

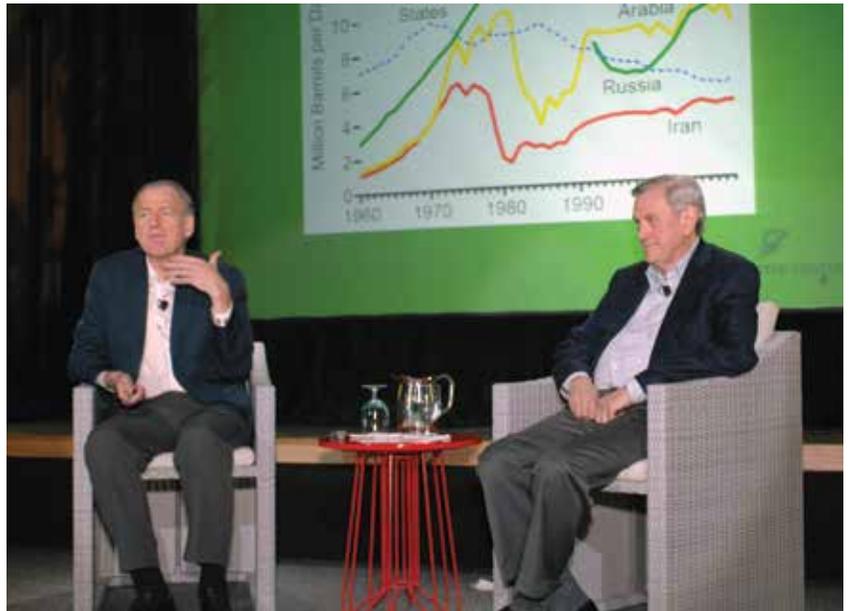
THE Carter Mondale Letter

Fall 2014

Vol. 9, Issue 2

Success of Carter Energy Policy Explored

Editor's Note: Over the years, experts in U.S. policy have attended Carter Center Weekend events to discuss issues faced during the Carter administration and consider how they may relate to the Center's work today. In February 2011, Dr. Jay Hakes, former assistant secretary of the Department of Energy, former director of policy and research for the 2010–2011 BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Commission, and author of the book "A Declaration of Energy Independence," and Lynn Cutler, former undersecretary of the Department of Energy and former partner at the Skadden Arps law firm in Washington, D.C., discussed U.S. energy policy from 1970 to 2010. Due to space limitations, the facts are presented graphically in this overview of their discussion.



Jay Hakes (left) and Lynn Cutler discuss the energy policy of the Carter administration.

There is a good bit of misinformation about oil availability, but in the 1970s, the United States was the world's major energy consumer, with domestic production in steady decline. This made us rely for much of our petroleum on nations with larger reserves. The energy problem became acute in 1973 under the Nixon administration when political turmoil in the Middle East drastically cut the availability of oil and increased prices to unprecedented levels. Presidents Nixon and Ford began to address this issue with an understanding that it created an economic and national security issue for the United States. However, it was President Carter who made establishing a clear energy policy a top U.S. priority. This was a difficult task due to disagreements in Washington on how best to tackle the energy problem.

President Carter established clear criteria for national energy policy: It should be comprehensive, fact based, fair and equitable, and politically feasible. Within this framework, negotiations and efforts began to develop coordinated energy management, create the Department of Energy (DOE), reduce our dependence on foreign oil, promote

conservation, and develop new sources of energy at home.

Over several years of difficult negotiating on Capitol Hill, the Department of Defense, business interests, and environmental concerns were able to better consolidate and coordinate policies, and actions were taken not only at the new DOE but also at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and Environmental Protection Agency. Everyone understood that many of the trade-offs were going to be controversial and difficult, but everyone kept the long-range goals and guidelines in mind when they went about their business.

This included, where appropriate, both regulation and deregulation, as well as setting goals: reduce oil imports, more strictly enforce the 55 mph speed limits, push CAFE (Corporate Average Fuel Economy) rule making for auto efficiency, and promote conservation and efficiency legislation. In

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a fireside chat, President Carter used the moral authority of the presidency to ask the public in a specific way—for the first time since World War II—to limit energy consumption and bear responsibility for helping our country.

A phase-out of oil price controls began later in the administration, earlier action being restrained by a 1975 law that mandated controls through April 1979. However, the DOE and the FERC did offer selective administrative price increases to reduce our oil imports. The Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 brought intrastate gas under FERC controls, allowed higher prices for new discoveries, deregulated deep gas, and instituted a phase-out of new gas by 1985.

All this was accomplished in a four-year period of incredible difficulty and crisis, incentive enough for the normally static political system with its parochial interests to do nothing. For instance, in 1977, there were an unusually cold winter, a natural gas shortage, a coal strike, and the launch of new agency, the DOE. In 1978, there were the Natural Gas Policy Act and a revolution in Iran. In 1979, the Three Mile Island nuclear accident occurred, oil shortages caused by the Iranian U.S. hostage crisis led to a 150 percent oil price increase, and the Soviets invaded Afghanistan. In 1980, there were the presidential primaries, a contested convention, and the Iran-Iraq war. That anything could be done in these circumstances was surprising. That so much was done was astounding.

Economic and other factors influenced the outcomes of the Carter administration policies, but the graphic effects were largely due to the accomplishments of the administration. As policies take several quarters to have effect, there is a lag time evident in some of the following graphs. One of the most dramatic outcomes can be seen in Figures 1 through 3.

Petroleum policies and political leadership cut consumption and net imports dramatically, while production remained fairly constant (see Figure 1).

These new policies and the economic environment produced a decline in crude imports, while exports actually increased slightly (see Figure 2).

OPEC imports were reduced dramatically. President Carter promised to cut imports of foreign oil by half in his administration, and he set the country on a path that achieved that goal by 1982 (see Figure 3).

Another factor in the reduction of oil imports was sharply reducing the use of oil to generate electricity.

Through the Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act and repeal of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act restriction on gas, natural gas for electric power plants eventually increased the use of natural gas for electricity (see Figure 4).

This kind of change affecting an entire industry has repercussions. There were trade-offs and controversy over using coal, which is abundant in the United States, because it is the most

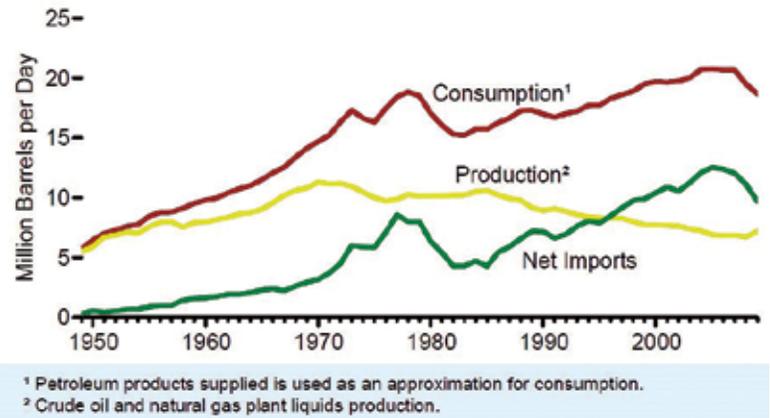


Figure 1: Petroleum Overview

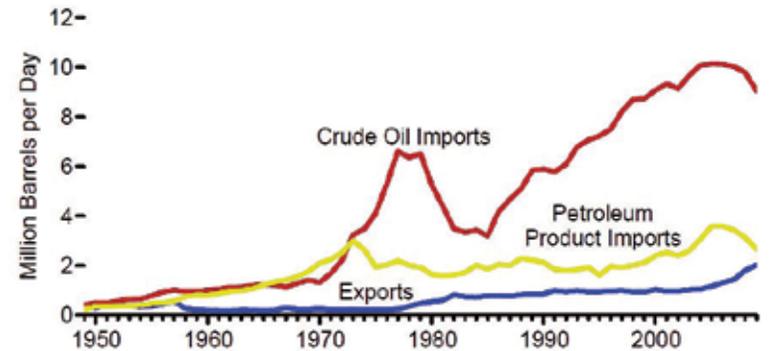


Figure 2: Petroleum Trade

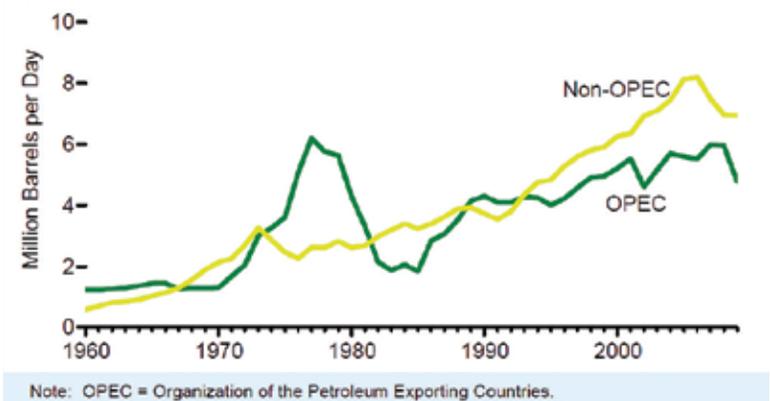


Figure 3: Petroleum Imports From OPEC and Non-OPEC Countries

polluting of the fossil fuels. However, many pollutants can be cleaned using advanced technology. The consumption chart shows that policies increased the use of nuclear energy as well as coal. However, the most dramatic change was in the use of petroleum

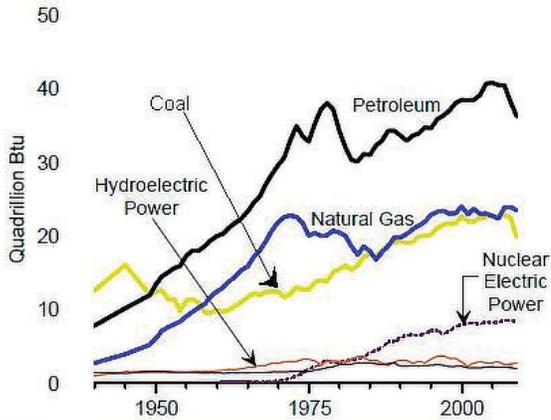


Figure 4: Primary Energy Consumption by Source, 1940–2009

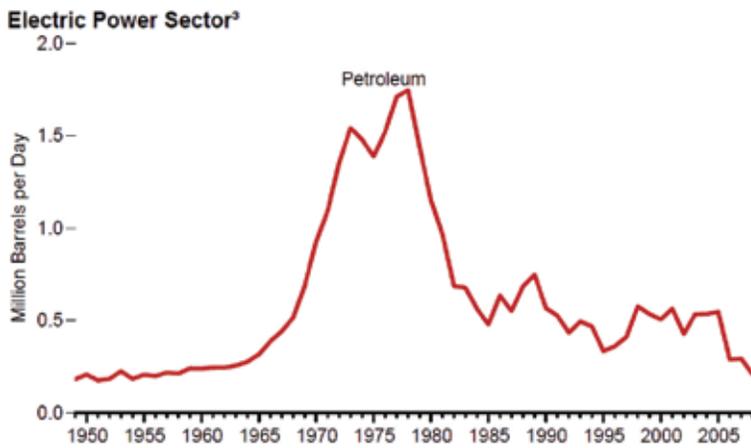


Figure 5: Electric Power Sector

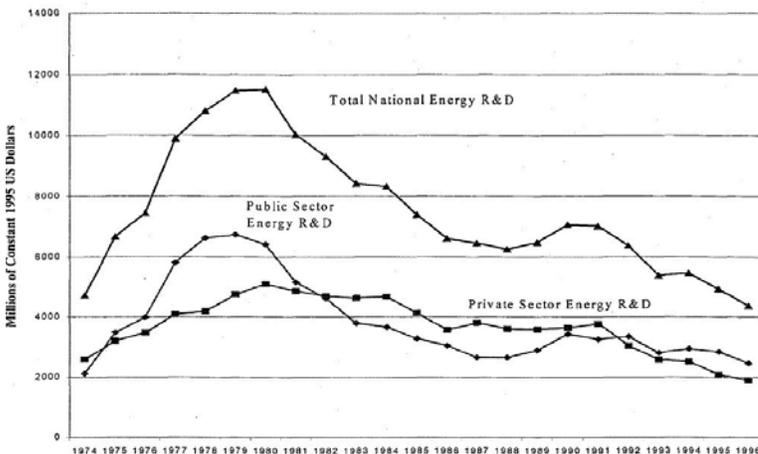


Figure 6: U.S. National Investment in Energy Research and Development, 1974–1996

by the electric companies. Following a dramatic rise after 1965, there was a sharp decline in the late 1970s (see Figure 5).

Sharply increased expenditures for public research and development generated more industry research and development, supporting alternative fuel investments that finally, after many years of neglect by later administrations, have started producing results. Solar, wind, fracking, and other areas of energy production are becoming more cost-effective, though not without some controversy and environmental impact. George Mitchell, who is considered the godfather of the controversial fracking process, which has led to a natural gas boom, has indicated that unconventional tax credits started in the Carter administration kept his business viable until the technology could be developed to produce our newest source of abundant fuel. An effort to produce synthetic fuels largely from coal was unsuccessful.

After Carter, research and development spending declined in both the public and private sectors due to a lack of government interest and leadership (see Figure 6).

This dramatically affected the solar and wind businesses' prospects of developing cost-effective alternative products. These industries only now are beginning to show promise and potential benefit to our energy mix after struggling for 30 years (see Figures 7 and 8).

Sometimes political cartoonists can better capture problems and issues graphically than can long-winded books or talking heads on television. Conservation has to be part of any successful U.S. energy policy. We are using more energy than we can afford to use, and politicians need to find the courage to say so (see Figure 9).

As complicated as the Carter energy plan was to pass, Congress has become so polarized and controlled by special interests that getting agreement on anything is even more difficult now. Much-needed attention to a national energy policy today will require at least as much cooperation as in the late 1970s (see Figure 10).

The last cartoon shown here, from a few years ago, indicates that all presidents have recognized there is a problem. However, as the previous charts also show, only one exhibited the concentrated courage to make a difference (see Figure 11).

The discussion at the Carter Center retreat led to a conclusion that appropriate energy policy needs to fit the needs of specific areas and available energy resources. Policy may be directed at managing large-scale energy

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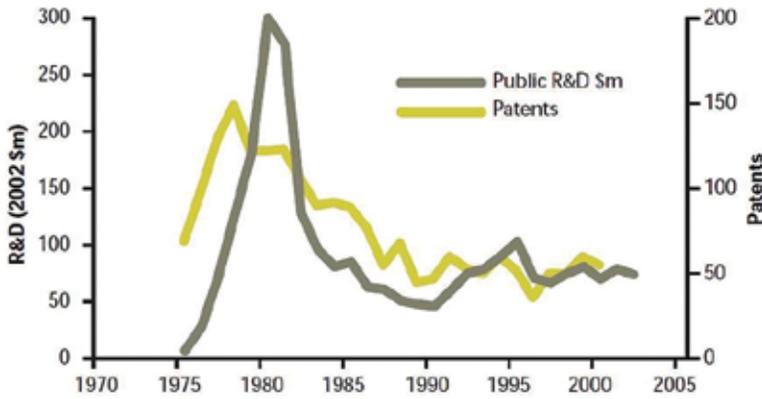


Figure 7: Photovoltaics



Figure 10

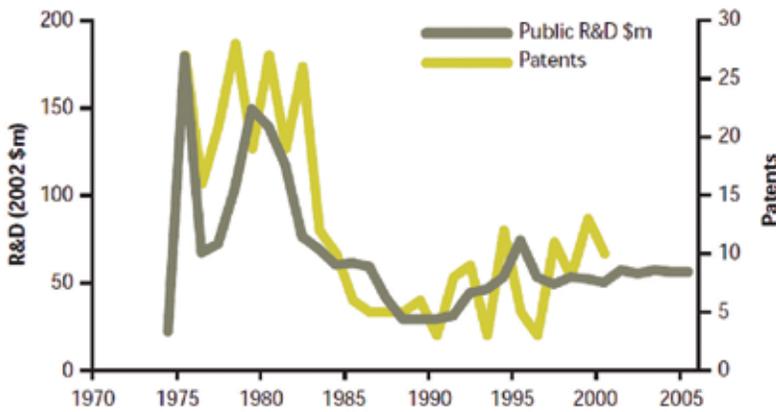


Figure 8: Wind



Figure 11

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resources to some extent, but they are susceptible to market pressures and political unrest. Prudent alternative sources and technologies are needed, and continued research and development are necessary, though their impact will be gradual.

However, the quickest and most impactful effect on energy is conservation, which involves cutting our massive use of energy and restricting our excessive habits. This requires expending considerable political capital, which many politicians are reluctant to do.

Unless a combination of fair and balanced management, research and development for improvements in production, and aggressive conservation practices is implemented, our future will not be to lead the world in energy policy but to follow aberrant changes and influences with ineffective recrimination toward our political leaders. We need to remember that every decision on energy has repercussions to our economy and environment.



Figure 9

Family's Estate Plan Includes Carter Center

By Chris and Georgia Brown

Our generation got into politics and government to make a difference in the big issues that change lives. War and peace, civil rights, protecting the environment. In that spirit, we moved to New Hampshire in 1975 to help President-to-be Jimmy Carter in the first-in-the-nation primary and the other early New England contests.

A decade later, we knew campaigns had changed. We mark 1984 as the last civil presidential election. (George Orwell and Steve Jobs got that pivotal year right.) In the 1990s, campaigning became a big industry, and today the national government is in its second decade of gridlock.

When the Carter Center's Winter Weekend discovered us soon after its debut, we found a more gratifying way to serve others in the here and now. Actually, three ways: help The Carter Center wage peace around the world, eradicate diseases that don't stop at borders, and build hope among



Georgia and Chris Brown with President and Mrs. Carter at Carter Center Weekend 2014

people eager to help themselves.

After the second Carter Center Weekend with our daughters, Jamie and Erin, we talked at dinner about including The Carter Center in our family estate plan through the Legacy Circle. Before we'd finished the second bite of Georgia's chile rellenos, we all agreed and soon told President Carter how we had named The Carter Center as a beneficiary of our retirement accounts. Our gifts through the Legacy Circle will help to sustain the Carter Center's programs into the future.

If you want to make lives better in ways you and yours will see, then giving through the Carter Center's Legacy Circle and annual Carter Center Weekend is a great choice, not to mention fun. You'll know how every dollar is spent: The Carter Center has been ranked a *Top 25* charity, and as we all remember, President Carter knows how to stretch a nickel. Most important, you'll be making life better for someone who can't wait on Washington.

If you want to be part of the Legacy Circle, don't hesitate to contact Barry Nickelsburg at barry.nickelsburg@emory.edu or John Floyd at john.floyd@emory.edu. They will be glad to help you find a way to make your legacy part of the Carter Center's program.

BOOK CLUB

Chip Bishop's second work of historical nonfiction is "Quentin and Flora: A Roosevelt and a Vanderbilt in Love During the Great War," published in April 2014. The tale of Quentin Roosevelt, President

Theodore Roosevelt's youngest son, and his secret fiancée, Flora Payne Whitney, is told in rich detail by the best-selling author of "The Lion and the Journalist—The Unlikely Friendship of Theodore Roosevelt and Joseph Bucklin Bishop."

Through their actual letters, unexplored for 100 years, readers share the couple's youthful desires and dreams and see them thwarted by the



Chip Bishop

agony of separation and high-level political intrigue.

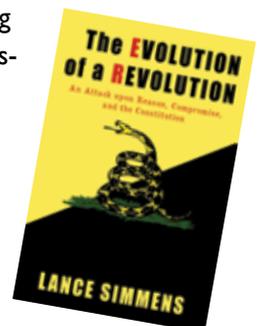
Bishop was a congressional liaison officer in the Department of Transportation during the Carter administration, and he served as deputy director of scheduling during the 1980 presidential campaign.



Lance Simmens

"The Evolution of a Revolution" is a compilation of articles written by **Lance Simmens** over a four-year period, tracking the historic election of President Barack Obama in 2008 through the reelection of 2012. The articles reflect snapshots of events and issues during the first Obama administration, as they were unfolding.

Simmens was with the Office of Legislation and Intergovernmental Affairs at the Department of Housing and Urban Development during the Carter administration.



Administrator Reflects on U.S. Refugee Policy in the 1970s

By Jim Purcell

To set the stage for these reflections, I need to go back to (1) my earlier career in Nixon's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the State Department's Bureau for Educational and Cultural Affairs (CU) and (2) President Carter's 1979 decision in favor of increased American resettlement of Indo-Chinese refugees. Both contributed, in my view, to better understanding and appreciation of refugee issues in American and the rest of the world.

In 1971, I was OMB's international affairs examiner for the State Department's educational and cultural programs. As budget examiners are prone to do, I posed a number of way-out options for the OMB director during a once-a-year process we formally called Director's Review. The OMB director at the time was Robert Mayo, President Nixon's first budget director.

The question I raised concerned the necessity of the federal government's continuing to fully fund educational and cultural exchange programs, such as the famous Fulbright Fellowships, rather than placing greater reliance on private sector fellowships and exchanges. Private academic exchanges dwarfed federal programs then, as now. Having spent most of the past six months investigating private academic exchanges, I was loaded for bear. Of course, I also had articulated the case for continued federal support in terms of garnering enhanced understanding and support for U.S. foreign policy goals.

State's program at that time operated under provisions of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1962, authored, of course, by Sen. J. William Fulbright of Arkansas. The term "mutual" related to the need for foreigners to better understand the United States and its policies, as well as for better U.S. understanding of the rest of the world.

After listening to the arguments, Mayo made a surprising decision. He opted for total elimination of future federal support for educational exchanges in favor of private funding. This hit like a ton of bricks for those who supported continued federal support for academic exchanges, such as CU. I felt especially bad, since my analysis had been the basis for this decision. I actually had been advocating a better balance between public and private exchanges.

CU's executive director, Foreign Service officer Don Leidel, knew of my dismay and decided that I was perhaps the right person to undo this decision. His assistant secretary, John Richardson, agreed. So Leidel approached me about leaving OMB and going to CU, and I made the move during President Ford's time in office.

Actually, I had been contemplating a move to the foreign policy side of the government for some time. Acting on the advice of professor Roscoe Martin of Syracuse University's Maxwell Graduate School, I spent the first 10 years of my career developing expertise in the key skills of budgeting, personnel, contracting, congressional relations, conflict resolution, and management. After several years as the senior

Before long, almost every community, congregation, parish, and synagogue in America were hard at work helping refugees assimilate and integrate into U.S. society.

career budget analyst in OMB's international division, I felt ready and prepared to leave the ivory tower and begin applying these skills to modern-day international affairs programs on the ground.

During my first year in State/CU, we assembled our arguments. Assistant Secretary Richardson was particularly taken with the argument that whereas almost every foreigner knows or has heard much about the United States, we in turn know very little about the rest of the world. We are isolated in our thinking and understanding. If the United States is to play an increasingly important role in the emerging global community, we must substantially increase our world knowledge and outreach. Scholars, government and business leaders, and global political leaders rallied around this hypothesis. John referred to our efforts as "American learning."

We made a special presentation to OMB during the next year's budget cycle. George Shultz was OMB director then,

and the deputy, Cap Weinberger (otherwise known as Cap the Knife) conducted the annual Director's Review for State that year. After listening to the arguments, not only did Cap reverse the previous year's decision, he also substantially increased the budget for these academic exchange programs. It was agreed that our global future depended in large part on better American learning and understanding of the rest of the world.

A few years down the road, President Jimmy Carter substantially increased Indo-Chinese refugee resettlement levels to the United States to 14,000 per month. Vice President Mondale announced the landmark decision at the Geneva Boat People Conference in July 1979. This decision brought

the American public into the Indo-Chinese refugee program in a big way, and it also was a great boost to American understanding of foreigners. Before long, almost every community, congregation, parish, and synagogue in America were hard at work helping refugees assimilate and integrate into U.S. society. In most cases, U.S. citizens concerned themselves with the needs of foreigners for the very first time. Our horizons and our outlook began to expand and have been widening ever since. This was American learning at its best.

Editor's Note: Jim Purcell headed the Refugee Bureau at the State Department during the Carter administration. He can be reached at jpurcell7@verizon.net.

Ambassadors Circle Members Visit Atlanta, Plains

Last April, 17 Carter-Mondale alumni and their families visited The Carter Center as part of the annual Ambassadors Circle Executive Briefing and Presidential Reception, followed by an overnight trip to Plains, Ga. The trip to Plains, hosted by President and Mrs. Carter, included a tour of the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, square dancing on Main Street, and dinner with the Carters.

The event is an exclusive benefit for members of the Ambassadors Circle, whose annual gifts of \$1,000 generously support the Center's operational and program needs, as well as Legacy Circle members, who support The Carter Center in perpetuity through planned giving. Among other benefits, membership includes invitations to the Executive Briefing and visit to Plains, President Carter's trip reports, and a listing in the Center's annual report.

Each spring, President and Mrs. Carter look forward to the opportunity to extend their thanks in person to friends of The Carter Center, particularly longtime friends from the campaigns and administration.

They are grateful to all the Carter-Mondale alumni who have become Ambassadors Circle members. Join today to receive your invitation to the next event, April 9–12, 2015. You can make your gift online at www.cartercenter.org/ambassadors.

To learn more about this unique program, please contact Delita Marsland at (404) 420-3870 or Delita.Marsland@emory.edu.



Carter-Mondale alumni George Bristol, Gary Butts, Frances Cook, Dale Leibach, Patricia Maloomian, and Hal Saunders visited President Carter's boyhood home during the April Executive Briefing and visit to Plains.

Jimmy Carter Had a Solar Vision

By Jeffrey K. Stine

As we celebrate Earth Day amidst increased public attention to the implications of human-induced climate change, curator Jeffrey K. Stine reflects on President Jimmy Carter's efforts 35 years ago to engage the public in discussion about national energy and environmental policies.

During the 1976 presidential campaign, Carter identified the environment as a priority issue, and once in office, he worked diligently to reform national energy policy. In addition to legislative efforts and the establishment of a new U.S. Department of Energy, President Carter also wanted to encourage Americans to conserve energy and reduce their dependence on

Jimmy Carter became the first presidential candidate to receive concerted, organized support from environmentalists.

fossil fuels. So he used his bully pulpit to lead by example.

In 1979, President Carter had an array of 32 solar thermal panels installed atop the White House's West Wing. At the formal dedication on June 20, the president declared, "A generation from now, this solar heater can either be a curiosity, a museum piece, an example of a road not taken, or it can be a small part of one of the greatest

and most exciting adventures ever undertaken by the American

people—harnessing the power of the sun to enrich our lives as we move away from our crippling dependence on foreign oil."

Those solar panels continued providing domestic hot water for that section of the White



Prior to delivering one of the former White House solar panels to the Jimmy Carter Library in 2008, Roman Keller demonstrated the sun's power (and his sense of humor) by bathing in water heated by the still-functioning panel.
(Photo courtesy Christina Hemauer and Roman Keller.)



The road trip from Maine to Georgia in a borrowed, biofuel-burning pickup truck involved a very special delivery: two solar panels that had been installed at the White House in 1979.

(Photo courtesy Christina Hemauer and Roman Keller.)

foster renewable energy systems has gained wider currency in the 21st century. Indeed, two subsequent residents of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue ordered the installation of modest solar energy systems: In 2002, President George W. Bush had solar thermal and photovoltaic panels placed on three buildings adjacent to the White House; and in 2013, President Barack Obama announced the installation of photovoltaic panels atop the White House itself.

House through 1986, when they were removed during the second term of the Reagan administration. The General Services Administration warehoused the 32 panels until 1991. Maine's Unity College then obtained the panels courtesy of the Federal Surplus Personal Property Donation Program. College officials succeeded in raising funds to refurbish 16 of the panels, which were used to heat water for the student cafeteria for the next 12 years. The other panels were placed in storage. Thanks to the generosity of Unity College and the tenacity of Swiss filmmakers Christina Hemauer and Roman Keller, the Jimmy Carter Library and Museum and the National Museum of American History each eventually acquired one of these 1979 White House solar panels for their permanent collections.

The National Museum of American History later hosted the U.S. premiere of Hemauer and Keller's documentary "A Road Not Taken: The Story of the Jimmy Carter White House Solar Installation" on March 20, 2010, as part of the annual Environmental Film Festival. The filmmakers delighted the audience with humorous aspects of this serious topic, such as their Maine to Atlanta, Ga., road trip when they carried two panels in the bed of a Dodge Ram truck that had been proudly retrofitted by a Unity College student to run on recycled vegetable oil.

Jimmy Carter's recognition of the need to

photovoltaic panels atop the White House itself.

Editor's Note: This article appeared April 23, 2014, on the blog of the National Museum of American History and is reprinted with permission of the author, Jeffrey K. Stine, and the Smithsonian Institution. Stine is the museum's curator for environmental history. He has also blogged about the ingenious but toxic history of cigarette advertising.



After the screening of "A Road Not Taken," the screen lifted to unveil a surprise. One of the White House solar panels that had been featured in the film was now part of the permanent collections of the National Museum of American History.

Carter Center Topic: Building Democracy

The Carter Center Topic is a summary of one current Carter Center activity, showing the impact of President and Mrs. Carter's work around the world. This issue focuses on the Center's Democracy Program, which monitors elections in fledgling democracies around the world.

Many readers of this newsletter were directly involved in the election of Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale. But the same opportunity to participate in democracy and understand how it works is not so common in many of the emerging nations of the world. The Carter Center has become a world leader in working with these emerging democracies to help create an atmosphere for genuine elections.

Observing Elections

The assessments of organizations that monitor elections in emerging democracies are central to determining whether an election is considered genuinely democratic. The Carter Center has been a pioneer of election observation, monitoring 97 elections in 38 countries in Africa, Latin America, and Asia since 1989 and forging many of the techniques now common to the field.

To ensure it can play a meaningful, nonpartisan role, the Center must be invited to participate by a country's election authorities and welcomed by the major political parties. Long before election day, observers analyze election laws, assess voter education and registration, and evaluate fairness in campaigns. When votes are cast, the presence of impartial observers increases transparency of the process and helps to shape national and international perceptions of the conduct of the polls. Before, during, and after an election, the Center's findings are shared in-country and reported to the international community through public statements.

Developing Election Standards

The Carter Center—with the U.N. Electoral Assistance Division and the National Democratic Institute—played a key role in producing the Declaration of Principles for International Observation, which established professional standards for election observers. Launched in 2005, the declaration has been endorsed by nearly 50 observer organizations. The Center has also spearheaded efforts to identify and foster consensus on common international standards for



President and Mrs. Carter observe polling in Egypt on the final day of the first round of voting, May 24, 2012.

what constitutes a genuinely democratic election.

In August 2010, The Carter Center launched the Database of Obligations for Democratic Elections, the first of its kind to consolidate more than more sources of international law related to human rights and elections that can be used by international and domestic election observers to assess elections.

Strengthening Democracy

Beyond elections, the Center works to strengthen democracy by promoting the rule of law and expanding the role that citizens and nongovernmental civic organizations play in political processes.

The rule of law in democratic societies depends upon a legal system that provides access to justice for all citizens, administers justice fairly, and guarantees constitutional protections for people's individual rights. The Center helps targeted countries build equitable access to justice, promote judicial reform, and enhance the expertise of lawyers, judges, and court personnel.

A politically active civil society also plays a critical role in deepening democracy, but in most emerging democracies, civic organizations lack full knowledge of democratic principles and human rights standards. The Center provides tools to assist these groups and supports the participation of marginalized segments, such as women, indigenous peoples, refugees, and youth.

Carter-Mondale Alumni Enjoy Weekend in Vail

By Joe Sports

I noticed in the news a number of years ago that a group of people was joining former President Jimmy Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, annually for a weekend of skiing at Crested Butte, Colo. When I found out that my old friend Jay Beck was the coordinator of the trip, I contacted him at The Carter Center and signed up for the next event.

This year, the group flew to Vail, Colo., and began the Carter Center Weekend at the Vail Cascade Resort. Attended by 300 supporters of The Carter Center from throughout the United States, the weekend was my 12th year participating and the second for my girlfriend, Ronda McNeil Davis, a retired teacher.

Ronda shared the experience with her Facebook friends and even reported that she received a kiss on the cheek from President Carter when he and Mrs. Carter first arrived for the Wednesday night welcome reception. The evening program featured presentations by two former Carter Center interns and a square dance.

President and Mrs. Carter spoke at a Carter Center town hall meeting on Thursday morning. That evening, buses took the guests, who wore cowboy hats, to the Beaver Creek Rodeo, where they were entertained by bucking horses and bulls.

The visit to Vail resulted in a first-time experience—zip lining—for a group that included Charles Graves of Rome and Rita Thompson, longtime friend and staffer of President and Mrs. Carter.

The weekend also presented an opportunity to spend time with fellow Carter-Mondale campaigners, including Mary Beazley, who had been Gov. Carter's scheduler, helped with the presidential campaign, and went to Washington for White House responsibilities. Administration official John Dalton and his wife, Margaret, were there again, as was White House staffer Jim Free. Nan Powell, widow of White House Press Secretary Jody Powell, was there with granddaughter Rachel Boddy.

Editor's Note: This personal account was edited and reprinted with the permission of Joe Sports.

Join Us in Vail Next Summer

The Carter Center Weekend is becoming an annual reunion for Carter-Mondale alumni. The 2014 event included the following attendees: Mary Beazley, Jay Beck, Chris and Georgia Brown, Kathy Cade, Chip and Becky Carter, Jeff and Annette Carter, Ruth Berry Cogswell, John and Margaret Dalton, Jane Edmisten, Story Shem Evans, Jim Free, Tim and Holly Finchem, Charlie Graves, Dorothy Jordan and Tom Grathwohl, Dale Leibach and Patti Maloomian, Guy Martin, John Rendon and Sandy Libby, Tim and Cynthia Smith, Terry and Elizabeth Straub, Nan Powell and Rachel Boddy, Nancy and Joel Seymour, Rod and Beth Sullivan Slifer, Alicia Smith, Joe Sports, Rita Thompson, and Phil Wise.

Make plans to join this growing group of alumni next summer from June 24–28, 2015, at the Vail Cascade. For more information, contact event coordinator Story Evans at (404) 420-3811 or storyevans@emory.edu.



John and Margaret Dalton attended the Carter Center Weekend in Vail in June.

Comings & Goings

Bert Carp, formerly the deputy director of the Carter-Mondale domestic policy staff, along with former Williams & Jensen colleagues Michael Beer, Rebecca Anderson, Jenny Dijames, and Pat Pettey, is joining with Leo Jardot, who previously ran the Washington office for the pharmaceutical firm Wyeth, to set up their own bipartisan shop. Their new venture, Alignment Government Strategies (AGS), is headquartered at 601 Pennsylvania Ave. in Washington, D.C.

Lee M. Cassidy, who retired from the Direct Marketing Association in 2002, recently moved to Haverford, Pa. Cassidy served as executive director of the President's Commission on Executive Exchange during the Carter-Mondale administration. He can be reached at delredux@gmail.com.



William A. Clement

William A. Clement recently received notification from HistoryMakers and the Library of Congress that his video oral history interview for HistoryMakers is now at the Library of Congress. Clement served as the associate administrator of the U.S. Small Business Administration and was appointed by President Carter to the board of directors of the National Cooperative Bank.

Clement can be reached at www.linkedin.com/in/williamaclement or www.williamclement.com.

Christopher Edley Jr. resigned as dean of the University of California Berkeley School of Law for medical treatment. He will continue to remain a faculty member and focus on social policy challenges.

Edley, who was the assistant director for social welfare on the Carter-Mondale domestic policy staff, is a giant in civil rights, equity, and diversity issues. Before going to

Berkeley, he spent more than two decades as a Harvard Law School professor. In the aftermath of a 1996 court ruling that squelched race-conscious admission policies at many universities, Edley and Harvard University professor Gary Orfield founded the Civil Rights Project, which provided research to policymakers focused on racial and ethnic inequities.



Christopher Edley Jr.

Andrew Zausner, who first worked in the Pennsylvania primary for Jimmy Carter in 1976, is joining the Greenberg Traurig lobbying firm in Washington, D.C., where he will head the firm's government law and policy practice. Zausner is bringing a dozen other people with him, including former Sen. Tim Hutchinson and former Reps. Pete Hoekstra and Albert R. Wynn.

Simon Lazarus, who was the associate director for government reform on the Carter-Mondale domestic policy staff, testified in July at a historic hearing before the House Rules Committee on the constitutional issues related to the lawsuit by the House GOP against President Obama. Representing the Constitutional Accountability Center at the hearing, Lazarus joined Walter Dellinger and several others in providing expert explanations of presidential and congressional powers granted by the U.S. Constitution.

Chuck Searcy, a Vietnam veteran who worked at the Veterans Administration in the Carter administration, has been directing Project RENEW and a staff of over 100 people in humanitarian efforts, working to locate and defuse tons of left-behind, unexploded bombs, grenades, and other ordnance that have killed over 100,000 people throughout Vietnam in the past 45 years. The group also works to help the millions of Vietnamese who have suffered or are suffering

from diseases caused by Agent Orange, the toxic defoliant used to clear jungles.

In August 2014, **Stuart Eizenstat** led the negotiating team in Berlin for the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, Inc. (Claims Conference), created in the Luxembourg Agreement of 1952 by the State of Israel and the then-West German government to be the official negotiating body on behalf of Holocaust survivors. They successfully negotiated a landmark \$250 million agreement with the German Ministry of Finance to create a new Fund for Jewish Child Survivors of the Holocaust, to be administered by the Claims Conference, with funding coming jointly from the German government and the Claims Conference. This joint fund will provide support to Shoah (Holocaust) survivors around the world who lived under Nazi occupation as children and will enable them to receive symbolic financial compensation for the traumas they suffered during the Shoah.



Chuck Searcy (second from left) brought Ngo Xuan Hien (left) and Loung Tuan Hung (right) to visit The Carter Center (Jay Beck second from right).

Passages

Thomas H. Boggs Jr. led the lobbying firm Patton Boggs to be the epicenter of Washington legal and political circles for many years. He was a friend and supporter of the Carter-Mondale administration, and many Democrats have benefited from his skill in negotiating on Capitol Hill and in fundraising for Democratic candidates.



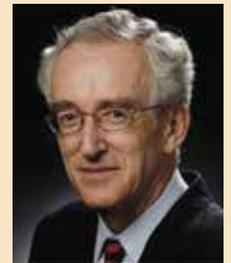
Thomas H. Boggs Jr.

Boggs achieved his greatest success during the time before partisanship in Congress turned toxic—when Democrats and Republicans were amiable adversaries, working and socializing together. He was well-known for lobbying for free trade and for battling on behalf of trial lawyers to block tort law changes that threatened to make it harder for people to sue for damages.

Former Sen. Howard Baker Jr., a Republican from Tennessee, was a model senator who could be effective both as a partisan and bipartisan lawmaker. His bipartisan support of many Carter-Mondale initiatives, particularly the Panama Canal treaties, likely cost him the Republican nomination for the presidency. Baker was equally effective defending President Nixon and serving as President Reagan's chief of staff. Minority leader when the Reagan

landslide swept Republicans into control of the chamber in 1980, Baker became the first Republican majority leader in decades.

Peter Bell, who served in the Carter-Mondale administration as deputy undersecretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (now Department of Health and Human Services), dedicated his life to pursuing justice on issues surrounding poverty and human rights. After more than 10 years as president of CARE, Bell served as a visiting fellow of The Carter Center.



Peter Bell

At the time of his death, Bell was a research fellow at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government in his hometown of Gloucester, Mass.

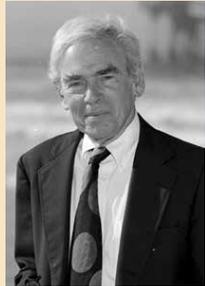
Minot, N.D., resident **Larry Erickson** was an early supporter of President Carter's 1976 presidential campaign and was later appointed to the National Park System Advisory Board.

Richard Frank was appointed administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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by President Jimmy Carter. Later, Frank became the chief executive officer of PSI (Population Service International). He also has worked as the legal adviser and acting deputy legal adviser for the State Department, a professor at Georgetown University Law School, and director of the International Project at the Center for Law and Social Policy.



Edward A. Frieman

Edward A. Frieman, director of the Office of Energy Research and assistant secretary of the Department of Energy in the Carter administration, was a leading figure in American science for decades. A researcher with wide-ranging interests, he was a top-level governmental adviser on defense and energy issues and director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at the University of California, San Diego. In the world of high-level scientists, known to be highly competitive and often with clashing temperaments, Frieman had a reputation for collegiality and modesty.

For 25 years, Frieman was at Princeton University in several roles, including professor of astrophysical science. He was befriended by Albert Einstein and was selected to work on classified projects involving nuclear fusion. He also was involved in the complexities of submarines, military strategy, and naval tactics.

Murray Galinson, an influential force in San Diego's business, political, and philanthropic worlds for decades, grew into a political power broker, eventually becoming deputy director of Walter Mondale's presidential campaign in 1984. After moving to San Diego in 1970 to teach law, Galinson became a prominent political figure, once dubbed San Diego's "Democratic kingmaker" by a local news weekly.

Janet Gilpatrick, Spokane political strategist, feminist, and mother, worked hard over decades to improve the community she loved. She was best known as the top Spokane aide to the late Rep. Thomas Foley.

After working on President Carter's campaign staff, she joined Foley as a staff assistant in 1980. Four years later, she became his chief local representative, administering the Spokane office and serving as his regional liaison

for constituents. After closing Foley's office in 1997 when he became U.S. ambassador to Japan, she worked for Rocky West Public Relations and as a private consultant, retiring in 2002.



Dr. Richard Hammonds

Dr. Richard Hammonds was a member of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of Georgia and a delegate to the Democratic Convention in 1976. A longtime friend of the Carter family, he was actively involved with various committees during Jimmy Carter's administrations as governor and president, in addition to serving on the Carter Center's Board of Councilors.

Dotty Lynch was the first woman to be chief pollster for a presidential campaign and among the first to recognize the potential benefit of developing campaign themes aimed specifically at winning women's votes. Her specialty was explaining the "gender gap"—a perceived division between male and female views on political issues and candidates—and its potential impact on voting patterns.

In 1972, Lynch joined Pat Caddell's polling firm, Cambridge Survey Research, where she worked on the McGovern and Carter presidential campaigns. From 1976 until 1983, she was a vice president of the firm, overseeing polling for many senatorial and gubernatorial campaigns. She was a consultant to the presidential campaigns of George McGovern, Jimmy Carter, Gary Hart, Ted Kennedy, and Walter Mondale.

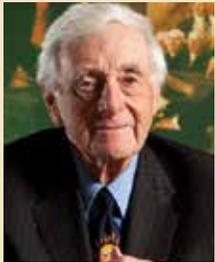


Dotty Lynch

Patrick J. Lucey resigned as governor of Wisconsin in 1977 to become ambassador to Mexico during the Carter administration. In 1979, he left his position as ambassador, became critical of the Carter administration, and supported Ted Kennedy for president in 1980. He later became the vice presidential running mate of independent presidential candidate John Anderson. Moving in liberal political circles for more than four decades, Lucey was chairman of the state Democratic Party in the 1950s and became a personal friend of John F. Kennedy after helping him win

the state's key presidential primary over Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey.

Karen Fuller Brookshaw, who worked as a member of the Peanut Brigade in Wisconsin, was a lifelong, ardent supporter of President Carter. After suffering a stroke in 2000, she continued an active life in Birmingham, Ala.



John Seigenthaler

John Seigenthaler, the crusading and progressive newspaper editor and publisher of the Nashville Tennessean newspaper, was a supporter of the Carter-Mondale ticket in 1976.

Seigenthaler, who had a long-standing friendship with the Kennedy family and worked for friend Robert

F. Kennedy in the Justice Department and in his presidential campaign in 1968, also was the founding editorial director of USA Today.

Erlene Hendricks Smith was the mother of White House aide Janet Smith Costello and wife to Bobby Smith, assistant secretary of the Department of Agriculture in the Carter administration. A longtime friend of the Carters, she was active in the Peanut Brigade, and while living in Washington, D.C., she served as a full-time volunteer for First Lady Rosalynn Carter.



Erlene Hendricks Smith

Political leader **Garry L. Smith Jr.** changed the red state of Louisiana to blue when, as the state's Carter-Mondale campaign director in 1976, he secured the governor's belated endorsement for Carter as president. Sen. Bob Graham of Florida said that campaign convinced him to pursue Smith, who went on to help



Garry L. Smith Jr.

Graham win his gubernatorial and senatorial campaigns, serving as Gov. Graham's first chief of staff.

He managed successful campaigns for several mayors; and his success continued in the establishment of the firm that became Smith, Bryan and Myers, Inc. governmental relations firm in Tallahassee, Fla., and later as managing

director with Smith Barney/Citigroup.

Terence A. Todman, U.S. ambassador to six nations and the first African-American to head a geographic division of the State Department, was known for his candor, adroit negotiating, and relentless efforts to bring more minorities to the Foreign Service. He was ambassador to Chad, Guinea, Costa Rica, Spain, Denmark, and Argentina and was assistant secretary of state in the Carter administration.

Todman sharply criticized the State Department for almost automatically sending black diplomats to Africa or the Caribbean for what he called "ghetto" assignments. After serving as ambassador to Chad in the early 1970s, he threatened to quit if he was again assigned to Africa. Assigned to Costa Rica in 1974, he became the first African-American ambassador to a Latin American country. He said in an oral history that he felt he was "breaking out of this ridiculous mold."



Terence Todman

When President Carter named him ambassador to Spain, a prestigious diplomatic post usually given to political appointees, Todman became the first African-American to head one of the most important missions known as Class One embassies. In Spain, Todman negotiated the use of naval and air bases and helped the country become a member of NATO.

In 1990, Todman was awarded the title "career ambassador," the State Department's equivalent of a four-star general in the Army. For years, he was the highest-ranking African-American in the Foreign Service. *Jet* magazine called him "the Jackie Robinson of diplomacy." Negotiating, he once said, is "the art of letting someone else have your way."

Mary Kate "Sister" Tribble had a passion for politics at the local, state, and national levels. She volunteered at four Democratic National Committee presidential conventions and worked tirelessly in the gubernatorial and presidential campaigns of Jimmy Carter. An avid supporter of President and Mrs. Carter, she was an active volunteer at The Carter Center for many years.

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A Former President Turns 90

Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter celebrated his 90th birthday at The Carter Center on Oct. 1. A new pollinator garden for butterflies and bees planted on the Center's grounds was presented to President and Mrs. Carter in honor of the occasion.



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.