

THE Carter Mondale *Letter*

Winter 2013

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‘Are You a Carter-Mondale?’

By Rex Granum

As the April 2013 Carter Center Executive Briefing and trip to Plains, Ga., was winding down, my wife, Susan, and I were in a casual conversation with two Carter Center interns. One asked sweetly, “Are you a Carter-Mondale?”

“Yes,” I responded, “I *am* a Carter-Mondale.” To me, it was a new term to describe our group, one I like.

Although many Carter-Mondales and Peanut Brigaders were on hand, we were in the minority at the 16th annual Executive Briefing and Presidential Reception. The gathering, honoring Ambassadors Circle and Legacy Circle members, was a fact-filled day and a half at The Carter Center, followed by an optional, more casual, day and a half in Plains.

The point of the briefing was to both thank members and brief them on the tremendous work The Carter Center is conducting with their donations. The well-organized, run-on-time event amply accomplished both goals. Take the Guinea worm. Yes, please take it.

In 1986, when The Carter Center began leading the campaign to eradicate the gruesome Guinea worm disease, there were an estimated 3.5 million cases in 21 African or Asian countries. Now, as Phil Wise, vice president of operations at the Center and

a Carter-Mondale, told the audience, there are only 542 people suffering from the disease. The Carter Center knows the name of each person, and Wise even listed them by name in his PowerPoint presentation. Ten continue to suffer in Chad, seven in Mali, four in Ethiopia, and 521 in South Sudan. When those cases are successfully treated, Guinea worm disease will be the next human disease, after smallpox, to be eradicated. (And these were figures from 2012. The year-end case count for 2013 is expected to be much lower.)

Then, there is river blindness—one of the leading causes of blindness in the world and endemic to 37 countries in Africa and Latin America. Pharmaceutical giant Merck donates the drug that can prevent the damaging effects of river blindness. The Carter Center, which began its river
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(Back row, from left) Rex Granum, Susan Granum, Jay Beck, Ambler Moss Jr., Jim McIntyre Jr., Maureen McIntyre, Sheila Fyfe, Mark Cohen, Patti Liles, and Alyse Corcoran. (Front row, from left) Cynthia Dillard, Lisa Hill, Martha DeWald, Charles DeWald, Mrs. Rosalynn Carter, President Jimmy Carter, Charlotte McCarthy, George McCarthy, Sandra Davis, and Dot Padgett.

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President and Mrs. Carter visit with Jim and Maureen McIntyre at Executive Briefing in Atlanta, Ga.

blindness program in 1996, works with the national ministries of health in 10 countries in Africa and the Americas to conduct health education and distribute the Merck-donated drug, which kills the parasite's larvae in the human body, preventing blindness and transmission of the disease to others.

The scope of the work is astonishing. In 2012, more than 32 million doses were distributed to treat neglected tropical diseases in more than 28 million people. More than 14 million of these doses went to treat river blindness, and slightly fewer went to treat trachoma, the leading cause of infectious blindness in the world; nearly 4 million doses were dispensed to treat lymphatic filariasis, which can lead to the disfiguring disease elephantiasis; and more than 1 million doses went to treat schistosomiasis, a parasitic disease that can damage internal organs and, in children, impair growth and cognitive development.

It costs \$283,000 in cash every weekday to fund the Carter Center's worldwide efforts, a figure that swells to \$595,000 per weekday once in-kind contributions are included. There are 166 full-time employees in the Atlanta headquarters, and there are 605 health and 118 peace field staff operating in more than 70 countries.

This is all run with Carteresque budgetary restraints. As Wise told the group, The Carter Center has made a point of keeping its Atlanta headquarters overhead at less than 10 percent throughout its 31 years of existence, ensuring that the funds go where they are needed—with 76 percent spent on health programs and 14 percent on peace programs.

President Carter's hometown, Plains, has benefited from its designation as a national historical site, with significant portions now maintained by the National Park Service. The

school Jimmy Carter attended from first grade through high school graduation is now a museum and visitor's center; the train depot is now a self-guided museum focused on the 1976 presidential campaign; and the president's boyhood home, in the farming community known as Archery, where he lived until going off to college, vividly brings to life President Carter's book "An Hour Before Daylight: Memories of a Rural Boyhood."

If President Carter has lost a step, it's hard to spot it in his continuing impersonation of the Energizer Bunny. And Mrs. Carter continues her passionate work on behalf of mental health treatment.

In addition to those pictured in the photo that accompanies this article, Carter-Mondales who participated in Atlanta included Mike and Donna Egan, Jay Hakes, and Bernstine Hollis. Joining in Plains were Carter-Mondales and Peanut Brigaders Dale Leibach; Charles and Sara Graves and their guests, Lisa Graves and Gil Watts; and Sam and Dot Way and their grandchildren.

The majority of participants, though, are those with no



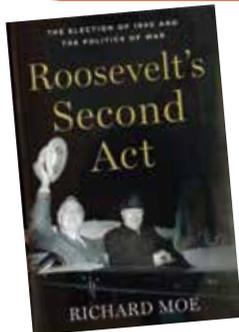
Phil Wise, a Carter-Mondale and vice president of operations at The Carter Center, shares Guinea worm statistics during a presentation.

direct political ties to the Carters. Perhaps initially attracted by the thought of supporting a former president, they are supporters now of the work the former president's Center carries out.

The Executive Briefing is attended by many members of the Ambassadors Circle. President and Mrs. Carter established the Ambassadors Circle to thank those who contribute \$1,000 or more in unrestricted funds annually. To learn more about the Ambassadors Circle or to join, please contact Ms. Delita Marsland at (404) 420-3810 or delita.marsland@emory.edu. Or you can visit them online at www.cartercenter.org/ambassadors.

BOOK CLUB

In his latest book, “Roosevelt’s Second Act: The Election of 1940 and the Politics of War,” **Richard Moe**, former chief of staff to Vice President Walter Mondale and senior staffer to President Carter, looks at the pivotal moment that became Roosevelt’s second successful run for re-election. In an environment overshadowed by the economic policies of his first two terms and the decision to enter World War II, Roosevelt decided



Richard Moe

to run only after the Republicans nominated Wendell Willkie, because “he could see no other Democrat who could protect the New Deal, get essential aid to Britain, prepare the country for war—and win the election.”

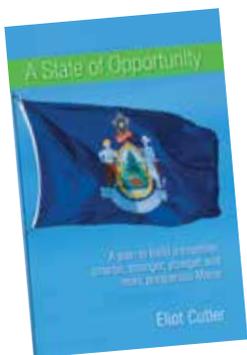
Moe delves into Roosevelt’s mind to understand the man behind the decision, writing what Robert Dallek says “will stand as the definitive study of this landmark election and a turning point in the country’s history.”

An independent candidate for governor of Maine, **Eliot Cutler** has outlined a

detailed and comprehensive plan for the state’s success in “A State of Opportunity: A Plan to Build a Healthier, Smarter, Stronger, Younger and More Prosperous Maine.” He provides a practical and achievable vision for the social and economic strategy needed for a dynamic state. Pointing out that the election is



Eliot Cutler



Stuart Eizenstat has embarked on the final stages of a 25-year project to document the history of the Carter administration, covering foreign and domestic policy. He has interviewed more than 275 people over the years and says his aim is to show that President Carter accomplished more than any other one-term U.S. president. If you have information that would be useful to Eizenstat’s book, contact him at seizenstat@cov.com.

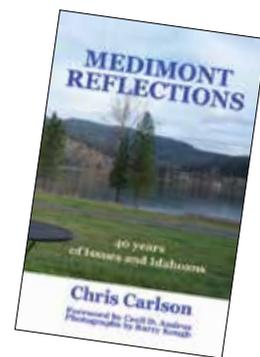
about Maine’s future, Cutler asks, “Will we remain stuck, go backward, or move forward behind a clear vision and a real plan?” He asserts that if Maine people embrace a bold plan and elect leaders worthy of the state, there is no challenge that they cannot overcome. For more information go to www.cutlerformaine.com.

In “Medimont Reflections: Forty Years of Issues and Idahoans,” a companion to **Chris Carlson’s** previous book, the former press secretary to Cecil D. Andrus has written 13 essays on issues and personalities Andrus dealt with during his 40 years in the public arena. Included are vignettes and anecdotes



Chris Carlson

recounting President Carter’s visits to Idaho, including the fly fishing float trip down Idaho’s famed Middle Fork of the Salmon River, which the president fondly recalled when signing the 1980 legislation creating the Central Idaho Wilderness area.



Charitable Estate Planning Provides Legacy for Future

Perhaps the greatest legacy we collectively will leave is that The Carter Center will be as strong and viable throughout the 21st century as it is today. The work we began 1977–1981 to secure a peaceful, healthy, and equitable future for all people continues unabated today and is a living testament to our collective vision more than 30 years ago.

If you have not yet remembered The Carter Center in your will or IRA, or if you have not yet established a charitable gift annuity, charitable remainder trust, charitable lead trust, or other charitable planned gift, please visit our website at www.cartercenter.org/legacy to learn about the advantages of planned philanthropy. If you would like to speak with one of our staff about charitable estate options, we invite you to contact the Carter Center’s Office of Estate & Gift Planning at (800) 550-3560 ext. 868 or email barry.nickelsberg@emory.edu.

Treaty Negotiation in Pacific Long, Complicated

By Peter Rosenblatt

Peter Rosenblatt served as President Carter's representative to negotiate the future political status of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI). This summary of Rosenblatt's efforts shows the long and complicated road of treaty negotiation.

My role in the Carter administration concerned the Marshall, Caroline, and Northern Mariana Islands groups in the Western Pacific and the region of Micronesia. These were German colonies until World War I and then became a Japanese League of Nations mandate. The United States captured the islands in bitter fighting during World War II. The most famous battles in the region were those of Roi Namur, Kwajalein, Peleliu, Saipan, and Tinian, the takeoff point for the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The headquarters of the Japanese fleet was in Truk and those of the U.S. fleet in Ulithi, both in the Carolines. The United States acquired responsibility for the islands under the world's only United Nations (U.N.) strategic trusteeship, which permitted us to "fortify" them. The Japanese mandate, the terms of which the Japanese violated, had not permitted fortification.

International negotiations require patience and resourcefulness at home as well as abroad in the face of initial failure.

By the early 1970s, with all the other U.N. trusteeships having been terminated, it was obvious that we would have to find some new political status for the TTPI that preserved our strategic interests, including the missile testing base in Kwajalein atoll in the Marshalls. The Nixon administration began negotiations with representative bodies of the inhabitants. A U.S. negotiator was appointed by the president, given the title of Personal Representative of the President, and confirmed by the Senate in the title of Ambassador. His interagency office in the Executive Office of the President was called the Office of Micronesian Status Negotiations; staffed by the departments of the Interior, Defense, and State; and backed up by an interagency group from a larger number of agencies that had an interest in the future status of the TTPI.

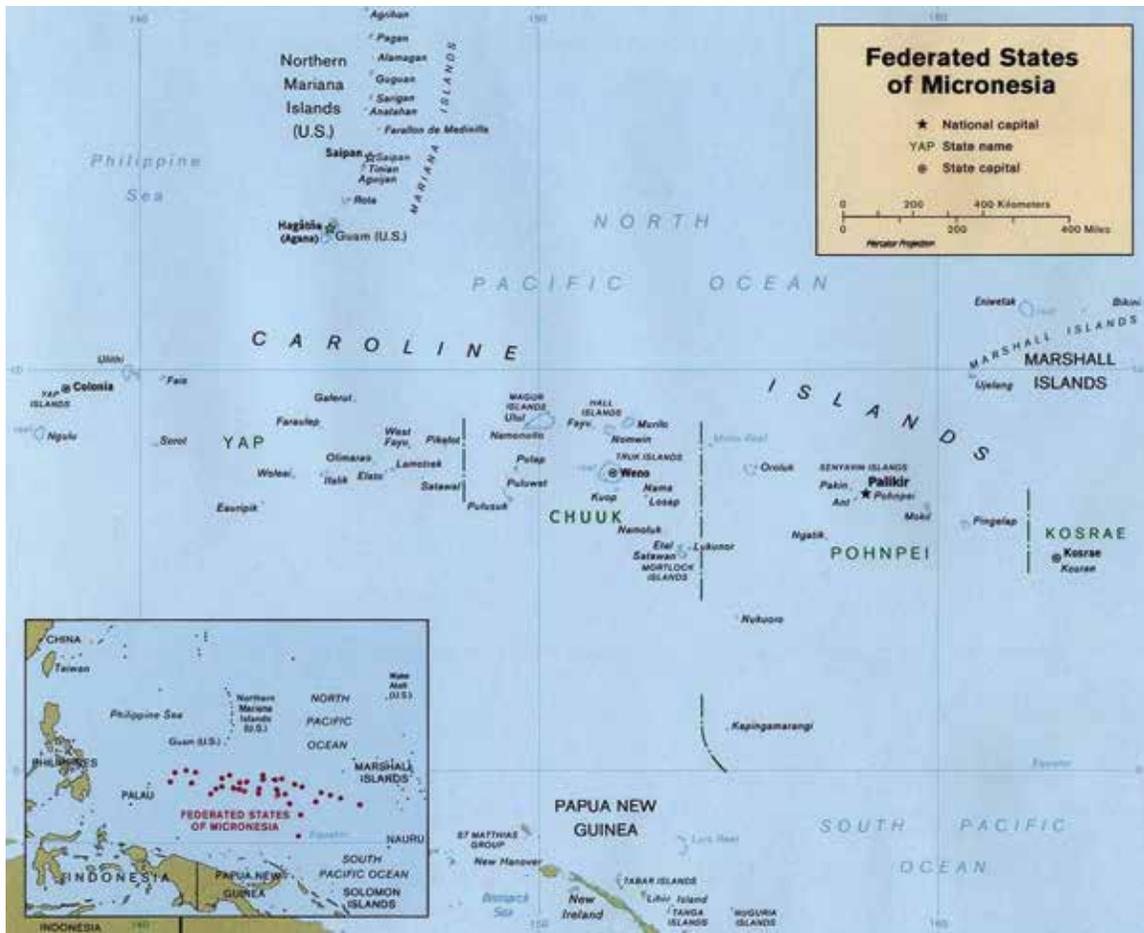
The negotiations stretched out into the Ford administration and in 1976 produced a Commonwealth Covenant, by

which the Northern Mariana Islands (the U.S. flag territory of Guam is the southern Marianas) agreed to become a U.S. commonwealth. However, the negotiations with the Carolines and the Marshalls collapsed when their negotiators rejected U.S. proposals for continuing major U.S. governmental authority, and it was disclosed in a Senate hearing that the CIA had been eavesdropping on their negotiators. The Micronesian negotiating commission and the U.S. negotiator resigned.

This was the situation when Matt Nimetz, then counselor at the State Department, was appointed chairman of the interagency group, and I was appointed negotiator by President Carter and confirmed in the title of Ambassador by the Senate in August of 1977. I inherited the Micronesian Status Negotiations office and the previous structure, though with a new staff. Three-and-a-half years of formal negotiating rounds all over the Pacific and informal negotiations between the Office of Micronesian Status Negotiations and Washington counsel to the Micronesians produced a detailed Compact of Free Association with three separate political entities that the inhabitants of the Carolines and Marshalls decided to form: the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau. Negotiations with U.S. government agencies proved almost as difficult throughout as those with the Micronesians.

The political status for which these three opted is known as "free association." It is an internationally recognized postcolonial status, distinguishable from territorial status and complete independence, under which the administering state retains some major governmental power, but most governmental authority is awarded to the freely associated state. The associated state also possesses the right to opt out of free association. The U.S. also promised substantial economic assistance and some of the rights of U.S. territories to the three freely associated states for the initial 15-to-17-year term of the Compact, while retaining certain defense rights well beyond the compact's term.

The negotiations proceeded with the full support of the Senate Energy Committee chaired by the late Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson (D-Wash.) but were bitterly opposed by the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Insular Territories chaired by the powerful Phillip Burton of California, who insisted on congressional oversight authority over the three states. Despite Burton's very strong opposition to the Micronesian negotiators, the Republic of



The proximity to Asia of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau makes them important partners to the United States.

the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia initiated the compact with me in October 1980. Palau insisted on an anti-nuclear clause but nonetheless initiated the compact days after the 1980 election.

When President Carter left office, the negotiations had been completed save for a few subsidiary agreements called for by the compact. However, Burton and his Republican allies in the committee saw the change of administrations as an opportunity to scuttle the compact. The Reagan administration therefore appointed former Sen. James L. Buckley (R-N.Y.) to review the compact and advise. After a one-year analysis, Buckley recommended that the compact be retained, and so it became one of the few international agreements left incomplete at the end of the Carter administration that the Reagan administration adopted. The compact with the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands was ultimately approved by both houses of Congress in 1986. Approval of the compact with Palau was not achieved until 1994 because of the need for the Palauan electorate to relinquish its insistence on an anti-nuclear clause in their constitution. All three states have been admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Renewal agreements dealing largely with levels of economic assistance were subsequently reached with Micronesia and the Marshall Islands. A similar agreement has been reached with Palau but is stalled in the U.S. House of Representatives. The free-association arrangement has worked smoothly with all three states. While the collapse of the Soviet Union shifted attention away from the Pacific, relations with the freely associated states and other Pacific island nations are once again gaining increased attention from Washington as China asserts its interests in the Pacific.

The lessons to be learned? International negotiations require patience and resourcefulness at home as well as abroad in the face of initial failure. In this case, the parties were required to agree, in lengthy and frequently tedious negotiations, to an unprecedented set of terms defining an existing international political status—new wine in an old bottle.

Resolving conflict and negotiating settlements are an ongoing part of the Carter Center's current activities.

Note. Peter Rosenblatt currently is an attorney based in Washington, D.C., who practices internationally. He can be reached at ffddprosenblatt@erols.com.

Organization Helps Donors Give with Confidence

By Larry Gilson

After serving on President Carter's White House staff, I pursued a path that eventually led to my founding a private equity firm that I ran for 17 years before selling the business in 2009. Among other motivations, my wife, Cathy, and I hoped to spend more time developing and pursuing a philanthropic agenda. Thus began a process that has led to the creation of Focusing Philanthropy, and through it the discovery of some extraordinary nonprofits and targeted initiatives, which we now enthusiastically support, and the chance to facilitate the philanthropic aspirations of other families.

Like many other donors, we sought the confidence that only comes from close scrutiny and ongoing monitoring performed by a credible independent party. Various organizations provided some useful information, but none was sufficiently confidence-inspiring to meet our needs. In response to this gap, we created Focusing Philanthropy to answer the kinds of questions we and many other donors ask:

- Which nonprofits in our areas of interest have substantial impact and can demonstrate results, not just activity?
- Which are institutionally credible?
- Which have shown the capacity to use additional donations effectively?
- Will our likely level of giving have a material impact on the organization's capabilities and reach?



Larry Gilson's organization, headquartered in Los Angeles, has funded eye surgeries in Nepal.

- How can one learn about opportunities that are off the radar but have extraordinary promise?

To help refine the methods by which we would seek to answer these questions—and to develop leads to nonprofits that might be strong candidates for our support—I reached out to a handful of seasoned organizations with great credibility and with agendas that overlapped ours. The Carter Center was high on this list. Through an extraordinary series of meetings in Atlanta with virtually all the Carter Center's senior team and many of the program managers, our thinking and approach were tested and refined. In addition, an immediately actionable opportunity to support a Carter Center initiative for which it had proven especially challenging to find financial support was identified and became an early element of the giving menu we developed.

Focusing Philanthropy's mission was clear from the outset: We would identify, evaluate, showcase, and continuously monitor smaller charities doing extraordinary work. Through our collaboration with groups such as The Carter Center, we adapted and now apply to philanthropy the methods for identifying and assessing opportunities I had used to acquire 65 companies (and look at far more) over many years of professional investing. We are looking for nonprofits with these attributes:

- A proven record of exceptional impact, employing a model that can be leveraged and scaled
- Small enough so the donations we make can have a material impact but large enough to have the capacity to effectively deploy incremental resources
- Funding requirements that permit individuals or groups to be "anchor" donors for specific projects
- Clear impact demonstrated through sustainable improvements in the quality of life for people with great, unmet need and through the development of vital resources in the poorest communities
- Confidence-inspiring leadership and effective controls

Following our active scrutiny of over 300 promising nonprofits and the application of our rigorous screening criteria, we have identified and now showcase 16 extraordinary giving opportunities. We are very excited about each of these



Focusing Philanthropy was one of the early donors to the Carter Center's program to train mental health clinicians in Liberia.

groups, and our family personally contributes to each of them. We encourage others to join us in supporting these wonderful organizations and, in many cases, the specific programs we have uncovered and evaluated. We think it is so important to broaden the support of these organizations that our family funds all overhead costs of Focusing Philanthropy, so 100 percent of all donations made by others goes to designated recipients. And all donations made through Focusing Philanthropy are tax deductible, as we are a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization.

One of the 16 programs we showcase and enthusiastically support is an initiative about which we learned in the course of the early interactions with Carter Center staff. At that time, The Carter Center and the Ministry of Health in Liberia were in the early stages of collaborating to expand and strengthen the mental health system and resources for the entire country of Liberia. When we first heard of this ambitious multiyear initiative, The Carter Center was funding a first-phase effort, using its own scarce operating resources, and, for some months, had been facing challenges attracting third-party funding to permit the program to continue. Focusing Philanthropy provided the fulcrum donations that permitted the initiative to move forward, demonstrate early effectiveness, and in so doing, make the program more attractive to other funding sources who were reluctant to

provide the first dollars. Following our early support, the program did demonstrate substantial progress, and significant incremental funding flowed to the program from other generous donors. This was a gratifying first collaboration between The Carter Center and Focusing Philanthropy. We are on the lookout for similar situations to be added to the mix of targeted, well-vetted giving opportunities that we present to our donors.

We are pleased that a growing number of individuals, family foundations, and public-minded companies are using Focusing Philanthropy as a resource to support their charitable decision making. Here are a few examples of what donors have accomplished in the past year by their contributions made through Focusing Philanthropy:

- 5,342 blind people in six countries in the developing world now can see as a result of sight-restoring cataract surgeries
- 1,086 disengaged, low-income middle school students in four cities participated in apprenticeships proven to increase high school graduation rates from 50 percent to 92 percent
- 500 elementary students in 10 Los Angeles schools were added to a literacy program that moves underperforming third- and fourth-graders toward peer group proficiency, a strong predictor of high school graduation
- 20 Liberian nurses and physicians' assistants received intensive six-month training in a special mental health curriculum; passed rigorous, new national credentialing exams; and returned to hospitals and clinics throughout the country, thereby doubling the number of trained mental health clinicians in all of Liberia

To learn more about these and other opportunities, please visit our website at www.focusingphilanthropy.org.

My colleagues and I at Focusing Philanthropy would be delighted to help you learn about—and gain the confidence to support—smaller nonprofits that are not on everyone's radar but are having a profound impact on the lives of individuals and the conditions in the poorest communities both here and abroad. What could be more satisfying?

Note. Larry Gilson is chairman of Focusing Philanthropy.

Human Rights Central to President Carter, Then and Now

By Maxwell Ruppensburg

At last February's Winter Weekend, sponsored by The Carter Center, three experts discussed how the Carter administration dealt with human rights and how The Carter Center continues to address the issue today. Speakers included Bob Pastor, from the Carter administration; John Shattuck, from the Clinton administration; and Karin Ryan, from The Carter Center. The following is a summary of their discussion.

Following the horrors of World War II, exposed to the world after the fall of Germany's Third Reich, the U.N. General Assembly passed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 without a word of dissent. In 1966, the International Bill of Human Rights was created with the addition of two covenants to the Universal Declaration: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. While the International Bill of Human Rights went into effect in 1976 when enough countries signed on to the covenants, the United States was not on board until President Carter signed both covenants on Oct. 5, 1977. It wasn't until 1994 that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was ratified under President Bill Clinton, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights is still, unfortunately, yet to be ratified.

Although the United States also has not yet ratified the American Convention on Human Rights, as a result of the Carter administration's efforts, the number of signatories rose from two to 14, and it went into force in 1978. Dr. Pastor explained that the signing of these documents sent a message to other leaders that "We're not talking about



At 2013's Winter Weekend, Bob Pastor, John Shattuck, and Karin Ryan discuss human rights and their role in Carter administration policy and in the work of The Carter Center today.

U.S. values. We're talking about universal values, to which all nations that are members of the United Nations have an obligation to adhere."

When Jimmy Carter took office, he committed himself and the administration to the issue of human rights and eloquently outlined his vision in a commencement speech given at Notre Dame in 1977. In his speech he addressed not just the graduating students, excited and ready to enter the world, but indeed the entire nation, and spoke to his exciting vision for America's future. Rooting himself in our past while diverging from America's troubling course at the time, he pronounced:

"Our policy is based on a historical vision of America's role. Our policy is derived from a larger view of global change. Our policy is rooted in our moral values, which never change. Our policy is reinforced by our material wealth and by our military power. Our policy is designed to serve mankind. And it is a policy that I hope will make you proud to be Americans."

The major international issues facing the Carter

Tom Stillo

administration were the dictatorships of South America, repression and persecution in the Soviet Union, and apartheid in South Africa. The administration made several strong policy decisions in its support of human rights. One was the assertion that the United States had a legal responsibility to stand up for human rights internationally. There also was the assertion that human rights could and would be pursued alongside other foreign policy interests because it was in the best interest of expanding freedom globally and, therefore, in the best interest of the United States' future.

Dr. Pastor reminded us that President Carter sent a strong message early on about human rights and that it was heard by foreign leaders, evidenced by the fact that before Carter was even inaugurated, Jean-Claude Duvalier, Haiti's then dictatorial leader, released all political prisoners only to later rearrest them when it was clear that Carter would be leaving office after the 1980 election. When the dictator of Bolivia, Hugo Banzer, stepped down in 1978, he claimed he "never received a letter from President Carter, but [he] sure felt the pressure."

President Carter emphasized that the U.S. "government [would] not be deterred from our open and enthusiastic policy of promoting human rights," regardless of possible strain on bilateral relations. However, the administration dealt with countries differently, often deciding that maintaining open relations, as in the case of South Africa, was the best way to encourage conversation about troubling issues, with the hopes of fostering change. Ultimately, many of the nations that the Carter administration pressured most on human rights, particularly those dictatorships in South America, went through democratic transitions in the 1980s, and many Latin American human rights defenders gave credit to President Carter and the United States for their inspiration. At the end of President Carter's term, the then secretary-general of the Organization of American States, Alejandro Orfila, lauded the Carter administration's human rights policy as a source of hope for every person in the Americas and claimed that it helped the United States recover from the "stain of being associated with dictators in the past."

With the establishment of The Carter Center in 1982 and its continued growth, President Carter and many others have continued the efforts that his administration began so diligently between 1977 and 1981. At Winter Weekend, Carter Center staffer Karin Ryan said this about the organization's role: "The Nelson Mandelas of the world are out there.... Human rights defenders are the people in every society whose job it is to bring freedom to the people of

Jimmy Carter Library



In his 1977 commencement speech at Notre Dame University, President Carter said his human rights policy was "designed to serve mankind."

their society," and it's the job of the Carter Center Human Rights Program to help those defenders improve their own societies. For example, she explained the work done in Senegal to discourage the practice of female genital cutting, in which local village and religious leaders—rather than outsiders—went around to personally talk to people about the practice.

Ryan explained that the two major achievements of the Center regarding human rights over the last several decades have been the strengthening of the United Nations' resolve to protect human rights and the establishment of the International Criminal Court, meant to enforce international violations of human rights. Ryan recounted that in 1993, when President Carter went to Vienna to promote the idea of a U.N. high commissioner on human rights at the World Conference on Human Rights, the U.N. secretary-general and President Carter had a heated argument over the issue because the secretary-general did not support it. But, as we know, the office was indeed created in December of that year.

Let us recall President Carter's farewell address to the nation, in which he called on the people once again to preserve the moral values of our past by continuing to pursue the advancement of human rights throughout the world, reminding us, "[It] is both our history and our destiny." The Carter administration played a crucial role in the U.S. history of advancing human rights, and it seems only fitting that its legacy, The Carter Center, continues to do the same.

Note. Maxwell Ruppensburg was an intern at The Carter Center.

Comings & Goings

Patricia E. Bauer worked in the Carter White House press office as editor of the White House News Summary. She then became a journalist and has served as senior editor of the Los Angeles Times Sunday Magazine; special assistant to the publisher, a reporter, and bureau chief at The Washington Post; and pundit on public affairs television in Los Angeles. Her articles have appeared in The Washington Post and The New York Times, among other publications.

Bauer is a former member of an Institutional Review Board at UCLA, where she participated in the ethical review of federally funded medical research on human subjects, and has addressed national and regional conferences on the rights of patients and people with disabilities. She is a member of the President's Leadership Council at Dartmouth College, the Pacific Council on International Policy, and the board of trustees of the Riverview School in East Sandwich, Mass.

Bauer and her husband are among the founders of the Pathway Program at UCLA, a post-secondary program for young adults with intellectual disabilities.

She can be contacted at patricia@patriciaebauer.com.

Iris Burnett, a Carter-Mondale campaign worker who also assisted in the first lady's office, is living in upstate New York and producing musical theater. The White House recently hosted one of her critically acclaimed productions, "The Gefilte Fish Chronicles the Musical," which uses music, stories, and humor to celebrate the power of family and the rich traditions of the Jewish American experience. She can be contacted at iristbt@aol.com.

Jan Chastain, a political activist and Carter-Mondale campaign worker in Nevada, currently resides in Washington, D.C. She recently protested against the Supreme Court's changes in campaign finance laws, and she has protested against conservative policies in front of the White House. Chastain is the former editor of the Nevada Democratic News.

Tom Donilon, a Carter-Mondale campaign adviser, has left his job as national security adviser to President Obama, in a long-expected move. "The key to a successful national security adviser is having the president's trust, and that is what made Donilon such a power player...", former Pentagon Middle East Adviser Colin Kahl said. Aides say he ran a national security process in which disparate views were heard and fought over internally, but where notably few high-level Cabinet fights erupted publicly. Ivo Daalder, outgoing U.S. ambassador to NATO and co-author of "In the Shadow of the Oval Office," one of the definitive studies on the role of the national security adviser, said, "Tom succeeded in leading a collaborative and insightful process in which all players worked together rather than against each other—a feat very few of his predecessors were able to accomplish. He truly managed a 'no drama' process that produced very effective advice for the president and ensured smooth implementation of the president's decisions."

Martin D. Franks (Marty), who was on the Carter administration policy staff and a campaign adviser, is retiring from CBS in the fall of 2013.

In a reluctant acceptance message, CEO Leslie Moonves applauded Franks' 25 years of contributions that have made CBS what it is today, including actions that have generated large revenue sources and safeguarded ownership of content for the company. Moonves went on to say that Franks' "greatest asset to CBS may be his good humor and charm and his uncanny ability to take on disparate tasks and get them done with skill and grace... generating enormous goodwill." He said that Franks is "both 'glue and grease' at CBS: glue helping to hold together our many parts, and the grease helping all those parts to work together more smoothly."

Susan Irving, special assistant to the chairman and staff director, Council of Economic Advisers from 1979 to 1981 and a veteran of the 1984 Walter Mondale for President

Campaign, currently is the director for federal budget analysis, strategic issues at the Government Accountability Office. Her particular areas of focus are federal budget process, long-term fiscal outlook, fiscal exposures, user fees, federal debt, and debt management. She has been very much involved in the recent debt limit discussions.

Her office contact information is irvings@gao.gov and (202) 512-8288. Personal contact is sjirving1@gmail.com.



Jim Purks

Jim Purks, White House press officer in the Carter administration, has retired as deacon of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Albany, Ga. He served at St. Paul's for 15 years following a long career with Habitat for Humanity in Americus, Ga. Purks remains active, providing counseling services at Phoebe Putney Hospital in Albany

and as honorary chairman of Barney's Run, a charity to provide canine therapy to military veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder. In a statement on his retirement from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Purks was thanked for "the witness of Christ-like love you have given to this Albany community."

Former Denver Mayor **Wellington Webb** was honored at the Jefferson-Jackson Dinner for the Colorado Democratic Party on March 2, 2013.

Colorado campaign manager for Carter-Mondale in 1976 and Illinois deputy state campaign chairman in 1980, Webb served in the Carter administration as regional administrator for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Over the years, he has continued to serve the Democratic Party, its candidates, and administrations in numerous capacities.

During three consecutive terms as mayor of Denver, Webb was elected by his peers to be president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, president of the Democratic Mayors, and president of the National Conference of Black Mayors,

the only mayor in America to hold all three positions. He has taught in high schools and colleges and is chief executive officer of an international consulting group he founded in Colorado. He is married to former six-term Colorado State Rep. Wilma J. Webb.

Former Carter administration colleagues **Rupert Cutler** and **Bob Herbst** got together in early October when Herbst, who lives in Annandale, Va., happened to be near Cutler's home in Roanoke, Va. Cutler was assistant secretary of agriculture for natural resources and environment during the Carter administration, and Herbst was assistant secretary of the interior for fish, wildlife, and parks at the same time. Cutler said that he and Herbst became close friends because they shared the federal land conservation portfolio—Cutler was in charge of the national forests, and Herbst was in charge of the national parks.



Rupert Cutler (left) and Bob Herbst

Passages



Andy Webb © Blink Films 2011

Dr. Harold M. Agnew

Dr. Harold M. Agnew, the last surviving major figure to have been present at the birth of the nuclear age, worked at the University of Chicago and at Los Alamos to develop the atomic bomb and filmed the devastation when it was dropped over Japan. Agnew advised President Carter against seeking a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing, a move he argued

would end the development of new arms and reduce confidence in the potency of the existing arsenal. The White House eventually dropped the ban idea.

Agnew wielded great influence for decades as a presidential adviser. In later life, he encouraged the growth of civilian nuclear power and the purchase of bomb-grade uranium from scrapped Soviet nuclear arms to bolster the shaky Russian economy and reduce the risk of nuclear war, accident, and theft. Ultimately, Russian bomb-grade uranium was diluted into fuel for nuclear reactors that make electricity, turning a major danger into a peaceful bonanza.

Francis Joseph Frank Blanchfield Jr. was an attorney in Augusta, Ga., before serving in the U.S. Department of Justice during the Carter-Mondale administration. He received a bachelor's degree from the College of the Holy Cross in 1967 and juris doctor in 1974 from New York University, where he was president of the student bar association. As a U.S. Army lieutenant, he served as an instructor in the law division of the Military Police School at Fort Gordon.



Brig. Gen. Josiah Blasingame Jr.

Brig. Gen. Josiah Blasingame Jr. was the commander of the White House Communications Agency in the Carter and Reagan administrations (1978–1981).

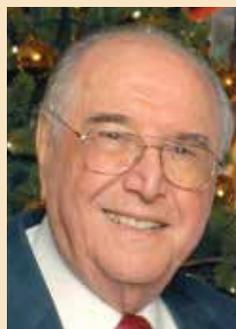
A 1954 cum laude graduate of North Georgia College, in his senior year Blasingame was commander of the Corps of Cadets and a Distinguished Military Student. He received a Master of Science degree in electrical engineering from Northeastern

Retraction

We apologize for incorrectly mentioning Ben Heineman, a senior fellow at Harvard Law School and the Kennedy Center, in the last newsletter's Passages section. We extend condolences to Ben on the passing of his father. Ben can be reached at benheineman@gmail.com.

University in Boston and graduated from Command and General Staff College and the U.S. Army War College.

Blasingame's military assignments included Vietnam, Europe, and Washington, D.C., including two with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Upon leaving the U.S. Army, he was vice president for a satellite communications company in Atlanta that was later purchased by Sprint. He then worked as group vice president with National Data Corporation, with responsibility for its voice centers throughout the United States and Canada. He was retired, living in Monroe, Ga.



Jacob L. Goldstein

Jacob L. Goldstein, along with his wife, Maxie, was an active supporter of President Carter's presidential campaigns and administration. He has served as a member of the Democratic State Committee, chairman of the Baldwin County Democratic Committee, director of Georgia Association of Democratic County Chairs, chairman of the Milledgeville Public Facilities

Authority, and chair of numerous charitable campaigns.

Goldstein is a graduate of Georgia Military High School and Georgia Military Junior College and received a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from the University of Georgia. He served as a captain in Patton's Third Army during World War II.

He has been associated with C. Goldstein and Sons for over 60 years, including serving as president of the family-run department store and wholesale business. He was co-founder and member of the board of First Federal Savings and Loan of Milledgeville and served as chairman

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of the BB&T bank board and of Merchant's Committee for the Chamber of Commerce. He was a board member of Temple Beth Israel in Macon.



In her office in 1977, First Lady Rosalynn Carter consults with Mary Finch Hoyt, her press secretary.

Mary Finch Hoyt was a reporter and author, media director for the Peace Corps and bureau chief at Ladies Home Journal, and media adviser for both Eleanor McGovern and Jane Muskie during their husbands' presidential campaigns—before going to work for First Lady Rosalynn Carter. In a statement released after Hoyt's passing, Mrs. Carter said,

"Jimmy and I were deeply saddened to learn of the death of our dear friend, Mary Finch Hoyt. Mary served as my White House chief of staff and press secretary. She was a trusted adviser and a loyal friend who served the nation with honor and distinction. I depended on Mary for wise advice and counsel during our four years in Washington. Since that time, we remained close friends. I will miss her very much."

In "East Wing: A Memoir," Hoyt recounted her life journey from a small town in California's San Joaquin Valley to the White House. She described the four years she spent as Rosalynn Carter's press secretary, traveling the world beside a strong, competent, and activist first lady, as "being present when history was made." Hoyt is survived by one son, Tom Hoyt of Flagstaff, Ariz., to whom her 2001 memoir is dedicated.

Dr. Thomas Devan Johnson, along with his wife, Zollie, was an active Peanut Brigadier and supporter of The Carter Center. He was a board member of the Albany Museum of Art and the Albany Symphony Association in Albany, Ga.

Johnson served in the U.S. Army Medical Corp in Germany during the Korean War and opened a practice in Albany in 1954. He served as president of the Georgia Heart Association and was a founding member and president of the board of trustees of Palmyra Hospital in Albany. At the Phoebe Putney Memorial Hospitals, he

served as chief of medicine and president of the medical staff, where he led the development of the hospital's cardiovascular program to include the first coronary care unit, the echocardiography and nuclear cardiology labs, and the cardiac catheterization laboratory. He led the Medical Association of Georgia committee on medical education and was a fellow of the American College of Physicians and the American College of Cardiology and a member of the American Medical Association.



Gen. David C. Jones

Gen. David C. Jones was the nation's top military officer from 1978 to 1982, named to lead the Joint Chiefs of Staff by President Carter. One of the few top generals of the time who had never attended a service academy or graduated from college, Time magazine called him "cool, meticulous, low-key, and dogged and typifies the new breed of military managers." He was a key

figure in the Carter administration's negotiations with the Soviet Union during SALT II, and he was the chief planner of a failed mission, marred by a sandstorm, to rescue 53 U.S. hostages in Iran.

Near the end of his tenure as Joint Chiefs chairman, Jones began advocating for reform of the organizational framework of the military. He believed that the chairman of the Joint Chiefs should have more authority and that the different services too often worked at cross purposes. Despite charges that civilian control of the military would be eroded, many of Jones' suggestions were embodied in the 1986 Goldwater-Nichols Act, which streamlined the military chain of command.

Spurgeon M. Keeny Jr. was an arms control expert who held top positions at the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency during the Cold War, was deputy director of the agency during the Carter administration, and later ran an influential Washington think tank that advises policy makers on nuclear proliferation.

A prominent scholar in his field and a meticulous strategist with a pragmatic worldview at a time when the U.S.-Soviet arms race was one of the most important national concerns, Keeny believed the nuclear threat

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was best managed through the incremental drawdown of arms. He was deeply involved in the negotiations for the SALT II treaty, which would have been the first to limit the number of nuclear warheads—as opposed to missiles—that the superpowers could maintain.



Bert Lance

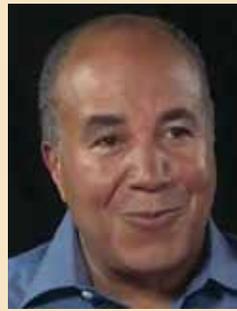
Bert Lance, a Georgia banker and close ally of President Carter, served as the administration’s first budget director. Later, he was chairman of Georgia’s Democratic Party, served briefly as general chairman of Walter Mondale’s Democratic presidential campaign, and advised the Rev. Jesse

Jackson when the civil rights leader sought the Democratic presidential nomination. In a statement, President Carter said that Lance was “one of the most competent and dedicated public servants I have ever known. As head of the Department of Transportation in Georgia, he was acknowledged by all the other Cabinet-level officials as their natural leader, and he quickly acquired the same status in Washington as our nation’s director of the Office of Management and Budget.” Carter went on to say that Lance’s “never failing sense of humor and ability to make thousands of friends were just two of the sterling qualities that made knowing Bert such a valuable part of our lives.”

One of his longtime friends, Dick Inman, said that many business owners in their home county became successful because of Lance’s help with startup costs. “He cared more about a person’s character than he did about their collateral,” Inman said. His son, David, said his father had a passion for life and believed in people. It didn’t matter who you were or where you were from, if you were a good person, Lance would always be there to help in any way he could.

In 2000, the state of Georgia renamed a stretch of Interstate 75 in northwest Georgia the “Bert Lance Highway” in recognition of his contributions.

Edward Carter Maddox Jr. was a senior member of President Carter’s advance team, executive vice president at BET, and most recently senior director of communications for Los Angeles County Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas. He was very well liked, and, in addition to his



Edward Carter Maddox Jr.

family, left a global network of dear friends.

Maddox attended Los Angeles High School; University of California, Los Angeles; and University of California, Berkeley, Boalt Hall School of Law. During a long career, he was oftentimes the first African-American to serve in a senior position.

Gwendolyn E. McFarland spent much of her life in the political arena, including member of the Metro Council, vice chairwoman of the Tennessee Democratic Party, president of the National Federation of Democratic Women, president of the Tennessee Federation of Democratic Women, president of the Democratic Women’s Club of Davidson County, president of the Women’s Civic Forum, seven-term state Democratic committeewoman, member of the Women’s Political Caucus, and delegate or alternate delegate to five Democratic National Conventions.

McFarland was employed with the Metro Davidson County Schools, working in various roles, including elementary and middle school teacher, principal, administrator, director, adviser, and president in a variety of schools and organizations within the school system. Upon retirement, she practiced law for 15 years, primarily with the firm of Cheatham & Palermo.



J.D. Nelson

J.D. Nelson, who worked with the Democratic National Committee in Washington, D.C., from 1977 to 1978, was admired for his business and political acumen. Friend and former Superior Court Judge Rudolph Pierce said, “He was a guy who didn’t finish college, yet he worked at the Democratic National Committee during the

Carter administration, became an executive at State Street Bank, became a senior vice president, and helped establish the bank’s public funds division, building it into a \$70 billion operation.”

Nelson started the investment firm RhumbLine, which currently manages \$32 billion in client assets, where he

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was the closer for new business. Colleagues said he “really knew how to read a room” and was noted for his ability to make would-be clients comfortable. Jerry Dunfey, a longtime friend whose family formerly owned the Parker House, said, “He’s probably one of the most fun persons that you could ever be with because of his great sense of humor. He could tell jokes better than a comedian.”



Ben Tucker

Savannah College of Art and Design

Ben Tucker, legendary jazz musician, community icon, and benevolent spirit, had a smile that opened doors and established friendships all over the world. Tucker was appointed to the Selective Service Board by President Carter and reappointed by President Ronald Reagan. President Carter also appointed him to the Advisory Committee of the Arts for the

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, which paid him special recognition in 2013. In addition, he served on the Georgia Fair Employment Practices advisory board from 1979–1983.

Playing his upright bass, which he called Bertha and claimed was 240 years old, Tucker performed and recorded over a 50-year span with many renowned artists. The multit talented musician and successful businessman was widely admired—by musicians, businessmen, presidents, and leaders throughout the world—for his illuminating gift to bring people together regardless of age, ethnicity, or belief. One of his proudest accomplishments was a jazz tribute to Nelson Mandela. Yet he remained a humble and down-to-earth person.

Tucker’s testimony before the House Subcommittee on Communications and the Federal Communications Commission resulted in changing the economic strata for black entrepreneurs. He celebrated life through family, friends, music, travel, golf, mentoring, teaching, and reaching the youth. A diplomatic leader and champion for equality, Tucker was a shining example of service to the community. He received an honorary doctor of humanities degree from B.F. Lee Theological Seminary.

Jasper (Jack) Warren was a personal friend and trusted confidant of President Carter. Working with the White

House legislative team, Warren helped forge compromises among Republicans in the U.S. House of Representatives, consumer groups, the oil industry, and environmental activists, which led to enactment of key elements of the president’s National Energy Plan, including the creation of the U.S. Department of Energy and the passage of the Energy Security Act.

He received numerous awards and citations, including the Purple Heart, for his service in the South Pacific with the U.S. Army Airborne Engineers during World War II. Later he obtained a degree in petroleum engineering from Colorado School of Mines; then, starting in Bay City, Texas, he began what would become a successful career of over 60 years in the energy business. He bought Goldrus Drilling Company and built it into one of the largest private energy enterprises in the United States. He pioneered the concept of “turnkey” drilling, had numerous patents for drilling tools and processes, and remained passionate about, and active in, the energy business throughout his life.



Esther Wunnicke

Esther Wunnicke was appointed by President Jimmy Carter to be federal co-chair of the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission.

Raised in New Mexico, Wunnicke moved to Alaska in 1963 with two babies and her husband, Bill Wunnicke, an engineer with U.S. Geological Survey. She had a law degree from George

Washington University, where she had been the first woman to serve on the Law Review. She devoted the next 30 years to leading organizations that actively managed the land and resources of Alaska and advocated on behalf of Native American land rights. In 1982, Gov. Bill Sheffield appointed Esther the commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources, where she served as the “land lady” of Alaska’s 104 million acres of land.

After retiring from public employment, she initiated the citizen organization Alaska Common Ground, the purpose of which is to collect and disseminate information on Alaska public policy issues and to promote citizen under-

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Atlanta, GA 30307
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THE
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Join the Carters in Vail Next Summer

Once a year, The Carter Center hosts a long weekend—five days and four nights—with President and Mrs. Carter and the Center’s supporters. The gathering has become an opportunity for many administration and campaign alumni to join the Carters for fun and to share memories. The next event will be June 25–29, 2014, in Vail, Colo.

Look for information at cartercenter.org in January 2014, or contact Jay Beck now at jbeck4@emory.edu if you are interested in attending.



Jack Affleck, Vail Resorts

Carter Center Weekend will be held in Vail, Colo., in June 2014.

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standing through forums and reports. Esther has mentored hundreds of women as they began their own careers in natural resource management in Alaska.

Mark Zabierek was a well-connected political consultant who worked in President Carter’s Pennsylvania campaigns and was as an aide to former Pittsburgh mayors Richard Caliguiri and Sophie Masloff in the 1980s. Zabierek became a veteran Harrisburg insider and lobbyist, whom friends and colleagues described as gregarious and effective in the work he did on behalf of causes that were important to him.

“He was not somebody who sought to be a popular Democratic consultant,” said Jon Delano, money and politics editor at KDKA-TV. “Rather, he wanted to be an effective one for the causes he believed in.”

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.