid they would be killed, their fears heightened by Hutu extremists in the camps who claimed it would be unsafe to return.

Carter Center staff, who already had a longstanding interest in Rwanda, Burundi, and Zaire, were aware that international efforts undertaken to restore stability to the region had been unsuccessful. As a result of a visit by President Carter, the leaders of Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zaire asked the Center to organize a regional effort to promote reconciliation. The effort began with the November 1995 summit in Cairo, Egypt, facilitated by President Carter and Desmond Tutu, Anglican archbishop of South Africa and a member of the Center's International Negotiation Network.

"The Cairo summit differed from previous reconciliation attempts chiefly

because it was the first time the five heads of state had come together to discuss their differences," Mr. Farley said. "At the insistence of the participants, no outside organizations were invited, and the resulting Cairo Declaration on the Great Lakes Region was an African initiative."

In signing the declaration on Nov. 29, all parties pledged to take "joint concrete actions to advance peace, justice, reconciliation, stability, and development in the region" through clearly defined, specific steps that each signatory committed to take.

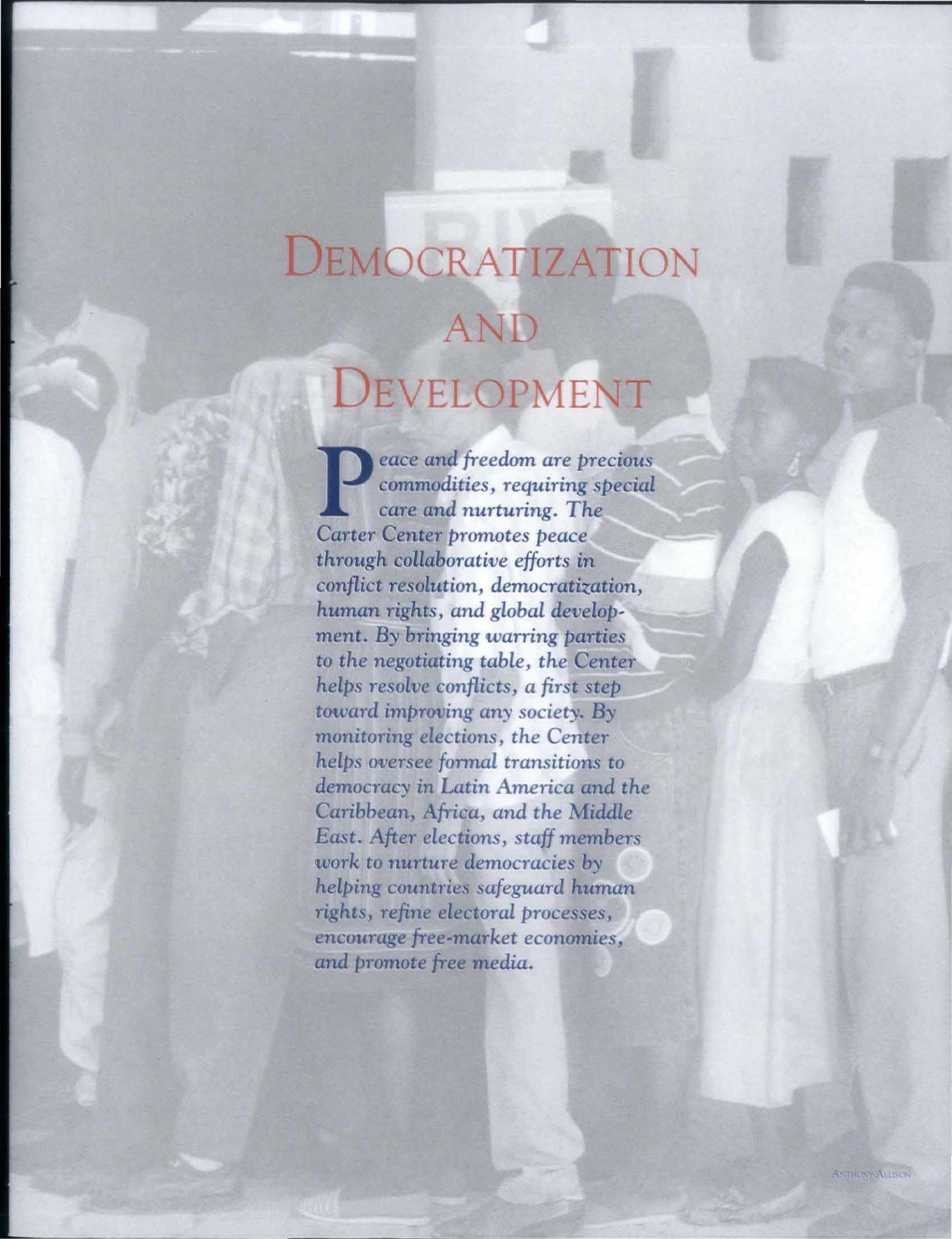
The Great Lakes leaders also agreed to meet again to evaluate their progress. A second summit was held in March 1996 in Tunis, Tunisia, where the safe return of refugees still ranked high among their concerns.

"Since Cairo, heads of state, who were not speaking before, are now meeting

and working together," said Dr. Creekmore. "This is a major change. The initial role of The Carter Center was to jump-start the process. Now the process is ongoing."

The Great Lakes Summit illustrates how The Carter Center fills a gap. In the post-Cold War world, the complexity and management of global problems requires closer cooperation between governments and intergovernmental organizations and a greater role for nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

"A government dealing with another country has to be concerned with overall relations with that country," Dr. Creekmore said. "An NGO like The Carter Center can put aside those considerations and focus on what can be done to better lives and bring peace. We will see more of that, not only on the part of The Carter Center, but by others." ■



DEMOCRATIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

P *Peace and freedom are precious commodities, requiring special care and nurturing. The Carter Center promotes peace through collaborative efforts in conflict resolution, democratization, human rights, and global development. By bringing warring parties to the negotiating table, the Center helps resolve conflicts, a first step toward improving any society. By monitoring elections, the Center helps oversee formal transitions to democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and the Middle East. After elections, staff members work to nurture democracies by helping countries safeguard human rights, refine electoral processes, encourage free-market economies, and promote free media.*

THE COMMISSION ON RADIO AND TELEVISION POLICY

"The war in secessionist Chechnya has been a kind of watershed for Russian television, displaying the power and influence of independent journalism like that of NTV. Because it is privately owned and financed, NTV resisted—and demonstrated that it could resist pressure from the government to conform to its propaganda line."
—Steven Erlanger,
The New York Times, March 4, 1995



ANNEMARIE POWO

In 1995, the Commission on Radio and Television Policy's second Visiting Media Fellows Program brought six broadcast journalists to study at Duke University and The Carter Center. They included (top from left) Ali Sharefedin-Ogly Danagaev of Azerbaijan; Abdumajid Usamanov of Tajikistan; Gennady Ovchinniko, (bottom from left) Arina Sharapova, and Elena Masiuk, all of Russia; and Daina Ostrovskaja of Latvia.

The Commission on Radio and Television Policy identifies policies to support the worldwide development of broadcast media free from undue political and economic constraints. Such freedom of the press helps sustain the basic principles of fairness and responsibility on which democracies are based. Members include leading television executives and media policy-makers from the United States, the New Independent States (NIS) of the former Soviet Union, and Eastern and Central Europe. Jimmy

Carter and Eduard Sagalaev, president of Russia's first independent television station, co-chair the Commission. Commission recommendations and guidebooks, published in several languages, have examined the role of television and radio in covering political elections, ethnic conflicts, and minority issues. The Commission is a joint initiative of The Carter Center and the DeWitt Wallace Center for Communications and Journalism at Duke University. (See page 42 for a list of Commission members.)

BOOKS GUIDE DEMOCRATIC BROADCAST COVERAGE

Since its formation, the Commission has issued two groundbreaking publications jointly with The Aspen Institute: *Television & Elections*, a guidebook for broadcast journalists that has been translated into a dozen languages, and *Television/Radio News & Minorities*. These books outline broad policy options that diverse countries and cultures can adapt to their needs. Media policy-makers, journalism schools, and training programs across the former Soviet Union, Central and Eastern Europe, Northern and Francophone Africa, and Haiti have used these publications. Palestinian journalists recently studied *Television & Elections* to prepare for the first presidential elections in the West Bank and Gaza. The Commission's recommendations have been reflected in the television coverage of presidential debates in Lithuania and the inauguration of a multiethnic TV network in the NIS.

The Conflict Resolution Program (CRP) marshals the experience of peacemakers to address suffering caused by armed conflicts around the globe. Through its 25-member International Negotiation Network (INN), the program monitors conflicts weekly and, upon request, offers advice and assistance to resolve disputes. Chaired by Jimmy Carter, the INN includes world leaders and experts in dispute resolution from international organiza-

tions, universities, and foundations who seek peaceful ways to prevent and end civil conflicts, which today constitute most of the deadliest wars. In addition to monitoring conflicts, the CRP has undertaken a preventive conflict project to reduce ethnic tensions in Estonia. The goal is to identify solutions to problems before they escalate into war. (See page 44 for a list of INN members.)

CONFLICT RESOLUTION PROGRAM

"Lasting agreements are built on trust, not resentment or revenge. A mediator must be willing to negotiate with all parties to a conflict, which is often the only way to achieve peace."

—Jimmy Carter

WAGING PEACE AROUND THE WORLD

The Conflict Resolution Program currently monitors a number of serious conflicts, which include:

■ **North Korea:** Just one year after breakthrough talks between President Carter and then-President Kim Il Sung of North Korea in June 1994, the United States and North Korea agreed on how to neutralize the North's nuclear program. During the June 1994 talks, President Kim agreed to freeze his country's nuclear program in exchange for the resumption of dialogue with the United States. The agreement paved the way for the first talks between the United States and North Korea in 40 years.

■ **The Great Lakes Region of Africa:** Many of the 2 million refugees who fled the 1994 genocide in Rwanda continue to live in U.N. refugee camps in the neighboring countries of Zaire, Uganda, and Tanzania. In Burundi, violence between ethnic groups continues. At meetings organized by The Carter Center in Cairo and Tunis, leaders of the five Great Lakes nations have agreed on several actions to promote peace in the region and make it safe for refugees to return to their homes. (See pages 13-14 for more information on the Great Lakes.)

■ **Estonia:** The CRP's Baltics project provides a channel for dialogue among ethnic groups in Estonia, where tensions over citizenship and language grew after the breakup of the former Soviet Union. Workshops led by INN members provide a safe space for all parties to work through their differences and prevent potential conflict.

■ **Liberia:** The Carter Center has worked to foster peace and democracy in Liberia since 1991, when all sides in the country's civil war invited President Carter to assist in the peace process taking place at that time. The Center continues to follow developments in Liberia, where full-scale fighting broke out in April 1996.

■ **Bosnia:** In December 1994, at the request of Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic and with the approval of President Clinton, Jimmy Carter, Rosalynn Carter, and two Carter Center staff members traveled to Bosnia-Herzegovina, where they successfully brokered a four-month cease-fire and a pledge from all sides to resume peace talks. In June 1995, after fighting again broke out, President Carter testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee, urging that U.S. influence be used to bring warring factions back to the negotiating table. In November 1995, all parties in the conflict reached a peace agreement in U.S.-sponsored talks held in Dayton, Ohio.



GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

The goal of development “is the progressive realization of capacities, abilities, and talents of each individual for his/her own satisfaction and enhancement of the social good, including the environment. The concept one might refer to [is] ‘people-centered’ development.”

—Cheddi Jagan,
president of Guyana



In 1992, long lines of voters formed at polling sites for Guyana's first democratic elections in 28 years. Three years later, the Global Development Initiative began assisting the nation's leaders in drafting a National Development Strategy that reflects the input of Guyanese citizens.

The Global Development Initiative (GDI) helps specific developing countries realize their full potential through comprehensive strategies for sustainable growth and effective use of domestic and international resources including foreign aid. In 1995, the GDI began assisting the government of Guyana in drafting a National Development Strategy, drawing on the input of citizens across their country. The goal: to create a set of

national policies to promote economic and social development to sustain democracy. Involvement in Guyana is the first project of the GDI, established in 1993 by The Carter Center following consultations with leading experts in the field of economic development. The Center has worked in Guyana since 1992, when an international delegation monitored the country's first democratic elections in 28 years.

PROTECTING GUYANA'S PRECIOUS HINTERLAND

Most of the inhabitants of Guyana, South America, live on its Atlantic coast on land comprising only 20 percent of the country's 83,000 square miles. Inland lies a region rich in natural resources, a small belt of grassy plateaus, and a vast, virtually untouched equatorial rain forest. Concerned that the rain forest and stores of bauxite, diamonds, and gold might be plundered by uncontrolled logging and mining, The Carter Center, through the GDI; the Guyanese government; the University of Guyana; The Guyana Environmental Monitoring and Conservation Organization; and the World Resources Institute have banded together to draft a land-use document creating new policy to enhance management of Guyana's natural resources.



In 1993, 10-year old Iqbal Masih of Pakistan told the world how he and other children in his country served as bonded laborers in carpet factories. When Iqbal was murdered in 1995, The Carter Center took up his cause and that of the estimated 100 to 200 million working children worldwide. The Center's International Human Rights Council investigated Iqbal's death and is working to address child labor issues in Pakistan. Intervention on behalf of people whose human rights have been abused has been a central component of the Human Rights Program (HRP) since its establishment in 1988. Through personal intervention, Jimmy Carter has lent his voice to help individuals worldwide whose rights have been violated. Rosalynn Carter has made many appeals on behalf of persons under sentence of death in the United States, particularly cases

involving mentally ill individuals, juveniles, and those whose guilt is questionable.

HRP staff also encourage countries in transition to democracy to demonstrate a greater awareness of human rights. For example, the HRP recently held a police training workshop for Guyana's police force. Similar to the HRP's previous initiative in Ethiopia, the project focuses on community policing, a philosophy that promotes a problem-solving approach between the community and law enforcement officers.

The Carter Center defines human rights in its broadest sense, including the right to good health care, sufficient food to eat, and adequate shelter in addition to the right to be free from oppression. All of these issues are addressed by the HRP and other Carter Center programs.

THE INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

In 1994, the HRP formed the International Human Rights Council (IHRC) to fill the need for an organized effort to prevent rights violations and not just react after the occur. Chaired by President Carter, the IHRC is comprised of 28 leaders from around the world. The Council seeks to:

- increase collaboration among nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and intergovernmental organizations, including the United Nations, to improve effectiveness of existing human rights efforts.
- develop stronger ties with the international business community to encourage nations to respect the rule of law and improve business practices.
- support the role of NGOs in the formulation and implementation of international and domestic policies.
- focus attention on human rights and the humanitarian dimensions of conflict.
- develop a rapid communications system through which the Council can respond to crises. (See page 44 for a list of Council members.)

HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAM

"One of the great accomplishments of the past two decades has been the nearly universal recognition of the relevance of human rights standards. The great challenge is to translate that acknowledgment into meaningful practices that actually improve the quality of people's lives."

—Harry Barnes, director, Human Rights and Conflict Resolution Programs



LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN PROGRAM

"Because we are free we can never be indifferent to the fate of freedom elsewhere."

—Jimmy Carter in his Inaugural Address, Jan. 20, 1977



Rosalynn Carter, Colin Powell, Jimmy Carter, and Sam Nunn returned to Haiti in February 1995 to assess progress on preparations for parliamentary and municipal elections.

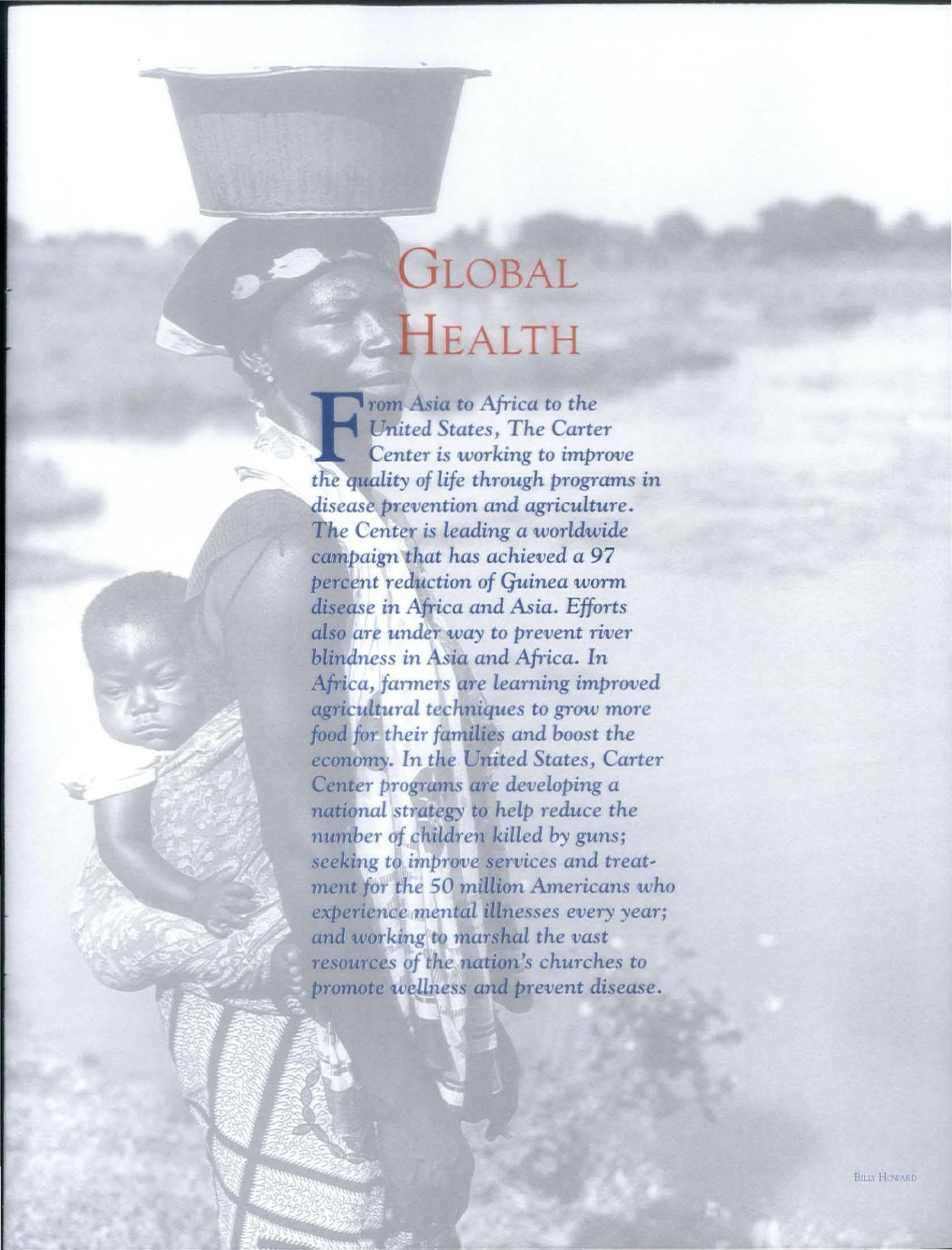
THE CARTER CENTER

The last quarter of the 20th century has seen a new wave of democracy, particularly in the Western Hemisphere. The Carter Center's Latin American and Caribbean Program (LACP) has played an active role by promoting democracy, conflict resolution, and economic cooperation throughout the region. Contributing to that effort is the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government, based at The Carter Center, comprising 27 current and former heads of state from the Western Hemisphere. Council members have monitored and mediated elections in Panama, Nicaragua, Haiti, Suriname, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Paraguay, and Mexico. They also have worked on post-election democratic consolidation and helped infant democracies deal with problems of unresolved debt and internal conflict. (See page

43 for a list of Council members.)

One example is Haiti. In February 1995, Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter, Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), former Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Colin Powell, former Belize Prime Minister George Price, and LACP Director Robert Pastor visited Haiti to assess its security, development, and preparations for elections. Their trip was a follow-up to the September 1994 Carter-Nunn-Powell mission, which helped restore Jean-Bertrand Aristide as president of Haiti. Dr. Pastor returned for elections in June 1995. Although flawed by technical and administrative problems, the election did represent "a step out of the past when compared to 200 years of dictatorship and repression," Dr. Pastor said. (See pages 11-12 to learn more about The Carter Center's efforts to promote democracy in Latin America.)





GLOBAL HEALTH

From Asia to Africa to the United States, The Carter Center is working to improve the quality of life through programs in disease prevention and agriculture. The Center is leading a worldwide campaign that has achieved a 97 percent reduction of Guinea worm disease in Africa and Asia. Efforts also are under way to prevent river blindness in Asia and Africa. In Africa, farmers are learning improved agricultural techniques to grow more food for their families and boost the economy. In the United States, Carter Center programs are developing a national strategy to help reduce the number of children killed by guns; seeking to improve services and treatment for the 50 million Americans who experience mental illnesses every year; and working to marshal the vast resources of the nation's churches to promote wellness and prevent disease.

AGRICULTURE

"There is enormous untapped agricultural potential in Africa, but you can't eat potential. You must have reality—grain, food—to relieve human misery. Otherwise, we will have worse and worse chaos."

—Norman Borlaug,
Nobel laureate and
senior agriculture
advisor for Global
2000



Jimmy Carter greets a farmer during a visit to Ethiopia in September 1995. Thanks to SG 2000, farmers throughout the country have learned new growing techniques to double or triple their grain production, assuring their family's food security until the next growing season.

The Global 2000 Agriculture Program works to end hunger in developing countries by teaching farmers to be self-reliant through the use of modern agricultural practices. Global 2000 collaborates with the Nippon Foundation in the sub-Saharan countries of Ghana, Sudan, Zambia, Tanzania, Benin, Togo, Nigeria, Ethiopia, and Mozambique. Through this joint effort, known as Sasakawa-Global 2000 (SG 2000), local agricultural

extension agents work side-by-side with farmers, teaching them how to use high-yielding seeds, fertilizers, and improved farming methods to grow more corn, wheat, and other grains; how to successfully store their harvest; and how to develop viable commercial markets for their grain. As a result of these efforts, more than 200,000 African farm families have learned new farming techniques that can double or triple their grain production.

ETHIOPIA ENJOYS RECORD HARVESTS

In 1995, farmers in Ethiopia enjoyed record harvests of corn, wheat, sorghum, barley, and teff, a crop used for flour and stock feed. The technology for growing all the nation's food crops is based on SG 2000's approach, which also teaches important lessons about food storage. Traditionally, Ethiopian farmers left corn ears on the stalk until they were needed. As much as one-fifth of the ears were ruined by insects or mold. Now farmers are building grain storage structures to house the crops they raise. If market rates drop, farmers can store their crops until prices improve. These farmers are contributing to food self-sufficiency, a goal the Ethiopian government hopes to achieve by the year 2000.



Even though an increasing body of research shows that mental illnesses are biochemical in nature and therefore not under the control of sufferers, public awareness and recognition of those findings are still inadequate. Many who suffer from mental illnesses still do not seek help for fear of being stigmatized, and health insurers still fail to cover mental illnesses as fully as other medical problems. These and other issues are addressed by The Carter Center's Mental Health Program through its Mental Health Task Force and the annual Rosalynn Carter Symposium on Mental Health Policy.

The 11th annual symposium in November 1995 brought together 200 leaders from 60 major mental health organizations, government agencies, and managed care groups to examine managed care as it relates to mental health treatment. The goal, Mrs. Carter said, was to "create a blueprint for achieving equitable, quality, affordable managed care for those who suffer from mental health problems."

"To make sure that the market works for the health and quality of life of all Americans, we must develop rules that reward managed care plans that act in the public's and the patient's best interest."—Karen Davis, president of The Commonwealth Fund and keynote speaker at the 11th Annual Rosalynn Carter Symposium on Mental Health Policy

A month before the symposium, Mrs. Carter hosted the Georgia Mental Health Forum. The first of its kind, the forum complemented the national meeting by addressing issues of concern to the state's mental health community. More than 300 consumers, family members, policy-makers, and service providers from throughout Georgia attended the event sponsored by the Mental Health Program, the Mental Health Association of Georgia, and the Georgia Parent Support Network to assess progress and obstacles since the passage of new state legislation in 1993.

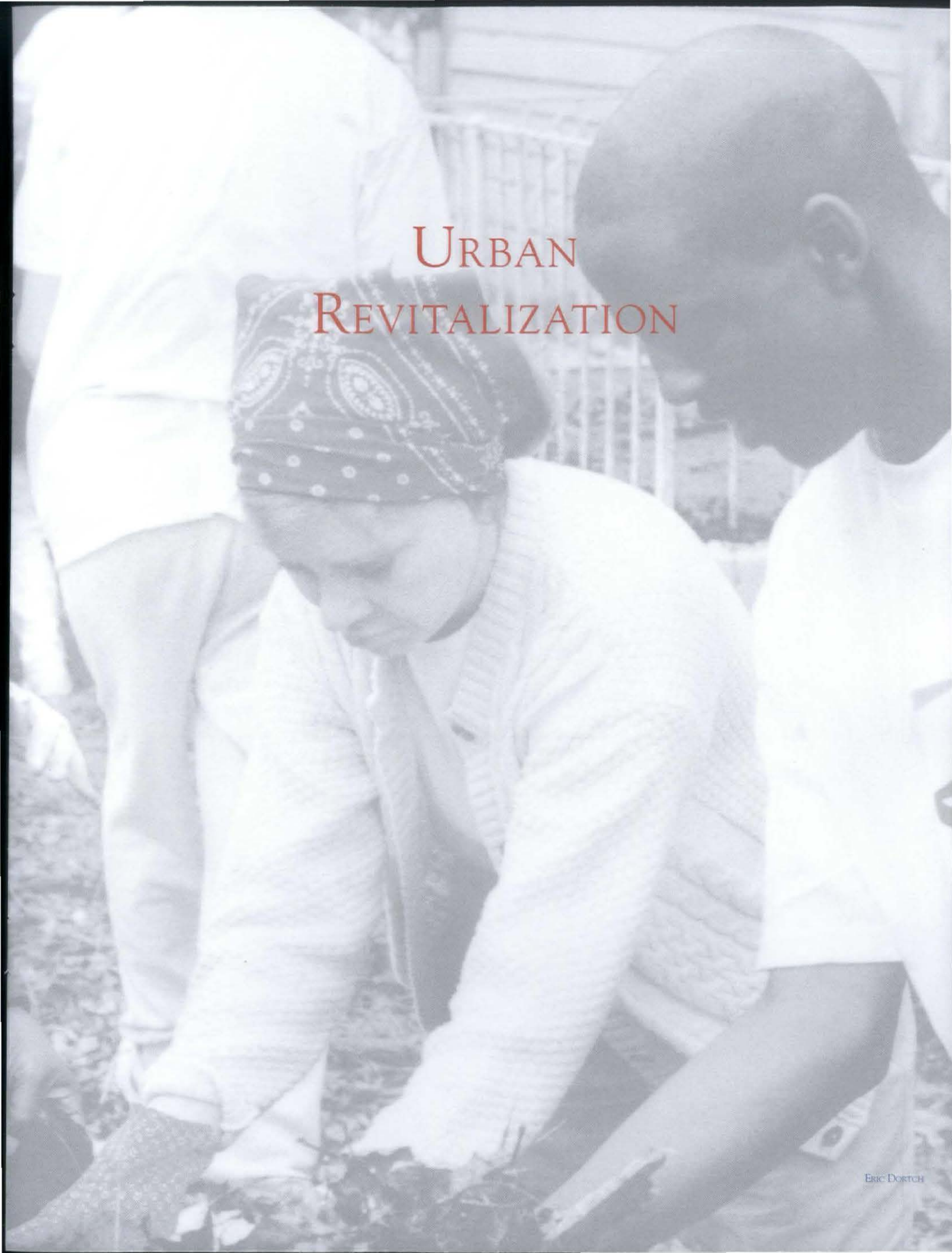
As part of the campaign to reduce stigma against people with mental illnesses, Mrs. Carter hosted "Coping With the Stigma of Mental Illness" at The Carter Center. The April 1996 program featured actor Rod Steiger and author Kathy Cronkite, who shared their personal experiences with mental illness and answered questions from the audience. A videotape of the program will be distributed to help educate the public and encourage people to seek treatment.

MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM

"There is no reason for anyone with a mental illness to be ashamed. We must let the world know that most people with mental illnesses can live at home, hold jobs, and function as contributing members of society."

—Rosalynn Carter, chairman, Mental Health Task Force





URBAN
REVITALIZATION

THE ATLANTA PROJECT

"The Atlanta Project is a noble experiment to discover how, precisely, to blend the resources of volunteers, corporations, government, and academia into the support system needed to rebuild families and healthy communities. No mass production is possible. No magic government solution, no regulation-written formula. It's one on one. One problem. One solution. One caring individual with one person in need. From it may come the yet-unknown formula."

—From an editorial in The Atlanta Constitution, Oct. 22, 1995



One life at a time, The Atlanta Project (TAP) enables people in inner-city communities to gain access to the resources they need to improve their lives. During its first five-year phase, TAP's activities have focused on children and families, education, housing, economic development, public safety, health, and the arts. TAP will intensify its focus on children and families in Phase II, which is scheduled to begin in 1997.

Working with corporate, academic, and service provider partners, TAP residents have launched hundreds of small and large efforts to develop new models for community involvement in problem-solving. In 1993, TAP's Immunization/Children's Health Initiative brought together on one weekend more than 7,000

Today, as a result, a multicounty computer data base is able to track the health and immunization records of the children of Atlanta and the surrounding area for the first time.

volunteers to identify nearly 16,000 preschool children who either received free shots or had their vaccination records updated. Today, as a result, a multicounty computer data base is able

to track the health and immunization records of the children of Atlanta and the surrounding area for the first time.

Other major TAP projects include the Entrepreneurial Development Loan Fund, an \$11.5 million small-business loan program for TAP residents;

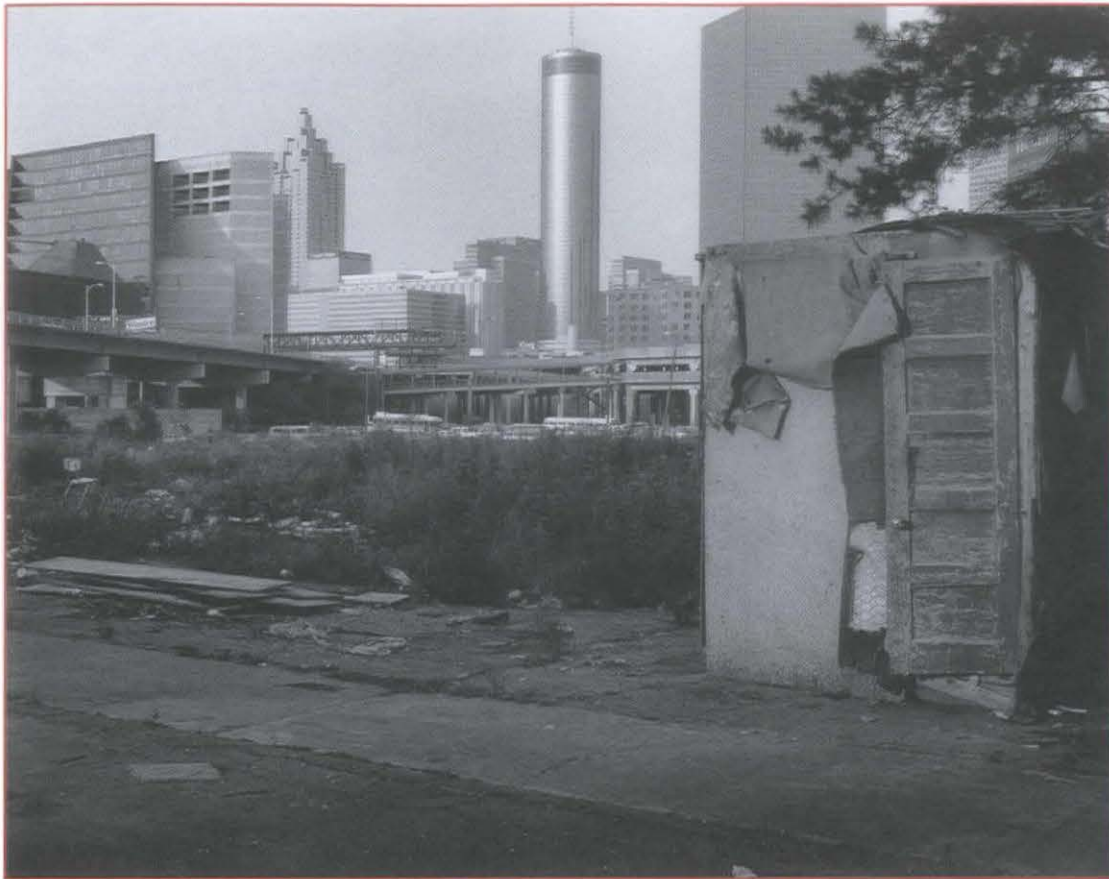
Georgia Common Access, a national pilot program that uses a simplified form to make applying for social services easier and more cost effective; and FutureForce, a collaborative initiative that helps teens develop strong leadership and life skills. (See pages 9-10 to learn more about TAP.)

TAP EMBODIES PARTNERSHIP

When TAP was created in late 1991, one of its goals was to develop a model of partnership among the business, academic, and service provider community and Atlanta's neighborhoods. Today, the greatest net transfer of resources TAP has achieved for residents has been the commitment of its corporate partners.

Each of TAP's 20 low-income communities has formed close partnerships with at least one major corporation and also a university or major college. Loaned executives work full time in these communities. These close-knit, joint efforts have improved the lives of TAP residents through more than 400 action-filled projects. Some examples are:

- Tired of abandoned cars and other eyesores, TAP's Brown Village Cluster implemented a pilot code enforcement program that has been the catalyst for revitalization. Residents distributed 3,000 booklets on how to report code violations, prepared by TAP and the City of Atlanta. Within a few weeks, residents had reported nearly 300 code violations to the city.
- The 110,000 infants born in Georgia each year now receive an America's Youth Passport, a practical tool for parents to record health and safety information about their children. Funded by the Georgia Department of Medical Assistance and Kaiser Permanente, the passports are being distributed by the Georgia Hospital Association to the state's 100 hospitals that deliver babies.
- TAP collaborated with 10 federal and state agencies to whittle 64 pages of individual applications into one eight-page, multiprogram form to streamline the federal assistance process. Known as Georgia Common Access, the document saves more than \$1.1 million tax dollars for every 100,000 applicants in Georgia.
- More than 850 students have participated in FutureForce, a leadership training program for at-risk teenagers. A joint effort of the U.S. Department of Defense, Georgia Cities in Schools, and TAP, the program teaches discipline and fosters motivation for those who are challenged by home and school difficulties.



CARLOS BEASLEY

Like The Atlanta Project, The America Project encourages the use of partnership and collaboration to help communities across the country address the challenges of urban revitalization.

“As news of The Atlanta Project experience spread,” said former President Jimmy Carter, “individuals from dozens of other cities contacted us, seeking to learn from our successes and mistakes.” As a result of their interest in the work of TAP, a national organization, The America Project, was born in 1994 to share the lessons learned by the Atlanta organization.

The America Project emphasizes problem-solving through collaboration and partnerships and existing use of resources so that efforts are not duplicated. It also serves as a resource for learning materials such as videos, workbooks, and computer communications technology on community development issues.

In 1995, The America Project hosted “Sharing Strategies for a New Day.” Sponsored by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, the meeting involved representatives from 20 cities around the country, as well as foundation and policy representatives. All participated in interactive sessions highlighting “best practices” and lessons learned in the communities represented at the conference.

By the end of 1995, more than 100 delegations, national and international, had visited TAP communities or the Carter Collaboration Center, which houses offices for TAP and The America Project, to learn about both programs firsthand.

THE AMERICA PROJECT

“Who worries about the poor today? A lot of people. They share a common desire to collaborate in community-building efforts.”
—Dan Sweat,
program director,
The America
Project





AFFILIATED
PROGRAMS

THE TASK FORCE FOR CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT

— A PARTNER
WITH THE
CARTER CENTER

"It is possible to change what happens in the world by getting together and sharing ideas and goals. It works."

—William Foege, M.D., executive director, The Task Force for Child Survival and Development

Since 1984, The Task Force for Child Survival and Development has responded to the needless suffering of children by coordinating and expanding global immunization efforts. An independent organization that works in partnership with The Carter Center, the Task Force is sponsored by the World Health Organization, UNICEF, The World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, The Rockefeller Foundation, and the United Nations Population Fund. Their joint efforts helped raise the worldwide immunization rate from 20 to 80 percent between 1984 and 1990.

The Task Force also oversees the All Kids Count (AKC) Program. Initiated by The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, AKC helps develop and implement monitoring and follow-up systems to improve and sustain access to immunizations for preschool children in the United States. Fifteen state and local projects are now under way. Five additional projects are funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the Skillman Foundation, the Flinn Foundation and the Wellness Foundation. All Kids Count is working closely with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to coordinate activities and to disseminate the lessons learned from these projects.

THE MECTIZAN® DONATION PROGRAM

River blindness (onchocerciasis), caused by parasitic worms transmitted to humans by the bite of a blackfly, affects some 18 million people living mostly in Africa, Yemen, and Latin America. Since 1987, Merck and Company Inc. has donated the drug Mectizan®, which controls the disease and prevents blindness when taken annually. By the end of 1995, Merck had donated

more than 29 million tablets. The Mectizan® Donation Program, administered by the Task Force, facilitates distribution of the drug to people in 32 African and Latin American nations.

In December 1995, the African Programme for Onchocerciasis Control (APOC) was launched at The World Bank in Washington, D.C. Funded by the Bank and other international partners, APOC is a 12-year program that aims to eliminate river blindness as a public health and socio-economic problem in Africa. The Mectizan® Donation Program and The Carter Center worked closely with The World Bank to establish APOC. As a result, community-based treatment programs will be established to distribute Mectizan®, and the number of people receiving the drug will increase significantly.

According to a 1995 United Nations report on children, coordinated international health efforts in developing countries have helped raise the average life expectancy, lower the infant mortality rate, and save 3 million children each year through vaccination. But although the gains are encouraging, enormous challenges remain. The mortality rate for women giving birth in developing nations is nine times higher than in industrialized countries, children under the age of 5 are seven times more likely to die than those in industrialized nations, and more than one-third of children in developing countries become malnourished and underweight.





Rosalynn Carter continues to travel around the country on behalf of Every Child By Two, a national campaign she co-founded to raise awareness about the importance of early childhood vaccinations.

Aware in 1991 that children in the United States were needlessly suffering and dying of vaccine-preventable diseases, Rosalynn Carter and Betty Bumpers, wife of Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.), founded Every Child By Two (ECBT), an independent organization that works in partnership with The Carter Center. Their national campaign promotes vaccinations against childhood diseases before age 2.

By 1995, ECBT had begun campaigns in 45 states to raise awareness of the need for childhood immunization in collaboration with the

American Nurses Association and the American Nurses Foundation. Through these and other efforts, measles vaccination rates in the United States rose from about 50 percent in 1991 to 82 percent by 1995. ECBT continues to share technical information with Great Britain, Armenia, Canada, and the former Soviet Union.

In June 1995, Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Bumpers received the Kiwanis World Service Medal for their national campaign and a \$10,000 grant from the Kiwanis International Foundation to be used in the ECBT effort.

EVERY CHILD BY TWO

—A PARTNER
WITH THE
CARTER CENTER

"The efforts of Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Bumpers through Every Child By Two complements our All Their Shots While Their Tots program. Their determination to keep youngsters healthy is admirable."

—Ian Perdiau,
president, Kiwanis
International



DONORS TO THE CARTER CENTER

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Charge of Media Affairs, Russian
Federation

Tom Johnson, President, Cable
News Network (CNN)

Grigory Kisel, Chairman,
National Television and Radio
Broadcasting Company of the
Republic of Belarus

Aleksandr Kopeyka,
Member, Presidential Chamber for
the Adjudication of Informational
Disputes, Russian Federation

Ashirbek Kopishev, President,
State Television and Radio of
Kazakhstan

Andrew Lack, President,
NBC News

Sergei Lisovsky, General
Director, Advertising Agency LIS'S
and Head of Advertising, Russian
Public Television, Russian Federa-
tion

Aleksei Malinin, President,
Advertising Agency IPSA, Russian
Federation

Igor Malashenko, President,
NTV (Independent Television
Network), Moscow, Russia

Babek Mamedov, Chairman,
State Television and Radio
Broadcasting Company of the
Azerbaijan Republic

Edward Markey, Member,
U.S. Congress

Ivo Mathe, General Director,
Czech Television

Abdulamed Matisakov,
Director, State Television and
Radio Broadcasting Company of
the Republic of Kyrgyzstan

Ellen Mickiewicz, Fellow, The
Carter Center, and Director,
DeWitt Wallace Center for
Communications and Journalism,
Duke University

Aigar Misan, General Director,
Russian Television and Radio
Broadcasting Company
"Moskva," Russian Federation

Aleksander Mitroshenko,
President, Logo-Vaz Press, Russian
Federation

Jouzas Neverauskas,
General Director, Lithuanian Radio
and Television

Eric Ober, President, CBS News

Annageldy Orazdurdyev,
Chairman, National Television
and Radio Broadcasting Com-
pany of Turkmenistan

Preston Padden, President,
Telecommunications and Televi-
sion, News Corporation

Oleg Poptsov, Chairman,
Russian Federation Television and
Radio Company

Monroe Price, Professor,
Benjamin N. Cardozo School of
Law

Imants Rakins, General
Director, Latvian Television

Anthony Riddle, Chair,
International Committee, Alliance
for Community Media

Pierre Salinger, Former Chief
Correspondent, ABC News

Aleksandr Savenko,
President, State Television and
Radio Broadcasting Company of
Ukraine

Gadilbek Shalakhmetov,
Chairman, Intergovernmental
Television and Radio Broadcasting
Company (Mir)

Hagi Shein, Director General,
Estonian Television

Alfred Sikes, President, New
Media and Technology, Hearst
Corporation, and Former Chair-
man, Federal Communications
Commission

Aleksei Simonov, Chairman of
the Board, Glasnost Defense
Foundation, Russian Federation



Ted Stevens, Member, U.S. Congress

Grachya Tamrazian, Minister of State Television, Radio and Press of Armenia

Igor Udalov, International Advertising Agency "Tsar," Russian Federation

Adrian Usaty, General Director, National Radio and Television of Moldova

Ibragim Usmanov, Chairman, State Television and Radio Broadcasting Committee of Tajikistan

Shavkat Yakhyaev, Chairman, State Television and Radio Company of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Daniel Yankelovich, Chairman, Daniel Yankelovich Group Inc. (DYG Inc.), and President, The Public Agenda Foundation

Anatoly Yezhelev, President and Chief Executive Officer, Telemek Television and Radio Corporation, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation

Yassen Zassoursky, Dean, Department of Journalism, Moscow State University, and Chairman, State Licencing Commission, Russian Federation

Leonid Zolotarevsky, Head, International Service of the Moscow Television Technical Center, Russian Federation

THE COUNCIL OF FREELY ELECTED HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

The Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government is comprised of 27 current and former heads of state from the Western Hemisphere who mediate and observe elections. Members include:

Jimmy Carter, Chairman of the Council, Former U.S. President

George Price, Vice-Chairman, Former Prime Minister of Belize

Ernesto Pérez Balladares, President of Panama

Rafael Caldera, President of Venezuela

P.J. Patterson, Prime Minister of Jamaica

Julio Mariá Sanguinetti, President of Uruguay

Rául Alfonsín, Former President of Argentina

Nicholás Ardito-Barletta, Former President of Panama

Oscar Arias Sánchez, Former President of Costa Rica

Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Former President of Haiti

Patricio Aylwin Azócar, Former President of Chile

Fernando Belaúnde 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

John Compton, Former Prime Minister of St. Lucia

Gerald Ford, Former U.S. President

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 Menem, President of Argentina

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



THE INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

The International Human Rights Council works to increase collaboration among nongovernmental, international, and national organizations and world leaders to advance and protect human rights worldwide. Chaired by President Carter, the Council includes 28 members of the human rights field. They include:

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 Coomaraswamy, 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 Letwsoka, 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

THE INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATION NETWORK

The International Negotiation Network includes 25 world leaders and experts from international organizations, universities, and foundations who offer advice and assistance to resolve conflicts. Members include:

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)

Eileen Babbitt, Director, Education and Training, United States Institute of Peace

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



Barnett Rubin, Director, Center for Preventive Action, Council on Foreign Relations

Kumar Rupesinghe, Secretary-General, International Alert

Harold Saunders, Former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State; 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

Vamk 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

I. William Zartman, Jacob Blaustein Professor of International Organization and Conflict Resolution, The Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University



The Carter Center Financial Statements and Schedule as of Aug. 31, 1995 and 1994 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, 1995 and 1994 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. Management of The Carter Center has elected not to provide combined statements of cash flows for the years ended Aug. 31, 1995 and 1994 with the accompanying financial statements.

Arthur Andersen LLP

Atlanta, Georgia
Oct. 25, 1995

The Carter Center
Combined Statements of Financial Position
Aug. 31, 1995 and 1994
(Notes 1 and 2)

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, including restricted cash of \$8,714,849 and \$9,547,032 at Aug. 31, 1995 and 1994, respectively	<u>\$9,785,735</u>	<u>\$12,971,123</u>
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:		
Due from federal funding agencies	2,359,897	222,083
Other	98,520	92,436
Related party	<u>12,131</u>	<u>1,892</u>
	<u>2,470,548</u>	<u>316,411</u>
GRANTS RECEIVABLE	<u>116,442</u>	<u>141,993</u>
PREPAID RENT	<u>662,767</u>	<u>886,369</u>
RESTRICTED ENDOWMENT INVESTMENTS	<u>34,096,452</u>	<u>31,006,815</u>
RESTRICTED INVESTMENT IN OFFICE BUILDING, at cost, less accumulated depreciation of \$196,684 and \$160,794 at Aug. 31, 1995 and 1994, respectively	<u>1,050,656</u>	<u>1,076,627</u>
PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT, at cost or fair market value at date of gift, less accumulated depreciation of \$8,079,134 and \$5,937,361 at Aug. 31, 1995 and 1994, respectively (Note 3)	<u>16,263,657</u>	<u>17,343,555</u>
ARTWORK	<u>814,850</u>	<u>780,450</u>
PREPAID EXPENSES	<u>159,336</u>	<u>129,305</u>
OTHER ASSETS	<u>88,405</u>	<u>66,299</u>
	<u>\$65,508,848</u>	<u>\$64,718,947</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES:		
Operating	2,046,885	783,184
Related party	<u>56,591</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>2,103,476</u>	<u>783,184</u>
GRANT PAYABLE	<u>14,208</u>	<u>0</u>
NET ASSETS:		
Unrestricted:		
Designated by the Board of Trustees for maintenance of property and equipment	431,460	412,564
Designated by management as an addition to endowment funds	3,502,319	2,145,694
Undesignated	<u>19,691,086</u>	<u>18,481,358</u>
Total unrestricted	<u>23,624,865</u>	<u>21,039,616</u>
Temporarily restricted	6,812,964	10,904,704
Permanently restricted	<u>32,953,335</u>	<u>31,991,443</u>
Total net assets	<u>63,391,164</u>	<u>63,935,763</u>
	<u>\$65,508,848</u>	<u>\$64,718,947</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, 1995
(Note 2)

	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Temporarily Restricted</u>	<u>Permanently Restricted</u>	<u>Total</u>
REVENUES AND SUPPORT:				
Contributions:				
Operating	\$5,281,847	\$ 242,477	\$ 0	\$5,524,324
Programs—Global 2000	0	4,826,673	0	4,826,673
Programs—Global 2000 donated goods and services	0	2,472,491	0	2,472,491
Programs—Carter-Menil	0	283,012	0	283,012
Programs—CCEU	0	3,667,692	0	3,667,692
Programs—TAP	0	5,208,497	0	5,208,497
Programs—TAP donated goods and services	0	2,643,595	0	2,643,595
Programs—CCI	0	1,580,555	0	1,580,555
Programs—CCI donated transportation	0	145,341	0	145,341
Emory University contribution	0	900,874	0	900,874
Construction	0	452,301	0	452,301
Endowment	0	0	1,000,400	1,000,400
	<u>5,281,847</u>	<u>22,423,508</u>	<u>1,000,400</u>	<u>28,705,755</u>
Endowment fund earnings	1,678,520	0	0	1,678,520
Excess of rental revenues over expenses, excluding depreciation, from office building	25,697	0	0	25,697
Depreciation of office building	0	0	(38,508)	(38,508)
Facilities use income	295,069	0	0	295,069
Interest and investment income	292,812	98,565	0	391,377
Net assets released from restrictions:				
Satisfaction of restrictions—CCI	262,477	(262,477)	0	0
Satisfaction of program restrictions—Global 2000	9,297,636	(9,297,636)	0	0
Satisfaction of program restrictions—Carter-Menil	283,012	(283,012)	0	0
Satisfaction of program restrictions—CCEU	5,078,357	(5,078,357)	0	0
Satisfaction of program restrictions—TAP	10,681,386	(10,681,386)	0	0
Satisfaction of program restrictions—CCI	558,644	(558,644)	0	0
Satisfaction of program restrictions—Construction	452,301	(452,301)	0	0
Total revenues and support	<u>34,187,758</u>	<u>(4,091,740)</u>	<u>961,892</u>	<u>31,057,910</u>
EXPENSES:				
Global 2000 program grants	8,983,499	0	0	8,983,499
Carter-Menil program grants	283,012	0	0	283,012
CCEU program grants	4,960,341	0	0	4,960,341
TAP program	10,070,679	0	0	10,070,679
CCI program grants	510,448	0	0	510,448
Fund-raising office	2,518,612	0	0	2,518,612
Endowment campaign	203,017	0	0	203,017
Communications and publications office	429,275	0	0	429,275
Events office	275,555	0	0	275,555
General and administrative	1,390,127	0	0	1,390,127
Common area	1,005,744	0	0	1,005,744
Depreciation	972,200	0	0	972,200
Total expenses	<u>31,602,509</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>31,602,509</u>
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	2,585,249	(4,091,740)	961,892	(544,599)
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>21,039,616</u>	<u>10,904,704</u>	<u>31,991,443</u>	<u>63,935,763</u>
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$23,624,865</u>	<u>\$6,812,964</u>	<u>\$32,953,335</u>	<u>\$63,391,164</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, 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

Notes to Financial Statements and Schedule

Aug. 31, 1995 and 1994

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. Subsequent to fiscal year 1995, the net assets of Global and the Carter-Menil Foundation were 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.

CCI's major program is a 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, 1995 and 1994, 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, 1995 and 1994 are as follows:

	1995	1994
Loaned executives	\$2,037,189	\$2,520,164
Operating expenses and utilities:		
Headquarters	89,519	72,600
Clusters	516,887	517,932
Contractor's profit related to		
leasehold improvements	0	13,055
Books for distribution	0	1,760,150
Leasehold improvements	0	14,000
Telephone equipment	0	20,400
Advertising and other	0	49,072
Total	<u>\$2,643,595</u>	<u>\$4,967,373</u>

The components of donated goods and services for Global for the years ended Aug. 31, 1995 and 1994, are as follows:

	1995	1994
Water filtration material	\$2,332,491	\$3,211,726
Water treatment chemicals	140,000	0
Total	<u>\$2,472,491</u>	<u>\$3,211,726</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, 1995 and 1994 is \$3,502,319 and \$2,145,694 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, 1995 and 1994:

	1995	1994
TAP	\$2,334,446	\$5,075,713
Global	573,264	2,147,979
CCEU	1,809,776	2,319,567
Other programs	<u>2,095,478</u>	<u>1,361,445</u>
Total	<u>\$6,812,964</u>	<u>\$10,904,704</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, 1995 and 1994, approximately \$9,900 and \$2,400 of endowment funds were invested in additional building improvements. As of Aug. 31, 1995 and 1994, the building was 100 percent occupied by Global and The Task Force for Child Survival and Development. Revenues from these affiliates totaled approximately \$117,000 and \$107,000 for the years ended Aug. 31, 1995 and 1994.

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, 1995 and 1994, 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 \$52,222,845 and \$38,573,481 as of Aug. 31, 1995 and 1994, 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.

Principles of Combination

The combined financial statements include the accounts of CC. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

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, 1995 and 1994:

	1995	1994	Useful Life
Land	\$ 296,732	\$ 296,732	N/A
Buildings	15,520,084	15,495,323	30 years
Grounds and land improvements	1,288,077	1,231,350	10 years
Furniture and fixtures	1,354,590	1,251,238	5 to 10 years
Office equipment	1,365,407	1,081,195	5 years
Computer equipment	332,676	304,484	3 to 5 years
TAP equipment	2,838,495	2,838,185	3 years
Building improvements	407,208	342,960	15 years
Vehicles	939,522	439,449	3 years
	<u>24,342,791</u>	<u>23,280,916</u>	
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(8,079,134)</u>	<u>(5,937,361)</u>	
	<u>\$16,263,657</u>	<u>\$17,343,555</u>	

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

4. LEASES

CCI 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 \$0 and \$67,000 toward leasehold improvements during the years ended Aug. 31, 1995 and 1994. 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 \$224,000 and \$218,000 during the years ended Aug. 31, 1995 and 1994, respectively.

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 will adopt SFAS No. 116 for fiscal year 1996, although it has not yet decided on the method of adoption. SFAS No. 116 gives the option to restate prior years' financial statements to reflect the new standard. If not restated, the cumulative effect of adoption must be shown in the statement of activities in the year of adoption.

7. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Effective Sep. 1, 1995, the net assets of Global and Carter-Menil were transferred to CCI. Both entities were legally dissolved and will continue their respective programs as programs of CCI.

Management of CCI is currently studying the feasibility of assuming the mission of the River Blindness Foundation, a 501(c)(3) corporation which works to control *onchocerciasis* (river blindness) in areas of Africa and Latin America.

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Combining Statement of Financial Position
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	<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 \$8,714,849	<u>\$6,505,540</u>	<u>\$1,383,171</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$1,897,024</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$9,785,735</u>
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:						
Related parties	1,742,380	12,131	0	0	(1,742,380)	12,131
Due from federal funding agencies	1,351,118	0	0	1,008,779	0	2,359,897
Other	41,849	48,123	8,548	0	0	98,520
	<u>3,135,347</u>	<u>60,254</u>	<u>8,548</u>	<u>1,008,779</u>	<u>(1,742,380)</u>	<u>2,470,548</u>
GRANTS RECEIVABLE	<u>0</u>	<u>116,442</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>116,442</u>
PREPAID RENT	<u>662,767</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>662,767</u>
PREPAID EXPENSES	<u>0</u>	<u>159,336</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>159,336</u>
RESTRICTED ENDOWMENT INVESTMENTS	<u>31,609,712</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,486,740</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>34,096,452</u>
RESTRICTED INVESTMENT IN OFFICE BUILDING, at cost, less accumulated depreciation of \$196,684	<u>1,050,656</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,050,656</u>
PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT, at cost or fair market value at date of gift, less accumulated depreciation of \$8,079,134	<u>15,467,953</u>	<u>710,089</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>85,615</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>16,263,657</u>
ARTWORK	<u>814,850</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>814,850</u>
OTHER ASSETS	<u>88,405</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>88,405</u>
	<u>\$59,335,230</u>	<u>\$2,429,292</u>	<u>\$8,548</u>	<u>\$5,478,158</u>	<u>\$(1,742,380)</u>	<u>\$65,508,848</u>

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	CCI	Global	Carter-Menil	CCEU	Elimination	Total
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES:						
Related party	\$ 0	\$924,984	\$8,548	\$865,439	\$(1,742,380)	\$ 56,591
Operating	<u>659,092</u>	<u>1,278,638</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>109,155</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,046,885</u>
	<u>659,092</u>	<u>2,203,622</u>	<u>8,548</u>	<u>974,594</u>	<u>(1,742,380)</u>	<u>2,103,476</u>
GRANT PAYABLE	<u>0</u>	<u>14,208</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14,208</u>
NET ASSETS:						
Unrestricted:						
Designated by the board of trustees for maintenance of property and equipment	431,460	0	0	0	0	431,460
Designated by management as an addition to endowment funds	3,214,960	0	0	287,359	0	3,502,319
Undesignated	<u>19,585,038</u>	<u>51,417</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>54,631</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>19,691,086</u>
Total unrestricted	23,231,458	51,417	0	341,990	0	23,624,865
Temporarily restricted	4,843,143	160,045	0	1,809,776	0	6,812,964
Permanently restricted	<u>30,601,537</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,351,798</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>32,953,335</u>
Total net assets	<u>58,676,138</u>	<u>211,462</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,503,564</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>63,391,164</u>
	<u>\$59,335,230</u>	<u>\$2,429,292</u>	<u>\$8,548</u>	<u>\$5,478,158</u>	<u>\$(1,742,380)</u>	<u>\$65,508,848</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.

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VOLUNTEERS

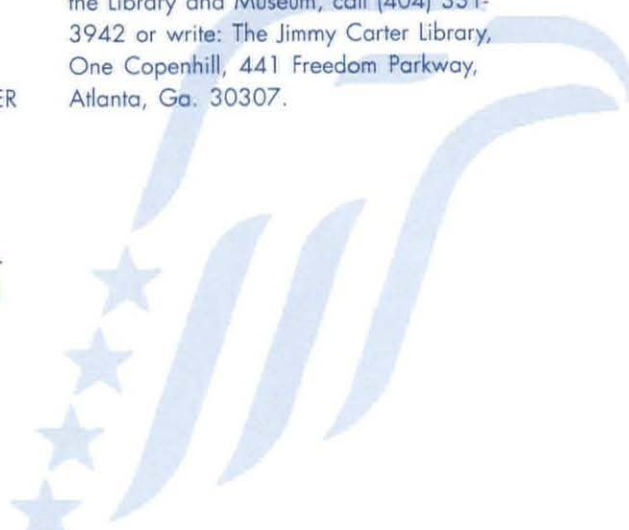
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