The Fulbright Association awarded the 1994 J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding to former President Jimmy Carter on Oct. 1, his 70th birthday. The prize, which carries a $50,000 cash award, is made possible through a grant from The Coca-Cola Foundation. (continued on page 12)
I am Maurizio Gianturco, a Fulbrighter from Italy more than 40 years ago. Today, as president of the Fulbright Association, I have the honor of presenting the 1994 J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding. And also I have the pleasure of representing my company, which is proud to support the award through The Coca-Cola Foundation.

A few words about the prize... The Fulbright Prize was created to recognize and reward individuals who have made extraordinary contributions toward bringing peoples, cultures, or nations to greater understanding of others. Let me repeat that — bringing peoples, cultures, or nations to greater understanding of others.

It seems to me that this description would do nicely as a brief biography of the man we honor today. From his earliest days in public life, President Carter has devoted himself to bridging gaps, bringing people together, promoting understanding. Especially for those of us who have long worked and lived in Georgia, it is difficult to remember a time when Jimmy Carter wasn’t challenging us to be better than we think we are capable of being. That is the way he has conducted his own life, and that is the way he conducted his administration.

Today, looking back, it is telling that we know the Carter presidency as much for ideas as for programs and events. Ideas, like peace and human rights. He will be long remembered for his tireless efforts to prevent war and suffering and for the dogged determination which led to the triumph of Camp David. And for the past 13 years, he has performed brilliantly in a job no one has undertaken before. He has become the world’s envoy.

From his office on a hill just east of downtown Atlanta, Jimmy Carter has made a new career mediating and negotiat-
President
Prize

ing — mediating and negotiating with honesty and fairness and with the generosity of the truly strong.

This tenacious former president travels the world for peace, for democracy, for human rights, for public health, and for hope, always with faith in the potential of mankind. It has long been said that no former chief executive in the history of our country has done what Jimmy Carter has done after his service in the White House, but only now are people beginning to comprehend fully the startling scope of what he has done by his own initiative and perseverance and courage.

Recognized around the world as a man of integrity, President Carter has overseen free elections in Panama and Nicaragua, Haiti and Paraguay. He has moderated peace talks between Ethiopia and Eritrean rebels, and he has worked to eradicate disease and despair. He has fought poverty in Atlanta and built houses for the poor with his hammer and his own hands. And he has helped defuse two international crises in the last five months. In traveling to North Korea and Haiti, President Carter was going where some might have seen no point in going, but he wanted to try. And the world was made safer by his efforts.

Stanley Katz, the chairman of our Fulbright Prize Selection Committee, put it this way, “His career constitutes a living example of the vitality of the principles that the Fulbright Prize honors.”

Maurizio Gianturco awards President Carter the 1994 J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding.

President Carter is greeted by Fulbright Association Executive Director Jane L. Anderson.

Maurizio Gianturco, Rosalynn Carter, Harriet Mayor Fulbright, President Carter, and Donald R. Greene, president of The Coca-Cola Foundation, with the statue “Tribute” by Sergio Dolfi presented to President Carter by The Coca-Cola Company.
James Earl Carter, Jr.

Born on October 1, 1924, in the small farming town of Plains, Ga., former President Jimmy Carter grew up in nearby Archery. Father James Earl Carter, Sr., was a farmer and businessman, mother Lillian Gordy, a registered nurse.

President Carter attended Plains public schools, Georgia Southwestern College, and the Georgia Institute of Technology. He received a Bachelor of Science degree from the United States Naval Academy in 1946 and later did graduate work in nuclear physics at Union College.

During his naval career, he served with both the Atlantic and Pacific fleets and became lieutenant (senior grade), working under Admiral Hyman Rickover to develop the nuclear submarine program.

He married Rosalynn Smith on July 7, 1946. When his father died in 1953, he resigned his commission and returned with Rosalynn to Plains. President Carter worked his own farm and continued his father's small business, selling fertilizer and farm supplies. Carter's Warehouse grew into a profitable, general purpose seed and farm supply operation. Soon after his return to Plains, President Carter became involved in the affairs of the community. He chaired the county school board and served as the first president of the Georgia Planning Association.

In 1962, President Carter was elected to the Georgia Senate. He lost his first gubernatorial campaign in 1966, but ran again in the next election and won, becoming Georgia's 76th governor on January 12, 1971. While in office, he was selected by his fellow governors to serve as chairman of key regional boards, including the Southern Regional Education Board and the Appalachian Regional Commission. In 1973, he chaired the Democratic National Committee campaign for the 1974 congressional elections.

On December 12, 1974, he announced his candidacy for president of the United States. He won his party's nomination on the first ballot at the 1976 Democratic National Convention and was elected president on November 2, 1976.

President Carter championed human rights throughout the world. Particularly noteworthy among the foreign policy accomplishments of the Carter administration were

- The Panama Canal treaties, the Camp David Accords, the treaty of peace between Egypt and Israel, the SALT II treaty with the Soviet Union, and the establishment of U.S. diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.
- In domestic affairs, the Carter administration launched a comprehensive energy program carried out by a new Department of Energy and oversaw deregulation in the energy, transportation, communications, and finance industries. His administration also created the Department of Education and developed major environmental protection legislation, including the Alaska Lands Act.


As university distinguished professor at Emory University in Atlanta, President Carter founded The Carter Center in 1982 in cooperation with the university. The Carter Center brings people and resources together to promote peace and human rights, to resolve conflict, to foster democracy and development, and to fight hunger and disease throughout the world.

The Carter Center has helped monitor elections in nearly a dozen countries. Its work has contributed to an increase in worldwide child immunization rates from 20 to 80 percent. The center has lead the fight to eradicate Guinea worm disease in the developing world by the end of 1995. It has also assisted African farmers to more than triple grain production. The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation awards a prize for outstanding contributions to the advancement of human rights.

In 1991, President Carter launched The Atlanta Project, a community-wide effort to attack the social problems associated with poverty.

President Carter has also served on the board of directors of Habitat for Humanity. He and Mrs. Carter volunteer one week each year to help build homes for poor people in the United States and abroad. President Carter teaches Sunday school and is a deacon in the Maranatha Baptist Church of Plains.
Fulbright Prize Address

Former President Jimmy Carter Speaks to Fulbrighters

Editor’s Note — Before President Carter’s address, United States Information Agency Director Joseph Duffey read a letter of congratulations from President Clinton. Under Secretary for Management Richard M. Moose, the Fulbright Association’s host at the State Department and a former aide to Senator Fulbright, brought greetings from Secretary of State Warren Christopher. The following is a transcript of President Carter’s address.

I listened with great attention and some degree of emotion to the letter written to me by President Clinton on behalf of him and his wife. And the introduction was very generous as well. I’m pleased to be here this morning to accept this award for international understanding. And our next task is to work a little bit harder on domestic understanding.

Welcome from Secretary Christopher

When I arrived at the State Department this morning, I was met by my good friend Warren Christopher. And I recalled that the last time he was there when we had a ceremony involving an award, his “there” was in Algeria. This morning he told me he had a very important meeting which he had to attend, and I understand that, because a lot’s going on right now in Haiti and in other places around the world.

But I couldn’t forget January the 16th, 1981, when I awarded him the Presidential Medal of Freedom. And in the presence of all my other cabinet members — he was a sub-cabinet member then — I remarked that he was the finest public servant I had ever known. He was the interlocutor between the White House and Iran, and it was his determination, and his courage, and his ability as a negotiator, his wisdom, that resulted in the release of every American hostage, safe and free. Now those unique human qualities of Warren Christopher are being used in service for another president. I’m very grateful for his willingness to serve in this difficult position.

The Fulbright Prize

I’m honored by this prize, and particularly because it represents an honor at the same time to J. William Fulbright. As a Southerner who came through the civil rights years, there were a few stalwart champions of civil rights, human rights. And J. William Fulbright was one of those. This was when he was not popular in his own state, and I have no doubt that he suffered politically because of his courage at that time. Since then, of course, he has continued to be a symbol of greatness. There are nearly 200,000 Fulbright fellows around the world, filling positions of great importance in governments in almost every nation. And I know how interested he has been in higher education.

I also want to thank Coca-Cola, who have made it—who has made it possible for this foundation to be successful and stable financially. When I was governor of Georgia, The Coca-Cola Company was my State Department. And everywhere I went, on missions of trade and commerce and understanding, when I got off the airplane, the Coca-Cola people would be there with a nice limousine, and the next morning they would arrange a meeting with all the business leaders of that country in its capital, and I would speak to them about the benefits of investing in Georgia and buying Georgia products, one of which, not coincidentally, was Coca-Cola.
And not too long ago I made the address at the annual awards banquet where The Coca-Cola Company, very similar to the Fulbright fellowships, gives college scholarships to outstanding high school kids.

The Carter Center

I receive this award, not for myself, but on behalf of The Carter Center. The work of our people is to fill vacuums. We’re very careful to be non-partisan in our approach, and we’re very careful not to duplicate what others are doing. If we feel that the United Nations or the U.S. government or the World Bank or Harvard University or others are carrying out a project, we are very careful not to duplicate their effort or to compete with them. My role at The Carter Center, although I am fortunate enough for it to bear my name, is fairly limited. I meet with the heads of state, and I open up opportunities for the fellows who work at our center to do their good work.

Most of our work is unpublicized. We’re very careful not to use The Carter Center’s name in our projects in the Third World. We have the Task Force on Child Survival and Development. We have the Task Force on Disease Eradication. We have the Global 2000 organization. We have the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government. We have the International Negotiating Network. Those are the kinds of things that we do, most of the time, deliberately trying to avoid publicity or credit for ourselves, because it’s much easier to achieve a goal if the leader of a small country in Africa or South America can take credit for progress made in the fields of health, or education, or human rights, or democracy, or food production.

Human Rights Throughout the World

I jotted down this morning a list of the most recent places that Rosalynn and I have visited — Nouakchott, in Mauritania; N’Djamena, in Chad; Monrovia, in Liberia; Addis Ababa, in Ethiopia; Asmara, in the new nation of Eritrea; Sana, in Yemen; Tirana, in the newly free country of Albania. These are places where the American news media does not focus attention until a crisis erupts, a war or massive starvation of its people.

More recently, we have been to Panama, to monitor a second election, which was very successful. The first one, five years ago, was fraudulent and had to be exposed. And of course, Pyongyang now is well known, but when Rosalynn and I crossed the DMZ and went to Pyongyang and back to Seoul a couple of months ago, we were the first ones who had made that trip in 43 years. And more recently, of course, we have been in Port-au-Prince.

These were highly publicized events, but not entirely typical of what The Carter Center has tried to do. The overriding commitment of The Carter Center is to enhance human rights, but we define human rights in the broadest sense. Not only the right to freedom from oppression by despotic leaders, but also the right to food, and to health care, and to shelter. The right to choose one’s own leaders in a democratic society, the right to have firewood with which to warm a house or cook a meal, and the right to live in peace. So, our commitment is to human rights.

But quite often the mission of The Carter Center is misunderstood. Because we deal with leaders, some of whom are human rights oppressors. And as we encourage them to move toward these goals that I’ve just described to you — peace, democracy, the alleviation of suffering — we have to relate to those that are condemned by us and others as the violators of human rights. In many cases, it’s citizens, their citizens, who need assistance most. If there is a benevolent government, then the people’s needs are not so acute. If they are already living under an oppressor, they particularly need a helping hand.

On Behalf of Carter Center Fellows

And I’m privileged to serve another role as The Carter Center’s leader. In addition to meeting with heads of state, I get the credit for what others do. In closing my remarks, let me just give you three examples of people who work with me at The Carter Center and who deserve the credit that I’m receiving this morning — this afternoon now.

William Foege

First of all is Dr. Bill Foege, who I hope will soon be the new leader of UNICEF. He’s responsible for our task forces on child survival and development and on disease eradication. He was the head of the Centers for Disease Control and has...
been responsible for helping to coordinate the efforts of the World Health Organization, UNICEF, the Rockefeller Foundation, United Nations Development Program, and the Rotary Clubs in fighting polio and immunizing children.

And those five agencies that formerly worked without adequate cooperation came to Dr. Foege at our Center and said help us put together a task force so we can work in harmony as a team. At that time they only had been successful in immunizing 20 percent of the world’s children. But under the inspired leadership of Dr. Foege, in five years that team effort increased the number of children immunized to 80 percent, from 20 percent to 80 percent, without any substantial increase in personnel or funding.

He also heads a task force on disease eradication. Only one disease in the history of humanity has been eradicated totally from the face of the earth, and that was smallpox almost 20 years ago. We’ve now targeted two more diseases. One is well known in this country — polio. We’ll never again have another case of polio in this hemisphere. In South America, Central America, the Caribbean and North America, polio has been eradicated. We still have a long way to go in Africa and in some parts of Asia.

The other disease is one relatively unknown here, and that’s Guinea worm. And I would say that with the exception of Sudan, where we can’t go into some villages afflicted, it will be totally eradicated by the end of next year, under the inspired leadership of Bill Foege, who became the head of CDC primarily because he was responsible for the eradication of smallpox. That’s the kind of person who deserves this honor.

**Norman Bourlag**

Another one is Dr. Norman Bourlag, who won a Nobel Peace Prize in 1970 for his work in the Green Revolution in India and Pakistan, and who has launched, working with The Carter Center under the heading of Global 2000, a green revolution in Africa. We now have 150,000 small farmers in Africa, most of whom don’t quite have two acres of land, working in this program. And they can easily and habitually triple their production of basic food grains — corn, which they call maize, plus millet, sorghum, wheat, and in some cases other crops.

We just came back from Ethiopia, where we went to three farms with the president of Ethiopia, Meles Zenawi, and saw a remarkable development which was orchestrated by Dr. Norman Bourlag. On a type of soil called vertisol, which in the past had never produced more than half a ton of wheat per hectare, the farmers were producing between four and five tons of wheat per hectare, eight or ten times as much as before. The president of Ethiopia was astounded, and so was I, because there are 12,500 hectares of this kind of soil in Ethiopia, and it’s never in the past been productive and can now produce high quality, high yields of wheat and other grains. That’s what our fellow, Dr. Norman Bourlag, has been able to contribute.

**Robert Pastor**

And the last one I’ll mention is Dr. Robert Pastor, a young man, an expert on Latin America, who was my national security advisor for Latin American affairs when I was president, for four years, and now is a fellow at The Carter Center. We realized that as an outgrowth of a human rights policy, that the nations south of us were prepared to move toward honest elections and democracy.

It was Bob Pastor who put together the procedure for our monitoring elections, extremely successful elections, in Panama, Dominican Republic, Haiti. We helped in Suriname, in Guyana, and Paraguay, the last country in South America waiting to hold an honest election. We also had an observing team in Mexico during the election recently, which was basically a good election, with very few problems.

Bob Pastor went to Haiti with us. He was our scholar and gave Sam Nunn, Colin Powell, and me constant advice. He was the one who understood the history of Haiti, the character of the leaders there, both those for and against President Aristide. He was the one who put together the election monitoring role that resulted in President Aristide’s election in 1990. And to a great degree, when a new parliamentary election is held in December, and a new successful presidential election is held about a year later, it will be Dr. Robert Pastor who has been primarily responsible.

I could name the other fellows at The Carter Center, but I won’t. You can see that my understanding of foreign people in foreign countries comes from fellows like this. I’m grateful for this award, which I accept on their behalf.
Scenes from the 1994 Fulbright Prize Events

Secretary of State Warren Christopher offers President Carter a birthday toast.

Richard M. Moose, under secretary for management, Department of State, and host for the Fulbright Prize events at the State Department in 1993 and 1994, with President Carter.

Rosalynn Carter, Maurizio Gianturco, Secretary Christopher, and President Carter.

Maurizio Gianturco, President Carter, and Donald R. Greene, president of The Coca-Cola Foundation, enjoy a moment before the award ceremony.

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Fulbright Association Immediate Past President Michael S. DeLucia, Jane Anderson, and President Carter with the statue “Tribute.”
Members Meet President and Mrs. Carter

President Carter greets Stanley N. Katz, chairman of the association's 1994 Fulbright Prize Selection Committee.

Mrs. Carter signs programs for Fulbrighters. At the far right are Mary Nilles, life member and president of the Greater New York Chapter, and life members Carlton Jackson and Trudy Huskamp Peterson.

President Carter cuts birthday cake as Richard J. Larschan, president-elect of the Massachusetts Chapter of the Fulbright Association, and Claudia Muñoz-Rocha, vice president of the Colombian Fulbright Association, watch.

President Carter shakes hands with life member Thomas J. Gardner. At the far right is Carol E. Ginsberg.

Life member Angela Lee meets President Carter. Beverly Busch, president of the Oklahoma Chapter of the Fulbright Association, looks on. Ms. Lee, a cellist, performed at the association's annual banquet. As a child, she performed in San Francisco for Rosalynn Carter.
Carter Center Joins People, Resources For World Betterment

Equipped with skills, knowledge, and access people can change their own lives and better their communities. This principle guides The Carter Center, a collection of diverse leaders, experts, and organizations. With them stands former U.S. president Jimmy Carter, who founded the center in Atlanta in 1982 in cooperation with Emory University.

"As president of the United States, I was uniquely placed to take measure of the terrible problems plaguing our world. But I also had the opportunity to see that solutions can be found—solutions that sometimes fall little short of extraordinary. The Carter Center is committed to forging the links among people and ideas that make such progress possible," President Carter has said.

On Oct. 1 President Carter accepted the 1994 J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding on behalf of The Carter Center and its fellows. The Fulbright Prize recognized President Carter for his contributions to bringing peoples, cultures, or nations to greater understanding of others.

Since President Carter left office, individuals and governments around the world have continued to call upon him to help them overcome barriers which divide humankind. These interactions have shaped The Carter Center’s initiatives.

Internationally, Carter Center programs foster conflict resolution, human rights, improved governance in African, Latin American, and Caribbean countries, and global development. Carter Center teams, often led by President Carter, have monitored multiparty elections in the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, and Zambia.

The Carter Center’s Conflict Resolution Program addresses the suffering caused by the world’s more than 30 major, ongoing armed conflicts. The International Negotiation Network monitors the conflicts and offers dispute resolution assistance upon request of the disputants.

The network focuses on civil conflicts, which constitute the majority of the deadliest wars. Guided by President Carter, the program has brought experts together in consultations on conflicts in Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Burma, Cyprus, Haiti, the Korean peninsula, Kosovo, Liberia, Macedonia, Sudan, and Zaire.

Talks between President Carter and former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev resulted in the formation in 1990 of the Commission on Radio and Television Policy, a joint project of The Carter Center and Duke University. Concerned with the impact of television in the United States and abroad, the commission develops models of fair coverage of elections and of ethnic minorities for use by television stations and governmental policy makers in countries where new press freedoms are being introduced.

Published with The Aspen Institute, the guide Television & Elections is available in English, Russian, and Ukrainian. Editions in Armenian, French, Georgian, Kazakh, Lithuanian, and Spanish are forthcoming.

To encourage economic growth while respecting environmental, social, and cultural factors, The Carter Center devised its Global Development Initiative which the government of Guyana has called upon to help it create a sustainable development strategy. The effort will take into account the concerns of nongovernmental organizations, environmental, social, political and industry groups, and the university and scientific communities.

Long known for his work to further human rights, President Carter continues to act on behalf of individuals who are persecuted. The Carter Center’s Human Rights Program joined other organizations to shape the United Nations World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna. Their support resulted in creation of the post of U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights in 1993.

The Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation, founded in 1986 by President Carter and Dominque de Menil and now part of The Carter Center, awards a $100,000 prize to individuals or organizations for outstanding efforts on behalf of human rights, often at great personal sacrifice.

“We are alert to situations where limited action now can prevent future disasters and their far-reaching consequences. Because the Center and its programs are not aligned politically with any particular party, group, or government, we can step in where governments and other agencies cannot go and mobilize world leaders and other eminent people to effect change," President Carter has said.

To address the gap between what is known about disease prevention and about improving the length and quality of life and actual health practices, the center launched the Interfaith Health Program in 1993. It assists leaders of faith groups in the U.S. to provide health education in their communities.

Former First Lady Rosalynn Carter has led The Carter Center’s work in mental health through the annual Rosalynn Carter Symposia on Mental Health Policy.

The Carter Center has also tackled a persistent and intractable public health issue—smoking. Its Tobacco Control Program seeks to prevent tobacco-related disease and promote smoke-free societies. To achieve these ends, the program focuses on health education and laws discouraging tobacco use.

The Atlanta Project works with residents in 20 “cluster” communities to identify needs and bring about improvements in education, housing, community and economic development, public safety, and health. To share The Atlanta Project experiences with other communities, The America Project was established in 1992.

Affiliated with Emory University, The Carter Center is a non-profit, non-partisan public policy institute. Private donations from individuals, foundations, and corporations totaling $29 million supported the construction of the center.

The Carter Center annual operating budget of $20 million is also supported from private sources. The center has approximately 250 employees, primarily in Atlanta, and field representatives in Guyana, Liberia, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, and other countries. More than 100 undergraduate and graduate students, largely from Emory University, work with center programs for academic credit or practical experience in the public policy field. More than 90 volunteers give tours and assist in other areas.
Are You A Member?

DO YOU KNOW ALUMNI AND FRIENDS WHO WOULD LIKE TO BE MEMBERS?

MEMBERSHIP ENROLLMENT FORM

Yes, I would like to enroll in the Fulbright Association and support its work. Please select the appropriate membership category and make the appropriate dues payment.

$ _____ Individual Annual Membership, $30
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$ _____ Student Membership, $20—open to those who return from their Fulbright grants and resume their studies full-time.
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$ _____ Affiliate Membership, $20—open to those who have not had a Fulbright grant, but would like to support the work of the association and receive all benefits except for the vote.

AVAILABLE FROM THE FULBRIGHT ASSOCIATION

$ _____ One Nation, One Country, (Phelps-Stokes Fund, 1990). Booklet of four speeches by Nelson R. Mandela, recipient of the first J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding. ($6.25 members, $8.25 nonmembers; prices include shipping and handling; add $2 for overseas shipment.)

$ _____ The Price of Empire, by J.W. Fulbright (Pantheon, 1989). Senator Fulbright’s most recent book. ($17.40 members, $20.85 nonmembers; prices include shipping and handling; add $2 for overseas shipment.)


$ _____ Fulbright Certificate—8½” x 11” hand-lettered certificate with the Fulbrighter’s name and Fulbright country. ($20.00 members only, price includes shipping and handling. Please allow four to six weeks for delivery.)

Please provide the following information for your Fulbright Certificate:

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Former President Carter Wins Fulbright Prize
(continued from page 1)

"Jimmy Carter has done more for public service in general and for the promotion of mutual understanding among nations in particular than any American chief executive since John Quincy Adams," said Stanley N. Katz, president of the American Council of Learned Societies and chairman of the international committee that selected President Carter.

"The J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding was created in 1993 to recognize and reward individuals who have made extraordinary contributions toward bringing peoples, cultures, or nations to greater understanding of others," said Maurizio A. Gianturco, president of the Fulbright Association. Nelson R. Mandela, president of South Africa, received the inaugural Fulbright Prize in 1993.

Dame Nita Barrow, governor-general of Barbados; Toyoo Gyohten, chairman of the Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., and Nigerian author Wole Soyinka served on the committee which selected President Carter for the Fulbright Prize. Other committee members were chairman Katz and Dr. Gianturco. Mr. Gyohten, Dr. Gianturco, and Dr. Katz are alumni of the Fulbright Program.

All members and chapters of the Fulbright Association were invited to submit nominations for the Fulbright Prize. Fulbright commissions and alumni organizations abroad also received the call for nominees. The 82 nominations for this year's prize came from Fulbright association members and chapters in the U.S. and from Fulbright organizations and alumni in Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, India, Poland, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

President Carter was nominated for the Fulbright Prize by a number of individual association members and by the association's New Jersey and Southeastern Michigan chapters. The nominations stressed President Carter's achievements in promoting human rights, peace, and democracy and his lifetime commitment to public service. Nominators praised his unselfish devotion to improving conditions for people throughout the world.

"Like Senator Fulbright, President Carter believes that ... racial, religious and ethnic differences and ... political differences are less important than the common humanity which can unite us," said Joan F. Hall, Johnson, Vt., in her nomination.

"Jimmy Carter is the epitome of senior statesman and peacemaker," wrote Nancy Potter, Kingston, R.I. "His energetic post-presidential career illustrates the use of intelligent compassion in resolving conflict and improving daily life for the suffering and discouraged. He is a rational witness for rational solutions to the world's tough problems. He has a sense of the world's best interests, whether he is helping Habitat to build houses or cheerfully teaching students the value of a career in public service."

The Fulbright Association is a private, non-profit organization which supports and promotes the Fulbright Program and other international educational and cultural exchanges and facilitates continuing relationships among former Fulbright grantees. Senator J. William Fulbright, who sponsored the legislation creating the Fulbright academic exchange program in 1946, is honorary chairman. Membership is open to former Fulbright grantees and to individuals who support the ideals of the Fulbright Program. A membership application form is on the inside back cover.