

# THE Carter / Mondale *Letter*

Summer 2011

Vol. 6, Issue 1

## Alumni Part of Campaign to Strengthen Center's Foundation of Support

**A**lumni of the Carter-Mondale administration have unique insight about the mission of The Carter Center and the vision of its founders, Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter. As members of the Ambassadors Circle, these alumni have a special and ongoing relationship with The Carter Center. A new campaign introduces the Ambassadors Circle to more alumni, enhancing the strength of the Center for the future.

The Ambassadors Circle was established by President and Mrs. Carter to honor or recognize individuals who make annual unrestricted gifts of \$1,000 or more to the Center. Contributions from Ambassadors Circle members fund operational and emergency program needs, enabling the Center to respond to rapidly changing conditions on the ground during an election-monitoring mission or global public health initiative.

Ambassadors Circle members can participate in the New Members Campaign in three ways:

**1. Sponsor a Future Philanthropist.** Help build the next generation of support for the Center by funding a young person to receive Ambassadors Circle benefits at a special introductory rate of \$250. This is an excellent opportunity to cultivate a philanthropic spirit among youth and a great way for school-age children to learn about the Center's work and for college students to stay involved while at school or abroad.

**2. Refer Someone.** Refer prospective new members, who will receive a year of Ambassadors Circle benefits and exposure to the work of the Center, including newsletters, trip reports, and invitations to events.

**3. Host a Gathering.** Host a local event to recruit new Ambassadors Circle members, with assistance from Carter Center staff.



*President Carter greets Ambassadors Circle members at a reception.*

Whether a new member or one who has supported the program since its inception more than 10 years ago, Ambassadors Circle members are kept informed of program progress throughout the year. From the annual Executive Briefing and visit to Plains to regular communication from President Carter and the Center's senior staff, members can stay well connected to the Center's peace and health work around the world. Currently, 64 alumni belong to the Ambassadors Circle.

Alumni are encouraged to take part in any or all of these initiatives. Your membership will help strengthen the foundation of The Carter Center for the future.

For additional information or to become a volunteer, please contact Claire Kaye by phone at (404) 420-3870 or by e-mail at [claire.kaye@emory.edu](mailto:claire.kaye@emory.edu).

# There's No Silver Bullet for High Gas Prices

By Jay Hakes

**A**merican motorists can't be blamed for viewing the current jump in gasoline prices as a potential precursor to even bigger problems down the road. Major oil disruptions in the Middle East have historically led to higher inflation, unsustainable negative balances of trade, and recessions—all in addition to the aggravation of paying more to fill up the tank. If we don't worry about interruptions in oil deliveries, we're suffering from historical amnesia.

The loss of oil supplies from Libya so far, however, amounts to only about 1 percent of world oil production. Such shortages can generally be handled by oil markets without intervention by governments that own significant oil supplies set aside for emergencies—the United States, Europe, and Japan. By contrast, the major interruptions well-chronicled in our energy history—the 1973–74 Arab oil embargo, the 1978–79 Iranian revolution, and the 1990–91 Persian Gulf war—led to losses of 7 percent or more of global oil production.

The current jump in prices seems based on fears that supplies could be interrupted in additional countries. But the crude oil in government stockpiles (well over 700 million barrels in the United States alone) can handle most scenarios, short of the unlikely event of the loss of oil from Saudi Arabia. So the current panic over oil rests more on market psychology than physical shortages.

The best course for protecting consumers includes closely monitoring the short-term situation in case it spins out of control and continuing a long-term strategy of reducing dependence on foreign oil to cushion the impact of future oil shocks. Though many are reluctant to admit it, we've been on the right path the past few years.

President George W. Bush increased the holdings of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve during his terms in office. Oil companies have invested heavily and utilized advanced technologies to nudge up domestic production after years of decline. In the face of high prices, drivers are making better decisions about the vehicles they buy and the way they use them. Both the Congress in 2007 and President Barack Obama since taking office deserve credit for getting the federal fuel-efficiency requirements back on track after two decades of neglect.



*Major oil interruptions in the past, such as 1979, accounted for a loss of more than 7 percent of global oil production.*

We have made major progress in the past reducing dependence on foreign oil, only to squander the victory when prices declined. From 1977 to 1982, the United States cut its oil imports in half. But when the price of oil crashed in the mid-1980s, energy complacency and waste returned, paving the way for Libya and the other members of OPEC to eventually regain control of the world oil market.

We need to continue the recent momentum toward greater vehicle efficiency pretty much in perpetuity. Even if we do so, the United States no longer has the ability to influence the global oil market the way it once did. But if we reduce energy waste here, we will become part of a broader international solution and assume a stronger position for engaging emerging oil consumers like China whose support we need.

There is no silver bullet for eliminating the risks of widely gyrating oil prices and dependence on foreign oil, but prudent policies can soften the blow for now and the future.

*Jay Hakes is director of the Jimmy Carter Library and Museum and former head of the Energy Information Administration. His book "A Declaration of Energy Independence" was published in 2008.*

*Editor's note: This article originally appeared online March 3 on AOL News and is reprinted with permission.*

# The Restructuring of Russia

By Harold E. Rogers Jr.

Russia appears to have adopted an imitation of democracy. It is as if a veneer of legitimacy has been put on a variation of the strongman rule present in Russia for centuries, whether under Peter the Great, Lenin, or Putin.

A parliamentary election was held in December 2007 in which many parties took part, but only United Russia (Mr. Vladimir Putin's party) received glowing television news coverage and other government favors; it won in a landslide. Dmitri A. Medvedev, Putin's aide, was endorsed as the presidential candidate and was assured of winning in March 2008. However, a day after Medvedev was endorsed, he announced that he wanted Putin to be his prime minister, and thus Putin was able to keep substantial power even though he gave up the presidency. Why did Putin go through the motions of a legitimate election? He could without doubt have persuaded the electorate to extend his term as president. In fact, new legislation has now been adopted allowing the constitution to extend the presidential term. Putin appears in part to be motivated by a need to be seen on the world stage, not simply as a dictator but rather a lawful popular representative of the Russian people.

Russians have shown no great hunger for Western-style democracy. Polls confirm that there would be little dissent if Putin stayed on as president for another term. The Kremlin dominates television and has cracked down on the opposition. However, a diversity of voices flourishes in newspapers, where criticism of Putin is not uncommon. Similarly, criticism is found on the Internet. Mikhail Khordorkovsky, an arch foe of Putin presently serving a jail sentence for fraud, writes from his prison cell that "Putin certainly is no liberal and no democrat, but nonetheless, he is more liberal and democratic than 70 percent of the population of our country." Especially after the turmoil of the post-communist years, Russians have a tendency to be drawn to a strong leader. They crave stability, consumer goods, and travel—things that were denied before.

Political structures in Russia are still developing. The rule of law is shaky, and people in power do not have accountability. Thus the government is shaped by the leaders' instincts about what the people expect and will bear.

Bit by bit, Russia has chipped away at whatever democratic structure it possessed following adoption of Yeltsin's constitution. Among other actions, Putin has (a) weakened

checks and balances within the state, (b) diminished political and legal transparency, and (c) made it impossible for independent media, political parties, and nongovernmental groups to flourish. President Bush's National Security Strategy acknowledged that in Russia "recent trends regrettably point toward a diminishing commitment to democratic freedoms and institutions." Unfortunately, an increasingly authoritarian Russia is less likely to work in concert with the West. Some evidence in this regard: Putin has supported the fraudulent reelection of Alexander Lukashenko of Belarus, one of the last dictators in Europe. Similarly, Putin has opposed democratic candidates in Georgia and Ukraine.

Putin's goal is to make Russia a modern country. He is brutally honest in public about how backward Russia is and has definite ideas about how to achieve his goals. Russian GNP should, he expects, be doubled in 10 years. This will

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***The Russian people, Dostoyevsky once said, believe so fervently in an all powerful czar that this ideal is bound to influence the whole future course of our history. (New York Times, Dec. 16, 2007)***

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provide the financial underpinning to make Russia look more like a European country. Putin intends to tidy up what he considers the disorder of Russia's democratic experiment. This includes smashing the oligarchs. He does not want competing centers of power, and that means he does not want rich people outside of government who can challenge him or who can support political parties and opposition candidates. He does not like the idea of a parliament that can actually block what he wants to do. He does not like the idea of a media that can actually investigate what he does and hold his people to account. He thus wants order without accountability and without a lot of pluralism.

Boris Nemtsov, one of Yeltsin's former ministers, and others confirm that Russia's economic boom gave Putin the cash and support he needs to stamp his authority on the country: "We have \$100 billion in the stabilization fund, \$300 billion in the central bank, and one great person in the Kremlin who decides how to distribute this unlimited amount of money among the people ... do you think such ... a system needs democracy? No." Putin is like millions of Russians who have nostalgia for the crazy, bankrupt, and corrupted Soviet

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Union and who don't like freedom and democracy and don't understand the meaning of it.

Further, says Nemtsov, Putin has managed to abolish the election of regional governors so that he has tighter control from the center. Parliament is now dominated by a pro-Putin majority that speeds through Kremlin-issued legislation, often too quickly for deputies even to read new bills. Vladimir Ryzhkov is a legislator who tries to work within the system. He compares the Russian parliament to the toothless Soviet legislature under former leader Leonid Brezhnev. The country is "losing the battle for democracy. We've been unable to increase press freedom, register opposition parties, or have

free elections," says Ryzhkov, who has introduced legislation to fight corruption, only to have it languish in parliament.

This raises a number of questions: Can we build a modern state without liberty or based on a government of experts without involvement of the people? Can the government rule without feedback from the society?

*President Jimmy Carter appointed Harold E. Rogers Jr. as chairman of the Commission on the Review of the Federal Impact Aid Program. He is author of the books "Democracy Today in Russia" and "The History of Democracy from the Middle East to Western Civilization."*

*Editor's note: This article is reprinted with permission of the Society for the Advancement of Education.*

## Scholarship Fund Honors Legacy of Crawford Twins

**R**ecognized by their delightfully extravagant matching outfits, bright red lipstick, and warm friendly smiles, Ruth and Ruby Crawford were known for their tireless contributions toward the advancement of women and the betterment of the Atlanta community. The Crawford twins were born in Temple, Ga., in 1919, but called Atlanta their home for over 65 years.

They decided to become lawyers during a time when it was uncommon for women to do so, both graduating from the Atlanta School of Law after receiving their master's degrees in accounting from Georgia State University. Making strides for women's equality, Ruby was the first woman to serve on the board of directors for the Georgia State Chamber of Commerce, and the two of them were the first women inducted into the Atlanta Convention and Visitor's Bureau Hospitality Hall of Fame. The Crawford twins were trailblazers for women in law and banking in Georgia, and, in her last years, Ruby spoke out for legislation promoting equal pay for women in the workplace.

Professionally, Ruth and Ruby held the titles of banker, attorney, accountant, and realtor. They worked more than 33 years at First National Bank of Atlanta and several more years with Northside Realty, and they taught law courses at the American Institute of Banking and Emory University.

In the community, the Crawford twins earned dozens of civic awards for their work to help the homeless, the elderly, and the hungry. They were generous supporters of the Buckhead Christian Ministry, Atlanta Botanical Gardens, High Museum of Art, Buckhead Club, Atlanta Symphony, Atlanta Humane Society, and the Democratic Party. Ruth and Ruby



**Ruth (left) and Ruby Crawford attend an event at The Carter Center in 2002.**

were equally comfortable working in soup kitchens and shaking hands with prominent government leaders.

Ruth and Ruby Crawford were long-time friends of President and

Mrs. Carter. They were original members of the Peanut Brigade, helping to elect President Carter to the White House. President Carter once called Ruth and Ruby two of the most "effective and enthusiastic" members of his brigade. The Crawford twins later served as docents at the Jimmy Carter Library and Museum and volunteered time with The Carter Center.

Ruth and Ruby Crawford passed away in 2005 and 2009 at the ages of 86 and 90, respectively, after living lives of great service to the city of Atlanta. Upon passing, the Crawford twins provided an endowment gift to The Carter Center to help fund internships for deserving female students. Their legacy of kindness and belief in equality will be preserved through their generous gift.

*To discuss options on how you too can make a lasting impact and help others worldwide through The Carter Center, please contact Barry Nickelsberg, chief development officer for gift planning at (404) 420-3868 or [barry.nickelsberg@emory.edu](mailto:barry.nickelsberg@emory.edu).*

# Jim Purks Wins 2011 Dream Award

*Editor's note: At a Martin Luther King Jr. Day celebration in Albany, Ga., in January, former journalist and Carter-Mondale alumnus Jim Purks was given a Dream Award by the Albany King Day Committee. The award, which recognizes achievements in social, economic, or political change, was presented to Purks by committee member Jewel Faison. The following is a transcript of Faison's presentation remarks.*

**W**hen asked about his favorite story written as a journalist, Jim Purks exclaims that while not his favorite story, the most moving story was written by him as a neophyte writer with the Associated Press (AP). This story covered the September 1963 bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church where four little black girls were killed by a cowardly act of members of the Klu Klux Klan. Mr. Purks was one of the first reporters to give national voice to and unmask the hideous ugliness of racial prejudice, hate, and discrimination perpetuated against blacks in Birmingham, Ala.

In the 2006 Pulitzer Prize-winning book "The Race Beat: The Press, the Civil Rights Struggle and the Awakening of a Nation," a picture of Mr. Purks, Drs. [Martin Luther] King and [Ralph] Abernathy along with Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth appears on the cover.

While this may sound prestigious as we're honoring Mr. Purks today for his accomplishments, let's be real clear that the reporting of civil rights matters during that era was very dangerous work. Mr. Purks remembers all too well stepping inside a phone booth in the dark of the night to phone in a story and "feeling the eyes of racists who'd just as soon beat you as you stood there with the receiver in hand dictating a story."

Jim spent seven years with the AP before becoming immersed in state government and political writing. When Jimmy Carter was elected president in 1976, Mr. Purks became assistant press secretary in the Carter White House.

To this very day, this energetic, selfless servant spends his life in service to others as an ordained deacon in the Episcopal Church as a member of the Order of St. Luke, which is an order that focuses on healing and wholeness. While becoming a deacon, he spent three-and-a-half years as a volunteer for HIV/AIDS support groups, worked at two hospices, and became a volunteer hospital chaplain at both Sumter Regional and Phoebe Putney Memorial hospitals.

He recently returned from a mission trip in the Dominican Republic, where he worked on houses, a church,

## THE RACE BEAT



THE PRESS, THE CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE,  
AND THE AWAKENING OF A NATION

GENE ROBERTS  
AND HANK KLIBANOFF

*Former Associated Press reporter Jim Purks is pictured with civil rights leaders on the cover of the book "The Race Beat: The Press, the Civil Rights Struggle, and the Awakening of a Nation." Purks went on to serve as assistant press secretary in the Carter White House and is now a deacon in the Episcopal Church. He was honored with a Dream Award in Albany, Ga., earlier this year.*

and read the Gospel and Prayers of the People in Spanish at two celebrations of the Holy Eucharist. He also finds time and energy to lead noon Wednesday Healing Services, co-mentor entrants in the Education for Ministry seminar at St. Paul's Church, and induct new members into the ministry Order of St. Luke in Moultrie, Ga.

Whether "right place at the right time" or "every place all of the time," Mr. Jim H. Purks' life of service and selfless volunteerism personifies the ingredients indicative of a Martin Luther King Jr. Dream Award.

# Comings & Goings



Scott Clarkson

**Scott Clarkson** was recently appointed U.S. federal bankruptcy judge for the Central District of California. His new personal e-mail address is sclarkson54@gmail.com. His investiture began this spring.

Detroit native **Rupert Cutler**, who served as director of Explore Park and worked as assistant secretary for conservation, research, and education in the U.S. Department of Agriculture

in the Carter administration, received the A. Victor Thomas Environmental Stewardship Award during the Western Virginia Land Trust's annual Conservation Celebration last fall. The award honors those who have made significant contributions to the preservation of the natural heritage of western Virginia.

Cutler, a longtime Roanoke city councilman and steadfast environmental activist, was the trust's first executive director, from 1997 to 1999. "I think this is the nicest thing that's ever happened to me in my life," Cutler said. "This is definitely a high point."

Longtime Democratic Rep. **Jane Harman** stepped down in February to lead the Washington, D.C.-based Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Harman had represented the 36th Congressional District, which includes Hermosa Beach, since 1992, except between 1998 and 2000.



Jane Harman

"This is an excruciating decision because the distinction of representing the smartest constituents on earth will never be surpassed," Harman wrote in an e-mail statement. "But shaping and leading the Wilson Center is a thrilling new challenge."

Harman, a centrist Democrat and an expert on intelligence and national security, was one of the senior members of the Los Angeles delegation to Congress. (Sidney Harman, Jane's husband, died in April. He is remembered on p. 9 of this newsletter.)

**Linda Hensel** has always wished to be a California girl (thank you, Brian Wilson) and now it's time. Linda moved to California in summer 2010. Her new address is 9237 Regents Rd., Apt. K-321, La Jolla, CA 92037. Her e-mail address is still Hensel310@aol.com. Cell phone is (617) 697-7425.

**Tom Howarth** worked in the U.S. Department of Commerce under J. Joseph Grandmaison, the federal co-chairman of the New England Regional Commission. Howarth then worked for New York City's Washington Office under Mayor Ed Koch, followed by four years on Capitol Hill with Sen. Frank R. Lautenberg (D-NJ), where Howarth had a hand in developing the minimum drinking age of 21 legislation that President Ronald Reagan signed into law in 1984. In 1987, he worked as a lobbyist for transit agencies, cities, and Mothers Against Drunk Driving.

After surviving colon cancer in 2001 and 2002, Howarth left government and politics to work for Jubilee Housing, a ministry of the ecumenical Church of the Saviour in



Rupert Cutler

Washington, D.C. In 2005, he became director of the Father McKenna Center at Saint Aloysius Church, which addresses the needs of the poor and homeless.

**McAdory “Mac” Lipscomb Jr.** has joined the RRE Venture Capital firm as operating partner. In its announcement, the company stated, “With the addition of Mac to drive the market visibility of our business as well as manage many industry relationships, we believe the team is well positioned to maximize our New York–area strategy. Mac’s joining the leadership group helps our mission of assisting entrepreneurs in building great companies and generating returns for our investors.”



*McAdory Lipscomb Jr.*

Lipscomb, who worked with Gerald Rafshoon during the Carter administration, is well-known in the New York venture community for his work as an executive coach to more than 400 CEOs and his extensive corporate management experience. He is a senior fellow at the Annenberg School for the Digital Future at the University of Southern California and lives in Connecticut.

**Regina M. Mellon** is now the executive assistant to Terry F. Lenzner, chairman of Investigative Group International. Mellon can be reached at 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW, Suite 617, Washington, DC 20036 or at (202) 789-7700.



*Jim Quackenbush*

**Jim Quackenbush**, of the 1976 and 1980 Carter presidential campaigns and the 1984 Mondale for President southern coordinator, heads the Columbia, S.C., law firm of Berry, Quackenbush & Stuart, P.A. The firm was recently ranked by U.S. News & World Report as one of the best law firms in the world.

The publication further listed the best law firms in 88 categories in the United States—Berry, Quackenbush & Stuart, P.A. was one of only two firms in South Carolina listed in the top tier in the practice of governmental relations. Congratulations, “Quack.”

**Dan Tate** participated in a panel at the Jimmy Carter Library and Museum on the successes of the Carter-Mondale administration on the eve of the release of President Carter’s book “White House Diaries.” During the book tour, Tate

took his grandson, named after President Carter, to a book signing.

Tate’s grandson told President Carter that his name is Carter Tate—which caused the former president to smile broadly—and that his grandfather worked for the president in the White House. President Carter looked over and saw Dan Tate for the first time and said, “Well, your grandfather is a famous man.”

Dan Tate and his family may have a unique situation in that Tate was a commissioned officer on the White House staff of one president (Carter), and his son, Dan Tate Jr., was a commissioned officer on the White House staff of another president (Clinton). Whereas Dan Sr. worked the Senate in the Congressional Liaison Office for President Carter, Dan Tate Jr. was a Congressional Liaison staffer (House of Representatives) for President Clinton.

**Fernando Torres-Gil** has been confirmed as President Barack Obama’s member of the National Council on Disability, to which he was elected vice chairman. Previously, Torres-Gil was appointed by President Carter to the Federal Council on Aging and by President Clinton as assistant secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services. He also served as White House fellow to Joe Califano, secretary of Health and Human Services.

He serves on the board of trustees of the AARP and is a professor of social welfare and public policy at the University of California, Los Angeles.

**Curt Wiley** joined the Obama administration as chief of staff of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Business Development Programs over a year ago and has worked to get the stimulus funds out, making several billion dollars in guaranteed loans. Priscilla and Curt are getting reacquainted with D.C. He can be reached at (202) 441-5650 or [curtwiley52@yahoo.com](mailto:curtwiley52@yahoo.com).



*Fernando Torres-Gil*

# Passages

**Eugene Allen**, who liked to think of himself as just a humble butler, endured a harsh and segregated upbringing in his native Virginia and went on to work for eight presidents as a White House butler. He died at age 90 a year ago in March.

In 1952, he heard of a job opening at the White House and was hired as a “pantry man,” washing dishes, stocking cabinets, and shining silverware for \$2,400 a year, and rose to become maitre d’, the most prestigious position among White House butlers.

He sipped root beer at Camp David with Jimmy Carter and visited Eisenhower in Gettysburg after he left the White House. There were always Christmas and birthday cards from the families of the presidents he had served.

He received a VIP invitation to President Obama’s swearing-in, where a Marine guard escorted him to his seat. Eyes watering, he watched the first black man take the oath of office of the presidency.

**Carolyn H. Brackett**, age 76, of the Riverwood Retirement Center in Rome, Ga., passed away Jan. 29 after an extended illness. Brackett was a proud Democrat and worked tireless hours campaigning for numerous candidates. She helped with Jimmy Carter’s campaigns, starting with his first run for governor. She was a member of Jimmy Carter’s Peanut Brigade and traveled to the Northeast, going door to door asking people to vote for Mr. Carter. She attended President Carter’s inauguration along with her husband, David, who served as a delegate. Brackett was past president of the Rome/Floyd County Democratic Party and was Democrat of the Year in 1977.

**Warren Christopher**, 85, who served as deputy secretary of state under President Jimmy Carter and secretary of state under President Bill Clinton, died at his home in Los Angeles on March 18. In recent years he had been the senior partner at the law firm O’Melveny & Myers.

In 1981, President Carter gave Christopher the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation’s highest civilian award, for his work leading negotiations for the safe release of 52 American hostages from Iran. “Our nation has lost a great and revered leader,” President Carter said in a statement.



*Warren Christopher*

Under Clinton, Christopher brokered a deal in 1995 to end the war in Bosnia. Along with his peace efforts, he told The Associated Press that his proudest accomplishments included playing a role in promoting a ban on nuclear weapons tests and extension of curbs on proliferation of weapons technology.

Retired **Lt. Col. Richard C. “Stock” Coleman** passed away in March. He was a former Marine who had a distinguished career with the Georgia State Patrol.

Coleman served as chief of security for Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter, and in President Carter’s administration, he was appointed to assist Bert Lance in the Office of Management and Budget. After his time in Washington, he returned to Georgia and became captain and troop commander of the Georgia State Patrol, eventually being promoted to major and commanding officer, then to lieutenant colonel. Coleman was head of security for the 1996 Olympic torch relay. He retired from the Georgia State Patrol in 1997.



*Richard Coleman*

**Midge Costanza**, an early supporter of President Carter and the first woman to be named as an assistant to the president, died of cancer at 77 on March 23.



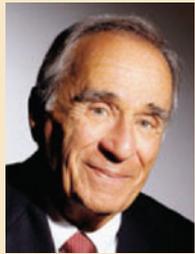
*Midge Costanza*

Costanza was elected to the city council in Rochester, N.Y., in 1973 and met Jimmy Carter the next year when he campaigned for her in an unsuccessful bid for Congress. She was the vice mayor of Rochester, co-chair of Carter’s presidential campaign in New York, and seconded his nomination

at the Democratic National Convention. In the White House, she was assistant to the president for public liaison.

Costanza remained active in Democratic politics after moving to San Diego in 1990. In 2005, she joined the district attorney's office as a public affairs officer.

**Sidney Harman**, 92, former undersecretary of commerce in the Carter administration and trustee of The Carter Center, died April 12. He lived a full life as a philanthropist, entrepreneur, and government servant. Recently he purchased Newsweek magazine and led it toward a sound financial footing. He was married to former California



*Sidney Harman*

Rep. Jane Harman, also a Carter-Mondale alumna.

Harman was a classic entrepreneur, who worked his way through college. He founded Harman Kardon Inc., where he and his partner invented the concept of “hi-fi”—high fidelity sound—that grew to one of the largest stereo companies in the world.

He applied his vigorous intellect to his government work and later to philanthropic ventures, including symphony orchestras, the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C., the Aspen Institute, the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, and The Carter Center.

He wrote widely on job satisfaction and worker productivity and served in the late 1970s as an undersecretary of commerce in the Carter administration, where he met a White House aide who would become his second wife.

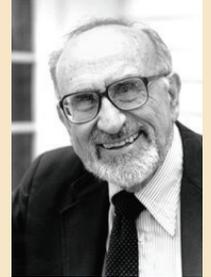
“Sidney’s support during my political career and leadership in my administration were invaluable to me,” said President Carter in a statement. “As a member of the Carter Center board of trustees for many years, his counsel helped to shape the course of many of our activities and achievements.”

**Dorothy Jean (Petrie) Irving**, wife of Frederick Irving, who was named ambassador to Jamaica by President Carter, died Feb. 8 at age 87, in Belmont, Mass. She was the recipient of Mount Holyoke’s Outstanding Alumnae Achievement award and the author of “This Too Is Diplomacy: Stories of a Partnership,” describing her work during the Irvings’ years in diplomatic service.

One-half of a career U.S. Foreign Service couple, Irving was recognized and loved both stateside and overseas for her commitment, creativity, and skill in commu-

nity relations and education. In Austria, New Zealand, Iceland, and Jamaica, her active interest and outreach built bridges between those nations and the United States.

**Alfred E. Kahn**, widely regarded as one of the world’s leading scholars and influential figures in public utility regulation, died of cancer at his Ithaca, N.Y., home in December 2010 at age 93.



*Alfred E. Kahn*

Dubbed the “inflation czar” during the Carter administration, Kahn was best known for spearheading the U.S. Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 as chair of the now-defunct Civil Aeronautics Board. He showed that flexible pricing was beneficial for both customers and the U.S. airline industry.

In 1947, he joined the faculty at Cornell University and served over the years as a dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and as a member of the board of trustees. At the time of his death, Kahn was a professor emeritus of political economy at Cornell.

In October 1978, Kahn was tapped by Carter to serve as adviser to the president on inflation and as chair of the Council on Wage and Price Stability.

**Juanita M. Kreps**, 89, a prominent economist, who grew up in a poor Kentucky coal-mining community and rose to become, under President Jimmy Carter, the nation’s first female commerce secretary, died in Durham, N.C., in July 2010.

Kreps, a Duke University professor who specialized in labor demographics of older people and women, said that she did not consider herself a women’s liberationist. But throughout her career, she repeatedly broke gender barriers and campaigned to improve women’s opportunities.



*Juanita M. Kreps*

As secretary, Kreps led trade missions to Japan, India, North Africa, and elsewhere. In 1979, she guided negotiations for a landmark pact with China that helped open trade with that country.

Kreps was determined to elevate the Commerce Department beyond its reputation as a powerless amalgam

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of disparate agencies. She led an ambitious reorganization during which she expanded the department's role in urban economic development and the administration of foreign trade.

**Sidney Dillard Lines**, a member of President Carter's 1976 Peanut Brigade, died at age 97 in June 2010.

She liked the former president's populist message as well as the pride he held for his rural roots. Lines traveled to New Hampshire during the primary to campaign for the former governor and went from neighborhood to neighborhood to knock on doors and ask voters to elect a Georgia peanut farmer the 39th president of the United States.

"This Southern belle trooped around in all that snow and she absolutely loved it," said her daughter, Mary Sydney McAllister of Atlanta. "She was so taken with the others who were involved in the campaign, and she was such a people person anyway. That was her forte. If you saw her smile, you would vote for whomever."

Lines and her husband of 63 years, the late Robert Edwin Lines, were invited to the White House on several occasions during the Carter administration.



Robert Lipshutz

**Robert Lipshutz**, former Carter administration White House counsel, died in November 2010. He was 88.

Lipshutz gained national prominence when he served as treasurer and legal counsel for Jimmy Carter's presidential campaign, even giving the campaign space in his Atlanta law office. Lipshutz served as White House counsel from 1977 to 1979.

"Bob was a very dear friend and trusted counselor to me for many decades," President Carter said in a statement. "His insights played a key role in many White House initiatives and decisions, including the success of the Camp David peace accords between Israel and Egypt, and will be sorely missed."

Lipshutz also was co-author of a 1978 memorandum to President Carter that recommended forming a presidential commission on the Holocaust, which was tasked with find-

ing a memorial to the millions of Jews and others slaughtered by the Nazi regime during World War II.



J. Bruce Llewellyn

Prominent entrepreneur and businessman **J. Bruce Llewellyn** died in April at age 82 at his home in New York City. During the Carter administration, he was appointed head of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, an agency that supports American investment in emerging foreign markets.

Following a stint in the U.S. Army as a special cadet when he was 16, becoming the youngest officer in his battalion, he worked his way up from a Fuller Brush salesman and, using the GI Bill, eventually graduated from the New York School of Law. In business, he became the owner of the Philadelphia Coca-Cola Bottling Company and extensive real estate, retail, and media holdings. Llewellyn was born to Jamaican immigrants.

**Ned McWherter**, former Tennessee governor and speaker of the house, died at age 80 in April following several years of declining health. He rose from a one-time factory worker to become a wealthy businessman and two-term Democratic governor after two decades as a legislator. He was instrumental in supporting Democratic officeholders and President Carter and President Bill Clinton in their successful runs for the White House.



Ned McWherter

As governor, he supported education improvements that put more computers and technology in classrooms, increased teacher pay, shrunk class sizes, and gave local school boards more control.

President Carter said, "Ned McWherter was one of the most effective and finest public servants I have known. He was very helpful to me while I was president and in the years after."

**John H. Mobley Jr.**, who passed away in October 2010 at age 80, was a Peanut Brigader in the Carter campaign and continued his involvement by supporting The Carter

Center as an Ambassadors Circle donor and member of the Board of Councilors.

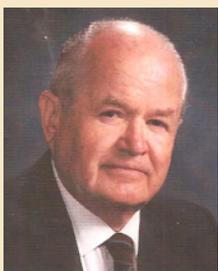
Mobley was a graduate of the University of Georgia and its law school. He was a captain in the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the U.S. Air Force.

Founding chairman of Communities in Schools of Georgia, Mobley was a member of the State Bar of Georgia, Atlanta Bar Association, American Bar Association, and District of Columbia Bar Association. He was an active participant in church affairs and charitable organizations.

**Juan Manuel García Passalacqua**, who died in July 2010 at age 73, was one of Puerto Rico's best-known political analysts, an adviser to two Puerto Rican governors and one U.S. president, an educator, author and lawyer, a husband, father, and grandfather.

During the administration of President Carter, he was an adviser to the National Security Council and the U.S. State Department on Caribbean and Latin American affairs. He later became a member of the Ambassadors Circle of The Carter Center in Atlanta and served as an election observer in more than a dozen countries around the world. In 1982, he also became a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

After graduating from law school, he was recruited in 1958 as an adviser to Puerto Rico Governor Luis Muñoz Marín. He also advised Muñoz Marín's successor, Roberto Sánchez Vilella.



*Joseph Reber*

**Joseph Bryant Reber**, 91, a Montana businessman who met nine U.S. presidents, died of congestive heart failure in his home at the Springs of Missoula in July 2010.

He spent 40 years in public service in many capacities, serving under six Montana governors. His proudest achievement was carrying the bill that created the Montana Vo-Tech system, now a part of the University of Montana.

Active in the Democratic Party, he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968, 1976, and 1980. During his political career, he met presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Carter, Reagan, Bush, and Clinton.

**Carolyn Burns Sinelli** died at 94 in early 2010 after a full life of active service, infectious generosity, and an indelible spirit. She worked for former First Lady Rosalynn Carter in the White House and was active for many years in the state of Michigan and particularly in Detroit as a political advocate, where she managed the Detroit Area Agency on Aging. She leaves a large family steeped in her traditions of service and the importance of family.

**Frederick H. Schultz**, who served as vice chairman of the Federal Reserve System under President Carter, fought a long and courageous battle with metastatic prostate cancer for over six years. He died in late 2009 at age 80 in Jacksonville, Fla.

After a brief stint in the Central Intelligence Agency, Schultz served as an artillery officer in the Korean conflict, for which he received a Bronze Star. After the Army, Schultz attended the University of Florida College of Law for two years, then joined the Barnett Bank Management Training Program. He then began to work with his father, Clifford Schultz, former Greyhound Lines chairman, who died shortly thereafter.

The pinnacle of Schultz's career came in 1979, when he was appointed vice chairman of the Federal Reserve System. He considered his work with Paul Volcker at the Fed during the economic crisis of 1980–81 to be the most interesting and important of his life.

**P.R. "Bobby" Smith**, 85, of Winder, Ga., passed away quietly on Feb. 23 surrounded by his family. He served as an assistant secretary of agriculture under President Carter, a good friend from their Georgia agriculture days, and as chairman of the Carter-Mondale Committee for Food and Agriculture.

Smith was director of the Winder Bank of Barrow and member of the board of regents of the University System of Georgia. He also served as trustee for Christian College of Georgia.

**Vernon Weaver**, an Arkansas businessman who served in both the Carter and Clinton administrations, died in December 2010 in Bal Harbor, Fla., at 88.

Weaver was chairman of the Small Business Administration under President Carter (1977–1981) and was U.S. ambassador to the European Union in Brussels from 1996–2000 under President Bill Clinton.

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## BOOK CLUB

**Mary E. King's** most recent book is "The New York Times on Emerging Democracies in Eastern Europe," which chronicles the nonviolent transitions that took place in Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, the Baltic states, Serbia, Georgia, and Ukraine in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

As a presidential appointee in the Carter administration, King directed the worldwide operations of the Peace Corps and national volunteer service corps programs in the United States. She continues to work with President Carter as a special adviser.

King is professor of peace and conflict studies at the UN-affiliated University for Peace and holds the position of distinguished scholar at the American University Center for Global Peace in Washington, D.C. She is also a Rothermere American Institute fellow at the University of Oxford in the United Kingdom.



**Author Mary King with Adam Michnik, a key player in Poland's revolutionary struggle for freedom, democracy, and independence.**

### About This Newsletter

The Carter/Mondale Letter is sent to individuals who were associated with the campaign and administration of former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Vice President Walter Mondale. Please send us news, photos, and other items that will interest your fellow alumni and let us know of others who need to be added to the mailing list.

Contact Jay Beck, The Carter Center, One Copenhill, 453 Freedom Parkway, Atlanta, GA 30307; Fax (404) 420-3816; E-mail [jbeck4@emory.edu](mailto:jbeck4@emory.edu).

### Receive this newsletter via e-mail:

The Carter/Mondale Letter can be sent to you electronically rather than in the mail. Let us know if this is your preference.

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## Passages

Between and since his presidential appointments, Weaver was assistant to the chairman at Stephens Inc. in Little Rock.

After serving as an officer in the U.S. Navy in Cuba and at the Pentagon, Weaver went to work at Union Life Insurance Co. in Little Rock, where he rose to president and CEO. He left to join the Carter administration.

Weaver and Jack Stephens, chairman of Stephens Inc. until



**Vernon Weaver**

his death in 2005, were roommates at the Naval Academy and were lifelong friends.

Weaver continued his work at Stephens Inc. under Warren Stephens until his death.