

THE Carter / Mondale Letter

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Auction Raises \$1.8 Million for Carter Center Programs

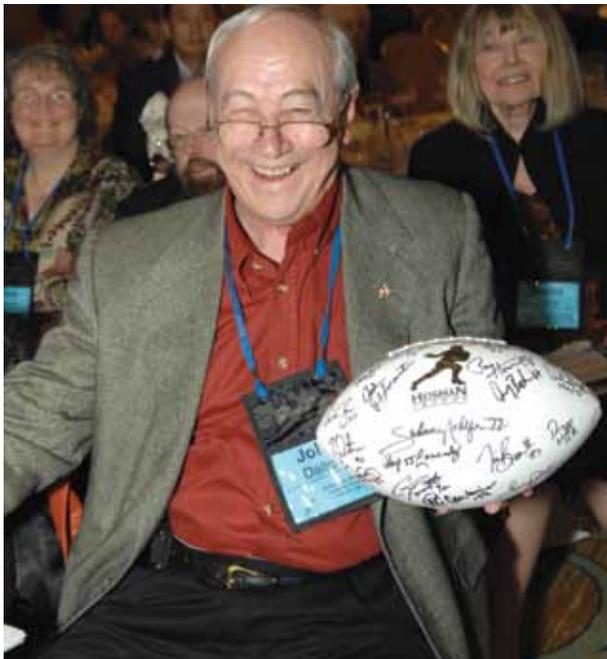
The Carter Center's annual Winter Weekend auction, held Feb. 22–23, 2013, in San Diego, Calif., raised more than \$1.8 million, the highest amount in the history of the event, to benefit the work of The Carter Center.

The item receiving the highest bid at the fundraiser was a wooden stool handcrafted by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, which sold for \$300,000. More than 150 items were offered for public auction, including original pieces by other renowned artists and woodworkers, an "Argo" movie poster signed by the cast and President Carter, and luxury vacations.

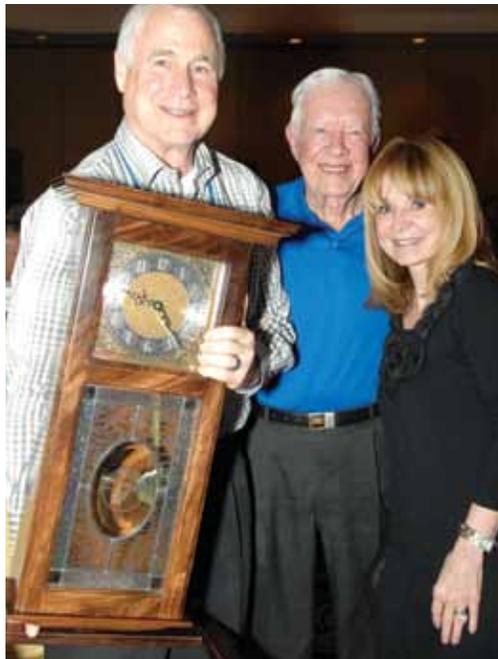
"I want to thank all of our supporters who bought items at Winter Weekend and whose generosity will help improve



**Charlie Graves and
President Carter**



**John Dalton purchased a football signed by
20 Heisman Trophy winners.**



**Ed and Edye Haddock at the auction
with President Carter**

lives for millions of people around the world," said President Carter. "Together with our partners, we can help some of the world's poorest and most isolated communities build a more hopeful future."

Other top bids in the live auction included:

- fly fishing fantasy vacation, \$140,000

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- signed “Argo” movie poster, \$13,000
- photograph of President Carter taken by singer Kenny Rogers, \$22,000

President Carter and former First Lady Rosalynn Carter participate each year in the four-day retreat with friends and supporters—held this year at San Diego’s Hotel del Coronado—culminating in an auction to benefit The Carter Center. Alumni of the Carter-Mondale administration and other supporters of the Center enjoy a long weekend with new and old friends. The next auction weekend is June 25–29, 2014, in Vail, Colo. For more information, contact Dianne Bryant at (404) 420-5102.

Clair and A.D. Frazier at the cocktail reception before the auction



Beside the USS Carl Vinson: (left to right): Dan Lee, Phil Wise, Linda Hensel, and Jay Beck



President Carter, Ronda Davis, and Joe Sports



Carter-Mondale alumni participate in a panel discussion: (left to right): Nancy and Frank Moore, Nan Powell, and Herky Harris.

Center to Hold Briefing in Texas

The Carter Center invites you to attend a regional briefing in Austin, Texas, on the evening of June 6 at the University of Texas at Austin. This will be a unique opportunity to hear senior staff members tell of their progress in various Carter Center programs around the world. We encourage you to invite family, friends, and colleagues to participate. To register or find out more information, contact Delita Marsland at (404) 420-3810 or delita.marsland@emory.edu.

Carter Center staff will provide program updates at an evening briefing on June 6 at the AT&T Executive Education and Conference Center at the University of Texas at Austin.



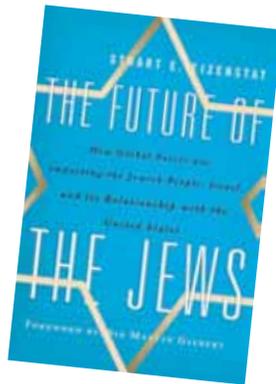
BOOK CLUB



Stuart E. Eizenstat

In “The Future of the Jews: How Global Forces are Impacting the Jewish People, Israel, and its Relationship with the United States,” **Stuart E. Eizenstat**, President Carter’s chief domestic policy adviser and a senior diplomat of international reputation, examines the major 21st century geopolitical, economic, and security challenges facing the world in general, and the Jewish world and the United States in particular. These

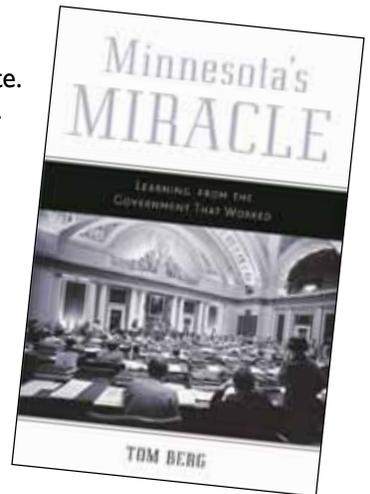
challenges include the shift of power and influence from the United States and Europe to the emerging powers in Asia and Latin America; globalization and the new information age; the battle for the direction of the Muslim world; nontraditional security threats; changing demographics, which pose a particular challenge for Jews worldwide; and the rise of a new anti-Semitism that seeks to



delegitimize Israel as a Jewish state. The book provides recommendations in every area and concludes on an optimistic note about the future of the Jews.

“Minnesota’s Miracle: Learning from the Government That Worked” is a lawmaker’s account of how government and politics can actually work.

Tom Berg, a Minneapolis attorney who was a member of the Minnesota state Legislature from 1971 through 1978, provides a firsthand look into the political and personal mysteries and realities that make real differences in people’s lives. “Minnesota’s Miracle” is a civics lesson and legislative primer that is both rollicking and relevant. Tom Berg’s behind-the-scenes view is an account of living history that offers suggestions and hope as well as hard truths and cold facts. “In today’s divisive political arena, we have a lot to learn from the legislators who worked together across the aisle in Minnesota,” said former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale.



Remember The Carter Center in Your Will with a Charitable Bequest

Charitable bequests are popular estate planning tools that can reduce or even eliminate estate taxes, can allow you to retain use and control of your assets during your lifetime, and are deductible to the fullest extent of the law in determining the amount of an estate subject to estate taxes. A specific dollar gift, a percentage of your estate, or individual assets can be designated as a bequest to The Carter Center.

A bequest may be assigned to support the Center’s work in general, any of the international peace or health programs specifically, or the endowment fund. If you do wish to restrict your gift to a particular program, please consider identifying an alternative general area, such as peace or health, as a backup to your primary designation.

Through a bequest, you can demonstrate an enduring commitment to The Carter Center and continue the pattern of philanthropy established during your lifetime. You will receive recognition in the Carter Center’s annual report, now and in the future, that will, in turn, encourage others to consider bequests as planned giving options. A bequest easily can be made by naming The Carter Center as a beneficiary. If you already have a will in place, a simple codicil can be written that includes the Center in your giving plans.

The Carter Center’s Office of Estate and Gift Planning would be pleased to assist you in developing the language that best expresses your wishes. Please contact Barry Nickelsberg at (404) 420-3868 or barry.nickelsberg@emory.edu for more information.

Comings & Goings

Hope Boonshaft has joined the Carmen Group as executive managing director and will lead the firm's new West Coast office in Los Angeles. Carmen Group West will provide business and government consulting services including media and corporate communications; federal, state, and local government relations; public and community affairs;



Hope Boonshaft

and crisis and issues management. Initial Carmen Group West clients include Lionsgate Entertainment, Technicolor, ARRI Group, and Respawn Entertainment. Other clients have included Fox Home Entertainment, Sony Pictures Imageworks, California Emerging Technology Fund, Mazda, and LinkedIn. The office also will provide support to other California-based

clients. Carmen Group has been involved in major California projects in infrastructure, health care, technology, and entertainment for over two decades.

Boonshaft said: "I am thrilled to be joining a Washington, D.C.-based firm that really understands the entertainment and digital technology industries. Our West Coast clients will benefit tremendously from the ability to participate strongly in national and global policy and regulation development as well as corporate communications and all forms of public relations."

Jack Dover has left his position as senior adviser to U.S. Sen. Sherrod Brown (D-OH) after six very successful years. To reach Dover or his wife, Agi: agnesd@comcast.net; gordonjackdover@gmail.com; (703) 548-6965 (home); (202) 230-4843 (cellphone).

Maxine Goldstein, an active member of state and national Democratic Party politics, recently was inducted into the Georgia Federation of Democratic Women's Hall of Fame. A trustee of the Georgia College Foundation board, Goldstein has been a "bedrock of politics since the 1960s," said Gail Buckner, the federation's president.

Goldstein, who attended every Democratic National Convention from 1976 to 2008, gained national recognition as the "hat lady." The Smithsonian Institution, the Jimmy Carter Presidential Library, and the Richard B. Russell Library in Athens, Ga., all have her Democratic-themed hats from the conventions on display.



Maxine Goldstein

Previously, she has been the Democratic Party of Georgia's vice chair and a member of the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee.

Kristina Kiehl has produced the film "The Cherokee Word for Water," which chronicles the rise of her friend the late Wilma Mankiller, who was the first modern woman to become chief of the Cherokee Nation. It was at Mankiller's urging that The Carter Center observed Cherokee Nation elections in July 1999.



Wilma Mankiller is the subject of a documentary by Kristina Kiehl.

Bob Rackleff, speechwriter for President Carter, has returned to Washington, D.C., after 31 years of corporate writing and consulting in New York City and Tallahassee to become the speechwriter for Fred Hochberg, chairman of the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

Rackleff became chief speechwriter at Time Inc. in 1981, then returned to Tallahassee five years later to write for corporate and nonprofit clients as a consultant and to help raise his three children. He was an environmental activist, specializing in oil and gas issues.

He served three terms as an elected Leon County commissioner, where he fought for smart growth, environmental protection, human rights, public health care, elections reform, ethics reform, and fiscal discipline. As chairman of the commission in 2010, he led the adoption



Bob Rackleff (left) celebrates the dedication of a new water cistern in rural Uganda.

of the first county ordinance in north Florida protecting the rights of LGBT individuals in employment, housing, and public accommodations.

Last year, as a volunteer with the American Jewish World Service, Rackleff spent 3 1/2 months in Uganda as communications consultant to a Ugandan environmental organization. He converted to Judaism in 2009 and is married

to Esther Moring, an emergency medical coordinator with Doctors Without Borders since 1995. He can be reached at bob.rackleff@gmail.com.

Veteran California Democratic strategist **Garry South** told the San Francisco Chronicle he is donating “a room-size treasure trove of private memos, secret campaign strategy plans, never-seen TV spots and correspondence, as well as results of his efforts to dig up dirt on election opponents” to the University of California, Los Angeles library. South said the record of his political dealings includes “everything from focus group tapes, all the TV spots that were done, all the internal strategy memos,” polls, and private correspondence.

“I wanted to give them the fullest record I could possibly give them on how these campaigns are really run,” he said.



Garry South

Social Security, Entitlements: The Facts Say Fix Them

By W. Bowman Cutter and Leslie C. Francis

A week’s worth of conversations between President Obama and congressional Republicans has opened the door. Now the big question is whether congressional Democrats and their most ardent supporters on the organized left can be open-minded enough to join the discussion in a constructive way, for they and the president are now in a position to make both fiscally responsible and politically smart moves on entitlements. They can fix huge long-term problems and in the process put the Republicans on the spot.

On Social Security, for example, can it be agreed that the following framework for the debate would be a good place to start?



Congress passed, and President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed, the Social Security Act into law in 1935. It became fully operational in 1940. The Social Security system, which has become the single most vital element in America’s “social safety net,” is not and was never meant to be a federally managed “savings account” for individual Americans.

It was and is a system of transfer payments—payroll taxes collected from current workers and their employers are sent to the U.S. Treasury, which in turn sends out checks to beneficiaries (the retired, the disabled, and survivors). Initially, the eligible retirement age for full benefits was set at 65. Today (for those born since 1960) full benefits can be received at age 67.

It is important to remember a few other relevant facts as well:

- In 1940, the life expectancy of an average American was something less than 65 years; today it is just over 78. The longer people live, the more Social Security has to pay out.

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It's simple arithmetic.

- Also in 1940, there were approximately 160 workers paying Social Security (FICA) taxes for every beneficiary. That ratio has dropped almost steadily during the intervening decades. In 1950 it was 16.5 to 1; in 1960 it was a tad over 5:1; and today it is less than 3:1. That arithmetic is simple, too, as are its implications.
- Over the 70-plus years that Social Security has existed (and as payroll tax rates have been increased and eligibility requirements adjusted), revenues collected via the payroll tax for the Social Security Trust Fund have exceeded payments made to beneficiaries, to the tune of about \$3 trillion. That's the good news. The bad news is that, under current policies and unavoidable demographic trends, that so-called "surplus" will be zeroed out in 2033—a mere 20 years from now.
- Once the tipping point (outlays over income) is reached, and unless changes are made to the program, payroll taxes will cover only 75 percent of the cost of Social Security. The gap, if allowed to occur, can only be covered by general revenues or by incurring more national debt—or by reducing benefits. Again, the numbers—the facts—don't lie.

Turning to Medicare, the facts—untainted by ideological or partisan considerations—are even more troubling.

- The cost of health care in America is and has been increasing at a much faster pace (three times as fast, actually) than the overall cost of living.
- Money spent on health care in the U.S. now accounts for one-fifth of our entire gross national product, which is up from one-seventh just 20 years ago.
- Despite that level of expense, which is the highest per capita in the world, many other nations can accurately boast that they are home to much healthier people.
- In 2010, 48 million Americans were on Medicare, and by 2030 (just 17 years from now), that number will increase to 80 million.
- In 2011, the federal budget figures for the three main health benefits programs (Medicare, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance) totaled \$769 billion, or 21 percent of the total budget (compared to 20 percent each for Social Security and defense).

As is the case with Social Security, the arithmetic doesn't lie. People may, for ideological or short-term partisan political reasons, ignore the facts. But denial does not provide a sound basis for serious discussion. Neither of our two political parties, for reasons of their own, is eager to get into this conversation. The Republicans don't want to take the lead because it will only exacerbate their already serious "brand" problems as a party out of touch with "average" Americans. Democrats don't want to engage in the debate either because many in the party simply don't believe the facts, or they don't want to forfeit the political advantage the issue gives them at election time.

Getting things under control will require a whole set of tough and politically unpopular choices.

It is true that no single policy change can be concocted that will solve all of the problems listed above, regardless of the politics. In fact, getting things under control will require a whole set of tough and politically unpopular choices. But neither are the possible remedies any secret. They have been suggested by a range of thoughtful and honest people for years. Raising the retirement age, adjusting eligibility requirements, extending the payroll tax(es), and other ideas have to be on the table for discussion. Saying "No!" before the conversation even starts is worse than irresponsible, it's dangerous.

As John Adams once said, "Facts are stubborn things." They are also often inconvenient, uncomfortable and unavoidable. So, can we figure out how to start and focus the conversation there, rather than on myths, ideology, or partisan orthodoxy?

This article appeared on March 16, 2013, on the website Real Clear Politics, www.realclearpolitics.com, and is reprinted with permission from the authors.

W. Bowman Cutter, a senior fellow at the Roosevelt Institute, was deputy director of the National Economic Council under former U.S. President Bill Clinton and associate director of the Office of Management and Budget in the Carter administration.

Based in Washington, D.C., Leslie C. Francis is a public affairs and communications consultant who served as a Capitol Hill staff member and as deputy chief of staff to President Carter. He has also served as executive director of the Democratic National Committee and the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.

Hamilton Jordan's Son Interns in Washington, D.C.

In the summer of 2012, Alex Jordan, son of Hamilton and Dorothy Jordan, served as an intern in the Obama White House. Tom Beard, Gerry Rafshoon, and, especially, Anita Dunn provided great support for the internship. Dunn had served as an intern to Hamilton during the Carter administration and is now a top adviser to President Obama.

On several occasions during his time in Washington,



(Left to right) Landon Butler, Alex Jordan, Jim Free

Alex met some of his father's associates for lunch. Alicia Smith arranged several of these encounters, including one at the Hay Adams, which she attended, along with Bob Keefe, Jim Free, Landon Butler, and Les Francis. They thought that by going to the Hay Adams, they



(Left to right) Alicia Smith, Jordan, Anita Dunn, Gerry Rafshoon

could give Alex a little history; instead, they simply regaled him with stories of their experiences with his father.

Alex finished his internship at the White House in August and returned to Ohio in the fall for the start of his junior year at Kenyon College, just in time to help with President Obama's re-election victory in that key state. We hope to see him in Washington again soon.

Passages

Sadie Benham, a civil rights activist who lived in Georgia, Detroit, and finally California, earned her way to national respect from difficult times with a strong faith and determination. In addition to being active in school politics in California, she was a three-time delegate to the Democratic National Convention. She was received at the Carter White House in the late 1970s and served as a volunteer at the Democratic National Convention in Denver when Barack Obama accepted the nomination. Benham chronicled her life



Sadie Benham

in the self-published 2002 memoir "From Welfare to the White House, I Know Who Holds My Hand (The Sadie Benham Story)."



Dr. Robert "Bo" Bolander

Former Peanut Brigadier, **Dr. Robert Charles "Bo" Bolander** of Monroe, Ga., was an esteemed educator, teaching history and journalism while also serving as dean of students at Clayton State University during his 32-year career there. He was born in Rockford, Ill., to the late Reuben and Irene

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Bolander. He received bachelor's and master's degrees from the College of William and Mary, later earning his law degree from the John Marshall Law School. Bolander was an avid golfer and chairman of the Yates Scholarship Committee for the Georgia State Golf Association.

John Wiley Edwards died in May 2012 and had been preceded in death by his wife, Juanelle Barbee Edwards, who was an active Democrat in many campaigns including both the presidential campaigns of President Carter and Vice President Mondale.



Frances Eizenstat

Frances Clark Eizenstat

was the loving wife of Stuart Eizenstat. She was a role model for women balancing professional accomplishments and nonprofit leadership while also serving as a loving friend, sister, wife, mother, and grandmother. Her work life focused on disadvantaged people in the United States and on Jews in distress around the world, especially in the former Soviet Union.

She had a deep commitment to Judaism, the state of Israel, myriad friends, and her family.

She obtained her undergraduate degree at Brandeis University in 1965, where her deep affection and ties to the state of Israel began. She spent part of her junior year there in the Hiatt program. Years later, Fran took her two children, Jay and Brian, for extended summer stays in Israel.

She obtained a Master of Social Work from Boston College in 1967, and then in mid-career, with two teenage boys, earned a Master of Business Administration from George Washington University. During her professional career, she focused on helping low-income Americans.

She worked in the Model Cities program (1968–70) in Atlanta; the Children's Defense Fund with Marion Wright Edelman in Washington, D.C.; White House Conference on Families (1979–81), where she helped shape federal programs to strengthen low-income families; and as a manager in the low-income housing section at the Federal National Mortgage Association.

Even with these professional achievements, it was

in the nonprofit sector that she made a greater mark. As vice president of the Atlanta chapter of the National Council of Jewish Women, Eizenstat was instrumental in the development of the first screening program for Tay-Sachs disease, which affects children of Ashkenazic Jewish women. She was selected for the prestigious Leadership Atlanta program in 1976.



Betty Binns Fletcher

Betty Binns Fletcher, who was appointed to the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals by President Carter, was a strong believer in justice for the disadvantaged.

"She was one of the embattled liberals on the court, fighting for the little guy, whether it was for immigration or the planet," her son, Paul Fletcher, a Seattle physician, said.

On the 30th anniversary of her appointment to the court, Bill Gates Sr. and two other notable lawyers praised Fletcher for her "pivotal opinions on issues of discrimination, immigration, capital punishment, and the rights of Native Americans."

Fletcher's oldest daughter, Susan French, a semiretired law professor in Los Angeles, said that back then, the atmosphere was downright "hostile" toward women. French recalls an older lawyer making the mistake of calling her mom "honey." Fletcher snapped right back, "Don't you 'honey' me!" French recalled. "She didn't take any guff from anybody." Rob Mitchell, now a partner at K&L Gates, said when he came to the firm as a summer intern in 1978, the Fletchers, at that point empty-nesters, allowed his wife and him to stay with them. "We were adopted into their family," he said.

"She had a very intense work life and also an intense family life," son Paul said. "When she was at work she talked a lot about her kids, and at home she talked a lot about her work."

Herbert Cleveland Green, a native of Norcross, Ga., was born on July 6, 1922, and raised in Gwinnett County. He attended the Mechanicsville one-room school and Norcross High School and served three years in the

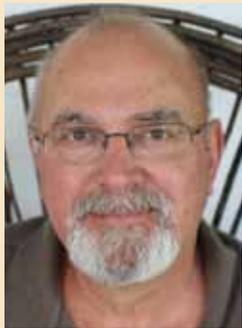
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U.S. Army Air Corps in the Pacific during World War II. Green began his career at the General Motors plant in Doraville, Ga., and served as union leader in the plant until 1962 when he became a full-time international union representative. He retired in 1976 after serving 37 years with the United Auto Workers and 48 years on the board of review for the Georgia Department of Labor.

Green was a strong member of the Democratic Party, serving in both Gwinnett County and the state of Georgia. He was elected as a delegate and attended five Democratic presidential conventions. He served on the advisory committee for President Carter when he was governor of Georgia, and Green was active in the 1976 and 1980 presidential campaigns.

Larry Hayes was a political consultant who developed campaign finance software and worked on numerous Democratic presidential campaigns.



Larry Hayes

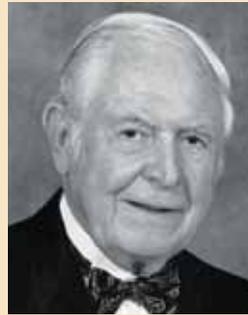
During his service in the U.S. Army in 1968 he was stationed on the demilitarized zone dividing North and South Korea when the North Koreans seized the naval intelligence collection ship the USS Pueblo and took the crewmen as prisoners of war. Hayes was awarded both the Combat Infantry Badge and the Army Commendation Medal for Valor for bravery under fire.

After college with a degree in accounting, his first job was with Gov. Jimmy Carter's fledgling presidential campaign. There he was introduced to what would become his lifelong passion. Following Carter's election he worked on the transition team in Washington, D.C., and assisted in setting up the new government. Subsequently he held the positions of deputy assistant to the president for budget and organization and director of financial management in the Office of Administration in the Carter White House.

Along the way he taught many young people the intricacies of campaign organization and finance. His own political philosophy was grounded in the experience of having grown up in poverty in the South, deeply offended by the unfairness of racial segregation.

Following Carter's re-election loss, Hayes formed a

consulting company and developed software specific to managing campaign contributions for both presidential and congressional candidates, and started a new business, the Synetech Group, from which he retired in 2009. Presidential candidates for whom Larry worked included Walter Mondale, Jesse Jackson, Tom Harkin, Bill Clinton, Hillary Clinton, and Barack Obama.



Wallace Hyde

Wallace N. Hyde was long active in Democratic politics at the state and national levels. Hyde was executive director of the North Carolina Democratic Party where he, working with then Gov. Terry Sanford, founded the Vance-Aycock Dinner as an annual event in western North Carolina. He was a leading fundraiser for President Jimmy Carter, Walter Mondale, Al Gore,

and many other Democratic candidates.

He served as director of the North Carolina Division of Motor Vehicles where he was instrumental in establishing the state's driver education program. He then moved to Asheville and was in the insurance business for more than 35 years. Hyde headed Gov. Bob Scott's statewide committee to restructure the North Carolina higher education system from which the 16-campus University of North Carolina system evolved in 1971. He was a charter member of the university's board of governors and was appointed by Gov. Jim Hunt to the North Carolina Banking Commission. Loyal to his alma mater, Hyde served for 15 years on the board of Western Carolina University and endowed a professorship there in honor of his wife.

Benjamin W. Heineman was executive assistant to the secretary of health, education, and welfare during the Carter administration. Later, he was senior vice president, general counsel, and secretary for General Electric.

National Law Journal named Heineman one of the 100 most influential attorneys in the country in 1996 and said that GE's in-house legal department had been rated as best in the nation.

Recently, Heineman had been a leader among U.S. general counsel pushing for worldwide corporate compliance with the antibribery provision of the U.S. Foreign

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Corrupt Practices Act as well as the adoption by companies in other nations of antibribery policy.

Max Kampelman, legislative counsel to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota in the 1950s, had become a prominent lawyer in Washington, D.C., when he received a call from another Minnesotan, Vice President Walter F. Mondale, in 1980.

President Jimmy Carter wanted Kampelman to represent the United States at meetings in Madrid, at which the United States was seeking to bring the Soviet Union and some Eastern European countries into compliance with world human rights accords signed in Helsinki, Finland, in 1975.

Kampelman took the job reluctantly and only after being assured it would last just three months. Instead it lasted three years—deep into the first term of President Ronald Reagan, who retained Kampelman as lead negotiator.

The toughness and clear-eyed patience he displayed in Madrid impressed the Republican administration. Fewer than two years later—even after Kampelman had served as an adviser to Mondale in his 1984 presidential campaign—President Reagan appointed him to lead arms-control talks with the Soviets in Geneva.

Kampelman returned to his private law practice in 1989, but the negotiations eventually led to the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, reducing nuclear weapons.

Kampelman also served as chairman of WETA, the public television station in Washington, D.C., and was a founder and moderator of “Washington Week in Review” (now “Washington Week”) on PBS.

Donald L. Maggin—After graduating Queen’s College at Oxford University in England where he earned a double master’s degree in philosophy and economics, he became a management consultant for Booz Allen Hamilton working for American companies with interests in post-war business opportunities in Europe.

He returned to the United States in the late 1950s



Max Kampelman

where his passion turned to politics. He was active in the campaigns of Bobby Kennedy and later was appointed by President Lyndon Johnson as national field director for the Head Start program. Under his direction, Head Start opened thousands of offices nationwide.

It was through Head Start that Maggin first became associated with jazz legend Dizzy Gillespie, a relationship that lasted a lifetime. Maggin, with Gillespie’s help, produced a successful fundraising concert for the program at the Apollo Theater in Harlem.

In 1976, Maggin was back in politics helping to run Jimmy Carter’s Florida campaign office. He went on to work on President Carter’s White House reorganization committee.

He soon moved over to the White House itself for a three-year stint as a member of the political affairs staff. Two years later Maggin was on the senior staff at the White House, evaluating the management performance of Cabinet members. He then wrote the first plan for addressing the nation’s dependence on foreign oil and helped to organize the first government agency dedicated to new forms of energy.

After President Carter left the White House, Maggin returned to New York where he continued working as a management consultant and investment counselor. In 1981 he was appointed a director of Train, Smith Counsel.

In 1990 he published his first book. “Bankers, Builders, Knaves, and Thieves” was an examination of the savings-and-loan crisis. Six years later he published his first book on jazz, titled “Stan Getz: A Life in Jazz.” In 2005 he wrote “Dizzy: The Life and Times of John Birks Gillespie.” He completed a biography of the great jazz drummer Max Roach just a few weeks before his death.

Richard B. Parker was a career Foreign Service officer and Middle East expert who served in the 1970s as ambassador to Algeria, Lebanon, and Morocco. He also held diplomatic posts in Australia, Israel, Jordan, and Egypt.

An Army anti-tank platoon officer, Parker was captured by German soldiers after his unit was overwhelmed during the Battle of the Bulge. Parker’s interest in the Middle East began soon after his release from a prisoner-of-war camp during World War II.

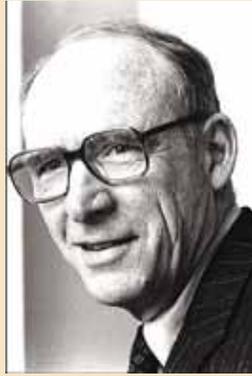
He joined the Foreign Service in 1949 and specialized as an Arabist. He spoke Arabic with native fluency

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and became a respected adviser on Middle Eastern politics to Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter. In his diplomatic assessments, Parker was known to write with an acerbic wit and offer his opinions with blunt honesty.

Parker wrote a number of books on the Middle East, including “Uncle Sam in Barbary: A Diplomatic History” (2004), which recounted America’s first international hostage crisis, when North African pirates captured two U.S. ships off the coast of Portugal in 1785.



Richard Parker



Valerie Pinson

Valerie Ford Pinson began her government career as a switchboard operator in the Pentagon. From there she moved to the staff of Sen. Thomas J. Dodd from 1960 to 1964, as one of the first African-American Senate staffers.

There she developed a love for the political process and later moved to the executive branch to serve as an executive assistant to Hobart Taylor Jr., a senior adviser to President Lyndon B. Johnson.

As part of her civic commitment, Pinson helped administer War on Poverty programs for the Office of Economic Opportunity under the leadership of R. Sargent Shriver. She served as administrative assistant to the first African-American congresswoman to represent the West Coast, Yvonne Brathwaite Burke.

From 1974 to 1976, Pinson lobbied effectively for the interest of county government in the areas of public safety, welfare, social services, and health issues while at the National Association of Counties. She served on the presidential transition team before accepting a political appointment as special assistant to President Jimmy Carter for congressional liaison. She was the first woman to serve in this capacity. She retired from federal service in 1981.

Post federal retirement, Pinson became a lobbyist for District Cablevision and was instrumental in obtaining

approval for the cable franchise in Washington, D.C. She subsequently became director of government relations for the National Cable TV Association.

Charles Maurice Rafshoon, brother of Gerry Rafshoon, was an outstanding photographer and active in the arts from his early days in New York with the Brooklyn Academy of Music and the national touring company of the Metropolitan Opera. He was later involved in Atlanta theater arts with Theater Atlanta, the Atlanta Municipal Theater, and the Alliance Theater.



Charles Rafshoon

He became active in political photography and served as the chief photographer for the successful presidential campaign of Jimmy Carter, with several books of photos published from that time. He also photographed well-known political figures including Jesse Jackson, Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King Sr. (“Daddy King”), and Andrew Young. Rafshoon was appointed to the Georgia Council for the Arts and served on the board of the Georgia Opera Company. He served as the staff photographer for the Atlanta Jewish Times for over a decade.

Annette J. Samuels was the first African-American woman to serve as a spokesperson in the White House where she was the assistant press secretary to Jimmy Carter. She was also the spokesperson for the mayor of Washington, D.C., became the first fashion editor for Essence magazine, and was an associate professor of journalism at Eastern Illinois University.

Janet Meyerson Wetstone invented Mod Podge—a popular glue product for crafting—in 1967 while experimenting with shortcuts to decoupage in her antique shop. It has proved to be one of the most enduring successes in the history of the craft industry. Wetstone was an early advocate for women’s rights in the business world. She secured two patents, one for Mod Podge and one for a molded framing kit. Wetstone was active in the arts, especially in Sarasota, Fla., where she founded the children’s arts festival at the Ringling Museum. She was a Peanut Brigader and a supporter of The Carter Center.

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Businessman Keeps '76 Campaign Promise

By Gary Packingham

The morning following President Carter's victory over Gerald Ford, I was called and instructed to go to Washington, D.C., as one of three people who would spearhead the transition. With no time to pack, we grabbed what we could and boarded a flight to D.C. I left instructions for my staff to pack up everything in my office and ship it to Washington, D.C.

Earlier, in 1976, while I was working in the Admin section of the campaign, I got a call one day from Joe Coors in Colorado. He was a collector of campaign buttons and wanted one of every type we had. I asked just why he thought I would bother with a request from an ardent right-winger.

He answered that my incentive would be a case of Coors for every button. Deal done. I took \$100 from petty cash and sent a volunteer down to the street in front of the campaign headquarters where all the vendors were lined up selling buttons to tourists and locals. I shipped off close to 100 buttons to Coors and soon forgot all about the deal.

While in D.C. for the transition, one day I got a call from someone at the airport telling me I had a large package to be picked up. I took a colleague and the family station wagon and headed to the airport with absolutely no idea what package awaited me.

When I arrived at a storage terminal, I was directed to a large cardboard container that outsized my station wagon. So I asked the warehouse attendant to break open the box

to see if I could fit the contents into the car. We stood in total disbelief when he opened the box full of cases of Coors, which at the time was illegal to sell east of the Mississippi.



We loaded them up and spent the next month giving away cases of Coors. Joe Coors had sent the package to Atlanta and then paid to have it shipped to D.C. He kept his word.

Gary Packingham worked for both the 1976 and 1980 campaigns and in the Carter-Mondale administration.

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; Email jbeck4@emory.edu.

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