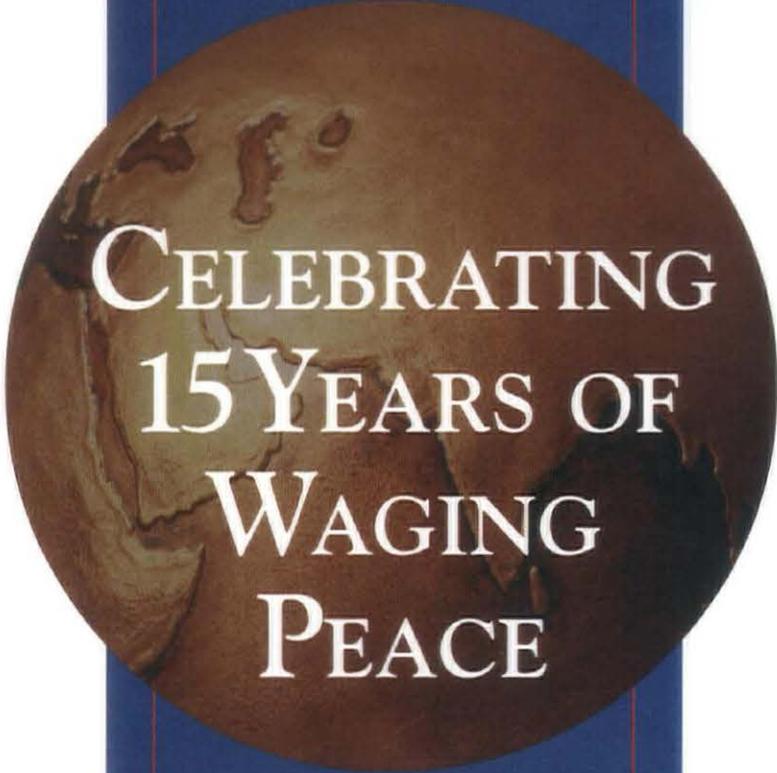




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CELEBRATING
15 YEARS OF
WAGING
PEACE

THE
CARTER
CENTER

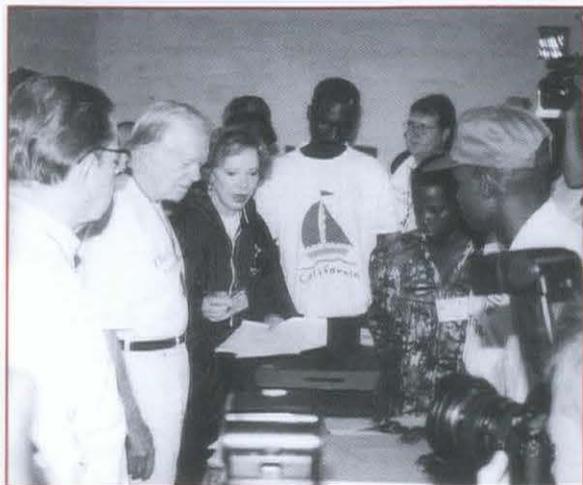
1996-97
ANNUAL
REPORT

The Carter Center would like to thank Maloney Design Studio
and Wallace Graphics Inc. for their assistance in producing this report.

Copywriting by Beth Dawkins Bassett
with assistance from Pam Auchmutey



GREGORY STEIN



Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter talk with poll workers in Monrovia during the 1997 election in Liberia.

Last year Rosalynn and I visited more than three dozen countries on five continents. What strikes us are the similarities among peoples. Wherever we go, parents want the same things for their children: a decent home, enough to eat, good health care, and opportunities to achieve their full potential.

When we look into their eyes, we understand that hope brings us together. That's why the Carter Center's work is so important -- now and in the future.

Jimmy Carter



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
OF THE CARTER CENTER

This summer, I traveled to Ethiopia for discussions on Carter Center programs. These trips always bring home to me, in a deeply personal way, the Center's impact on individual lives. An airport immigration officer thanked The Carter Center for trying to bring an end to the Ethiopian/Eritrean war in the late 1980s. A young man in the Ministry of Health told me that his mother, who lived in a rural village many hours from Addis Ababa, was free from Guinea worm disease for the first time in years. And an extension agent in the Ministry of Agriculture told me that our Global 2000 program had given him hope that Ethiopia can feed her people.

Waging Peace. Fighting Disease. Building Hope. These are The Carter Center's watchwords.

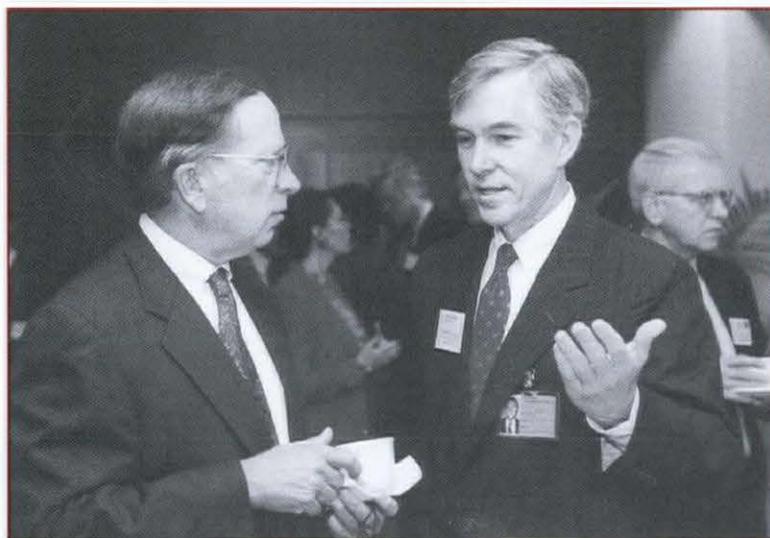
Since 1982, the Center has focused outward on improving the lives of individuals. We do this by resolving conflicts; distributing medicine and filters that will prevent river blindness and Guinea worm; monitoring elections; conducting human rights workshops; helping governments implement national development strategies; showing African farmers how to produce more food; and reaching out to those who suffer from mental illnesses or economic hardship.

This year, we did all these things and still managed to find time to focus inward—on the Center itself. We're proud of what we have accomplished in our 15-year history. But we're also looking toward the future. So this year, we undertook a strategic planning process to guide the Center into the next century and beyond. Together with President and Mrs. Carter, we consulted with our Board of Trustees; our many friends, partners, and supporters

around the world; our program directors and staff; our colleagues at Emory University; and the many beneficiaries of our programs.

We concluded that we would continue to chart the Center's future according to a fundamental commitment to human rights. We also agreed that:

1. There are several ingredients that make our work uniquely effective. The Center must continue to take on



John Hardman (right) discusses The Carter Center's work with former U.S. Sen. Sam Nunn, who serves on the Center's Board of Trustees.

projects—even risky ones—that emphasize action and results without duplicating what others are doing well; form partnerships across a broad spectrum of individuals and organizations; and remain nonpartisan.

2. We will further focus our efforts on peace, including the prevention and resolution of conflict, and health, primarily the control and eradication of disease.

3. We will further strengthen our relationship with Emory University, which provides the academic foundation for our outreach programs.

4. The Center will build on established relationships and form new ones with eminent people who have significant experience, interest, and commitment to our programs. Although we recognize President and Mrs. Carter's leadership as

unique and irreplaceable, building ties with other global leaders will help ensure the Center will still be going strong long after the Carters retire (although we don't expect that to happen anytime soon!).

Building and maintaining relationships is key to our success, and our work would not be possible without the help of dedicated partners. In recent years, the Center has received funding from nine of the 10 largest grant-making foundations in

the country. Although American foundations provide funds that sustain our programs, a significant portion of our support comes from individuals, corporations, and development assistance programs in the United States and abroad. In the past year, our direct mail donor group, an important source of unrestricted financial support, has grown to more than 200,000 individuals. More than 600 people have joined the new Ambassadors Circle, a club that recognizes and honors those who give unrestricted annual gifts of \$1,000 to

\$10,000. Still others have formed a partnership with us through planned giving—via wills, charitable trusts, charitable gift annuities, and similar vehicles.

Together with our partners, The Carter Center's values, expertise, and hard work have made a positive impact on hundreds of thousands of lives for more than a decade. Today and in the future, this vital work will continue.

John Hardman



PAGE 5



PAGE 13



PAGE 23



PAGE 27

ABOUT THE CARTER CENTER 5

THE YEAR IN REVIEW 7

PROGRAMS

 PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION OF CONFLICT 16

 • HUMAN RIGHTS

 • CONFLICT RESOLUTION

 • ELECTION MONITORING

 • GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

 • LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

 • THE ATLANTA PROJECT

 • THE AMERICA PROJECT

 CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF DISEASE 26

 • AGRICULTURE

 • GUINEA WORM ERADICATION

 • RIVER BLINDNESS

 • INTERFAITH HEALTH

 • NOT EVEN ONE

 • MENTAL HEALTH

DONORS AND SUPPORT 32

BOARDS AND STAFF 36

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 41

THE CARTER CENTER MISSION STATEMENT

The Carter Center, in partnership with Emory University, is guided by a fundamental commitment to human rights and the alleviation of human suffering; it seeks to prevent and resolve conflicts, enhance freedom and democracy, and improve health.

While the program agenda may change, The Carter Center is guided by five principles:

1. The Center emphasizes action and results. Based on careful research and analysis, it is prepared to take timely action on important and pressing issues.
2. The Center does not duplicate the effective efforts of others.
3. The Center addresses difficult problems and recognizes the possibility of failure as an acceptable risk.
4. The Center is nonpartisan and acts as a neutral in dispute resolution activities.
5. The Center believes that people can improve their lives when provided with the necessary skills, knowledge, and access to resources.

The Carter Center collaborates with other organizations, public or private, in carrying out its mission.



GABRIEL BENZUR

The Carter Center's Ivan Allen III Pavilion includes offices, meeting rooms, and the Cecil B. Day Chapel, which seats up to 450 people for conferences and other events.

What is The Carter Center's mission?

Every day in countries all over the world, people live under difficult, life-threatening conditions caused by war, disease, famine, and poverty. The Carter Center strives to alleviate this suffering through projects that prevent and resolve conflicts, enhance freedom and democracy, and improve health.

What principles guide the Center's work?

The Center is a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization (NGO) founded in 1982 by Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter in partnership with Emory University.

The Center:

- Emphasizes action and results. It translates academic research and analysis into programs that have improved people's lives in more than 65 countries.
- Avoids duplicating the efforts of other agencies or institutions.
- Addresses difficult problems and accepts the possibility of failure.
- Is nonpartisan and acts as a neutral third party to help resolve disputes.
- Believes that people can improve their lives when provided with the necessary skills, knowledge, and access to resources.

Who directs the Center's programs?

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 NGOs, and partners in the United States and abroad. The Center is governed by a Board of Trustees, chaired by President Carter, with Mrs. Carter as vice chair. (Members are listed on page 36.) The Board of Councilors provides support from prominent regional and local leaders. (Members are listed on page 38.)

What are the Center's major initiatives?

HEALTH

- Leading a worldwide campaign that has achieved more than 95 percent eradication of Guinea worm disease in Africa and parts of Asia. It will be only the second disease after smallpox to be eradicated.
- Fighting river blindness in Africa and Latin America through a global coalition to distribute medicine to control the disease. Since 1996, Carter Center-assisted programs have provided nearly 9

million drug treatments to people in both regions.

- Working to erase the stigma of mental illness and to improve access to and quality of care for the 50 million Americans who experience mental disorders every year.
- Promoting preventive health care in communities through a network of faith groups in U.S. cities.
- Improving health by helping farmers in Africa double, triple, or quadruple their yields of maize, wheat, and other grains. For example, Ghana doubled maize (corn) production from 1986-96, while Sudan raised wheat production by 400 percent from 1987-92.

PEACE

- Monitoring multiparty elections in more than a dozen countries to promote democracy.
- Seeking peaceful solutions to civil conflicts in places such as Sudan, Haiti, Nicaragua, the Korean Peninsula, and the Great Lakes region of Central Africa.
- Promoting democracy and economic cooperation in the Western Hemisphere.
- Preventing human rights violations worldwide.

■ Strengthening human rights and economic development in emerging democracies.

■ Helping inner-city families and children with quality of life issues such as jobs, early education and after-school programs, and health care.

Where is the Center located?

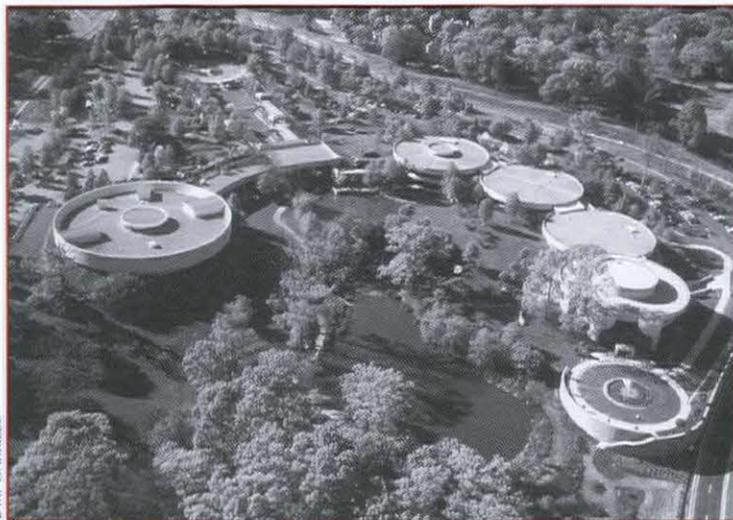
The Carter Center is located in a 35-acre park two miles east of downtown Atlanta. Four interconnected pavilions house offices for the former president and first lady and most of the Center's program staff. The complex includes the non-denominational Cecil B. Day Chapel and other conference facilities.

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

How is the Center funded?

Private donations from individuals, foundations, and corporations financed construction of The Carter Center's facilities. These and other donors supported the 1996-97 budget with donations of cash and materials totaling approximately \$49 million. The Jimmy Carter Library and Museum, also built with private funds, were deeded to the federal government after construction.

The Carter Center Inc. is a 501(c)(3) charitable organization, and contributions



DWY CARRILLO

The Carter Center is located in a 35-acre park two miles east of downtown Atlanta. The Center adjoins The Jimmy Carter Library and Museum, which are owned and operated by the U.S. government.

by U.S. citizens and companies are tax-deductible as allowed by law. To make a donation by cash or credit card, contact the Office of Development at (404) 420-5119.

How large is the Center's staff?

In 1996-97, the Center employed 180 full- and part-time people, based primarily in Atlanta. Field representatives are stationed in 20 countries in Africa and Latin America.

How do people become involved in the Center's work?

More than 100 undergraduate and graduate students work with Center programs for academic credit or practical experience each year. Approximately 120 volunteers donate their time to the

Center. They work with Center programs, assist with special events, and conduct a limited number of private tours. For volunteer information, call (404) 420-5105. To learn more about internships, call (404) 420-5151 or visit our Web site.

Is the Center open to the public?

The Carter Center is open to the public by business appointment or for special events. Individuals or groups may rent space for meetings, conferences, dinners, receptions, concerts, and other events. For availability and pricing, call the Events Office at (404) 420-5112.

The Jimmy Carter Library is the repository for Carter administration records. The Museum of The Jimmy Carter Library is open Monday through Saturday, 9 a.m. to 4:45 p.m., and Sunday, noon to 4:45 p.m. It features exhibits on the American presidency, the Carter administration, and more. Admission is \$5 for adults, \$4 for senior citizens 55 and older, and free for children 16 and under. For more information, call (404) 331-0296.

How can people learn more about the Center's work?

The Office of Public Information provides information about the Center's activities. For inquiries and a list of publications, call (404) 420-5117. Information about the Center also is available on the World Wide Web at: http://www.emory.edu/CARTER_CENTER.



GABRIEL BENZUR

Master Gardener Kinsaku Nakane designed The Carter Center's popular Japanese Gardens, made possible by a gift from YKK.



CAN AFRICA FEED ITSELF?

"SG 2000 has demonstrated that high-yielding technologies are available and adaptable to African conditions and has gotten the attention of African leaders that agricultural development is possible."

—Ralph Cummings, senior economist,
U.S. Agency for International Development

Night after night during 1984 and 1985, their images were beamed to television screens around the world. Hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children in Ethiopia and several other African nations were starving to death before our eyes.

Theirs seemed to be a disaster so far-reaching, so deep-rooted that it defied remedy. Massive food shipments from more prosperous nations provided temporary relief, but was there a long-term solution to hunger in Africa? Over and over the question arose: Can Africa feed itself?

Today, the surprising answer may be "yes." Hope comes from Ethiopia, the very country whose starving children rallied the world in the mid-1980s. In 1995, farmers there enjoyed a record harvest and in 1996 exported maize to drought-stricken Kenya.

As a result of Ethiopia's success, *The Washington Times* reported in August 1997, experts believe "the same turnaround might be possible for all of Africa" and "predict that Africa is on the brink of an agricultural revolution that could solve the continent's food

problems within a decade." The key to Ethiopia's agricultural boom was the work of SG 2000, a collaborative effort of The Carter Center's Global 2000 program and the Sasakawa Africa Association (SAA) of Japan. According to the *Times*, "After [individual] farmers were taught techniques as simple as using fertilizer and planting in rows, it took only two years for them to produce a grain surplus."

Spreading the "Green Revolution"

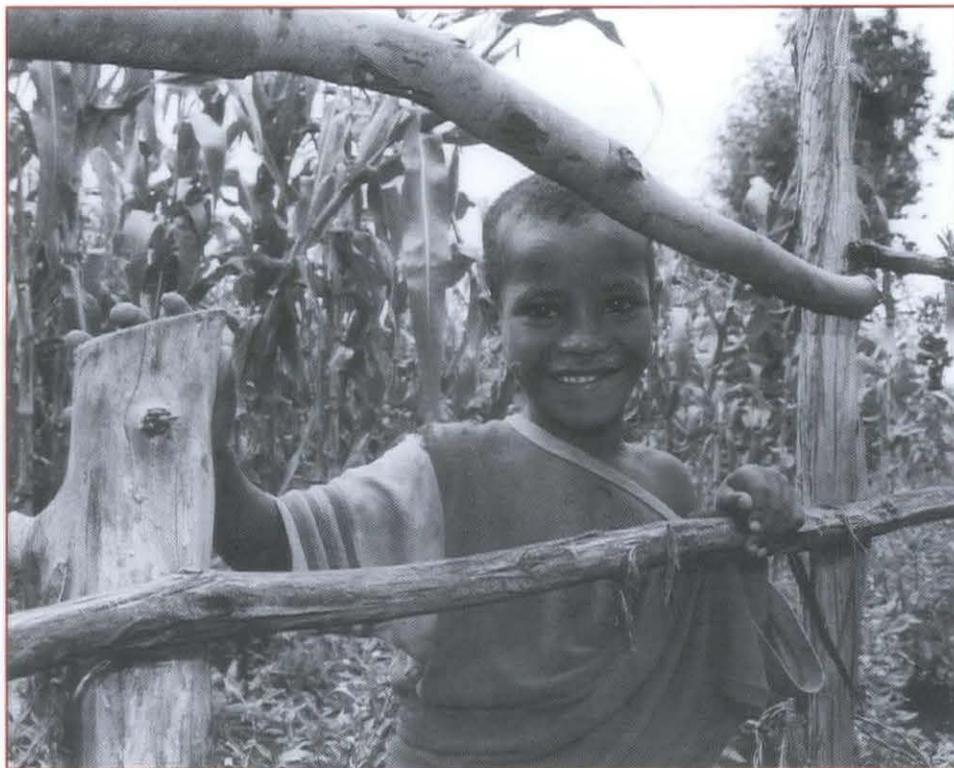
In 1986, Ethiopia's famine prompted a partnership among The Carter Center,

SAA, and Norman Borlaug, now Global 2000's senior consultant for agriculture and SAA president. Dr. Borlaug won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970 for creating the "Green Revolution," credited with saving millions from starvation and ushering in agricultural self-sufficiency in much of Asia and Latin America in the 1960s. Dismayed by Africa's situation in the mid-1980s, Dr. Borlaug agreed to come out of retirement and bring the Green Revolution to the continent.

Agricultural failure in Africa, Dr. Borlaug and others concluded, was due in part to several problems inherent in

traditional farming methods. Many farm families cleared a small new field every year or two by burning bushes and slashing trees. Using pointed sticks, they then dug holes randomly about the barren field and planted seeds without fertilizer. Lacking the renewing properties of fertilizer, the soil quickly became unproductive, and the field, without contours around plants to hold the topsoil, eroded and was abandoned.

By the 1980s,



A child pauses from playing near an SG 2000 maize field in southern Ethiopia.

ROBERT GRISMAN



“SG 2000 is unique in that it does not create a bureaucracy. When farmers’ neighbors see increased crop yields, they also want to use our techniques. So, friends teach friends the SG 2000 approach.”

—John Hardman, M.D., executive director, The Carter Center

African research centers knew about improved farming practices, but that information was not reaching small-scale farmers. SG 2000 set out to disseminate information and institute change. It assigned one technical advisor to work with Ethiopia’s government through its Ministry of Agriculture and with local extension agents. These agents enlisted a few farmers across the country who were willing to use high-yield, insect- and drought-resistant seeds and to employ improved planting techniques on part of their land. Farmers learned to use small amounts of fertilizer and plant their crops in rows to combat erosion.

“SG 2000 is unique in that it does not create a bureaucracy,” explains John Hardman, M.D., executive director of The Carter Center. “When farmers’ neighbors see increased crop yields, they also want to

use our techniques. So, friends teach friends the SG 2000 approach.”

In 1993, Ethiopians harvested 5.5 million tons of grain—impressive, but still below the yield needed to feed the population. The next year, Jimmy Carter, in an effort to widen use of SG 2000 cultivation methods, asked then Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi to go with him into the fields.

Because President Meles and President Carter traveled in farm clothes and without an entourage, the farmers didn’t know they were speaking with a former U.S. president and their own president (who later became prime minister). “As we traveled,” President Carter said, “President Meles became increasingly impressed with the farmers’ enthusiasm for the new methods and the high yields he saw in the test plots. They typically

exceeded traditional production by 200 to 400 percent.”

The next day, President Meles instructed his minister of agriculture to use the new methods throughout the country. In 1995, Ethiopian farmers produced a record grain harvest of 9.7 million tons. By the end of 1996, the country broke the record with 11.7 million tons and in January 1997 exported food for the first time.

Today, more than 400,000 farmers in Ethiopia are using SG 2000 methods, and 200,000 more are using them in 11 other African nations. In each country, top government officials are involved in the program. SG 2000 offers support for five years; each country then continues the program independently.

Although Africa still lacks enough food for every citizen, grain production across

SOWING THE SEEDS OF PEACE

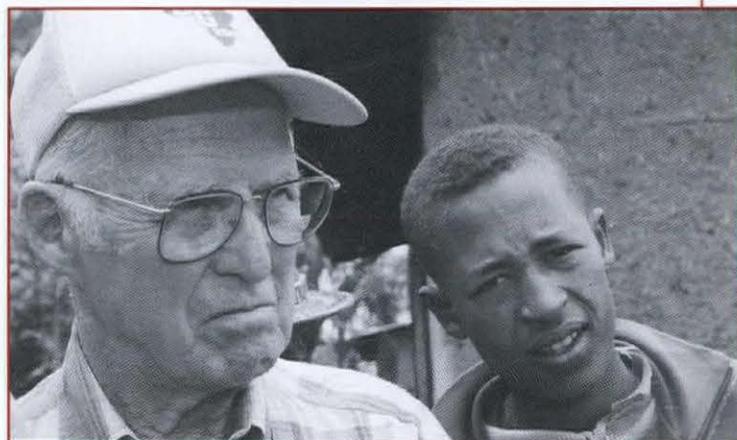
Nobel Peace Prize winner Norman Borlaug began to experiment with seeds to grow better varieties of wheat in Mexico more than 50 years ago.

Seven years later, his research team introduced a dwarf plant that was more disease-resistant and greatly increased crop yields. Today, farmers also use improved planting methods and better varieties of rice, maize, sorghum, and many other staple crops.

Despite his success in Asia and Latin America with improved seeds and planting methods, Dr. Borlaug was hesitant to accept an invitation in 1986 to lead SG 2000’s efforts in Africa. “I’m too old,” said Dr. Borlaug, who was 73 at the time.

Fortunately, Dr. Borlaug relented. Under his guidance, SG 2000 has helped farmers plant some 600,000 demonstration plots in Africa.

“What we have shown is that you can always at least double crop yields, frequently triple them, and in some cases quadruple them with the application of easy-to-use technology,” Dr. Borlaug said. “Very simple steps can make a dramatic impact.” ♦



Norman Borlaug and a young Ethiopian farmer listen to a discussion about SG 2000 agriculture methods.

ROBERT GROSSMAN



the continent is now rising 2 percent each year. But daunting challenges remain. Even with a food surplus, many Ethiopians still go hungry. By 2050, Africa must increase food production by 300 percent overall to keep up with population growth, according to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization.

Facing Future Challenges

The Ethiopian government and SG 2000 have begun to address some of the major problems that prevent food from reaching people: lack of facilities to store crops, poor transportation to ship products to market, and inadequate market systems to promote trade and provide loans to farmers.

Storage, in particular, has been problematic. For example, farmers have traditionally left maize ears on stalks until needed, and insects and mold have ruined as much as one-fifth of the crop. SG 2000 advises farmers on building grain-drying storage structures. With crops stored safely for several months, farmers can hold grain beyond harvest time, when prices are lowest, and sell it later at a higher price.

Political instability in Africa also contributes to food shortages, as leaders withhold food from opposition groups. However, Dr. Borlaug remains optimistic, believing that a Green Revolution on the



ROBERT GROSSMAN

Women play a major role in African agriculture. Here, two women in Ethiopia bag meal produced by grinding maize.

continent can lead to a political solution. "Agricultural stability is the glue that brings people together politically,

economically, and socially," he said. "Africa is poised on the brink of prosperity. Agriculture is the key." ♦

MILESTONES IN ETHIOPIA

- **1984-85.** Famine paralyzes Ethiopia.
- **1986.** The Carter Center and SAA form SG 2000 to address Africa's agricultural problems.
- **1993.** SG 2000 begins working with Ethiopia's Ministry of Agriculture and local extension agents, who teach farmers to use high-yielding seeds, small amounts of fertilizer, and other simple methods to make their land more productive.
- **1994.** President Meles joins President Carter to visit

with farmers. Impressed with their results, he initiates nationwide use of SG 2000 cultivation methods. The 1994 harvest produced 5.4 million tons of grain.

- **1995.** Ethiopian farmers harvest 9.7 million tons of grain—a record.

- **1996.** Ethiopian farmers produce an unprecedented 11.7 million tons of grain. They export a surplus of one-half million to 1 million tons of maize to neighboring Kenya to help relieve a drought-induced food shortage. The surplus equals Ethiopia's 1984-85 shortfall. ♦



CHALLENGE FOR THE AMERICAS: MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK

“What happens to our Latin American neighbors happens to us. In the post-Cold War world, the hemisphere’s economic security is as important to America’s future as military security is.”

—from an Atlanta Journal-Constitution editorial, April 28, 1997

An irresistible democratic tide has swept this hemisphere in the 20 years since [Jimmy] Carter began his presidency, preaching human rights,” former U.S. House Speaker Jim Wright wrote in the May 4, 1997, *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*. “Today, every existing government save that of Cuba was popularly chosen in constitutional elections. The challenge now is to show that democracy works.”

Mr. Wright wrote this column after attending the April 1997 Carter Center consultation “Agenda for the Americas for the 21st Century,” hosted by former Presidents Carter and Gerald Ford and the Center’s Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government. The meeting’s

significance was clear from the list of 130 participants: current and former heads of government, prime ministers, and other national leaders from the Americas and the Caribbean as well as the highest ranking officials from the United Nations and the Organization of American States. Their candid discussion focused on several common Western Hemisphere goals: promoting a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), ending illegal drug trafficking, limiting arms sales, and reinforcing, deepening, and extending democracy and social justice.

The consultation sought to build on and reinvigorate goals set at the first such meeting at The Carter Center, held in 1986, and at the 1994 “Summit of the

Americas,” hosted by the United States. One major accomplishment of the 1986 consultation was establishing the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government to help reinforce democracy at critical junctures. Since then, the Council has monitored and mediated 17 elections in 10 countries in the Americas, supported freer trade in the Western Hemisphere, and worked to reduce debt and bring peace to Central America.

Free Trade

At the “Summit of the Americas,” Western leaders recommended extending the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) throughout the hemisphere by implementing an FTAA by



Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford participate with members of The Carter Center’s Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government at a press conference during the “Agenda for the Americas” consultation.

BILLY HOWARD

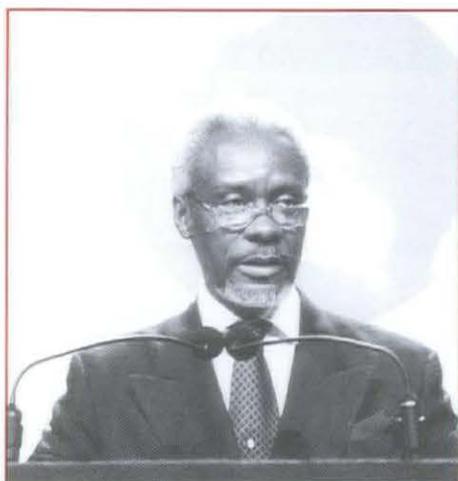


"The Council's recommendations come less than a week before President Clinton is scheduled to make his first extended trip to Mexico, Costa Rica, and Barbados. Administration officials ... privately voiced gratitude for some of the ideas raised at the two-day conference in Atlanta."

—The Miami Herald, April 30, 1997

2005. At the "Agenda for the Americas" consultation, the Council reaffirmed commitment to this goal. "The moral basis of the new community of the Americas is democracy," Jamaican Prime Minister P.J. Patterson said on the Council's behalf. "Freer trade will enhance ties between our democratic nations."

Hemispheric trade is becoming increasingly important. During the past five years, for example, U.S. trade exports to Latin America have increased 15 times faster than U.S. exports to Europe and eight times faster than those to Japan.



BILLY HOWARD

"When the threat of decertification is used as a lever to coerce agreement for a particular aspect in the fight against drugs, it is obvious the process does more harm than good."

—Jamaican Prime Minister P.J. Patterson

"Forty percent of U.S. exports now go to [hemispheric] markets," U.S. Vice President Al Gore told consultation participants. "Our future depends greatly on seizing these opportunities."

Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo and Dominican Republic President Leonel Fernández also spoke in favor of an FTAA.



BILLY HOWARD

"Nothing is yet finally determined about the next century. We must acknowledge the fragility of achievements and the extent of acute afflictions such as poverty, violence, and moral decay, but I am optimistic."

—Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo

"Free trade agreements throughout the Americas are transforming our economies and making us stronger competitors in the world marketplace," President Zedillo said.

Illegal Drug Trafficking

Consultation participants agreed that drug trafficking threatens the hemisphere by creating poverty, divisions between nations, and crime. Drug suppliers and consumers equally contribute to the problem.

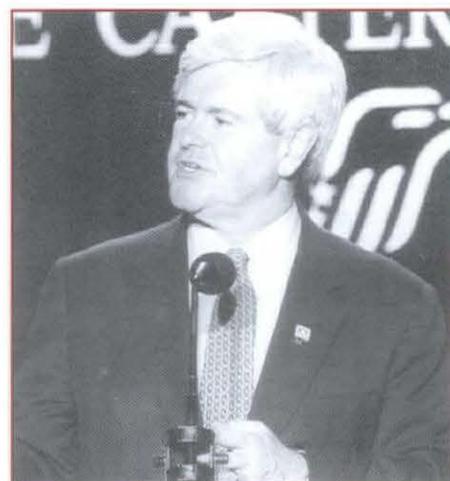
The most controversial drug issue was "certification." Under this policy, the United States imposes penalties against countries with unsatisfactory records in fighting drugs. Caribbean leaders called the policy "arbitrary" and "paternalistic."

Council members proposed several alternatives to certification, including a forum to devise a hemisphere-wide plan to combat drug trafficking and implement

strategies for each country. U.S. House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) voiced support for this solution. "Let us agree our goal is to wipe out the drug dealers, to wipe out the cartels, to save our children, to protect our political structure, and to work together," he said.

Arms Restraint

Although Latin America spends relatively less on defense than most other regions, countries have cited lingering border disputes as a reason for acquiring sophisticated arms. Fearing an arms race,



BILLY HOWARD

"Our future is inextricably bound in the Western Hemisphere, and there are many good things we could do together."

—U.S. House Speaker Newt Gingrich

the Council proposed that these countries adopt a two-year moratorium on weapons purchases and begin discussing a conventional arms restraint agreement. Oscar Arias, who is Council member, former president of Costa Rica, and 1987 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, backed this idea.

Mr. Arias then called on the United States to leave in place restrictions on the sale of high-tech planes to the region. He



“For years, a small band of peace activists pushed the entirely sensible but seemingly hopeless idea that the world should refuse to sell arms to dictatorships. Now it may be coming to pass.”

—from a June 20, 1997, New York Times editorial citing support for such a ban by 15 current and former heads of state at the “Agenda for the Americas for the 21st Century” consultation

also advocated developing a code of conduct to prevent arms transfers to undemocratic, dictator-ruled, or terrorist states as well as to nations disrespectful of human rights.

“I sincerely hope these security suggestions will be taken to heart by national and international leaders alike,” he said.

Democracy and the Social Agenda

To promote democracy and social progress in the hemisphere, participants recommended that democratic governments adopt campaign finance restrictions, curb corruption by advancing anti-bribery resolutions, and encourage freedom of the press.

Council members urged pursuing a policy of engagement rather than isolation with Cuba, the only nation in the hemisphere not to have held competitive elections. “Cuba should be invited to participate in hemispheric events, provided the government is prepared to accept standards of human rights and democracy,” the Council wrote in its final statement.



BILLY HOWARD

Vice President Al Gore was among the 130 participants who attended the “Agenda for the Americas” consultation. After the meeting, he briefed President Bill Clinton before the president’s May 1997 trip to Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean.

After the Consultation

Sixteen Council presidents and prime ministers attended the consultation, and three others sent high-level representatives. All signed the final statement that recommended new approaches to trade, drugs, arms control, and democracy. The Council leaders pledged to use their influence to try to persuade governments

to accept the recommendations.

In May 1997, President Carter and Robert Pastor, director of The Carter Center’s Latin American and Caribbean Program and executive secretary of the Council, traveled to Washington, D.C. They met with John Sweeney, president of the AFL-CIO, and with Speaker Gingrich to try to forge compromise language for fast-track negotiating authority. They also discussed the need for a multilateral approach on drug issues with Speaker Gingrich and Indiana Rep. Lee Hamilton, ranking Democrat on the House International Relations Committee. Some progress was made in both areas.

In addition, all Council members sought support for the arms moratorium, and 27 incumbent presidents and prime ministers have endorsed the proposal. Dr. Pastor noted, “This was one consultation where the recommendations did not gather dust on a bookshelf.” ♦

The Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government, established by The Carter Center in 1986, agreed on several basic goals during the “Agenda for the Americas” consultation. Countries should:

- Establish a Free Trade Area for the Americas by 2005.
- Seek to eliminate illegal drugs.
- Resolve remaining territorial disputes.
- Curb the purchase and sale of arms.
- Extend the benefits of democracy to all nations of the Western Hemisphere. ♦



THE ATLANTA PROJECT: HELPING CHILDREN AND PRESERVING FAMILIES

"The Atlanta Project was created not to be another service provider but to bring existing groups together to address complex problems."

—former U.S. President Jimmy Carter

At several inner-city sites across Atlanta, more children than ever are receiving early education to help prepare them for effective adulthood. These pre-kindergartners are the beneficiaries of efforts launched during 1996, the first year of The Atlanta Project's (TAP) three-year Phase II, which focuses on improving the lives of children and families.

TAP Phase II is part of an initiative begun in 1992 by The Carter Center to help Atlanta residents address problems associated with urban poverty. Other

Phase II programs seek to increase the percentage of high school students who graduate on time, immunize more children against preventable diseases, and make available job training and placement for welfare recipients.

TAP now operates out of four neighborhood Cluster Centers and the Carter Collaboration Center, which is located in Atlanta City Hall East and provides space for community meetings, technology resources, and data and policy analysis.

Coalitions and partnerships continue to be important to TAP, bringing

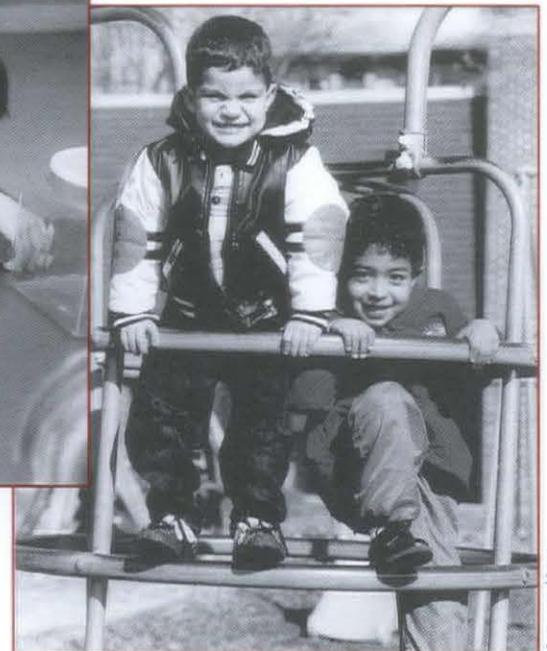
together human and organizational resources of residents and community groups, service providers, government agencies, corporations, and academic institutions. As in previous TAP endeavors, inner-city residents are key to creating strategies and identifying goals to improve the quality of family and community life in their neighborhoods.

Helping Young Children

Although infants are born with great potential, fulfilling it is predicated in large measure on the physical, social, emotional, and cognitive building blocks



Early education provides children with the skills they need to become happy, productive adults. Under TAP's guidance, child care providers secured state funds to expand or add pre-K classes in the Atlanta area.



KATHRYN KOUR



put in place early in life. If children do not have good beginnings, they may find it difficult, if not impossible, to be effective members of an ever more complex society.

TAP residents ranked establishing more pre-kindergarten (pre-K) programs high on their list of priorities. Examining population data, TAP found the figures bore out residents' concern. Of approximately 10,000 4-year-olds living in the TAP area, only half were enrolled in pre-K and Head Start programs.

Under TAP's guidance and with input from Georgia's Office of School Readiness, 20 child care providers applied for state funding to start or add 24 pre-K classes for 1997-98. As a result, applications were approved to add 548 4-year-olds to Georgia's pre-K program in Atlanta. Of those, 140 children from seven TAP sites enrolled in September 1997.

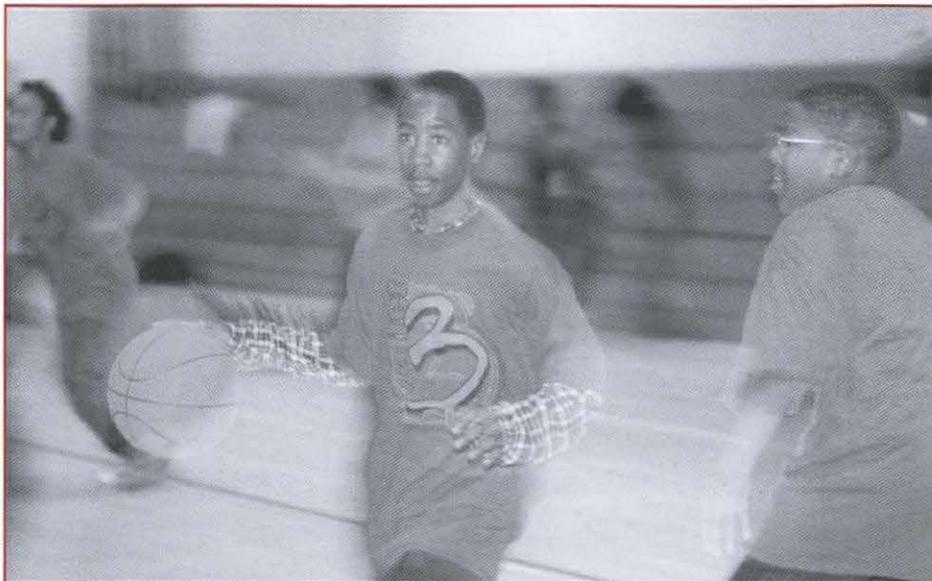
"When we visited TAP pre-K sites, we saw tremendous energy and brightness in the children," said Doug Greenwell, program director for TAP. "They're ecstatic about being in these settings."

TAP hopes to secure funding for more pre-K classes next year.

After-School Programs for Middle School Students

Today, many teens lack supervision from 3-8 p.m., since most parents, grandparents, and primary caregivers work outside the home. Experts believe that the high number of youths involved in violent, criminal, and sexual activity could be reduced if young people participated in safe, creative after-school programs. Experts also agree that kids engaged and motivated in early adolescence are more likely to graduate from high school on time.

Consequently, the After-Three Program, initiated by the Commissioner of the Georgia Department of Children and Youth Services, the chief judge of Fulton County Juvenile Court, and an Atlanta Board of Education member, selected six middle schools for pilot after-school programs. A coalition of 37 government agencies asked TAP to coordinate efforts to enhance existing programs at four of the schools and to create new programs for the others.



KATHRYN KOLB

Camp Creek Middle School students play a round of basketball as members of the "After 3 Club," a program for youngsters who otherwise would be alone while their parents are at work.

Approximately 450 students are enrolled in the After-Three Program, compared to 250 last year.

"This is an exciting moment for me," said Eugene Walker, commissioner of the Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice and a coalition member. "It shows the value and importance of collaboration."

More important, the program means that students like eighth-grader Chris Hartfield have more adult supervision.

"I enjoy school," says Chris, who used to spend two hours alone before his parents came home. "This will give me more time to work on my studies."

Making Welfare Work

Extraordinary effort is needed to see that welfare recipients, most of whom now are required by law to obtain jobs by 2001, receive training and job placement. Statistics show that the number of welfare recipients may be especially high in TAP communities, where some 40 percent of the population live below poverty level.

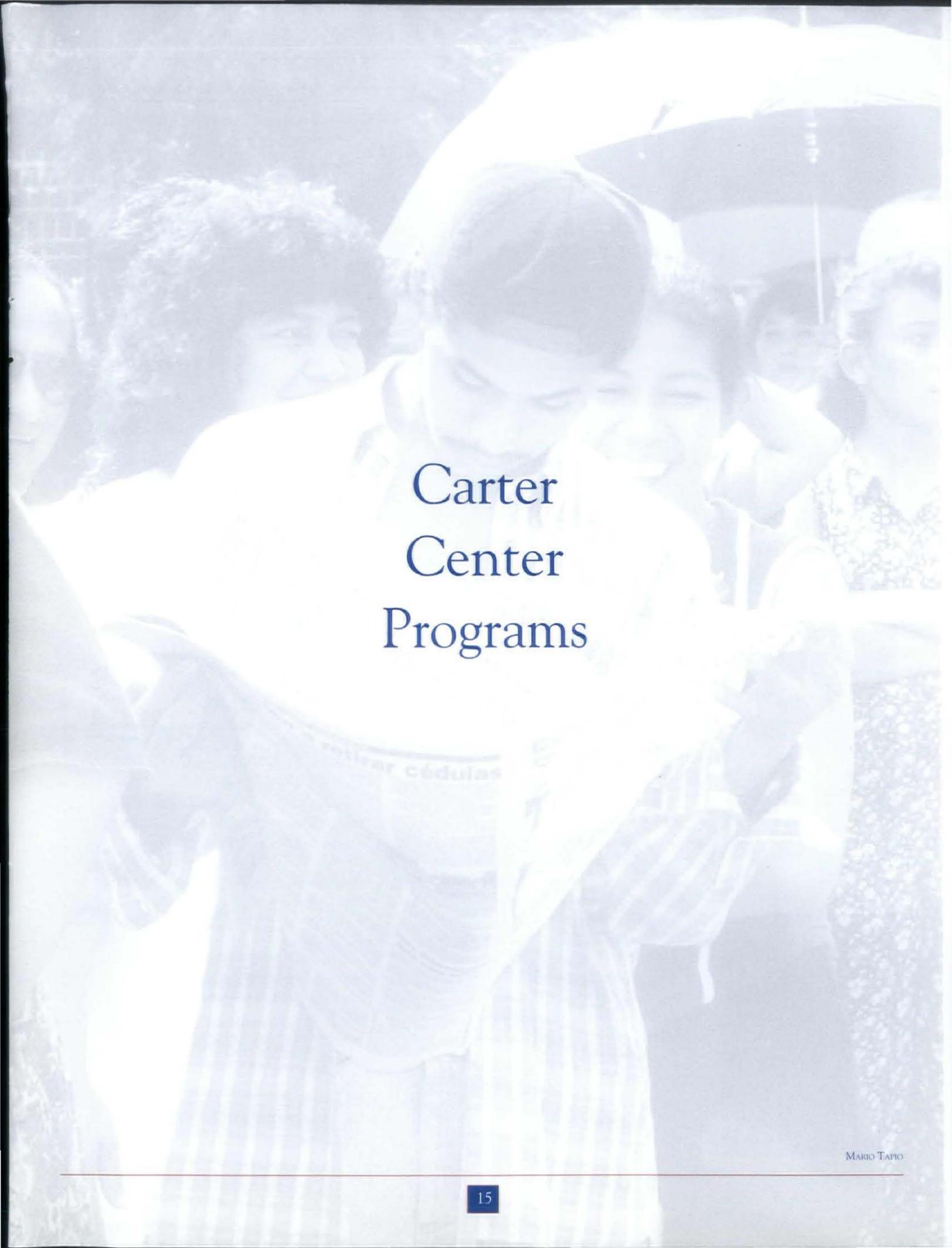
To prepare people for job placement, TAP initiated the Welfare-to-Work Project. So far, TAP has formalized commitments with 45 public- and private-sector employers to provide job openings and support services such as

training, mentoring, and transportation.

"It couldn't be a better time for businesses to participate in the transition process to get people off welfare," said Joe Schneider, vice president of human resources for United Parcel Service (UPS), based in Atlanta. "Many businesses such as UPS need reliable, committed employees."

During 1997, TAP hosted quarterly meetings on Georgia's behalf to encourage private companies to participate; provide an overview of state programs, services, and incentives; report results of state placement efforts; highlight employer best practices; and present local experts on welfare-reform issues. It also led several employer and resident focus groups to seek ways to improve state employment efforts. TAP staff visited participating employers to promote good will and learn more about programs and services for welfare recipients.

"I appreciate TAP's efforts to assemble the business community," said Michael Thurmond, director of the Georgia Division of Family and Children Services. "It is imperative that the public and private sectors cooperate and actively participate in making Georgia's Welfare-to-Work effort a success." ♦



Carter
Center
Programs

MARIO TAMO



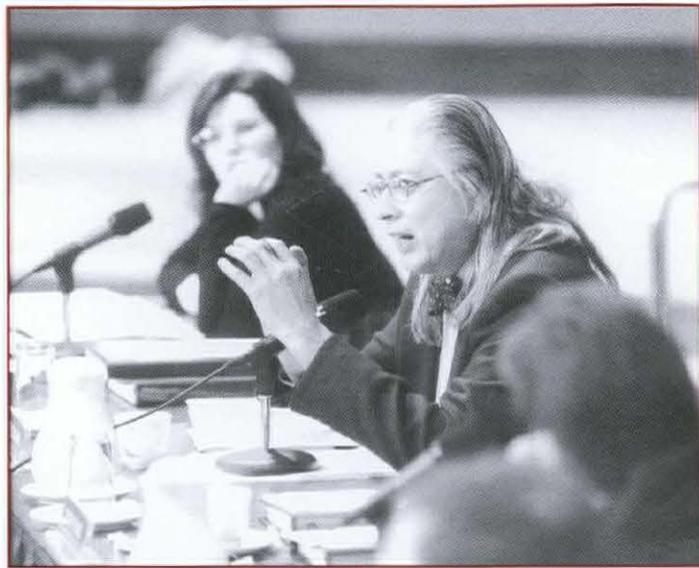
HUMAN RIGHTS

“Democracy, development, and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing.”

—from the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by U.N. member states in 1993

Through its human rights initiatives, The Carter Center has become a voice for the voiceless. The Center assists victims of human rights abuse and governments struggling to build institutions to protect those rights. Its International Human Rights Council (IHRC), whose members are activists and scholars, promotes increased collaboration among nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and intergovernmental groups to strengthen worldwide implementation of human rights standards.

In 1996-97, the Center undertook several projects including creating workshops to help Ethiopian educators teach human rights prin-



KATHRYN KOEB

Walter Echo-Hawk of the Native American Rights Fund discusses the use of U.N. human rights bodies and procedures by American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians at a 1996 meeting of the IHRC at The Carter Center.

ciples, strengthening U.N. human rights bodies, and training law students to

research cases of human rights abuse for action by The Carter Center. ♦

HUMAN RIGHTS LESSONS FOR THE CLASSROOM

Ethiopian kindergartners each select a rock from the schoolyard, study it, and place it in a common pile. Later in the day, the youngsters revisit the pile and try to identify their own rocks.

“Always, they cannot find their personal rocks because the rocks are far more similar than they are different. It’s a simple way to teach children the concept of equality,” explains Ozong Agborsangaya, a Carter Center human rights specialist who has trained primary and secondary school educators in Ethiopia how to teach human rights.

The Carter Center led two workshops there in December 1996. One session was for instructors at Bahir Dar Teachers

Training College, and the other was for school teachers, teacher-trainers, and curriculum developers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia’s capital. The workshops stressed using games, songs, and storytelling in primary school and skits in grades seven through 12. These interactive teaching methods show children the many ways human rights may be enjoyed, denied, or protected.

“The education system is the best formal way to teach citizens about their rights and about values such as diversity and respect for others,” said Ms. Agborsangaya, who has developed similar workshops for teachers in Liberia. ♦



THE INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

- Jimmy Carter**, Council Chair
Rosalynn Carter, Former First Lady
Philip Alston, U.N. Committee on Economic and Social Rights; Australia
Hanan Ashrawi, Palestinian National Authority; Palestine
Florence Butegwa, Women in Law and Development; Zimbabwe
Patricia Derian, Former Assistant Secretary for Human Rights; United States
Clarence Dias, International Center for Law and Development; United States and India
Walter Echo-Hawk, Native American Rights Fund; United States
Felice Gaer, Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights; United States
Hina Jilani, AGHS Legal Aid; Pakistan
Wei Jingsheng, Human Rights and Democracy Activist; People's Republic of China
Elaine Jones, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund; United States
Sia Kaxinawa, Alliance of the Peoples of the Forest; Brazil
Teddy Kollek, Former Mayor of Jerusalem; Israel
- Ewa Letwoska**, First Ombudsperson in Eastern Europe; Poland
Gay McDougall, International Human Rights Law Group; United States
Bacre Waly N'Diaye, U.N. Special Rapporteur for Extrajudicial, Summary, or Arbitrary Executions; Senegal
Jacquelin Pitanguy, Cidadania, Estudo, Pesquisa, Informação e Ação; Brazil
Michael Posner, Lawyers Committee for Human Rights; United States
Nigel Rodley, U.N. Special Rapporteur on Torture; United Kingdom
Mohamed Sahnoun, Special Representative to the U.N. Secretary-General; Algeria
Dorothy Thomas, Former Director, Women's Rights Project, Human Rights Watch; United States
Andrew Whitley, U.N. Conference on Trade and Development; Switzerland
Laurie Wiseberg, Human Rights Internet; Canada
Mona Zulficar, New Civic Forum; Egypt

HUMAN RIGHTS

"Making peace is far too important to be left up to governments."

—IHRC Member
 Mohamed Sahnoun



CONFLICT RESOLUTION

"Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) such as ... The Carter Center are active in developmental, humanitarian, and human rights issues. As 'unofficial organizations,' they have the advantage of building trust and confidence between two sides and using their resources to work toward negotiation. With no strategic or political motivations, NGOs have greater flexibility ... in responding to the needs of people."

—INN Member
Kumar Rupesinghe

Every year, millions of people suffer the consequences of war. The Conflict Resolution Program marshals the expertise of peacemakers worldwide to help ease their suffering. Through its International Negotiation Network (INN), the Program monitors major armed conflicts and, when invited, provides a neutral, unofficial forum for negotiations.

Guided by Jimmy Carter, the INN includes world leaders and experts who have addressed major conflicts in Sudan, Liberia, Haiti, North Korea, the Baltics, the Great Lakes region in Central Africa, and other areas. INN members work on both a private and public level, quietly mediating some conflicts while bringing visibility to others.

One public example is Liberia, which held its first

democratic election in July 1997, closing a long chapter of civil war. The Carter Center has worked to advance peace there since 1991, when all sides in the conflict invited President Carter to assist with negotiations. The Center continued to play a role in the peace process and helped lay the groundwork for the national election (see page 20). INN member Marie Angélique Savané took part in

THE INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATION NETWORK

Jimmy Carter, INN Chair

Oscar Arias Sánchez, Former President of Costa Rica and Nobel Laureate (1987)

Eileen Babbitt, Institute of Peace

Tahseen Basheer, Former Egyptian Ambassador to the United States

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Former U.N. Secretary-General

Hans Dietrich Genscher, Former Vice Chancellor, Germany

Tommy Koh, Former Singaporean Ambassador to the United States

Christopher Mitchell, George Mason University

Olusegun Obasanjo, Former President of Nigeria (currently imprisoned in Nigeria)

Lisbet Palme, Swedish Committee for UNICEF

Robert Pastor, The Carter Center

Shridath Ramphal, Former Secretary-General, Commonwealth of Nations

Barnett Rubin, Council on Foreign Relations

Kumar Rupesinghe, International Alert

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

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

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

Brian Urquhart, Former U.N. Undersecretary-General for Peacekeeping

William Ury, Harvard Law School

Cyrus Vance, Former U.S. Secretary of State

Vamk Volkan, University of Virginia

Peter Wallensteen, Uppsala University

Elie Wiesel, Boston University and Nobel Laureate (1986)

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

I. William Zartman, Johns Hopkins University



the election observation mission led by President Carter in July 1997. Ms. Savané and fellow INN members Desmond Tutu, Lisbet Palme, and Christopher Mitchell have participated in previous Carter Center interventions and consultations on Liberia.

Sudan

Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter traveled to East Africa in April 1997 to evaluate peace efforts in Sudan, where an estimated 1.5 million people have died in a civil war since 1983.

The Carters met with Sudanese government and opposition leaders, urging them to resume negotiations. The trip contributed to the renewal of talks some months later in Nairobi, Kenya. To date, however, fighting continues.

The Korean Peninsula

In June 1994, the United

States proposed sanctions against North Korea for suspected nuclear disarmament violations, and tensions heightened to the brink of war. Kim Il Sung, then president of North Korea, invited the Carters for private talks. President Carter negotiated an agreement with North Korea to freeze its nuclear program, resume talks with the United States, and replace existing nuclear power facilities with safer ones. In August 1997, construction began on these facilities.

In the wake of serious food shortages, Carter Center staff visited North Korea in June 1996 to help link agricultural scientists there with experts in other parts of the world. Currently, plans are being developed to introduce Quality Protein Maize, a highly nutritious corn strain used by the Center's agriculture program in Ghana.

The Great Lakes Region of Central Africa

The Carter Center remains in close contact with leaders of Africa's Great Lakes countries—Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zaire—in the midst of the region's political crisis. Since 1994, Rwanda and Burundi have been plagued by armed conflicts, massacres, and the migration of some 1.7 million Rwandan refugees to Zaire and Tanzania.

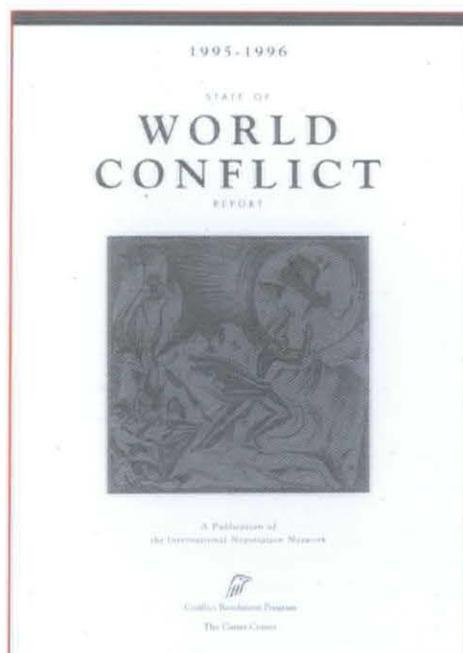
Some progress was made during frank discussions with Great Lakes heads of state at Carter Center-organized summits in Cairo (1995) and Tunis (1996). However, the situation has grown more difficult with deteriorating security in Burundi and increasing border tensions between Rwanda and Zaire. Carter Center officials and others hope to restart dialogue among Great Lakes leaders. ♦

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

"The governments of conflict-ridden countries and the international community should collaborate to find ways to address the social, economic, political, and environmental issues to ensure peace. It's the follow-up to mediating a peace agreement and holding honest elections that is difficult."

—former U.S.

President Jimmy Carter



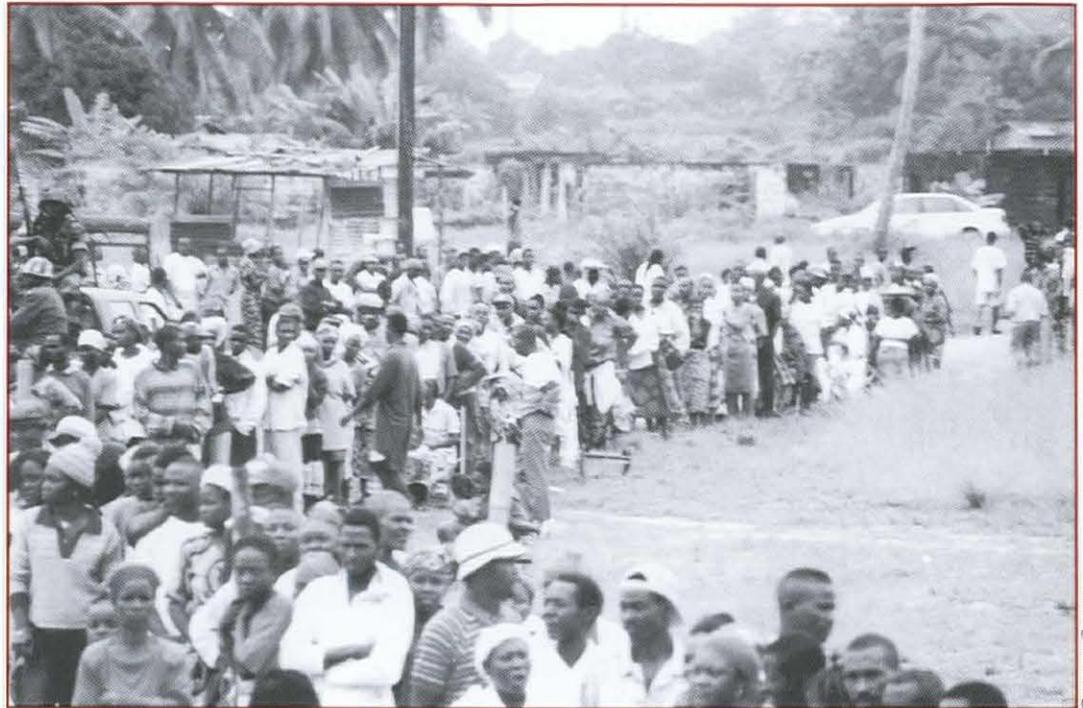
The International Negotiation Network published its 1995-96 State of World Conflict Report, providing maps, demographics, and statistical information on the 25 locations where 30 major armed conflicts occurred in 1995.



ELECTION MONITORING

"The elections brought great relief to everyone as the war came to an end. Families once more can reunite and build new lives."

—Gertrude Koroma, a Liberian who works in The Carter Center's office in Monrovia, the nation's capital



Eighty-five percent of registered voters turned out for Liberia's first democratic election in July 1997. Many waited in line for hours—sometimes all night—to vote.

GREGORY STEAM

In democracies, people make their will known at the ballot box. Based on the principle that free and fair elections are vital to self-governance, The Carter Center monitors voting in emerging democracies in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America.

Important to these efforts has been the pioneering work of the Center's Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government, formed in 1986 and comprised of 30 current and former heads of state from throughout the Americas. In 1996-97, Council members observed the presidential election in Nicaragua and Congressional mid-term elections in Mexico (see page 23). Carter Center delegations

also monitored the first credible national election in Liberia and village elections in two provinces of the People's Republic of China.

Election Brings Peace to Liberia

The first free election in Liberia's history, held in July 1997, resulted from a peace accord signed in 1996 under the auspices of the Economic Community of West African States. It marked the end of a devastating civil war that began in 1989.

Several days before the July 19 election, 40 Center delegates were deployed to 10 of Liberia's 13 counties to observe the voting process. In all, 500 international observers were present on election

day, when an astounding 83 percent of registered voters cast ballots for 90 members of Parliament and overwhelmingly chose Charles Taylor as president.

"In the face of tremendous challenges, the Liberian people have conducted a peaceful and orderly election," the Carter Center delegation said in a post-election statement. "We hope the spirit of election day will guide Liberians in the days ahead."

Liberia continues to seek the Center's advice on economic recovery and how to advance human rights, especially through the nation's education system and newly formed Human Rights Commission.



Village Elections in China

At the invitation of the People's Republic of China, The Carter Center sent a seven-person international delegation to observe village elections in Hebei and Fujian provinces.

"Most people are surprised to learn that the Chinese have held elections in hundreds of thousands of villages since 1987," said Center Fellow Robert Pastor, who led the March 1997 delegation. "In most of the villages we visited, farmers

voted by secret ballot for a choice of candidates. In those villages, it was clear that leaders were more responsive to the people than in those where they did not have a secret ballot."

Twenty years ago, China's late Premier Deng Xiaoping began a series of economic reforms that increased the autonomy of villages and provinces. In 1987, the National People's Congress passed a law establishing the framework for holding direct elections by secret ballot with multiple candidates for office.

The Ministry of Civil Affairs now organizes elections in about 1 million villages, where approximately 900 million people—75 percent of China's population—live.

After observing the elections, the Carter Center delegation met with government officials in Beijing to discuss ways of improving the electoral process and possible areas of future cooperation between the Center and China. Carter staff plan to return for further discussions in 1998. ♦

VOTING AMONG RUINS

Carter Center election observer John Schelp of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences was deployed to Liberia's Bomi County, where some of the most vicious battles were fought during seven years of civil war. Here's part of what he saw:

"We drove into the village, and it looked like many I had known as a Peace Corps volunteer in Zaire—a dozen earthen huts covered with grass roofs surrounded by forest. In front of the largest house, citizens were quietly waiting in line to vote in Liberia's first free election. Those holding flashlights had walked up to five hours during the night. Now, still an hour before the polls opened, more than 200 were patiently waiting. ...

"The forest begins just behind the polling station. As I looked into the vegetation, I was stunned to see the ruins of an entire town. Before the war, this tiny village was a commercial center. ... I was told that thousands of people lived in the town. Many were killed in the war, others are now living in refugee camps or deeper in the bush. Some had returned to vote for peace." ♦

ELECTION MONITORING

"Of course, these were the very best examples of China's village elections, but I was impressed by the transparency of the voting procedures and the officials who supervised them," said Anne Thurston, one of the Carter [Center] delegates."

—The Christian Science Monitor, March 26, 1997



GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

"[Guyana's] National Development Strategy should be required reading for our politicians, businessmen, trade unionists, and academics. Containing useful and interesting ideas and discussions on every aspect of the economy and its processes, it cannot help but raise the level of public debate."

—from an editorial in The Stabroek News, a Guyanese newspaper, March 6, 1997

In 1997, Guyana unveiled its first National Development Strategy (NDS). The innovative plan was created with help from The Carter Center's Global Development Initiative (GDI).

The NDS includes unprecedented input from individuals, citizens groups, government and nongovernmental experts, and donor agencies. It examines various development options and establishes policies and sets priorities that balance economic growth with environmental sustainability. The plan also addresses health care, education, gender equity, and other social issues.

"The drafting process was one of the most participatory

exercises anywhere, involving all sectors of society," said Gordon Streeb, associate executive director of The Carter Center's Prevention and Resolution of Conflict Programs. "If this plan can be implemented successfully, it could become the model in the foreign aid community for supporting priorities set by a country to achieve sustainable development."

GDI helps countries stimulate economic growth through more effective use of domestic and international resources, including foreign aid. In Guyana, GDI served as a neutral third party, providing technical assistance, facilitating discussion, and promoting collaboration with the donor community.

In 1990, the Center began work in Guyana to help prepare for the 1992 national election. A Carter Center team led by Jimmy Carter observed that election. The following year, the Center was invited to advise on development issues.

The NDS, which awaits formal approval by Parliament, already has contributed to policy decisions in Guyana. To date, recommendations implemented include privatizing the Guyana Electricity Corporation, eliminating the monopoly on processed gold sales, increasing timber royalties, and developing a clear mining investment code.

In summer 1997, GDI was making plans to offer similar assistance to Mali, Mozambique, and Albania. ♦

PROMOTING RESPONSIBLE LAND USE

In 1996, The Carter Center and its partners presented a document to Guyana's prime minister to help formulate national policy on land use. Compiled by The Carter Center, the Government of Guyana, the University of Guyana, the Guyana Environmental Monitoring and Conservation Organization, and the World Resources Institute, the document resulted from a year of development and public consultations across the country. It marks a critical step in establishing guidelines to resolve land use conflicts, coordinate

multiple land uses, and encourage local participation in land use decisions.

The document reflects a wide range of Guyanese views on land use, particularly with respect to the hinterland, an undeveloped, unpopulated region comprising about 80 percent of the country and inhabited by Amerindians. The hinterland retains 99 percent of its equatorial rainforest and is rich in bauxite, diamonds, and gold. Most of the recommendations in the land-use document are included in the National Development Strategy. ♦



The Latin American and Caribbean Program (LACP) and its Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government continue to bolster new democracies in the Western Hemisphere.

Since 1986, the LACP and the Council, a group of 30 current and former heads of state from the Western Hemisphere, have monitored and mediated 17 elections in 10 countries. They also have advised nations on how to deepen democracy and deal with economic issues such as debt, trade, illegal drug trafficking, and arms sales. In April 1997, the Council hosted the "Agenda for the Americas for the 21st Century," a major consultation that focused on these issues (see page 10).

Nicaragua's Peaceful Recount

In October 1996, 76 percent of Nicaragua's eligible voters marked ballots for president, vice president, and other officials. Forty-seven Carter Center delegates and 1,600 representatives of the international community observed the vote.

Delegates concluded the election was open and honest, and presidential candidate Arnoldo Alemán claimed an early victory. But his closest challenger, former Sandinista President Daniel Ortega, questioned the vote count's accuracy. As a result of an agreement mediated by Jimmy Carter and the Council, an extensive but peaceful partial recount began. The 19-day

process revealed some inaccuracies, but they were not large enough to change election results.

In 1990, The Council observed the presidential election that marked the first peaceful transfer of power in Nicaragua's history. Since then, the Center has worked with officials there to control hyperinflation and resolve property disputes through the court system.

Democracy Deepens in Mexico

In recent years, Mexico has made important strides toward more open, competitive elections. At the invitation of President Ernesto Zedillo and leaders of major political parties, a Carter Center

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

"This is a chance to erase the past and do something completely new to bring us peace and work. We can elect a president who can raise Nicaragua up, and I am happy to have that opportunity."

—Juan Brenes, 22,
a first-time voter in Nicaragua's October 1996 presidential election



Jimmy Carter, James Baker, and Oscar Arias examine presidential ballots during the October 1996 election in Nicaragua.

MARIO TAPIA



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

“As they waited calmly for hours, first under a steaming tropical sun and then in drenching afternoon showers, voters seemed fully aware of the significance of the occasion. This will be the first time in Nicaragua’s 172-year history as an independent country that a democratically elected civilian president has handed over power to another.”

—The New York Times, Oct. 21, 1996

delegation observed Mexico’s Congressional mid-term and local elections in July 1997. Citizens turned out in record numbers: Participation rates approached 75 percent in Mexico City and 60 percent nationwide.

The elections resulted in a major shift of power away from the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI). For example, Mexico City elected its first mayor from an opposition party. The PRI also lost its majority in Mexico’s lower house, the Chamber of Deputies.

Colombian Prisoners Freed

In June 1997, a guerrilla group, Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), freed 70 government soldiers held captive for nearly a year. During months of negotiations, both the Colombian government and FARC consulted frequently with The Carter Center.

LACP Director Robert Pastor was invited by both sides to be part of a group that witnessed the transfer of captives to freedom. He also met with Colombia’s president and prime minister and had extensive conversations with FARC’s commander.

“All expressed appreciation for The Carter Center’s help in

THE COUNCIL OF FREELY ELECTED HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

Jimmy Carter, Council Chair
George Price, Council Vice Chair

Ernesto Pérez Balladares, President of Panama
Rafael Caldera, President of Venezuela
Fernando Henrique Cardoso, President of Brazil
Leonel Fernández Reyna, President of the Dominican Republic
Carlos Saúl Menem, President of Argentina
P.J. Patterson, Prime Minister of Jamaica
A.N.R. Robinson, President of Trinidad and Tobago
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 President of the United States
Osvaldo Hurtado, Former President of Ecuador
Luis Alberto Lacalle, Former President of Uruguay
Alfonso López Michelsen, Former President of Colombia
Carlos Andrés Pérez, Former President of Venezuela
Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada, Former President of Bolivia
Erskine Sandiford, Former Prime Minister of Barbados
Edward Seaga, Former Prime Minister of Jamaica
Pierre Trudeau, Former Prime Minister of Canada

negotiating the soldiers’ release and hoped that the Center would facilitate future

talks that could end South America’s longest-running guerrilla war,” Dr. Pastor said. ♦



The Atlanta Project (TAP) is a work in progress. Founded by The Carter Center in 1992, TAP helps Atlanta's neediest citizens revitalize their neighborhoods. It builds partnerships involving residents, service providers, corporations, local and state government agencies, universities, and others to develop new models for community building.

From 1992-97, TAP residents launched more than 400 projects. One program, the

Children's Health Initiative, drew more than 7,000 volunteers who identified nearly 16,000 preschool children needing vaccinations or lacking up-to-date records. As a result, a multicounty computer data base now tracks health and immunization records of metro-Atlanta children for the first time. In addition, every child born in Georgia now receives an America's Youth Passport, a record-keeping booklet for parents on safety, child care

and development, immunizations, and other health topics.

In 1996, TAP entered a second phase focusing on children and families. By fall 1997, TAP residents had found ways to increase pre-kindergarten and after-school programs in the Atlanta area. Also, TAP is working with state and private-sector employers to help welfare recipients leave public assistance in keeping with new state and federal welfare-to-work laws (see page 13). ♦

THE ATLANTA PROJECT

"The Atlanta Project empowers individuals to find solutions that work best for their communities."

—Jane Smith,
former director,
The Atlanta Project

During the last four decades, most central cities have lost substantial numbers of residents to suburbs, where three-fourths of U.S. metropolitan population growth has occurred. Today, central cities are home to a disproportionate share of the nation's poor, predominantly people of color, who are isolated from the suburbs and have limited economic opportunities.

The America Project is a forum for sharing lessons and approaches learned by The Atlanta Project (TAP) and highlighting successful urban initiatives throughout the country. It brings together leaders from community organizations and representatives of diverse groups concerned about urban decline.

In 1996-97, the Project sponsored four conferences. The three-part "Seeking Solutions" series covered strategies, policies, and concerns on "Initiating Community-Building Strategies" in October 1996, "Mobilizing Residents in Community-Building Initiatives" in February 1997, and "Governance in Community Building" in May 1997. The January 1997 conference "Linked Future: Building Metropolitan Communities" stressed that central cities and suburbs must work together to safeguard their shared economic, political, and physical environments.

The America Project continued to share TAP's important lessons with national and international

audiences by publishing "Learning Together: Reflections on The Atlanta Project." It also hosted Japanese corporate delegates, representatives of the European Commission, newly elected South African officials, and students and community leaders from across the United States.

In 1997, the 30th Annual WorldFest Houston International Film Festival gave the Project a Silver Award for its film "Rebuilding Americas Communities." The 30-minute film highlights revitalization efforts in Atlanta, Baltimore, New York's South Bronx, and Oakland, Calif. The film will air on 56 public television stations nationwide over the next two years. ♦

THE AMERICA PROJECT

"None of us can solve urban problems ... unless we ... acknowledge that our futures are linked."

—Angela Glover
Blackwell,
senior vice
president,
Rockefeller
Foundation



AGRICULTURE

“A high percentage of the people in [Africa] depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Improvements [in agricultural yields] can unlock the door to social and economic improvement. Indeed, agriculture must be the engine for economic and social progress.”

—from a 1997 report by a team commissioned to assess agriculture in sub-Saharan Africa

The 1996 U.N. World Food Summit reported that 800 million people, mostly in developing countries, still suffer from chronic malnutrition. Nowhere is this problem more critical than in sub-Saharan Africa, comprising 49 countries whose populations are likely to double over the next 25 years.

In 1986, The Carter

Center’s Global 2000 program and the Sasakawa Africa Association launched SG 2000 to address malnutrition through improved farming methods.

While SG 2000 does not claim to be the sole determining factor influencing national food production, statistics from some countries in which it has worked for the past decade show significant progress:

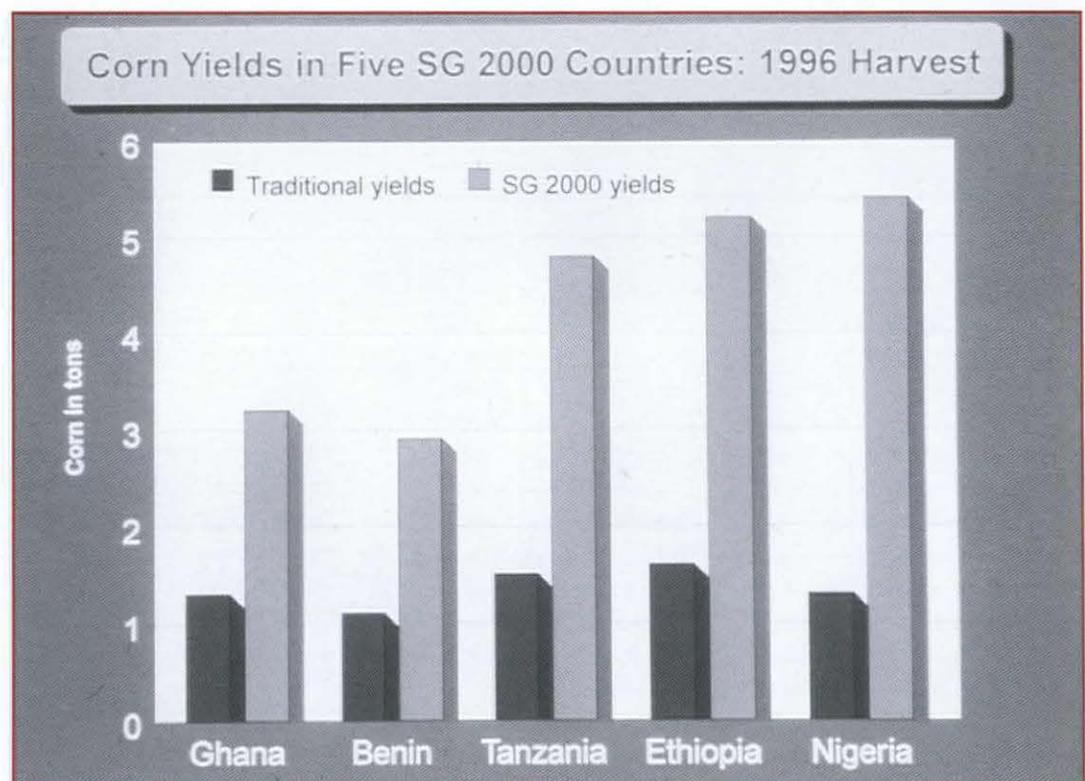
■ Sudan’s irrigated wheat production rose by 400 percent from 1987-92 despite a civil war.

■ Ghana doubled rain-fed maize (corn) production from 1986-96.

■ Northern Nigeria’s maize production rose 50 percent from 1993-96.

■ Ethiopia’s cereal production rose 100 percent from 1992-96 (see page 7). ♦

Corn Yields in Five SG 2000 Countries: 1996 Harvest





In 1997, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared Pakistan free of Guinea worm disease (*dracunculiasis*). The first country to eliminate the disease through an organized program, Pakistan launched eradication efforts in 1986, the year a worldwide coalition led by The Carter Center's Global 2000 program was formed to intensify efforts to wipe out the disease.

At that time, Guinea worm cases in India, Pakistan, Yemen, and 16 African nations totaled approximately 3.2 million. At the end of 1996, just over 150,000 cases remained. WHO certification is imminent in India, where the last known indigenous case occurred in 1996.

"Pakistan's certification is a milestone in our effort," said former President Jimmy Carter. "Only one disease,

smallpox, has been eradicated. With more than a 95 percent reduction rate worldwide, Guinea worm is now poised to become the second."

The "fiery serpent"—a biblical reference to the disease—has existed for centuries. People become infected by drinking stagnant water contaminated with tiny water fleas carrying Guinea worm larvae. Inside the body, the larvae mature and grow as long as 3 feet. After one year, threadlike worms emerge slowly through blisters on the skin. These worms are so painful that adults cannot farm and children cannot attend school for several weeks. No cure exists, but the disease can be eradicated through health education and simple prevention methods.

In late 1996, the DuPont Company and Precision Fabrics Group Inc. agreed to donate another 300,000 square yards of

nylon filter cloth developed to strain Guinea worm larvae from drinking water. Nylon filters are the easiest, cheapest way to make drinking water safe. Boiling infected water, drilling borehole wells, and treating water sources with Abate, a nontoxic larvicide donated by American Home Products Corp. (formerly American Cyanamid), also eliminate larvae.

The disease has proved most intractable in Sudan, where civil war hinders detecting cases and teaching prevention methods. A four-month cease-fire brokered by President Carter in 1995 allowed health workers access to remote areas in southern Sudan. By the end of June 1995, they had found more than 2,000 infected villages. Although hostilities resumed, eradication efforts continue. During 1996, workers distributed more than 617,000 cloth filters. ♦

GUINEA WORM ERADICATION

"Victory is in site, and we are happy to provide ammunition for the final assault on this horrible disease."

—Ed Woolard,
chair,
DuPont Company



Dr. Mamadou Bathily (right) and Aaron Zee (second from right), a technical consultant with Global 2000 in Mali, examine a filter cloth that needs replacing.

RENÉE MOOG



RIVER BLINDNESS

“Ever since the campaign against [river blindness] began, people are gradually coming back to cultivate and even settle around the fertile hills of Patera village.”

—Luizi Onen during a training session in Uganda for community-based distributors of Mectizan®, the drug used to treat river blindness

Imagine a disease that causes blindness and forces people to leave their homes. The Carter Center has been active in the international campaign to control such a disease since 1988. In 1996, The Center stepped up its efforts by absorbing the River Blindness Foundation to create the Global 2000 River Blindness Program (GRBP), modeled on the Center’s successful fight against Guinea worm disease.

GRBP strives to control river blindness (*onchocerciasis*) worldwide. Ninety-nine percent of all cases occur in Africa; the rest are found in Yemen and six countries in Latin America. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 18 million people are infected and 120 million people are at risk. In some communities, 15 percent of the population is blind and up to 40 percent of adults visually impaired.

River blindness spreads when parasites enter the body through bites from blackflies that breed in fast-flowing water. Victims experience constant itching—similar to poison ivy—skin rashes, eyesight damage, and often blindness. Many are unable to farm, work, or concentrate in school. The disease often forces farmers to abandon fertile “bottom land” near rivers and streams.

“River blindness causes the social and economic fabric of communities to unravel,” said Donald Hopkins, M.D., associate executive director of The Carter Center’s health programs. “Agricultural production drops,

children must care for their sick parents, and adolescents, fearing they may become blind and concerned about social stigma associated with signs of the disease, leave home.”

To combat river blindness, GRBP works to expand free distribution of the drug Mectizan®. One oral treatment a year prevents the disease. Working with ministries of health and other nongovernmental organizations, GRBP trains health workers and residents in affected areas to set up ongoing distribution programs.

Merck & Co. Inc. developed Mectizan® and in 1997 celebrated the 10th anniversary of its decision to donate tablets. Merck provides the drug to programs approved through the

Mectizan® Expert Committee, an independent Merck-funded group. The Committee is based at The Task Force for Child Survival and Development, a partner of The Carter Center.

Since 1996, GRBP-assisted programs have provided nearly 9 million treatments in Africa and Latin America. Approximately 5.1 treatments were provided in 1997—34 percent more than the year before.

An ambitious effort began in 1997 when The Carter Center, Merck, and nine other organizations joined WHO and the World Bank to control river blindness in Africa by 2007. “This initiative is important because it affirms the world’s intention to help Africa get rid of this disease,” Dr. Hopkins said. ♦



This statue, located on Carter Center grounds, shows a child leading a blind man with a stick. The man is a victim of river blindness, which infects some 18 million people in Africa and Latin America.

MARY ROWE



The Interfaith Health Program (IHP) works on the premise that mobilized members of faith groups can make a significant difference in the health of their communities.

IHP points to two statistics: 1) Two-thirds of all deaths before age 65 are preventable because they are caused by poor lifestyle choices such as smoking or drinking excessively. 2) Approximately 75 million people attend a place of worship at least once a week in the United States, constituting a vast human resource.

In its capacity as a clearinghouse and catalyst, IHP helps faith groups

establish more effective community outreach programs. Its Web site, IHP-NET.org provides a forum for dialogue and sharing information such as profiles of effective faith-health programs and links to free on-line health resources.

Nationally, IHP conducts training for religious leaders, medical professionals, public health workers, congregation members, and community groups. Locally, it advises faith groups on such issues as training members to serve as liaisons between their congregations and health care services.

In 1997, IHP began a series of Youth Empowerment

Workshops at local inner-city churches. These programs teach youths ages 5-18 how to choose healthy lifestyles, make sound decisions, and cope with peer pressure. They also enhance parents' understanding of youth issues such as self-esteem.

"Having parents and children attend the workshops together strengthens communication between them," said Fred Smith, IHP assistant director. "We've also identified several youth leaders who will learn organization and public-speaking techniques so they can lead similar programs in their neighborhoods." ♦

Every day in the United States, the equivalent of a classroom full of children become victim to homicide. In most cases, the cause of death is gunfire. The Not Even One (NEO) Program attempts to develop community-based solutions to stop gun violence against those ages 19 and younger.

NEO pursues its goals using a public health strategy that includes:

- Collecting information about shootings of youths.
- Identifying patterns common to their deaths and prevention measures that could interrupt those patterns.
- Sharing results with local officials, agencies, and policy-makers.

Working with Hughes Spalding Children's Hospital, Morehouse School of Medicine, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Rollins School of Public Health at Emory University, NEO supports three demonstration sites in Albuquerque/Santa Fe, N.M.; Compton/Long Beach, Calif.; and Atlanta. NEO launched its Atlanta program in April 1997, while the New Mexico site completed its first case study in August 1997. The demonstration projects serve as models for other communities wishing to start similar programs.

"The number of children injured or killed by guns every year is a national tragedy," said Wallace Woodard, NEO

director. "Citizen involvement must become the top priority in stopping this epidemic."

NEO's strategy hinges on data gathered by Community Action Teams (CATs) at each demonstration site. CATs include 10 to 20 local citizens such as clergy, public health and law enforcement professionals, teachers, business leaders, and those affected by firearm violence. CAT members are trained to use public health research methods to collect information about gun-related deaths of youths in their communities.

"Armed with statistics, officials will have a better chance of developing and implementing prevention strategies in their communities," Dr. Woodward said. ♦

INTERFAITH HEALTH

"The faith-health movement is about prevention and connection."

—Gary Gunderson, director, Interfaith Health Program

NOT EVEN ONE

"Of the 2,000 annual child homicides that occurred in ... 25 countries, three-fourths were in the United States. The cause in most cases was a gun."

—The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, March 15, 1997



MENTAL HEALTH

"Globally, in developed and developing countries alike, mental illness and health-damaging behaviors exact a tremendous toll in human suffering. This is evident in the distress and despair of individuals and the anguish of their families and in the social and economic costs due to lost productivity and increased use of medical and welfare services."

—Rosalynn Carter, chair, Mental Health Task Force

In 1995, a landmark report released by Harvard University Medical School concluded that improvements in physical health worldwide far surpassed those in mental health. Although the burden of illness from psychiatric and behavioral disorders is enormous, it remains grossly underestimated by public health statistics.

The Carter Center is sharing the report's findings by building coalitions among international organizations interested in mental health issues. For example, former First Lady Rosalynn Carter chaired two regional meetings of the International Committee of Women Leaders for World Mental Health. The Committee includes royalty, heads of

state, and first ladies who work to improve mental health conditions worldwide.

Committee members from the Americas attended the 1996 meeting, convened in Washington, D.C., by the Center, the World Federation for Mental Health, the World Health Organization, and the Pan American Health Organization. Women leaders from across Europe gathered in Helsinki, Finland, for the 1997 meeting, sponsored by the Center, the European Regional Council of the World Federation for Mental Health, and the Finnish Association for Mental Health. Participants at both meetings signed a statement reflecting their commitment to support and implement local initiatives when they returned home.

Healthy Employees, Healthy Companies

In November 1996, during the 12th Annual Rosalynn Carter Symposium on Mental Health Policy, leaders from the U.S. business community joined national mental health leaders to discuss ways to improve mental health care services and benefits for employees. One participant from BellSouth Corp. offered an example of what a company can do to improve mental health coverage for employees. His company sponsored a toll-free "Depression Hot Line" that workers could call anytime for a month.

"The feedback helped employees recognize if they were dealing with just a case of the blues or a more serious level of depression," said Terry

EDUCATING THE PUBLIC ABOUT MENTAL ILLNESS

Mental illness continues to be one of the most serious, unrecognized, under-reported health problems in the United States. To help educate people about these issues, the Mental Health Program established the Rosalynn Carter Fellowships in Mental Health Journalism. Part of a national effort to reduce stigma and discrimination against people with mental illness, the fellowships seek to enhance accurate reporting.

In September 1997, five fellows each received a \$10,000 award to study a mental health issue for one year guided by a member of the Center's Fellowship Advisory Board. Fellows also interact with Mental Health Program staff and the Mental Health Task Force, chaired by Mrs. Carter.

One fellow, Joel Kaplan, is leading a team of 15 graduate student reporters as they investigate delivery of mental health services in Onondaga County, New York. Dr. Kaplan teaches at Syracuse University, where he chairs the newspaper department.

"My advisor, Otto Wahl, wrote a book called *Media Madness*, which deals with media portrayal of mental illness," Dr. Kaplan explained. "His expertise will be very useful when my students begin discussing ethical implications of the stories they'll be writing."

Dr. Wahl, a psychology professor at George Mason University, added, "The fellows learn from us, and we learn from them. It's a win-win situation." ♦



McDevitt, who leads BellSouth's employee assistance team. "It's the type of program that helps keep sick days to a minimum and raises productivity and morale."

One month earlier, Mrs. Carter hosted a statewide forum to help Georgia families overcome obstacles to mental health care and to release results of a survey indicating that nine out of 10 Georgians believe most mental illnesses can be treated successfully.

"This survey makes it clear that Georgians' attitudes toward mental illness are changing," said John Gates, director of the Mental Health Program. "People are increasingly aware that mental illness touches many of us in one way or another and that proper treatment can lead to a desirable outcome."

The Mental Health



Joel Kaplan, shown with Mrs. Carter, is one of the first five recipients of the Rosalynn Carter Fellowships for Mental Health Journalism.

Program received two awards for its work in 1996-97.

"Coping With the Stigma of Mental Illness," a video featuring actor Rod Steiger and author Kathy Cronkite and narrated by actress Joanne Woodward, received one of the four top awards given

annually by Worldfest, a North American international film festival. Also, the Mental Health Association of Georgia honored the Program with its President's Award for efforts "to make the public more aware of mental health issues." ♦

The Mental Health Task Force

The Mental Health Task Force identifies major mental health issues, convenes meetings, and develops initiatives to reduce stigma and discrimination. Members include:

Rosalynn Carter, Task Force Chair

Jane Delgado, National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations

Leon Eisenberg, Harvard Medical School, Department of Social Medicine

Jack Gordon, Hospice Foundation of America

Leslie Scallet, The Lewin Group

B. Franklin Skinner, BellSouth Telecommunications Inc.

Richard Surlles, Merit Behavioral Care Corporation

Ex Officio Members

Thomas Bryant, Non-Profit Management Associates Inc.

Kathryn Cade, Managing Director, Global Assets, Bank of Boston

Jeffrey Houpt, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Medicine

MENTAL HEALTH

"We should fight for the integration of physical and mental health. I consider this a global problem—a problem for every state, society, and individual."

—Antonina Lucinschi, wife of the president, Republic of Moldova



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**The Carter Center
Combined Financial Statements and Schedule
as of Aug. 31, 1997 and 1996
Together With Accountants' Review Report**

Report of Independent Public Accountants

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. and The Carter Center of Emory University, a division of Emory University) as of Aug. 31, 1997 and 1996 and the related combined statements of activities and cash flows 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, 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.

Arthur Andersen LLP

Atlanta, Georgia
Nov. 7, 1997

**THE CARTER CENTER
COMBINED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AUG. 31, 1997 AND 1996**

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1996</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, including restricted cash of \$9,829,342 and \$3,954,191 in 1997 and 1996, respectively	\$ 13,389,938	\$ 11,180,106
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:		
Due from federal funding agencies	1,670,938	1,220,856
Other	92,428	101,752
Related party	23,130	18,196
	<u>1,786,496</u>	<u>1,340,804</u>
PLEDGES RECEIVABLE	7,408,857	9,841,442
GRANTS RECEIVABLE	5,535	196,270
INVENTORY	5,116,451	1,735,877
PREPAID RENT	220,921	441,844
RESTRICTED ENDOWMENT INVESTMENTS, at market	93,770,712	74,744,607
RESTRICTED INVESTMENT IN OFFICE BUILDING, at cost, less accumulated depreciation of \$268,464 and \$232,574 in 1997 and 1996, respectively	988,036	1,017,281
PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT, at cost or fair market value at date of gift (Note 4)	14,763,675	15,564,504
ARTWORK	1,047,750	971,150
PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER ASSETS	343,376	214,147
	<u>\$138,841,747</u>	<u>\$117,248,032</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1996</u>
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES	\$ 1,119,303	\$ 1,512,917
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 9)		
NET ASSETS:		
Unrestricted:		
Designated by the Board of Trustees for maintenance of property and equipment	535,335	477,204
Designated by management as an addition to endowment investments	8,205,243	4,467,219
Unrealized gain on restricted endowment investments	47,604,713	36,292,030
Undesignated	23,980,410	24,007,304
Total unrestricted	<u>80,325,701</u>	<u>65,243,757</u>
Temporarily restricted	13,895,216	7,826,814
Permanently restricted	43,501,527	42,664,544
Total net assets	<u>137,722,444</u>	<u>115,735,115</u>
	<u>\$138,841,747</u>	<u>\$117,248,032</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, 1997**

	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Temporarily Restricted</u>	<u>Permanently Restricted</u>	<u>Total</u>
REVENUES AND SUPPORT:				
Contributions:				
Operating	\$ 8,566,681	\$ 58,450	\$ 0	\$ 8,625,131
Programs:				
PARC—international	0	4,435,013	0	4,435,013
CED	0	9,901,953	0	9,901,953
PARC—domestic	0	4,048,851	0	4,048,851
Cross-program	0	528,924	0	528,924
In-kind goods and services:				
CED	0	27,543,106	0	27,543,106
PARC—domestic	0	594,232	0	594,232
Construction	0	19,546	0	19,546
Endowment	0	0	872,873	872,873
	<u>8,566,681</u>	<u>47,130,075</u>	<u>872,873</u>	<u>56,569,629</u>
Endowment fund earnings	2,141,320	0	0	2,141,320
Appreciation of restricted endowment investments	11,312,863	0	0	11,312,863
Depreciation of office building	0	0	(35,890)	(35,890)
Facilities use income	444,461	0	0	444,461
Interest and investment income	515,868	12,734	0	528,602
Net assets released from restrictions:				
PARC—international	3,448,389	(3,448,389)	0	0
CED	34,677,503	(34,677,503)	0	0
PARC—domestic	2,679,174	(2,679,174)	0	0
Cross-program	191,345	(191,345)	0	0
Construction	19,546	(19,546)	0	0
Operating	58,450	(58,450)	0	0
Total revenues and support	<u>64,055,600</u>	<u>6,068,402</u>	<u>836,983</u>	<u>70,960,985</u>
EXPENSES:				
Program:				
PARC—international	3,384,137	0	0	3,384,137
CED	33,856,229	0	0	33,856,229
PARC—domestic	2,615,363	0	0	2,615,363
Cross-program	473,435	0	0	473,435
Fund-raising office	3,360,518	0	0	3,360,518
Endowment campaign	220,302	0	0	220,302
Communications and publications office	409,540	0	0	409,540
Events office	260,401	0	0	260,401
General and administrative	2,074,810	0	0	2,074,810
Legal and accounting	143,068	0	0	143,068
Common area	1,109,589	0	0	1,109,589
Depreciation	1,066,264	0	0	1,066,264
Total expenses	<u>48,973,656</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>48,973,656</u>
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	<u>15,081,944</u>	<u>6,068,402</u>	<u>836,983</u>	<u>21,987,329</u>
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>65,243,757</u>	<u>7,826,814</u>	<u>42,664,544</u>	<u>115,735,115</u>
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$80,325,701</u>	<u>\$13,895,216</u>	<u>\$43,501,527</u>	<u>\$137,722,444</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, 1996**

	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Temporarily Restricted</u>	<u>Permanently Restricted</u>	<u>Total</u>
REVENUES AND SUPPORT:				
Contributions:	\$ 8,337,797	\$ 407,330	\$ 0	\$ 8,745,127
Operating Programs:				
PARC—international	0	2,289,019	0	2,289,019
CED	0	4,253,005	0	4,253,005
PARC—domestic	0	2,457,081	0	2,457,081
Cross-program	0	660,828	0	660,828
In-kind goods and services:				
PARC—international	0	120,175	0	120,175
CED	0	5,159,797	0	5,159,797
PARC—domestic	0	2,296,044	0	2,296,044
Cross-program	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	58,315	0	58,315
Endowment	0	0	587,518	587,518
	<u>8,337,797</u>	<u>17,701,594</u>	<u>587,518</u>	<u>26,626,909</u>
Endowment fund earnings	1,837,177	0	0	1,837,177
Appreciation of restricted endowment investments	18,165,637	0	0	18,165,637
Depreciation of office building	0	0	(35,890)	(35,890)
Facilities use income	291,265	0	0	291,265
Interest and investment income	289,444	53,346	0	342,790
Net assets released from restrictions:				
PARC—international	4,543,843	(4,543,843)	0	0
CED	16,125,698	(16,125,698)	0	0
PARC—domestic	8,848,648	(8,848,648)	0	0
Cross-program	184,574	(184,574)	0	0
Construction	58,315	(58,315)	0	0
Operating	407,330	(407,330)	0	0
Total revenues and support	<u>59,089,728</u>	<u>(12,413,468)</u>	<u>551,628</u>	<u>47,227,888</u>
EXPENSES:				
Program:				
PARC—international	3,594,197	0	0	3,594,197
CED	15,196,054	0	0	15,196,054
PARC—domestic	8,281,720	0	0	8,281,720
Cross-program	1,393,692	0	0	1,393,692
Fund-raising office	3,331,918	0	0	3,331,918
Endowment campaign	237,998	0	0	237,998
Communications and publications office	486,368	0	0	486,368
Events office	289,568	0	0	289,568
General and administrative	1,997,778	0	0	1,997,778
Legal and accounting	239,511	0	0	239,511
Common area	1,366,380	0	0	1,366,380
Depreciation	1,068,575	0	0	1,068,575
Total expenses	<u>37,483,759</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>37,483,759</u>
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	<u>21,605,969</u>	<u>(12,413,468)</u>	<u>551,628</u>	<u>9,744,129</u>
ACQUISITION OF RIVER BLINDNESS FOUNDATION (Note 8)	0	7,458,895	0	7,458,895
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	43,637,788	12,781,387	42,112,916	98,532,091
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$65,243,757</u>	<u>\$ 7,826,814</u>	<u>\$42,664,544</u>	<u>\$115,735,115</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
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED AUG. 31, 1997 AND 1996**

	<u>1997</u>	<u>1996</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Change in net assets	\$21,987,329	\$17,203,024
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	1,615,902	2,045,528
Donated inventory	(3,380,574)	(1,735,877)
Increase in fair market value of endowment investments	(11,312,863)	(18,165,637)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(445,692)	1,129,744
Grants receivable	190,735	(79,828)
Pledges receivable	2,432,585	7,173,092
Prepaid rent	220,923	220,923
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(129,229)	33,597
Artwork	(76,600)	(156,300)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(393,614)	(590,556)
Grants payable	0	(14,208)
Contributions restricted for investment	(2,940,622)	(4,577,059)
Total adjustments	<u>(14,219,049)</u>	<u>(14,716,581)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>7,768,280</u>	<u>2,486,443</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Construction and purchase of property and equipment, net of related payables	(785,828)	(1,313,006)
Endowment investments	<u>(7,713,242)</u>	<u>(4,356,125)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(8,499,070)</u>	<u>(5,669,131)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from contributions restricted for:		
Investment in endowment	2,820,623	4,232,359
Investment in plant	119,999	344,700
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>2,940,622</u>	<u>4,577,059</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2,209,832	1,394,371
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>11,180,106</u>	<u>9,785,735</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$13,389,938</u>	<u>\$11,180,106</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
NOTES TO COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULE
AUG. 31, 1997 AND 1996

1. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION

The Carter Center ("CC") is comprised of The Carter Center Inc. ("CCI") and The Carter Center of Emory University ("CCEU"), a division of Emory University. Both entities are exempt from federal income taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. A separate financial statement audit is performed annually for both CCI and Emory University.

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 operates programmatically under three main action areas: prevention and resolution of conflict ("PARC"), both domestic and international, and control and eradication of disease ("CED"). In addition, CCI has received broad-based support which is beneficial to all programs and is categorized as "cross-program."

Initiatives in PARC-international include preventing and resolving conflict, protecting basic human rights, promoting open forms of media, and monitoring elections in emerging democracies. The CED area strives to improve health in the United States and around the world. Initiatives include eradication of dracunculiasis, control of onchocerciasis, mental health reform, collaborations between congregations and public health agencies, and collaborations among community groups to reduce firearm violence. The PARC-domestic area focuses effort on helping the city of Atlanta's neediest communities gain access to the resources they need to address the problems that most concern them. Experiences are then communicated to other interested communities throughout the country.

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 are organized in the same action areas as programs at CCI.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND OTHER MATTERS

Contributions

CC records gifts, including unconditional promises to give, 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 are reported in the combined statements 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 when an unconditional promise to give has been received. Donated services are reflected as contributions if the following criteria are met: the services received or to be received create or enhance nonfinancial assets or the services require specialized skills, are provided by individuals possessing those skills, and would need to be purchased if not provided by donation. Donated services are recognized as the services are performed.

The services of loaned executives for The Atlanta Project ("TAP") 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 the years ended Aug. 31, 1997 and 1996 are as follows:

	<u>1997</u>	<u>1996</u>
PARC—international:		
Transportation	\$ 0	\$ 120,175
CED:		
Water filtration material and chemicals	1,002,106	1,721,797
Mectizan tablets	26,541,000	3,438,000
PARC—domestic:		
Loaned executives	454,074	1,837,685
Operating expenses and utilities:		
Headquarters	140,158	92,134
Clusters	0	366,225
Total	<u>\$28,137,338</u>	<u>\$7,576,016</u>

Artwork

CC has capitalized artwork since its inception at the estimated fair market value at the date of acquisition.

Inventory

Inventory consists of Mectizan tablets, which are used to treat onchocerciasis ("river blindness"). Inventory with a value of \$3,805,947 was acquired in fiscal year 1996 in conjunction with the River Blindness Foundation ("RBF") asset acquisition (Note 8). Additional inventory has been received as an in-kind donation and is valued at market value at the time of the gift. Inventory is valued using the first-in, first-out method of accounting.

Net Assets

Unrestricted

The Board of Trustees of CC 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, 1997 and 1996 are \$8,205,243 and \$4,467,219 respectively, of surplus operating funds which have been designated by CC's management as endowment funds.

Unrestricted net assets at Aug. 31, 1997 and 1996 also include \$47,604,713 and \$36,292,030, respectively, of unrealized gains on restricted endowment investments. These gains are classified as increases in unrestricted net assets due to the lack of explicit donor stipulations which would temporarily or permanently restrict their use.

Temporarily Restricted

Temporarily restricted net assets are available for the following purposes for the years ended Aug. 31, 1997 and 1996:

	1997	1996
PARC—international	\$ 1,884,656	\$ 887,255
CED	4,292,888	1,523,375
PARC—domestic	6,259,911	4,296,002
Cross-program	1,457,761	1,120,182
Total	<u>\$13,895,216</u>	<u>\$7,826,814</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, 1997 and 1996, approximately \$6,600 and \$2,500, respectively, of endowment funds were invested in additional building improvements. As of Aug. 31, 1997, the building was wholly occupied by CCI program and department staff.

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 by the donor for a specific purpose.

Principles of Combination

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

Reclassifications

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

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

3. PLEDGES RECEIVABLE

During the year ended Aug. 31, 1996, CC retroactively adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 116, "Accounting for Contributions Received and Contributions Made." On the statements of financial position, pledges receivable represent unconditional promises of donors to give to CC in future years. SFAS No. 116 requires that revenue be recognized for each pledge when the promise to give is made by the donor. Pledges are recorded as of their pledge date at the net present value of their estimated future cash flows. The amount of periodic amortization of the discount is recorded in subsequent periods as contribution income according to each respective donor-imposed restriction, if any. Pledges receivable as of Aug. 31, 1997 and 1996 are classified as follows:

	1997	1996
Unrestricted:		
Operating	\$ 490,872	\$ 0
Quasi-endowment	390,476	571,882
Temporarily restricted:		
CED	0	220,199
PARC—domestic	2,227,346	2,904,166
Construction	530,000	630,453
Permanently restricted:		
Endowment	3,770,163	5,514,742
Total	<u>\$7,408,857</u>	<u>\$9,841,442</u>

The anticipated receipts of these receivables as of Aug. 31, 1997 and 1996 were as follows:

	1997	1996
Less than one year	\$2,893,333	\$3,727,699
One to five years	1,633,333	1,760,000
Five to ten years	4,274,095	6,617,845
Less unamortized discount	<u>(1,391,904)</u>	<u>(2,264,102)</u>
	<u>\$7,408,857</u>	<u>\$9,841,442</u>

4. 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, 1997 and 1996:

	1997	1996	Useful Lives
Land	\$ 296,732	\$ 296,732	N/A
Buildings	15,581,171	15,581,171	30 years
Grounds and land improvements	1,542,750	1,501,705	10 years
Furniture and fixtures	1,564,809	1,471,053	5-10 years
Office equipment	1,913,964	1,656,599	5 years
Computer equipment	725,454	474,316	3 to 5 years
TAP equipment	2,838,495	2,838,495	3 years
Building improvements	461,444	452,088	15 years
Vehicles	1,441,882	1,381,140	3 years
	26,366,701	25,653,299	
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(11,603,026)</u>	<u>(10,088,795)</u>	
	<u>\$14,763,675</u>	<u>\$15,564,504</u>	

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

5. INVESTMENTS

During the year ended Aug. 31, 1996, CC retroactively adopted SFAS No. 124, "Accounting for Certain Investments Held by Not-for-Profit Organizations." SFAS No. 124 requires investments in equity securities with readily determinable fair values and all debt securities to be reported at their fair values. The fair values are estimated based on the current market values.

CC has invested a portion of its endowment 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 statements of financial position at their fair values. The cost basis for these investments was \$46,163,755 and \$38,447,042 as of Aug. 31, 1997 and 1996, respectively.

Total return on investments was as follows for the years ended Aug. 31, 1997 and 1996:

	1997	1996
Investment income, including net realized gains or losses	\$2,141,320	\$ 1,837,177
Net unrealized gains	11,312,863	18,165,637
Total return on investments	<u>\$13,454,183</u>	<u>\$20,002,814</u>

Total return on investments was unrestricted for the years ended Aug. 31, 1997 and 1996.

6. LEASES

CC leases space to various entities under noncancelable leases with various terms. A business agreement with CC's caterer has no annual rent; rather, CC 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.

7. THE ATLANTA PROJECT HEADQUARTERS LEASE

CC 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. CC is not obligated to pay any base rents during the initial or renewal terms of the lease, as CC expended more than \$500,000 toward leasehold improvements. The space leased by CC was provided as is, and all leasehold improvements funded by CC 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 CC reimburses the lessor a stipulated amount per square foot. If CC'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.

CC did not expend any funds toward leasehold improvements during the years ended Aug. 31, 1997 and 1996. In prior years, 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.

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 \$221,000 during each of the years ended Aug. 31, 1997 and 1996.

8. RIVER BLINDNESS FOUNDATION

On May 1, 1996, CC acquired RBF, which works to control river blindness in areas of Africa and Latin America. The results of RBF's operations have been combined with those of CC since the date of acquisition. The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. Because there was no exchange of consideration, no goodwill was recorded. The fair value of assets acquired was \$7,458,895 and was credited directly to net assets.

9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation and claims have been filed against CC in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome of these actions is not presently determinable, management believes that the probable resolution of such contingencies will not materially affect the financial position or results of operations of CC.

10. SCHEDULE OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES

The following schedules reflect the components of CC's program and supporting expenses by their natural classification:

	Program Expenses				Supporting Expenses			Total Expenses 1997
	PARC —international	CED	PARC —domestic	Cross- Program	Fund- Raising	General and Administrative	Common Area and Depreciation	
Salaries	\$1,428,014	\$ 3,475,383	\$1,276,225	\$ 312,761	\$ 909,488	\$1,936,749	\$ 635,412	\$ 9,974,032
Consulting	329,977	826,202	328,764	0	233,030	306,436	5,028	2,029,437
Computer services	84,680	51,497	1,623	8,918	247,746	6,658	0	401,122
Communications	318,385	524,944	71,283	14,661	1,215,352	261,531	11,856	2,418,012
Other services	129,204	29,540	28,417	13,778	597,660	70,197	198,164	1,066,960
Supplies	64,781	23,496,970	38,951	3,522	19,431	49,576	40,736	23,713,967
Equipment/books	80,939	564,152	11,572	193	6,247	2,806	3,912	669,821
Travel/meetings	948,157	1,417,158	84,983	9,515	226,178	63,369	5,135	2,754,495
Other	0	1,056,098	365,143	110,087	125,688	190,497	1,275,610	3,123,123
Grants	0	2,414,285	408,402	0	0	0	0	2,822,687
	<u>\$3,384,137</u>	<u>\$33,856,229</u>	<u>\$2,615,363</u>	<u>\$ 473,435</u>	<u>\$3,580,820</u>	<u>\$2,887,819</u>	<u>\$2,175,853</u>	<u>\$48,973,656</u>

	Program Expenses				Supporting Expenses			Total Expenses 1996
	PARC —international	CED	PARC —domestic	Cross- Program	Fund- Raising	General and Administrative	Common Area and Depreciation	
Salaries	\$1,072,869	\$ 2,998,200	\$5,075,924	\$1,241,434	\$ 890,679	\$1,874,906	\$ 814,410	\$13,968,422
Consulting	679,197	753,721	773,864	35,632	98,059	475,510	58,407	2,874,390
Computer services	2,623	810	62,515	227	220,422	12,055	726	299,378
Communications	200,512	293,334	243,353	37,323	1,369,777	279,132	17,942	2,441,373
Other services	111,728	38,186	119,898	14,654	581,140	79,927	216,601	1,162,134
Supplies	89,283	7,992,947	82,902	18,917	26,479	67,785	59,488	8,337,801
Equipment/books	9,208	486,499	14,000	0	8,664	0	8,433	526,804
Travel/meetings	1,392,742	1,200,632	193,636	12,747	264,748	75,635	6,393	3,146,533
Other	36,035	1,076,807	1,321,315	32,758	109,948	148,275	1,252,555	3,977,693
Grants	0	354,918	394,313	0	0	0	0	749,231
	<u>\$3,594,197</u>	<u>\$15,196,054</u>	<u>\$8,281,720</u>	<u>\$1,393,692</u>	<u>\$3,569,916</u>	<u>\$3,013,225</u>	<u>\$2,434,955</u>	<u>\$37,483,759</u>

THE CARTER CENTER
COMBINING STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AUG. 31, 1997
Schedule I

	<u>CCI</u>	<u>CCEU</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Total</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, including restricted cash of \$9,781,227	\$ 11,868,785	\$1,521,153	\$ 0	\$ 13,389,938
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:				
Due from federal funding agencies	1,670,938	0	0	1,670,938
Other	92,428	0	0	92,428
Related parties	229,498	0	(206,368)	23,130
	<u>1,992,864</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(206,368)</u>	<u>1,786,496</u>
PLEDGES RECEIVABLE	7,053,776	355,081	0	7,408,857
GRANTS RECEIVABLE	0	5,535	0	5,535
INVENTORY	5,116,451	0	0	5,116,451
PREPAID RENT	220,921	0	0	220,921
RESTRICTED ENDOWMENT	86,244,529	7,526,183	0	93,770,712
INVESTMENTS, at market				
RESTRICTED INVESTMENT IN OFFICE	988,036	0	0	988,036
BUILDING, at cost, less accumulated depreciation of \$268,464				
PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT, at cost or fair market value at date of gift	14,749,680	13,995	0	14,763,675
ARTWORK	1,047,750	0	0	1,047,750
PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER ASSETS	343,376	0	0	343,376
	<u>\$129,626,168</u>	<u>\$9,421,947</u>	<u>\$(206,368)</u>	<u>\$138,841,747</u>
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES:				
Operating	\$ 1,124,768	\$ (5,465)	\$ 0	\$ 1,119,303
Related party	0	206,368	(206,368)	0
	<u>1,124,768</u>	<u>200,903</u>	<u>(206,368)</u>	<u>1,119,303</u>
NET ASSETS:				
Unrestricted:				
Designated by the Board of Trustees for maintenance of property and equipment	535,335	0	0	535,335
Designated by management as an addition to endowment investments	7,908,513	296,730	0	8,205,243
Unrealized appreciation on restricted endowment investments	42,778,085	4,826,628	0	47,604,713
Undesignated	22,838,083	1,142,327	0	23,980,410
Total unrestricted	74,060,016	6,265,685	0	80,325,701
Temporarily restricted	13,850,180	45,036	0	13,895,216
Permanently restricted	40,591,204	2,910,323	0	43,501,527
Total net assets	<u>128,501,400</u>	<u>9,221,044</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>137,722,444</u>
	<u>\$129,626,168</u>	<u>\$9,421,947</u>	<u>\$(206,368)</u>	<u>\$138,841,747</u>

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

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