



SASAKAWA AFRICA ASSOCIATION

Mexico Office
c/o CIMMYT
Lisboa 27. AP 6-641
06600 Mexico, D.F., Mexico
Phones: 52-5-726-9091, 52-595-544-00
Fax: 52-5-726-7558, 52-595-544-25
EMail: eviesca@alphac.cimmyt.mx

Tokyo Office
c/o SASAKAWA PEACE
FOUNDATION
3-12-12 Mita, Minato-ku Tokyo,
Japan 108
Phone: 03-3769-2093 TLX 242-3665 SPF J
Fax: 03-3798-5068

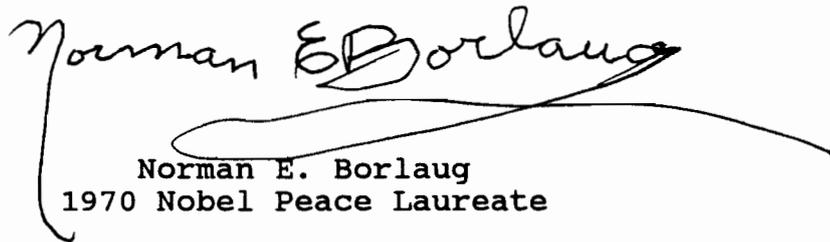
SAAG-5

January 8th, 1996

Dear Dr. Lundestad:

I am sending today my official letter of recommendation and documentation nominating former President of the United States Jimmy Carter as a 1996 Nobel Peace Prize candidate.

Sincerely,


Norman E. Borlaug
1970 Nobel Peace Laureate

NEB:ecv
encl.

A P P E N D I X
FOR PRESIDENT
JIMMY CARTER'S
NOMINATION FOR THE
1996 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE



SASAKAWA AFRICA ASSOCIATION

Mexico Office

c/o CIMMYT

Lisboa 27, AP 6-641

06600 Mexico, D.F., Mexico

Phones: 52-5-726-9091, 52-595-544-00

Fax: 52-5-726-7558, 52-595-544-25

EMail: eviesca@alphac.cimmyt.mx

Tokyo Office

c/o SASAKAWA PEACE

FOUNDATION

3-12-12 Mita, Minato-ku Tokyo,

Japan 108

Phone: 03-3769-2093 TLX 242-3665 SPF J

Fax: 03-3798-5068

SAAG-5

January 8th, 1996

Professor Geir Lundestad
Secretary of the Nobel Committee
and Director of the Norwegian
Nobel Institute
Drammensveien 19
N-0255 Oslo
Norway

Dear Professor Lundestad:

With this letter, directed to you as Secretary of the Nobel Committee and Director of the Norwegian Nobel Institute, and to the other Members of the Nobel Committee, I wish to nominate former United States President Jimmy Carter for the 1996 Nobel Prize for Peace.

I have followed with great interest and admiration the long tireless struggle that former President Carter has carried on with hopes and aims of building a more peaceful, tranquil, bountiful and equitable world for all humankind.

It is my belief that this was part of Mr. Jimmy Carter's ideology and philosophy long before he first held public office. During his tenure as President, he was a steadfast advocate and implementor of conflict resolution via dialogue at both the national and international level. Soon after he left public office, in order to continue to contribute as a private citizen to the broad field of human needs, he established The Carter Center. This center is a non-profit, non-partisan organization addressing issues of democracy and development, global health, agriculture and food and urban revitalization in the United States and abroad. It is from this center, as a private citizen, that he continues to carry on his campaign for peace and for improving the well-being of humankind throughout the world.

In the remainder of this letter, I have attempted to briefly condense what I perceive to be some of Mr. Carter's outstanding contributions toward resolving conflicts, while promoting peace and justice and alleviating human misery throughout the world. I have also added hereto an appendix which provides additional information on some of these same activities.

Attached to my letter dated January 17th, 1995, nominating him for the 1995 Nobel Peace--which is in your files--was an appendix which provided considerable supplementary information on some of his activities covering the period from 1978 through 1994. Consequently, the appendix attached to my current letter of nomination only covers the December 1994 to December 1995 period.

As President of the United States, and subsequently as a private citizen, Mr. Carter has endeavored ardently to promote peace and justice in the world. He has acted on his belief that the United States should be in the forefront of the search for peace: "Not just peace between ourselves and our potential adversaries," he has said, "but peace for others as well." He has consistently sought to settle international disputes by providing alternatives to hostility. His most celebrated success was bringing the chief contending nations in the Middle East, Israel and Egypt, together at the highest level for the Camp David Summit, September 5-17, 1978. Acting personally as the mediator between Egypt's President Anwar Sadat and Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin, he time and again kept the discussions from breaking down, and brought about the signing of "A Framework for Peace in the Middle East" and the "Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel." The formal Treaty of Peace between the two countries was signed on March 26th, 1979. According to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt: "The man who performed the miracle was President Carter. Without any exaggeration, what he did constitutes one of the greatest achievements of our time."

By improving United States relations with the Third World, President Carter sought to improve possibilities for world peace. The toughest fight of his administration, he has said, was to achieve ratification in 1978 of the Panama Canal Treaties he had negotiated. The treaties transformed a resentful neighbor into a cooperative partner, and despite subsequent turmoil in Panama, the two nations continue to operate the canal smoothly and efficiently. Other significant achievements of President Carter were the establishment of full diplomatic relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China in December 1978, and his successful cooperation with the British in negotiating an end to civil war in Zimbabwe/Rhodesia in December 1979.

A vital issue for Mr. Carter has been nuclear arms control. He has placed great importance on preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons among non-nuclear countries, as well as on the need to reduce current arm levels and achieve a comprehensive test ban treaty. He also has been critical of the role of the United States as a supplier of conventional arms.

In his presidential inaugural address he pledged to work toward the ultimate goal of eliminating nuclear weapons from the earth. The Soviet Union rejected his first very ambitious proposals for significant reductions in nuclear arms. However, talks continued, and in June 1979, he met with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in Vienna, Austria, to sign the SALT II treaty. Progress was also made on SALT III, although President Carter's most far-reaching proposals, which included a freeze on the production of nuclear warheads and launchers, were rejected by Brezhnev. Before SALT II was ratified, the Soviet Union occupied Afghanistan, creating a climate in which ratification by the United States Senate was impossible. Nevertheless, the treaty continued to be observed.

Since he left the presidency, Mr. Carter has continued to champion peace and human rights. His numerous activities and achievements during the last thirteen years clearly embody the spirit of the Nobel Peace Prize.

He has said that as president he saw an extraordinary need in the world for a greater emphasis on the peaceful resolution of conflict. As he assessed how he might further this cause, he concluded that he could be most effective as a former president in partnership with an academic institution. Consequently, in 1982 he accepted appointment as University Distinguished Professor at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, and founded The Carter Center, dedicated to helping solve some of the critical problems facing the world today. Nonpartisan conferences and research focusing on such topics as opportunities for peace in the Middle East, international security and arms control, human rights, the future of economic development and democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean, the environment, and international health care have been organized and hosted at the Carter Center with his creative and energetic involvement.

The Carter Center programs are action-oriented as well as academic. This takes advantage of President Carter's unique qualifications. He has the ability to bring together scholars and statesmen from around the world. Thus, through these conferences, new ideas and assessments can reach those who have the power to make changes. The Carter Center only takes on projects that will produce results capable of implementation. Finally, President Carter puts special emphasis on improving the process of international conflict resolution. One of the Center's most important initiatives was developed with the cooperation of the Secretary General of the United Nations, the Organization of American States, and the Commonwealth of Nations. With their collaboration, the Carter Center has established an International Mediation Support Network to provide neutral nongovernmental resources for mediation efforts. In 1986 he co-hosted with Gerald Ford

a consultation on democracy in the Americas. With twelve other former and current heads of state from this hemisphere, they established a Council of Freely-Elected Heads of Government, which is on call to assist international organizations and governments that need help in advancing democracy.

President Carter frequently writes and lectures on the possibilities for peaceful resolution of conflict. His Carl Vinson Lecture at Mercer University was published in 1984 as "Negotiation: An Alternative to Hostility." In 1987 he delivered the Jackson H. Ralston Lecture at Stanford University, entitled "Principles of Negotiation." It was published in the Stanford Journal of International Law. His best-selling book, "The Blood of Abraham", was published in 1985, developing out of a Carter Center conference on the Middle East. In it, President Carter presents and explains the different perspectives of the participants in the Middle East conflict and suggests how peace might be achieved there. On many issues, including the critical need for negotiation in the Middle East and on the importance of progress toward international arms control, President Carter has taken a very public position. However, much of his work on behalf of peace and human rights takes place behind the scenes. He often comes to the assistance of private citizens as well as governments in dealing with misunderstandings and abuses. Since he left office, his regular but quiet intercessions with international leaders have resulted in the release of dozens of political prisoners in Latin America, the Soviet Union, Africa and the Middle East.

Through the programs of The Carter Center and of other cooperating organizations, President Carter also indirectly contributes to the cause of peace in many ways. While President, he took personal interest in hunger and public health issues. He established a Presidential Commission on Hunger (on which I served), which examined the causes of, and possible solutions to, hunger and malnutrition problems among the low-income families in the food-surplus United States, as well as on a broader scale, in the food-deficit developing nations. Moreover, through the Carter Center's Global 2000 Agricultural Program, financed by the Japanese philanthropist Mr. Ryoichi Sasakawa, Mr. Carter has become actively involved on food production and public health problems in African and Asian nations.

On the food production front, he is an enthusiastic and effective close collaborator, with myself as President of the Sasakawa Africa Association, in a program designed to bring a "green revolution" in maize, sorghum, cowpea and cassava production in sub-Saharan Africa.

Mr. Carter also serves on the Council of Advisers of the World Food Prize, which was established by me in 1988, to highlight the importance of agriculture and food for human survival and for economic, social and political stability. This prize is awarded annually to an individual or organization which has made the greatest contribution to the quantity, quality or availability of food. He has also participated personally in several of the World Food Prize Award Ceremonies, in which he has emphasized the importance of an adequate food supply for world order and political stability. In public health, Mr. Carter has played an active role in the Global 2000 campaign by establishing and providing support for: 1) The Task Force for Child Survival Programs (Childhood Immunization), 2) control of River Blindness in Africa, 3) eradication of the Guinea Worm in Asia and Africa, all under the capable leadership of Dr. William Foege. On a fourth unique front, President Carter and Mrs. Carter, through the Habitat for Humanity Program, devote one week of each year working as carpenters and masons in building housing for the homeless in the Third World, as well as in the United States.

These above four activities help alleviate human misery, suffering and associated problems that lead to violent conflict.

Highlights of Mr. Carter's contributions to world peace can be summarized chronologically as follows:

1978

September	Begins Camp David Summit on Middle East Peace.
September	Signs Camp David Accords.
December	Announces normalization of relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China.

1979

March	Hosts Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty signing ceremony.
June	Signs SALT II Treaty with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev at Vienna Summit.

1982

September	Founds The Carter Center at Emory University.
-----------	---

1983-1985

Initiates Carter Center projects and programs on Middle East Peace, Arms Control, Global Health Policy, Conflict Resolution, Human Rights, Latin America and the Caribbean. In 1984, with Rosalynn Carter, begins to devote one week a year to "Jimmy Carter Work Camps" for Habitat for Humanity. The first

was in the Lower East Side of New York City, followed by others on an Indian Reservation in the United States, and in cities in Mexico and Canada.

1986

Brings to the Carter Center, and provides support for, The Task Force for Child Survival (Childhood Immunization) & River Blindness Programs.

- August With Norman E. Borlaug and William Foege initiates Global 2000 International Programs in Agriculture and Health for African nations south of the Sahara.
- November Creates Council of Freely-Elected Heads of Government, to support democracy in the Western Hemisphere.

1989

- May Monitors elections in Panama, denouncing attempt by Manuel Noriega to produce fraudulent results.
- September Conducts peace negotiations between the Ethiopian government and the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, in Atlanta.
- Nov.-Dec. Continues Ethiopian negotiations, in Kenya.

1990

- February Monitors elections in Nicaragua. (Culmination of months of preparation.) Personally negotiates with Daniel Ortega and Violeta Chamorro in order to achieve a peaceful transition. (Continues involvement after elections.)
- December Monitors elections in Haiti. Assists with peaceful transition of government.

1991

- October Launches The Atlanta Project, a campaign to address the social problems connected with urban poverty.
- October Monitors elections in Zambia.

1992

- October Monitors elections in Guyana.

1993

- May Monitors elections in Paraguay.

Publishes Talking Peace: A Vision for the New Generation (Dutton Children's Books), a book to inform young people about world peace, democracy, and human rights. The reviews have been very favorable.

1994

May Monitors elections in Panama.
 June Travels to North and South Korea to discuss issues under dispute.
 September Travels to Haiti to negotiate with military leaders, paving the way for President Aristides' return to reassume the Presidency.
 December Travels to Bosnia, Herzegovina to conduct peace negotiations between Serbs, Croats and Islamics.

1995

February He continues efforts to assist with the peaceful transition to democracy in Haiti, leading a visit of a delegation of the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government, Feb. 23-26. (See *Carter Center News*, Summer 1995, p. 6.)
 March Traveling in March between Nairobi in Kenya and Khartoum in Sudan, he negotiated a cease-fire to the 12-year old Sudanese civil war. The primary purpose of the cease-fire was to permit the launching of a major effort to eradicate Guinea worm, prevent river blindness, and immunize children against polio and other diseases. President Carter returned to Africa in July to seek an extension of the cease-fire and to publicize the work of the relief agencies working in Sudan. (See *Carter Center News*, Summer 1995, pp. 1., 4-6.)
 June After his December 1994 visit to former Yugoslavia, he continued efforts to advance the peace process in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In June 1995, he testified before a US Senate committee regarding what the US could do to support peace. He also continued to serve as a means of communication with combatants in the region. (See *Carter Center News*, Summer 1995, p. 8.)
 July In July, he chaired a meeting in Nicaragua to resolve the dispute over property ownership that has divided the country since 1979. (See *Carter Center News*, Summer 1995, p. 7.)
 August He continued the long-term Carter Center involvement in the peace process in Liberia,

supporting the Aug. 20 agreement for a cease-fire. (See "News from The Carter Center," Aug. 31, 1995.)

November After a fact-finding mission to Central Africa, he was asked by the presidents of Uganda, Zaire, and Tanzania to organize a summit meeting to address the violence and the refugee crisis of Rwanda and Burundi. In November he returned to the region for more extensive fact-finding before chairing the summit meeting in Cairo. An agreement to repatriate Rwandan refugees and to reduce violence in Burundi was achieved. He continues to be involved in the process. (See, *The Centerpiece*, November 1995, December 1995; "News from The Carter Center," Nov. 21, 1995.)

On January 1996, he will lead an international delegation to monitor the first Palestinian elections. (See Reuters News clip, Dec. 18, 1995)

In recent years, former President Jimmy Carter has been very involved in attempting to resolve conflicts in Liberia and Sudan. He has stayed very much involved with Middle East Peace negotiations. He has become involved in the Rwanda/Burundi conflict and the resulting refugee problems in neighboring east and central African countries. He played a key role in reopening discussions between the United States and North Korea concerning the latter's nuclear plants. This eventually gave rise to an agreement to replace the North Korean nuclear plants with safer light-water reactors, which are incapable of producing weapons-grade materials.

In the area of human rights, he has also continued to be an active leader.

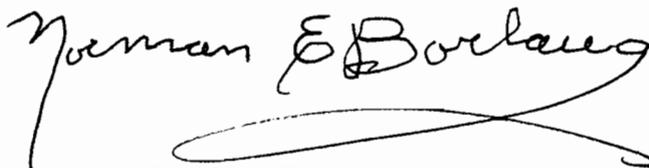
The Sasakawa-Global 2000 programs on public health and agriculture, which former President Carter heads, continue to make good progress in sub-Saharan African countries. Efforts to bring River Blindness and Guinea worm under control are impressive and on schedule.

The progress in increasing food production in Ethiopia, Ghana, Benin and Tanzania is impressive. There is a good possibility that Ethiopia will make a major breakthrough in food production by 1997 or 1998, if political stability is maintained.

Considering President Carter's many diverse personal activities and achievements on behalf of peace, his support for existing organizations that work for peace, his efforts

to develop new institutions and new methods for seeking peace, and his activities and achievements to improve the well-being of humankind by the introduction of improved public health and food production, I hereby nominate him as a worthy candidate for the 1996 Nobel Prize for Peace.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Norman E. Borlaug". The signature is fluid and includes a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Norman E. Borlaug
1970 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

NEB:ecv