

GEORGIA

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Appendices:

- A. Bacteriophage proposal
- B. Proposal for \$14.5 million grant for Georgia

Monday, March 6-- Sunday March 19, 2000

Visit #17

H. Kenneth Walker M.D.
Emory University School of Medicine

Monday, March 6

Austrian Airline flight to Vienna at 6 p.m. Delta code sharer. Fetching young stewardesses, Airbus 380 which is not often seen in Atlanta. One bag carry-on, which is hard to manage. Napkins didn't have the Delta buttonhole, which I missed. There was a toothpick, which I found unusual.

There are two large purposes to this visit. Laura Hurt, the chief medical/surgical nurse at Grady Hospital, is opening a Women's Wellness Clinic in Kutaisi, Georgia's second largest city--about 500,000. She is bringing along a contingent of Grady and Morehouse people. The clinic is funded by the American International Health Alliance, which funded our Atlanta-Tbilisi partnership until it ceased last September.

Secondly, several of us have just put in a proposal for \$14.5 million to Washington to fund a number of projects in Georgia, based upon our experience and upon our abilities. The consortium, so to speak, on the Atlanta side includes: Georgia State University; Georgia Tech; Emory; and Grady. The Georgian side includes our partnership, which is now legalized in Georgia as the Partners for Health, the Ministry of Health, Tbilisi State University, Georgian Technical University and the Ministry of Communications. We are collaborating closely with the Partnership for Peace Information Management Systems, of NATO. A summary of this proposal is in the Appendix.

Tuesday, March 7

Arrived in Vienna and made it to Tbilisi plane with exactly two minutes leeway before the bus rolled off. I had anticipated a short connection and was wary that most people who go from Atlanta to Tbilisi via Vienna do so without their luggage arriving in Tbilisi. I had spoken to the man at the check-in counter, who put a special sign on the baggage saying "short connection," and had also gotten the stewardess to speak to the captain, who assured me the baggage and I would not be disconnected in Vienna. I don't believe it. Flight to Tbilisi, also on Austrian Air, was uneventful. Arrived 5 p.m. Tbilisi time, 8 a.m. Atlanta time, for total transit time of fourteen hours. Dinner with friends before going to Betsy's hotel and collapsing.

Wednesday, March 8

Breakfast with Gogi Turkia, the Georgian who is dean of the Caucasus School of Business. This is a consortium under the umbrella of three Tbilisi institutions (Tbilisi State University, Georgian Technical University and International School of Economic Relations) set up by Bijan Fazlollahi of Georgia State University in Atlanta. In its first year of operation. Offers BBA and MBA. President Patton of GSU visited here when I was here in May, 1999. There have been startup difficulties, largely due to the fact it is under three institutions who are learning how to run a joint venture. Bijan will be here later during my visit. He is now in Baku, Azerbaijan, where he has a similar school. Gogi brought along Ron Barden, a visiting faculty member from GSU, who is giving lectures in accounting for two weeks. Ron's wife is getting her PhD from the University of Georgia in the behavioral aspects of preventive medicine--e.g., effectively putting preventive practices into work. She also works at the CDC. I will meet with her on my return to Atlanta, and see if we can work out a some way in which she can come with Ron to Georgia and work in preventive medicine projects.

To our National Information Learning Center and telnet to Atlanta to handle business--viz., email. Then

a lengthy business lunch with Victoria Sloan, the head of USIA in Georgia, and the chief of public relations at the US Embassy. We discussed our proposals (see Appendix). I made the points that we hoped they would be funded by new money, and not come from the pot currently designated for Georgia; and also that we did not wish to be duplicative of any current projects, or ones funded for the near future. Victoria is wonderful and one of my favorite people to listen to. Always full of insights based upon her extensive experience with the State Department. She said one of her problems in this part of the world was that everything had to be negotiated: taxi rides; meals; anything you bought; etc. She said in the U.S. and other parts of the west there were certain items whose prices were fixed, thereby freeing up one's time to spend it on other items where bargaining indeed is in order. The problem over here, she said, is that a large part of one's time and energy is spent on bartering on so many items. Another insight had to do with interviewing. When she started out at State in some foreign country--I think Russia--she had to interview people who sought political asylum in the U.S. She agonized about making the decisions. An experienced old hand told her: "Victoria, don't worry. We deliberately schedule you to interview twenty people a day. All you have to do during the interview is to answer the questions. At the end of the day there is no way you can remember each individual, and it is planned to be like that. You then can only review the answers to the questions, and only in that way make the decision. We do that because you will interview wonderful people who don't merit asylum, and sons of bitches who do."

I had beer with Batu Kutelia, the brother of a Georgian who is doing a subinternship at Emory now. Batu is about 28, the model of a young up and coming Georgian. Works in the Russian division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Graduate of John Stewart's Public Administration School, a school started in Georgian Technical University about 1994, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation and other sources. John, from the University of Tennessee, was the resident director for one year, bringing in US faculty members for one month at a time. Teaching Georgians public administration western style. Batu is smart and charismatic. Described himself as a pessimist: an optimist with full knowledge of reality. Also told me about some cultural differences: Englishmen have mistresses but love their wives; Frenchmen love their mistresses, not their wives; Georgian men also have mistresses and wives, but love their mother. I predict Batu will go far.

Dinner with our partner Archil Kobaladze, discussing how to proceed about the proposal. Then after dinner drinks with Levan Kacharava in a basement restaurant in the home of an Armenian. Wonderful place. Levan, the brother of Andro who was a resident with us, is the most notable entrepreneur in Georgia. He will end up as the Warren Buffet of Georgia.

Thursday, March 9

Email at the NILC, then out to the Villa Berica to welcome Laura Hurt and the Grady/Morehouse contingent:

Lila Guner, a nurse specialist from Grady who has worked all these years with Georgia;
Selma Morris, the director of women's health at Grady;
Sarah Killiam, a nurse who is a genius at setting up and running out patient clinics
Donald Thomas, the comptroller at Grady, who carried a large bag of cash;

Roland Pattillo, the chair of OB-GYN at Morehouse;
Arthur Lee, the cardiothoracic surgeon at Morehouse; and
Brian Williams, the head of International Affairs at Morehouse.

The first visit of Donald and the Morehouse people, so Laura and I took them on a tour: the NILC; the outpatient clinic, highly typical of Soviet times, on the bottom floor of our building; the World Bank continuing clinical education center on the top floor; the statue of Vakhtang Gorgasali, the fifth century king of Georgia who adopted Christianity as the state religion; and the Turkish baths.

In the middle of the afternoon we were told the PIMS network had just become operational. The network links our NILC with the military hospital, military medical school, Georgian Technical University, the Central Clinical Hospital and several other sites. We plan to use it as a template for similar networks in other countries. Three physicians in upstate New York, former deans of Dartmouth and SUNY and a plastic surgeon, are developing various training modules for use over here, and throughout the CIS. Part of my visit this time is to move our plans a bit further.

Conversation with several Georgians about the current status. Corruption is on everyone's mind, beginning with Victoria Sloan who says the US attitude is becoming increasing hardline. The Ambassador had a meeting two days ago with President Shevardnadze, where he and his staff outlined a four point approach to corruption. The President invited them to a supra afterwards, I take it instead of replying substantively. Elections for president are in about three weeks, on April 9th, and I am sure there will be no significant attacks on corruption before then, if after then. Shevardnadze's principal opponent is Jumber Patiashvili, who was the Communist governor of Georgia on April 9, 1989, where there was an uprising in Tbilisi against communism, where a number of university students were killed by the police. A day the Georgians remember like we in the US remember Pearl Harbor. Patiashvili's role has never been determined to everyone's satisfaction. He claims he was held in his office, and could do nothing. He also jailed Shevardnadze's close friend for several years, without any visible reason except that. Note the fact that April 9 is the day chosen by Shevardnadze for the election, with Patiashvili as his principal opponent. As Archil Kobaladze says, "politicians have various technologies with which to deal with people they don't like."

Dinner with them at the Villa. This was originally the palatial private home of a famous living Georgian actor and his wife, which she has turned into a hotel with about seventeen rooms. Large, beautifully furnished. The owner, Natasha, knew I was the only one of the group that hadn't chosen her place, and also knew I always stayed at Betsy's. She made some seductive gestures to the effect of me moving to the Villa. I was tempted, since I had made reservations at Betsy's late, and was given a tiny room without a private bathroom. Roland, the manager at Betsy's, and I had some fairly pointed exchanges during he last day or two, and I considered going to the Villa. But in the final analysis I realized I couldn't leave Betsy's, and told them so. Betsy's has character and flavor. The Villa is simply a very nice and elegant hotel, similar to many others throughout the world. At Betsy's one meets the transient expatriate movers and shakers who come to Georgia from WHO, the World Bank, the IMF and the like. I have become addicted to it.

Friday, March 10

Up early, out to the Villa Berica, and all twelve or so of us piled into a rickety Russian van, powered by natural gas and with no acceleration, for the 3-4 hour trip to Kutaisi. Decent roads half way, then

significant deterioration with many potholes.

Arrived at the Women's Wellness Center, which is the first floor of a Maternity House. Everything refurbished, newly painted, glistening new equipment: examining tables; colposcopy equipment, educational materials. The chief doctor, a wizened woman in her late sixties or early seventies, took us up to see the delivery floor. Three women, three new babies. Four women in active labor. Furnishings, ambience, surroundings so similar to all such places and a profound contrast to the lower floor with the Wellness Center.

The notables arrived and we had the opening ceremony. Dodo Shelia, the deputy mayor and an obstetrician/gynecologist, presided. Talks by the Governor, Temur Shashvili; the US Ambassador, Kenneth Yalowitz; Kent Larson, the head of AID for Georgia; the AIHA representative, Laura Keyser; Laura Hurt; me; the Mayor of Kutaisi. I had this to say:

Ambassador Yalowitz, Governor, ladies and gentlemen.....when I came into this center today I smelled a smell I have never before smelled in Georgia--new paint. This center is blessed by having the support of the government of Kutaisi and the US, working with AIHA, all of whom have participated in establishing it. Life has priorities, and one must choose them. It is often useful to see what God has chosen for his priorities, in deciding those for one's own life. God has made it clear that reproduction--survival of the species--is amongst his highest priorities. One has only to look around at the myriad of wonderful ways in which reproduction occurs in nature to see that God must have spent six out of the seven days of creation thinking about reproduction. Upstairs a few moments ago we saw three women with three new babies--*Sami kalebi da sami ahali shvili* (I was showing off my pitiful knowledge of the Georgian language). This center is the right thing at the right time for Georgia. It is our statement that we recognize and agree with God's priorities: the health of women and children.

We adjourned from the center, after a tour, and went to the usual post-celebration *supra*, or celebratory meal. About 50-75 people, mostly Georgians. To my dismay Dodo Shelia asked me to be the *tamada* or toastmaster. I could see no way out of it, but sat Zviad Kirtava, director of the NILC, at my side to give me advice on which toast to say when. I made the first toast, in honor of the people present. Then I made another one, to the "cingulate cry." I said the toasting would be focused around the new center. I pointed out that little changed in the basic amphibian model of the brain for millions of years, then suddenly the cingulate gyrus appeared. For the first time a newly born animal could call for its mother--the cingulate cry--making it possible for mammalian babies, with their need of their mother's close attention for many months, to be put into play. Then to my utter consternation, I walked the US Ambassador and the Governor, Temur, who is a famed *tamada*. I asked Zviad to ask Dodo if he could be the toastmaster, but as I expected she refused: protocol was protocol, and I was it. I did adequately, toasting the staff of the center, the patients, the chief doctor, etc. I did a toast to King David's grave, which is in the entrance to Gelati, just down the road from where we were. Afterwards the long van ride back to Tbilisi, in a modestly blowing snow storm.

Saturday, March 11

Up fairly early, went over to the Villa Berica and went with Laura and her folks for a tour. We went first to the Institute of Microbiology, which was written up recently in the *New York Times* Sunday magazine for its work with bacteriophage (see Appendix for a writeup which their director, Tato Gabisonia, gave to me. In the typical rundown Soviet building, dilapidated, paint peeling, ancient

equipment. But the director, about 45, came across to me as outstanding. Professional, mature, presented his work thoughtfully and without any bombast. I have met a lot of budding entrepreneurs over here. I remember once meeting a surgeon who coated small iron particles with antibiotics, and infused them into patients with the idea they would localize around abscesses. I usually try to avoid like the plague such presentations, and had made an exception with the bacteriophage. Tato is interested in research with his bacteriophage samples, and I decided to forward his desires to Richard Krause and Carl Western at the NIH (Richard replied a day later that Dr. Joshua Lederberg was interested).

We then went to Alex Aladashvili's cardiac catheterization lab, where he has done close to one hundred patients. He has done some angioplasty and stent work, to my continual anxiety, since he does not have surgical backup. He chooses his cases with great care, which undoubtedly explains the lack of complications so far. During the meeting Arthur Lee, the cardiac surgeon, made the point he told his patients he was mending their "broken hearts." I wondered out loud what Roland Pattillo, the gynecologist, told his patients: "I practice preventive medicine and don't let them get broken!"

I went to a supra given in honor of Roin Metrevelli, the rector of Tbilisi State University, the country's premier higher education institution. His sixtieth birthday. Given by the dean of the law school, with all the legal luminaries of the country present. Many elegant toasts. I thought to myself that everyone who could stop corruption in the country was present in that room, and it was a pity they couldn't be inoculated with something which would cause it to happen.

Another supra, this time in honor of the Grady guests at the Villa Berica. I was pleased to sense they were all having a good time, and were quite affected by the surroundings and culture. Georgia and Georgians have a way of infecting visitors, and it was clearly occurring.

Sunday, March 12

Cold, snow left, very windy. I had arranged for Arthur and Donald to have a Turkish bath, in the baths that are over 100 years old. Turned out Selma went with them, also. She had a 70 year old woman give her a bath. The process is awesome--they hit you in a way that Alexander Dumas in 1870 or so characterized as "bone cracking." All three had a wonderful time, especially Selma, who had a faraway look on her face the rest of the day.

Today all of us from Grady took the trip to Stalin's birthplace, Gori, a village of 30,000 or so about an hour and a half from Tbilisi. Andro Giorgadze and George Keshlava, young physicians who spent several months on clerkships with us at Grady, accompanied the group for translation and comments. The third or fourth time to Gori for me. There is a giant statue of Stalin in the town square, the only of him now extant. We had arranged for a tour of the museum. Special permission to take pictures. I took many of Stalin as a young man. A handsome young Georgian male, completely different from the pockmarked old visage we are accustomed to seeing in pictures. The electricity was out, and once again I could not take a picture of his death mask. I have never gotten one. Will the next time. Then a rare treat, a visit inside the (alleged) cottage in which he was born, and his personal railway car. An old world elegance, with a conference room for working, his study and rooms for servants and guards. Kitchen, etc.

I purchased a book of Stalin's poems as a youth. I've read often about them and have been curious. Here is a poem written 11 October 1895, when he was sixteen:

To The Moon

Move on tirelessly--
Don't let your head droop,
Disperse the misty clouds
The rule of the Lord is great.

Send your gentle smile to the land
That spreads beneath your feet,
Sing a lullaby to the icy peaks (sic)
Suspended from the sky.

Be sure that some day
Even the deprived and humiliated
Find the strength to climb up the sacred mountain
Supported by hope.

Keep shining, beautiful one
Among the clouds as long ago,
Cast your delightful rays
Through the blue firmament.

And I, too, will unbutton my collar
Baring my breast to the moon,
Reaching out my hands
And singing a song of glory to the moonlight.

--Soselo (name his mother used for him)

On the way back Andro asked me what I thought of Stalin. I have the same ambivalence as his countrymen in Gori. I was there once at a supra, and the host started with a toast to Stalin. Half the people stood and the other half sat in stony silence. If one could just overlook those 20-30 million who were killed as a result of him. But one simply cannot, and that destroys everything else about him, making him a monster.

Back to Tbilisi, and we had a supra at the home of Gogi Kacharava. His son Andro just finished residency with us, now becoming a cardiologist at the University of Texas at Galveston. His other son Levan a close friend in Tbilisi. Gogi was educated as an architect, now is president of a bank owned by Levan. His closest friends are artists, and the walls of his apartment are covered with wonderful modern Georgian paintings.

Later in the evening another supra, at the home of Gogi Turkia. A group of his friends from various walks. The usual absence of electricity a couple of times. I read in the *Georgian Times*, the English language daily in Tbilisi, a quote from President Shevardnadze that the United States had given \$733 million in aid to Georgia since about 1992. A lot of that has gone for fixing of the electrical generating system, but today in Tbilisi there is electricity for most houses from 8-10 a.m. and 8-10 p.m.

Monday, March 13

Discussion with Archil about our plans for the future, in the event we get the \$14.5 million. How to set up the partnership and the like. The genesis of the idea for the proposal came through our collaboration with PIMS, whose network just came on line a couple of days ago. I met with William Bader, Assistant Secretary of State for Cultural and Educational Affairs (Fullbrights and former USIA) on two occasions, and developed the proposal in concert with all the partners listed with it in the Appendix. It is now making its way through various channels in Washington. We conceive that the money will come from a number of sources, including private. We really don't have an idea whether funding is highly likely or highly unlikely. Should hear in the next few weeks.

One of the issues is how to handle the funding in Atlanta. The funds will go to three universities, GSU, Ga. Tech and Emory. The choice is to set up an NGO independent of the universities, but with them represented on the Board, or to in some fashion set up a funding mechanism in one university that will disperse the money to the others. The place the funding goes to is quite important with funding agencies, and may well strongly influence our decision. A university would fit this requirement easily. On the other hand, over the years we have had enormous difficulty with funds channeled through us but destined for equipment, renovation and salaries in Georgia. The usual university is simply not set up to deal with this. A nice problem to have if the funding comes through!

Bijan Fazlollahi arrived from Baku, Azerbaijan. Bijan is the light behind the Caucasus School of Business consortium, and had been in Baku attending to his similar school there. He and Archil and I talked about some growing pains in the school here. The problems relate to the fact that the three schools are equal, and there is no one person distinctly in charge. I.e., there are three levels of administration: the three rectors; three representatives at the level of dean; and three young faculty at the operational level. Bijan would like to have one administrator in charge, between the two lower levels. So far the middle level people, undoubtedly responding to their bosses the rectors, have been unwilling to agree. We discussed some strategies and semantics about this problem.

Long talk with Betsy at her hotel. She has just come back from her usual Christmas vacation of a couple of months in her home of Washington, D.C. Full of entrepreneurial ideas as usual. The one now has to do with a fat farm, so to speak, that would serve wealthy people, and be associated with a medical center. She has found the perfect place on the eastern shore of Maryland, an old mansion.

I saw some students who have finished their USMLEs and wish to do a subinternship in order to prepare for their Clinical Skills Assessment examination. This is a new requirement by the ECFMG. After students pass parts I and II, they go to Philadelphia and the NBME gives them a clinical examination on simulated patients, covering history, physical and write-ups. The cost is considerable, and the examination itself is difficult. The number of foreign medical graduates applying to U.S. programs will undoubtedly diminish exponentially, although I haven't heard any figures. I told Nana Makalatia and Iana Dzagnidze that this was a possibility, and for them to get in touch with me later

I went to see an eminent Georgian at the request of a government official. Had a heart attack about a month ago, and the question was whether he would benefit from going to a heart center in Europe or the U.S. I reviewed his history, EKGs and echocardiogram. I recommended he would benefit from such an evaluation, probably with a cardiac catheterization and potentially angioplasty or heart surgery with

revascularization. Or perhaps nothing, depending upon the findings. The cost, of course, would be substantial if open heart surgery is required.

I went back to Betsy's and met with Mark Mullins, who is head of the Americans for Democratic Action in Georgia (may have title slightly off). This is an NGO supported by the Democratic party that works to nurture democracy in countries such as Georgia. There is also a Republican counterpart. I told him my conclusions about the Georgian above, since he was involved.

A meeting around 5 p.m. in the flat of Andro Giorgadze. Andro made 252 on USMLE part I, and just about the same on part II. He spent four months doing a subinternship with us at Grady, and now has applied to several psychiatry programs in the U.S. Speaks English with a strong English accent from his teacher where he grew up in St. Petersburg. He and others say he speaks fairly poor Georgian. A bright lad who will go far. My idea had been to have a drink with Andro and talk in general about what he was up to. Andrew, on the other hand, being a loyal and true son of Georgia, had in true Georgian fashion invited his father, and they had prepared a supra. This gave me pause, since I had another one at 7 p.m. I ate a ritual amount, and tried to cover that up with stimulating conversation. Andro's father is a surgeon in Kaspi, which is a small city about an hour west of Tbilisi. I went and reported previously on the orphanage there. A bright man, obviously at least half the source of his son's intellect. We talked at length about what he did to entertain himself in Kaspi (hunting and fishing).

Then a supra with Dodo Shelia, the obstetrician/gynecologist who presided over the opening of the center in Kutaisi. Her son had been at Grady for some training a few weeks ago, and I had gotten to know him. She wanted to talk about the healthcare situation in Georgia, and what did I think of it. I said there was a crucial need for a principal hospital, where physicians could practice modern medicine, and where young Georgians who trained in U.S. programs would return. Otherwise they won't return. No one is willing to do several years residency and come back to medicine practiced at the level of the 1950's. I said I thought the situation was lethal, if one wasn't established soon. All the talent would leave or would not return. I said I had serious problems with the World Bank philosophy that all the money should be spent on rural and preventive medicine. There has to be at least one hospital, associated with a medical school, where topnotch medicine is practiced. This hospital will serve as the anchor for all the healthcare in the country. Without it the medical profession will deteriorate. But I sketched out briefly the current situation: tuberculosis is a gigantic problem (Hank Blumberg of our faculty has discovered about 30% of cases are multiple drug resistant); AIDS is looming on the horizon, what with increasing use of IV drugs; perinatal mortality is awful (in one city in Western Georgia there are only nine surviving children for every thirty-six births, in a recent small study); maternal mortality is almost ten times that of Europe; etc. The Ministry of Health is currently funded at about 18% of the budget it submitted to and was approved by Parliament (while the Ministry of Defense is funded somewhere in the 80's). I said no politician could spend \$50-100 million of Georgian money on a tertiary care hospital when those problems existed. Not only would they not survive as a politician, but it would be irresponsible. The only possibility I see is for the money to come from an outside source, such as a private company or foundation, and would be money that otherwise would not come to Georgia. We saw eye to eye on this. Her brother, who works in the division of Tbilisi municipality that sees to the care and feeding of foreign ambassadors, was there. Also a GU surgeon from the cancer institute, who has published several papers in U.S. journals. A bright and able person.

I dropped by Archil's house late, and talked with him and his eighteen year old son Sergo. We have tried unsuccessfully to get Sergo a scholarship at Emory. Now working on Georgia Tech. Sergo is very bright

and will do famously in the U.S.

Tuesday, March 14

Breakfast with Levan Bakanidze. A former student with us who is now doing head and neck surgery at the Institute of Cancer. Another up and coming person. I promised myself once again to try to connect them with a surgical cancer unit in the U.S., who could work with them.

Up to the Metechi Palace Hotel (now Sheraton) and saw Kent Larson, the director of US AID for Georgia. Discussed our proposal, just as I had with Victoria Sloan. He had come through Vienna on the same plane I did, and had also come bereft of luggage.

Then a long meeting at Tbilisi State University with Rector Roin Metrevelli and Provost Temuri Khurodze. TSU has about 30,000 students, and fifteen or so faculties. Founded in about 1918. *The* university in Georgia. They are planning now to establish a separate faculty of medicine, and have under it two hospitals (which they already have) and schools of medicine, nursing and public health. I had been warned by Archil that they wanted me to be chairman of the committee that sets up and ran this new faculty, much like the subcommittee of the Board of Trustees of Emory that is responsible for the Woodruff Medical Center. We talked about how scholarship and teaching were inseparable from clinical work, and how they would like for this new faculty to be similar to similar faculties in the U.S., with research to be an important part in the long run. They want the faculty to be "of the highest quality." On a more practical side, and here they were sounding more and more like U.S. academicians in healthcare, they had a pool of about 70,000 people who would have the new health service as their HMO. Etc. Could have been in the Woodruff Medical Center administration building at Emory.

I decided I needed to put my money where my mouth had been, and agreed to become the chair of the committee. It dovetails nicely with our plans, especially the new proposal with its nursing, public health and allied health schools, and won't take any more time and thought than I already devote to healthcare in Georgia. In fact, it hopefully will be a considerable advantage.

To see another patient for consultation. The brother of another eminent Georgian, a woman who was world champion of chess for five times over fifteen years. Forty-eight years old, struck by a car two months ago, with significant head trauma, requiring intubation for about six weeks. He now can squeeze his right hand upon command, and close his eyes upon command. I reviewed the CT scan, which showed significant intracerebral hemorrhage, brain stem damage and extensive cerebral edema initially. He now has diabetes insipidus that is increasingly refractory to fairly poor quality medications they have to treat it. In an "intensive care unit" at an old deteriorating and dilapidated huge hospital building. Many windows knocked out, and a cold March wind swept through most of it. Threadbare equipment, cots for beds. But a very bright and I thought highly competent intensive care physician, a very articulate woman who was enthusiastic about what she did. The sort who is crying out for a modern hospital and intensive care unit, where she can practice what she knows and in the process save lives. I made a few suggestions, and was as encouraging as I thought I could be to the family, which wasn't much given the circumstances.

A meeting with Batu Kutelia and his father, who is chair of the physics department at Georgian Technical University. I have heard from a number of sources of his ability and eminence in his field. We discussed the second son, Rashden, who is in Atlanta applying for a residency.

The Minister of Communications, Sergei Esakia, had a supra. About fifty, highly articulate, could be a CEO of any company in the U.S. He is a radio engineer by profession. I had gone with him in December to visit the refugee camps at the Chechen border. The usual round of toasts. When my turn came I gave one "to the superior wisdom of Georgians about language." The subtitle was a toast to the Georgian word "es" --in Georgian "ES". Georgian has only this one word for "he, she, it." You decide which of the three is referred to by the context. I pointed out the problems we were having with "he or she." About whether God, e.g., was "he, she or it." Etc. I said some people had pointed out that since she and he differed by only one letter, perhaps we could have the word "s-he-it" as the equivalent of "es."

Left the supra to a biting cold wind with snow flurries. Totally surprising to me for the middle of March. Back to Betsy's and a call from Brian in my office in Atlanta.

Wednesday March 15

I had breakfast with David Arveladze, who spent some time with us as a medical student. Also Sandro Kvitashvili. Sandro, about thirty, came to us as an administrative intern about 1994, after a degree in Public Administration from Columbia. He is now the administrator for Curatio, an HMO in Tbilisi founded by several young Georgians. He is married to Nicole Jordania, the granddaughter of the Jordania who was president of independent Georgia during the interim period from 1917 to 1921 or so, between the Czar and the Communist regime. Sandro is one of my favorites. I depend on him for a wealth of insight into Georgian healthcare and Georgia in general.

I went over to TSU briefly for a meeting between Roin Metrevelli and Bijan Fazlollahi. Bijan was getting the formal agreement to have one administrator for the business school.

A meeting with Laura Leventis at the Embassy. The new first assistant to Victoria Sloan. We discussed our proposal some more.

A formal lunch with Ramaz Khurodze, rector of Georgian Technical University, and Roin Metrevelli. The talk turned to the presidential elections five years hence. Most people Roin will have the choice whether or not to be a candidate. In a poll a few years ago he was the most respected person in Georgia in public life, after Shevardnadze.

To the NILC, where I had a meeting with Tato of the bacteriophage institute. I suggested to him how he might write up a precis of what he was about, part of which is in the Appendix.

A long talk with Archil, Zviad and Dito of the EMS training center about PIMS, and the visit of Jim Zimble, the president of the Uniformed Services University of Health Service (USUHS) in Bethesda. Jim is visiting over here with me the last of May, to see what possibilities there are between his school and what we are doing with PIMS here. As a result of our conversation I sent him this email:

Jim, this week in Tbilisi we have had several meetings about your visit. The places you will see in some detail include:

Military Medical School (division of Tbilisi State Med. Univ.)

Main Military Hospital in Tbilisi
Central Clinical Hospital
Emergency Medical Training Center/Disaster Management Center

You will of course meet with the Ministers of Health, Communication and Defense. I am bringing you back an official letter of invitation from the Minister of Health, who also makes mention of the Minister of Defense.

Here are some items for us all to consider for you to give advice on, explore, etc:

1. Military Medical School

I am bringing back official letter from the Rector. Their curriculum is Russia 1930. Enormous potential for improvement. The faculty of the military medical school are excited about your visit. Even looked you up on Internet, etc., and know more about you than I do.

2. Military Hospital

Possibility of connecting Bethesda and this hospital by distance learning through PIMS. The Georgians envision this hospital to occupy the place of the Naval Hospital in Bethesda at some time in the future, in a smaller sort of way. Question is how to get it there.

3. Central Clinical Hospital

There is a huge amount of material from the Abkhazian war here, just waiting to be assembled into data bases. Land mine injuries, etc. Minister of Health very interested in this.

4. Disaster planning for Georgia

Disaster plans are embryonic now, to put it kindly. The man in charge has worked with us several years, and he and the Minister of Health are very tied into the need to develop formal plans. Incidentally, a division of Tbilisi State University is concerned with digital mapping, and could supply digital maps of appropriate areas.

5. Training of physicians on active military duty

There is no training at all of them now, and very much interest in it.

All of these activities are closely intertwined with what we and PIMS are doing, and offer multiple opportunities for working together.

I am also bringing back an official invitation to Phil Grimley to give a lecture. I'd appreciate your passing this along to him, since I don't have his email address on this computer.

Looking forward to your visit!

Take all of this as ideas to work on, and nothing at all in concrete.

Ken

A supra at the home of Givi Bokuchava, a professor of grinding materials in Georgian Technical University. About seventy, quite eminent in his field. His wife is in the same field, and both of them are still very active faculty members. They are the parents of Gia Bokuchava, who has lived in Atlanta the last five years. Gia has his PhD in computers, and, as Archil says, "exists on another university" in terms of his abilities. He and his friend Nino have been enormously helpful to us in setting up the NILC. Mrs. Bokuchava makes the best *khachapuri*, the Georgian staple cheesebread, that I have ever tasted. Vaso Kacharava, their son-in-law, his wife and daughter were there. Vaso was in the Georgian embassy

in Washington and now is head of the World Bank program for secondary education in Georgia. We will undoubtedly work with him with the secondary education project in the proposal if we get funding.

Thursday, March 16

Breakfast with George Turkia and Tato. Gave them some suggestions about the precis they had put together about bacteriophage.

A meeting with Avto Jorbenadze, the Minister of Health. We have worked with him since about 1994, and he has become a close friend. His Ministry has just been merged with another, and he is now the Minister of Health and Social Welfare. He was pensive, speaking at length about all his problems: maternal and child health; tuberculosis; aids; abject poverty; lack of funding; no money to pay staff; unemployment; mortality figures. He said the social welfare department had turned out to be worse than he had ever imagined. No money to pay pensions (which in most cases are only about \$6 per month) for months. He is obviously intimately familiar with every aspect of his job, and is a very impressive person. We discussed the impending visit of Jim Zimble, who will be the guest of both Avto and the Minister of Defense, as well as the PIMS project.

Lunch with Nata Avaliani and her husband, Bhata. Nata has worked with us since we began, and now works with AIHA in Tbilisi and the Ministry. Her husband is an economist. Young, able Georgians. Archil and I have batted around the idea of Bhata being a project manager if our proposal is funded. We are determined to get young and highly competent Georgians as project managers.

A visit to Tbilisi State Medical University and a meeting with Ramaz Khetsouriani, Rima Beriashvili (professor of pathology and our liaison with Ramaz) and the head of the military medical school division of TMSU. We discussed once again Jim Zimble's visit. Phil Grimley, professor of pathology at USUHS, is coming here in a month as the guest of the U.S. Ambassador. He is being invited by TMSU to give a pathology lecture while he is here. His topic, he has told me, will be the applications of molecular biology to pathological diagnosis. The sort of cutting edge meaty topic that will serve to focus Georgian physicians on the future.

At 4 p.m. I met with Archil, Sergo, Levan Kacharava and his daughter and we took off for the snow resort in eastern Georgia, Gaudauri. About three hours on awful roads, climbing higher and higher, finally stopping at the resort somewhere around 6,000 to 7,000 feet. A four star hotel built by the Austrian Marco Polo chain, who owned the Metechi Palace Hotel before selling it to Sheraton. Nestled in beautiful mountains, snow several feet thick. Since it was after dark we did the sauna, swam and had a fine dinner.

Friday, March 17

Up early and down to breakfast. Austrians, Americans and Georgians. I could have been in Aspen or Breckenridge. Then out to the slopes. Archil and I merely rode the lifts up to the top (9,000 feet) and enjoyed the scenery. Absolutely beautiful. Long slopes, the kind even I could perhaps ski, although most of my previous skiing has been on my butt. Lunch, then home. I had always heard about Gaudauri, and greatly enjoyed finally seeing it.

Dinner with Archil and Zviad at "Stones," one of our favorite restaurants. They bring out stones that

are fiery hot, and small pieces of beef to cook on them. We talked again about the future. As we went out to the car Zviad found a crumpled \$100 bill on the ground. An auspicious ending.

Saturday, March 18

Up early, packed, met with several people one by one. A young physician who is discouraged about getting into a residency in the U.S., having tried several years. The bacteriophage people. Giorgi Kiknadze, who gave me my cell phone over here. Then to the airport, and a flight to Moscow on a new Boeing 737 just bought by Georgian Airlines. I could close my eyes and imagine I was flying to Washington on a Delta plane. They even had the TV map business, showing where we were, altitude and the like. A long way from my first flight over here, from Moscow to Tbilisi, in a plane with 300 seats, 310 people, a dog and a goat.

Arrived in Moscow and stayed with my friend Levan Vasadze, his wife and son. Levan, who lived with me while getting his MBA at Emory, now works for a gigantic Russian holding company, Sistema. The company in which the mayor of Moscow has a large stake. Levan is the vice president who does the foreign interface for the various holdings. Such as selling stakes in their various companies. Sistema owns banks, newspapers, internet startups, telecoms, the former Intourist agency, and so on. We went for a long walk in Red Square. I bought some Baltic amber at GUM. A beautiful piece with an amphibian trapped in it. Then dinner at the American Bar and Grill, and a late night movie.

Sunday, March 19

Up early, repacked, off on Delta 31 to New York. I met Ryan in the line, and by coincidence he turned out to be my seatmate. Age twenty, student at American University in Washington, D.C. Had spent one month in Russia in late 1999, working with Voice of America. Has studied Russian two years and speaks it fairly well, he says. Has read *Lenin's Tomb*, etc. Russian girl friend, who was the reason for his visit the last ten days. Lot of insight into Russia, and fascination with this part of the world, the culture and the people. Just like a lot of us.

APPENDIX A

Sunday, March 19, 2000

BRIEF INFORMATION DEALING WITH MICROBIOLOGICAL LABORATORY OF BACTERIOPHAGE INSTITUTE OF TBILISI

The phenomenon of bacteriophage was discovered by D'Errel in 1917. In 1923 D'Errel and George Eliava jointly founded the Bacteriophage Institute of Georgia in Tbilisi on the foundation of the Laboratory of Microbiology. The founders planned to create the Institute as a world's center to investigate bacteriophage.

Nowadays, the main laboratory of the Institute of Microbiology works on intestinal and purulent infections. From 1923 until now the Laboratory has worked out: Salmonella polyvalent bacteriophage preparation, Shigella phage, Staphylococcus phage, Streptococcus phage, Klebsiella phage,

Enterobacter phage, Moraxella phage, Acinetobacter phage, Pseudomonas phage and pathogenic E. coli phage. This collection of phages is stored in our laboratory in liquid and dry preparations. Corresponding stages of bacteria are stored as well.

Since 1980 our Laboratory has dealt with hospital infections. For hospital strains of bacteria, which are polyresistant to antibiotics, adaptive bacteriophages are prepared. Application of such adaptive bacteriophages appreciably reduces the frequency of expansion of hospital infections.

For hospital Salmonella infections new polyvalent phages have been worked out. The same has been done for Shigella, Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Klebsiella, Enterobacter, Pseudomonas, Pathogen E. coli, Moraxella, and Acinetobacter.

These phages have been used throughout the entire territory of the former Soviet Union. Salmonella and Shigella phages have been used in the Army. It should be mentioned that the technology of phage preparation is cheaper than the preparation of antibiotics.

We should mention that in Microbiological Laboratory of the Bacteriophage Institute we created the following collection of phages, which are used in intestinal and purulent infections.

Collection of Strains of Bacteria for which corresponding phages are created:

Salmonella	Shigella	Streptococcus	Moraxella
S. typhimurium	S. flexneri	S. pyogenes	M. bovis
S. enteritidis	S. sonnei	S. faecalis	M. osloensis
S. parat.A.			
S. parat.B.	Staphylococcus	Klebsiella	
S. cholerae suis	S. aureus	K. pneumoniae	Pseudomonas
S. anatum	S. epidermidis	K. oxitoca	P. aeruginosa
S. dublin	S. saprophiticus		P. alcaligenes
S. newlands		Acinetobacter	P. cepacia
S. newport		A. calcoaceticus	E. coli
S. heidelberg		A. lwoffii	

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The laboratory of microbiology is ready to prepare the phages according to the order (the strains of pathogenic bacteria should be sent).

BRIEF INFORMATION ABOUT HEAD OF LABORATORY

Professor Tato Gabisonia, MD, BD, D.Sc., Ph.D., Head of the Microbiologic Laboratory of Bacteriophage Institute.

Address: 3, Gotua St., Bacteriophage Institute, Tbilisi, Republic of Georgia.

Tel.: 94-16-91

E-mail: csb@access.sanet.

APPENDIX B

Using Information Technology to Effect Change in the Caucasus

The Atlanta-Tbilisi Partnership

Tbilisi

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of Georgia
Georgian Technical University
Tbilisi State University
Tbilisi State Institute of Economic Relations
Partners for Health

Atlanta

Georgia State University
Georgia Institute of Technology
Grady Memorial Hospital
Emory University

in collaboration with

The United States Partnership for Peace Information Management System

Participants

Carol Burns
Director, WHSC Library
Emory University
404.727.5820
caburns@learnlink.emory.edu

Bijan Fazlollahi, PhD.
Professor of Business
Georgia State University,
J Mack Robinson College of
Business
404.651.4064
bijan@gsu.edu

Archil Kobaladze, M.D, PhD.
Associate Professor of Medicine;
Advisor to the Minister of Health
Tbilisi State Medical Univ.;
Partners for Health
+99532-29.04.92
askobal@nilc.org.ge

Deborah McFarland, PhD, MPH.
Associate Professor
Emory University
School of Public Health
404.727.7849
mcfarlan@vipser.sph.emory.edu

Hans Püttgen, PhD.
Directeur, Ga. Tech Lorraine
Professor & Vice Chairman, School of
Electrical and Computer Engineering
Georgia Institute of Technology,
404.894.2927
hans.puttgen@ee.gatech.edu

Judy Wold, PhD.
Director, School of Nursing
Georgia State University,
404.651.4275
nurjw@panther.gsu.edu

Carlos Del Rio, M.D.
Associate Professor of Medicine
Infectious Disease
Emory University School of Medicine
404.616.4634
cdelrio@emory.edu

Mark Geil, PhD.
Assistant Professor
Georgia Institute of Technology
404.894.9993
mark.geil@oip.gatech.edu

Zviad Kirtava, M.D., PhD.
Director
National Information Learning Center
(N.I.L.C.)
+99532-94.13.88
zkirtava@nilc.org.ge

Jeffrey Mirel, PhD.
Professor and Director, Division of
Educational Studies
Emory University
404.727.6471
jmirel@emory.edu

H. Kenneth Walker, M.D.
Professor of Medicine
Emory University School of Medicine
404.616.3420
kwalk04@emory.edu

Using Information Technology to Effect Change in the Caucasus

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY and RECOMMENDATION

Purpose: to leverage information technology and Western educational theory and practice to transform institutions and influence individuals who can be agents of change in Georgia, the former Soviet Union republic. The proposal builds upon a partnership of nine years duration among a group of institutions in Atlanta, Georgia and Tbilisi, Georgia. It takes advantage of an existing information infrastructure established in collaboration with the United States Partnership for Peace Information Management System, and upon previous projects funded by the US Agency for International Development. The final result will be a template which can be extended to other countries in the Caucasus and elsewhere.

There are two principles upon which this proposal is based:

- The United States has both the matchless opportunity and the responsibility to share information and human expertise with countries of the former Soviet Union and other similar countries, supporting the goals of improving the lives of their peoples and strengthening their fragile democracies.
- It is possible now to store vast collections of recorded multimedia information and to transfer the information virtually anywhere in the world at almost the speed of light. A question to ask at the outset of the new millennium is: how can humanity benefit from this new and suddenly acquired ability to use modern information technologies? The answer is brief and unequivocal: we must place the wealth of existing, purposeful human knowledge and expertise at the disposal of the less advantaged peoples and countries of the world, and assist them in using it.

Objectives:

- To develop a strategic plan for the informatics, electrical energy and telecommunications sectors of Georgia that will involve higher education and applied research in the economic development of these three industrial areas. This plan will be patterned after the model of Georgia Tech Lorraine, the European platform of the Georgia Institute of Technology of Atlanta. The plan will extend and reinforce the information infrastructure, and contribute to the development of engineering educational institutions.
- To establish a network of distance learning centers in Tbilisi and other regions of Georgia that will be tied into a similar network in Atlanta, Georgia. The network will support the underlying principles of this proposal.
- To utilize this network to support a broad range of information intensive educational initiatives between Georgia, USA, and the country of Georgia that will:
 - produce secondary school teachers knowledgeable about democracy and free markets who are committed to the values that underlie these forms of social organization;
 - establish a cluster of business school educational projects that will build upon the MBA school already established in Tbilisi by Georgia State University of Atlanta. These projects will produce Georgian business leaders skilled in the practices of Western free markets;
 - promote and improve the health of the public by establishing schools of nursing, allied health and public health, enhancing continuing education for healthcare providers, providing health information for the general public and using CAD CAM technology to produce prostheses for victims of land mines and others with lower limb amputations.

Background

The Atlanta-Tbilisi Partnership, begun in 1992, includes partners in Atlanta, Georgia: 1)Emory University; 2)Georgia State

University; 3) Georgia Institute of Technology; 4) Morehouse School of Medicine; and 5) Grady Memorial Hospital; and Tbilisi, Georgia : 6) the Ministry of Health; 7) Tbilisi State University; 8) Georgian Technical University; 9) Tbilisi State Medical University; and 10) Tbilisi Institute of Economic Relations

Funding has been largely by the partners and US AID, with money from the latter coming through the America International Health Alliance in Washington, DC.

The partnership has created or participated in a number of projects: 1) the National Information Learning Center that collaborates with and is supported in part by the U.S. Partnership for Peace Information Management System (this Center provides Internet access, distance learning facilities and trains librarians and others in accessing, creating and working with electronic data bases); 2) healthcare reform; 3) an MBA school, the Caucasus School of Business; 4) complete plans and space for a nursing school; 5) extensive continuing education activities with nurses, including founding the Georgia Nurses Association; 6) medical education, with thirty Georgian medical graduates being enrolled in or having finished residency training at Emory University School of Medicine; and 7) projects aimed at controlling AIDS and tuberculosis; micronutrient malnutrition; and production of lower limb prostheses.

Discussion

Breakup of the former Soviet Union in 1992 has led to a decaying of its institutions, some of which are now empty hulls, and a deterioration in the well being of its peoples. A central problem is the lack of access to sources of the information that can fuel the transformation of institutions, improve the well being of the people and strengthen beginning democracies.

The partnership of Atlanta and Tbilisi described above supplied human expertise for Georgia beginning in 1992, but recognized that a crippling obstacle to success was the lack of access to Western information in either printed or electronic form. Medical libraries were either empty or filled with decaying Russian books and periodicals, in contrast to a citizenry that was sophisticated and highly educated. An early accomplishment was the National Information Learning Center, which was opened by President Shevardnadze in December, 1996. It contains file servers, computers, electronic informational material and staff highly knowledgeable about information technology and a developing network of satellites in institutions around the city.

As other plans began to materialize--MBA school, nursing school, continuing education efforts--the partners came to understand that access to Western information was a key to the ultimate success of efforts to work with the Georgians to transform their societal institutions and improve the health of the public. This realization led to the present proposal, which combines enrichment of information technology infrastructure with specific plans for sharing information in targeted sectors of society that are lacking in modern knowledge.

The paragraphs listed in enclosure (1) and outlined in detail in the following narrative, enclosure (2), will cost \$14,500,000 if fully funded. This investment will begin to meet the objectives of what is expected to be a successful public/private coalition effort to further support Georgia's transition to improved institutional capability.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Federal government lead a consortium of capable government and nongovernmental elements in the funding and implementation of these proposals.

Proprietary material:

H. Kenneth Walker M.D.

Professor of Medicine

Emory University School of Medicine

kwalk04@emory.edu

404 616 3420

Collaborators: Georgia State University, Georgia Institute of Technology, Emory University, and Tbilisi partners.

PROJECTS

A. Strategic Plan for Infrastructure Development

1. A strategic plan for the informatics, electrical energy and telecommunication sectors of Georgia. This plan will involve higher education and applied research in the economic development of these three industrial areas, patterned after the model of Georgia Tech Lorraine, the European platform of the Georgia Institute of Technology of Atlanta. By the Georgia Institute of Technology of Atlanta, and Georgian Technical University of Tbilisi. \$500,000

B. Distance Learning Network

2. Expansion of current infrastructure for distance learning at the National Information Learning Centre, with establishment of new facilities at the Caucasus School of Business and a military site, such as the Military Medical School division of Tbilisi State Medical University. In the second phase, sites will be developed at the Military Hospital, Tbilisi State University, Georgian Technical University and sites in Georgia outside of Tbilisi. By the National Information Learning Center of Tbilisi. \$1,731,000

C. Educational Initiatives

3. Civic Education

A comprehensive program to educate the teachers of kindergarten through high school students. The focus will be upon developing teachers who can guide their students as the country makes the transition from the Soviet system to democracy and a free market economy. The goal is to produce teachers knowledgeable about democracy and free markets, who are committed to the values that underlie these forms of social organization, and who will turn out graduates who are accountable, engaged and knowledgeable citizens in a fledgling democracy. Emory University, collaborating with the University of Michigan and Washington University of St. Louis. \$3,570,000

4. Business Education

Projects anchored to the very successful Caucasus School of Business established by Georgia State University and three Georgian partners, and funded by USIA.: there will be an expansion of the current MBA and BBA programs; Georgian faculty will receive MBAs from GSU; a Master of Science in Health Administration program will be established; a Transcaucasus Business Research Center will be set up, to provide a rational basis for analyzing and forecasting in the Caucasus; a marketing training program will be established for Georgian and US business people; and a leadership training program for Georgian businesswomen. \$2,350,000

5. Nursing School

Faculty and students have already been recruited and a Western type curriculum has been established. Georgia State University and Tbilisi State University. \$575,000

6. Allied Health School

This group of professionals--e.g., social workers--is currently unknown in the former Soviet Union. There is a critical need for them. Georgia State University and Tbilisi State University. \$575,000

7. Public Health School

The cornerstone of the proposal is the development of the Georgia Institute of Public Health (GIPH). The GIPH would be a free standing organization, linked administratively to the Ministry of Health, but autonomous in function, so that linkages can be made easily with all players in the health and social sectors who comprise the public health community in Georgia. The objective of the GIPH is to build capacity and support health systems development by leveraging the power of modern telecommunications technology to provide world-class quality public health education and training in Georgia. Emory University School of Public Health;e Ministry of Health and Social Care of Georgia. \$2,000,000

8. Prostheses

Applying CAD CAM technology to the production of leg prostheses needed for 10,000 Georgian amputees, many of them victims of land mines. Georgia Institute of Technology and the Ministry of Health and Social Care of Georgia. \$705,000

9. Education for the Public and Physicians

Continuing education for primary care and specialty physicians both in Tbilisi and other areas, relying upon modern information technology. Provide information about health to the public. National Information Learning Center and the United Methodist Committee on Relief of Tbilisi. \$993,500

10. Administration

Centralized administration for these projects, with an office in Atlanta and one in Tbilisi, with the following responsibilities:

- a. Provide centralized administration and facilitation for the projects.
- b. Establish times lines for each project and monitor adherence and quality.
- c. Auditing functions.
- d. Perform ongoing outcome analyses of the projects, measuring success indicators.
- e. Produce a brief summary report each quarter and a complete report at the end of each year, with the focus being upon producing a template that can be replicated in other countries.
- f. Assist the partners in the design of new initiatives and improvement of ongoing activities
- g. Provide information to the partners on potential sources of support.

Partners for Health in Tbilisi and the Atlanta-Tbilisi Partnership in Atlanta. \$1,500,000

Total for all projects: \$14,500,000

Budget Overview

Strategic Plan for Infrastructure Development	\$500,000
Distance Learning Network	\$1,731,000
Educational Initiatives	
Civic Education	\$3,570,000
Business Education	\$2,350,000
Nursing School	\$575,000
Allied Health School	\$575,000
School of Public Health	\$2,000,000
Prostheses Production	\$705,000
Continuing Education	\$993,500
Centralized Administration	\$1,500,000
Total for all projects	\$14,500,000

Introduction

This proposal is based upon an enduring partnership that has evolved since August, 1992, between institutions in the country of Georgia of the former Soviet Union and a group of institutions in Atlanta, Georgia. The central concept is that these institutions in each country will share information--the most valuable capital of all--with each other. Initially the flow would be principally from the State of Georgia to the Country of Georgia, but even in the beginning there will be bilateral flow, which over some years will become virtually equal.

There are two fundamental propositions underlying this proposal, both of which are based upon the partnership experience the last eight years:

- The funding and plans should cover at least three years, and not be from year to year.
- The funding should come completely from sources outside the country of Georgia; the country simply does not have the resources to fund these long range projects. The funding needs to be inclusive, covering items such as renovation, equipment, salaries, and tuition, as well as training, travel and other similar expenses. We anticipate the need to get the funds from a number of sources, given the scope of this proposal.

The linchpin of the proposal is modern information technology. The Atlanta partners, working in close collaboration with the Partnership for Peace Information Management System, will build upon existing infrastructure in Tbilisi to develop a network that will support extensive distance learning between the two Georgias. This system will be extended to the rest of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. The template can be replicated in other countries.

The Atlanta-Tbilisi Healthcare Partnership was formed in 1992 under the auspices of the American International Health Association and the US Agency for International Development. The partnership has generated a number of ongoing projects that include: healthcare reform; the National Information Learning Centre, which provides Internet access and training of librarians; a collaborative project with the Partners for Peace Information Management System; the Emergency Medical Services Training Center, providing on-the-scene resuscitation training; extensive educational activities with nurses, including the founding of the National Association of Nurses of Georgia; medical education, with thirty Georgian medical graduates obtaining residency training at Emory; a graduate and an undergraduate school (Caucasus School of Business, funded largely by USIA and US AID) that next year will graduate thirty students from a western business curriculum; a Nursing School that is now under development; and a number of other projects aimed at maternal and child health, tuberculosis, AIDS, prostheses production for landmine victims; and micronutrient malnutrition.

The projects proposed in this document are outlines that can be expanded easily.