

THE Carter Mondale *Letter*

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Carter White House Had Many Achievements

By Rex Granum

Over the years, this newsletter has periodically been devoted to full-fledged features on Carter White House and administration subjects such as its energy policies, consumer protection, women's empowerment, the Panama Canal treaties, and a host of other topics.

Those articles concentrated on explaining the challenges the administration faced, the solutions and progress achieved, and the lasting benefits to the American people.

During the height of the pandemic, the newsletter published a lengthy feature that looked at President Carter's life before and after the presidency. Since then, a number

of readers have suggested that we provide a summary of President Carter's and the administration's achievements in office.

The actions and achievements are many and varied, the goals uniformly ambitious. What follows is an attempt to capture them in summary form—a track record of the four years in office that ended nearly 42 years ago. There is much to look back on with pride.

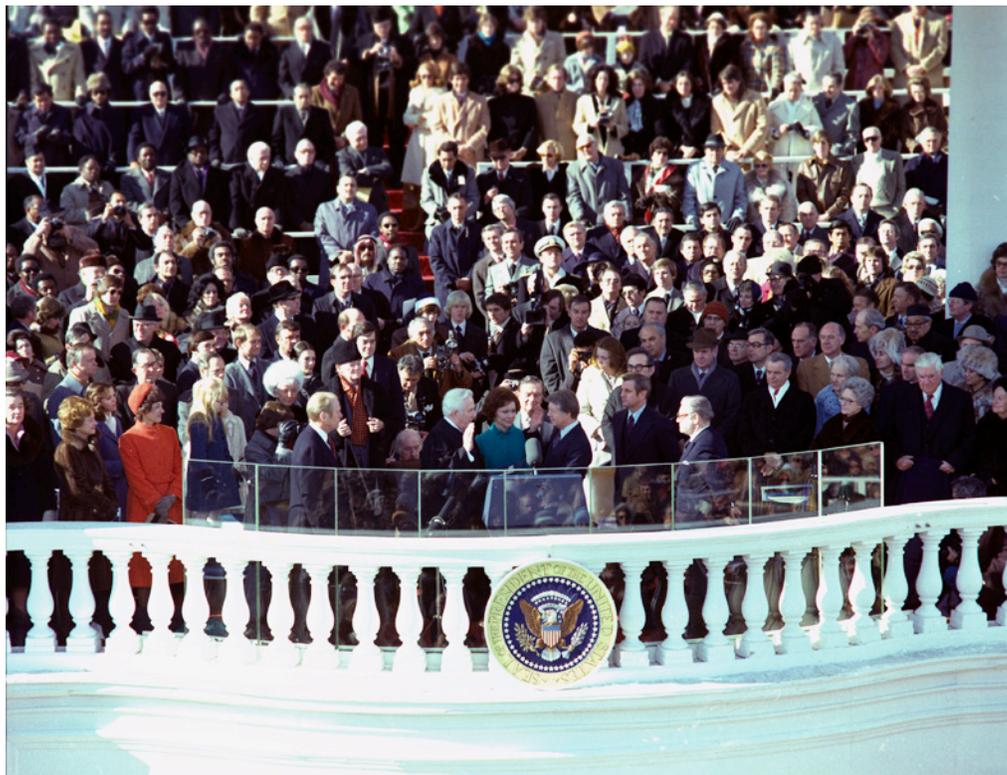
The 1976 Campaign

Jimmy Carter rose from virtual political obscurity in 1976 to win election as the 39th president of the United States.

When he embarked on his quest for the presidency in

1974, he was a politician so little known that political pundits greeted his candidacy with the question "Jimmy who?" His successful 1976 presidential campaign strategy was based on renewing the nation's spirit and reforming its government following the national doldrums and divisions of the post-Watergate, post-Vietnam era.

In the campaign, Carter promised to strive for "a government as good as its people" and an administration that would not be "business as usual" or "go along to get along." When he emerged victorious over President Gerald R. Ford, President Carter made good on those pledges, sometimes to the consternation of the political establishment, including leaders of his own party.



Photos: Jimmy Carter Library and Museum

Jimmy Carter is sworn in as president of the United States on Jan. 20, 1977.

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The Presidency and Broad Themes of the Carter White House

“We told the truth. We obeyed the law. We kept the peace. And we championed human rights.”

—Walter Mondale

“We kept our country at peace. We never went to war. We never dropped a bomb. We never fired a bullet. But still we achieved our international goals.”

—Jimmy Carter

A lifelong champion of human rights and peace, Jimmy Carter—as president and as citizen—embodies America at its best.

- He is a strong and enduring leader for human rights and peace, dedicating his life to advancing the ideal of a just and peaceful world that is truly humane.
- He is a leader of high moral character who has stood for what was right and fair regardless of potential political costs.
- His principled and courageous leadership as president and in the years after earned him the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002.
- He continued to pursue the causes of human rights and peace in his decades-long post-presidency, working tirelessly through The Carter Center as it improved the lives of people in more than 80 countries by resolving conflicts, advancing democracy and human rights, preventing diseases, and improving mental health care.

With his far-reaching, visionary leadership, Jimmy Carter was one of this nation’s most consequential presidents.

- He was the first president to make human rights the centerpiece of U.S. foreign policy.
- He negotiated the Camp David Accords with Egypt’s Anwar Sadat and Israel’s Menachem Begin, creating a peace between those two countries that endures to this day.
- He championed democracy—particularly in Africa and Latin America—and supported dissident movements in the Soviet Union and Poland that helped eventually unravel Soviet domination and lift the Iron Curtain.
- He made tremendous strides in adding diversity to the federal government, appointing more women, African



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, U.S. President Jimmy Carter, and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin shake hands at the signing ceremony for the Egypt-Israel peace treaty in 1979.

- Americans, and Hispanics to judgeships and senior positions than all of his 38 predecessors combined.
- He protected our national security peacefully. As a former Navy officer, he recognized the need to strengthen and modernize conventional forces, reversed the decline in defense budgets, and revitalized NATO. He also made arms control an integral part of national security policy and negotiated the SALT II treaty.
- He established the departments of Education and Energy; modernized the vice presidency, greatly enhancing the role of Vice President Walter Mondale; and updated the Office of the First Lady, with Mrs. Carter as a strong and substantive partner.
- He deregulated a wide array of industries, including airlines, trucking, railroads, banks, finance, television, and radio.
- He led the successful efforts to preserve and protect 140 million acres of Alaska land in perpetuity for the use and enjoyment of the American people. It is the largest expansion of protected lands in history, and it doubled the size of the U.S. National Park Service and National Wildlife Refuge System.
- His policies were visionary, and included alternative energy sources and energy conservation, a broader Middle East peace, cutting nuclear arsenals, and promotion of nuclear nonproliferation.

President Carter led his administration with honesty and integrity.

- He was elected on a post-Watergate platform that emphasized character and the restoration of trust in government.
- He promised Americans he would never lie to them and kept that promise.
- He is a man of deep religious faith who is also a strong advocate of the separation of church and state.
- His administration was one of the most accomplished and consequential in recent history, as evidenced by notable legislative and foreign policy successes.
- He has one of the most effective presidential legislative records, obtaining passage of 76.6 percent of his initiatives by Congress, according to Congressional Quarterly.
- A strong believer in good government, in 1978 he advocated for and signed into law the Inspector General Act, Ethics in Government Act, and Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.

A principled leader and man of integrity, President Carter pushed a broad and ambitious agenda tackling difficult issues and did what he felt was right for the country despite political costs. Some examples:

- **Economy:** Despite knowing that if he named Paul Volcker to head the Federal Reserve, Volcker would seek painful interest rate increases to stamp out inflation—an action that would harm Carter politically—Carter chose Volcker because he felt it was in the best long-term interests of the country.

Under Volcker's leadership, the Federal Reserve Board raised rates time and again, and although that was politically toxic to Carter, he observed the tradition of Fed independence, never criticizing Volcker. The rate hikes were a bitter pill but in the post-Carter years led to the taming of inflation for nearly 40 years.

- **Panama Canal Treaties:** U.S. control of the Panama Canal had long been viewed by Panamanians and throughout Latin America as a prime example of U.S. imperialism, and the Soviet Union was using it as a wedge issue throughout the region.

Because he felt this was both a human rights issue and a major

impediment to the spread of democracy in the region, President Carter determined that it was in the best interests of the U.S. to reach an agreement that gradually turned control of the canal back to the country it bisected. The fight to gain passage of the treaty was bitterly contested and politically harmful.

- **Energy and Deregulation:** President Carter made energy a national priority, and his actions helped the country reduce, for a time, its dependence on foreign oil. He was a visionary on the need for clean, renewable resources. He installed solar panels on the White House roof and declared a goal of 20% renewable power by 2020. His deregulation actions opened up a wide array of industries, including airlines, to competition. These actions resulted in lower costs to consumers.

Many of President Carter's far-reaching energy and deregulation policies antagonized vested interests that fought avidly to maintain the status quo. Carter was not interested in the status quo, and even though in many cases there was no built-in political support for his actions, he plowed ahead, determined to do what he thought was best for the country.

Policy Achievements in More Detail

Domestic Achievements

ENERGY: President Carter's emphasis on energy conservation and alternative energy sources more than

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President Carter shows visitors the solar panels he had installed on the White House roof.

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40 years ago was farsighted and is extremely relevant to today's world.

He made energy independence an ambition of his presidency, with the goal of the U.S. never using more foreign oil than it did in 1977. Toward that end, he cut U.S. oil imports by a quarter during his administration, and they continued to drop to one-half by 1983. He established the Department of Energy and invested billions of dollars—the highest levels ever—in research and development that stimulated the alternative energy industry.

He installed solar panels at the White House, asked people to adjust their thermostats, accelerated the increase in auto mileage standards, and sought a 50-cents-per-gallon tax on gasoline and a tax on windfall oil profits to finance a crash program to develop alternative fuels. When oil prices started to decline in later years, much of his agenda was abandoned.

President Carter's devotion to the cause of alternative energy never waned. Forty years after he took office, on family farmland he agreed to lease, a 10-acre solar farm opened that helps power his hometown of Plains.

President Carter has said climate change is the top issue the world needs to address today. Had his energy policies been fully implemented and carried on in subsequent administrations, the U.S. and the world would be far better positioned to address climate change.

EDUCATION: President Carter created the Department of Education so that the federal government could meet its responsibilities in education more effectively, efficiently, and responsively. He increased funding for early childhood education and college tuition aid. To make this change, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was split into the Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services.

DIVERSITY IN EXECUTIVE BRANCH

APPOINTMENTS: President Carter appointed more women, African Americans, and Hispanics to judgeships and senior positions than all of his 38 predecessors combined. The appointments represented a sea change in the opportunities available to the majority of Americans. It



President Carter signs the bill creating the Department of Education on Nov. 1, 1978.



President Carter gives remarks during the Dec. 2, 1980, signing ceremony for the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

was a change that was vivid and dramatic, setting a standard that helped lead to today's world—one in which such appointments are now seen as common and expected, both in the federal government and throughout the country.

ENVIRONMENT: A longtime environmentalist and avid outdoorsman, President Carter took strong actions to improve and protect America's air, water, and land. Among his myriad actions were strengthening both the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act, limiting the environmental damage of strip mining with the Surface Mining Act, and establishing the Superfund to investigate and clean up sites contaminated by hazardous substances.

He also blocked unnecessary and environmentally dangerous water projects, increased the fuel efficiency standards for cars and trucks, and instituted strict toxic waste pollution controls.

ALASKA LANDS PRESERVATION: President Carter led the successful efforts to preserve and protect 140 million acres of Alaska land in perpetuity for the use and enjoyment of the American people. New and expanded national parks, wildlife refuges and other public lands were protected from the mining and oil drilling that many had advocated.

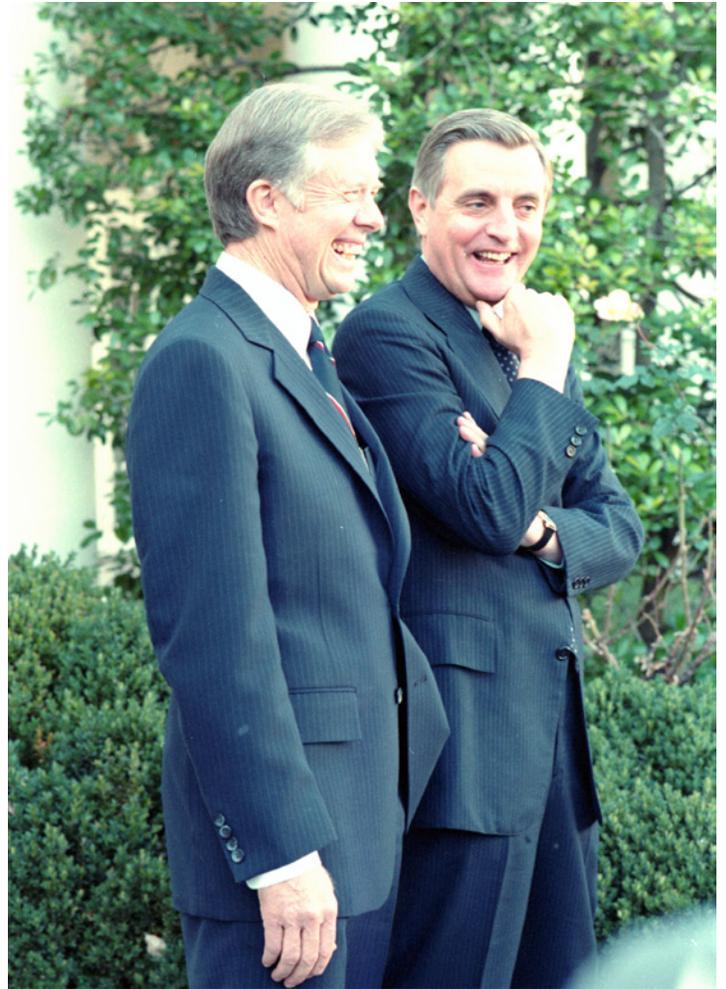
His leadership resulted in the largest expansion of protected lands in history, and it doubled the size of the National Park Service and wildlife refuge system.

DEFENSE: President Carter reversed the decline in defense budgets, strengthened and modernized conventional forces, increased spending on new weapons systems, and revitalized NATO. As a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and former Navy officer, he recognized the need for these changes. At the same time, he also made arms control an integral part of national security policy and negotiated the SALT II treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The increases in defense spending were used to upgrade B-52 strategic bombers with low-flying cruise missiles, to deploy far more submarine-launched missiles with multiple warheads, and to improve land-based ICBMs.

He began the development of "stealth" technology to elude enemy defenses and deliver weapons on targets and accelerated the development of the Trident submarine program.

ECONOMY: President Carter took decisive and politically disadvantageous actions to improve the economy and end runaway inflation. He was determined to begin



President Carter walks with Vice President Walter Mondale in the White House Rose Garden. Together, the two men revolutionized the office of vice president.

turning around the stagflation that was the result of a decade of the "Guns and Butter" policy of the Vietnam War, Great Society, wage and price controls, and the impact of OPEC and Middle East wars on oil prices.

Paul Volcker made it clear that if President Carter appointed him to head the Federal Reserve, he would seek painful interest rate increases to stamp out inflation. Despite the political cost President Carter knew that would exact, he named Volcker because he felt it was in the best long-term interests of the country.

Under Volcker's leadership, the Federal Reserve Board raised rates time and again, and although it was politically toxic to President Carter, he observed the tradition of Fed independence, never criticizing Volcker. The rate hikes were a bitter pill but in the post-Carter years led to the taming of inflation for nearly 40 years.

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Amid rising inflation and unemployment, President Carter added 8 million jobs during his administration and reduced the annual budget deficit to almost zero.

VICE PRESIDENCY: President Carter modernized the vice presidency, greatly enhancing the role of Vice President Walter Mondale, making him an integral part of presidential decisions. This significant boost to the stature of the office has largely continued in succeeding administrations.

FIRST LADY: He modernized the office of the First Lady to become a strong partner pursuing an issue-specific agenda: mental health, the subject for which Mrs. Carter has been a driving force throughout her public service career. She was his personal, substantive representative in travels both domestically and internationally.

DEREGULATION: President Carter remade the regulatory landscape, deregulating a wide array of industries operating under rigid and frequently monopolistic laws. He made air travel affordable by deregulating the commercial airline industry. He also deregulated trucking, railroads, banks, finance, television, and radio.

GOOD GOVERNMENT: President Carter advocated for and signed into law three pieces of good government legislation designed to combat governmental abuses uncovered in the wake of the Watergate scandals. All were passed with bipartisan support and signed into law in 1978.

The Inspector General Act of 1978 placed an independent inspector general and staff in each of the Cabinet departments, providing important new tools to fight fraud, waste, and abuse. The Ethics in Government Act of 1978 required public disclosure of financial and employment



Panamanian President Gen. Omar Torrijos waves during the Panama Canal treaty signing ceremony in June 1978.

history of public officials, set restrictions on lobbying for set periods after leaving public office, and created the U.S. Office of Independent Counsel.

The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 provided judicial and congressional oversight of government surveillance of foreign entities and individuals in the U.S. while maintaining the secrecy essential to national security. Previously, presidents had claimed inherent exclusive authority to engage in such activities, which led to extensive FBI and CIA abuses revealed by the Senate's Church Committee in the mid-1970s.

Foreign Policy Achievements

HUMAN RIGHTS: President Carter's incorporation of human rights as a central component of U.S. foreign policy was key to advancing global human rights norms in place today and to the spread of democracy. He insisted nations provide basic freedoms for their people—a moral weapon against which repressive leaders could not defend.

He made respect for human rights a cornerstone of U.S. policy toward foreign nations, spurring later transitions throughout Latin America from dictatorships to democracies. His strong support of dissident movements in the Soviet Union and Poland helped eventually unravel Soviet domination and lift the Iron Curtain.

SOVIET UNION: While the dissolution of the Soviet Union did not occur during his administration, President Carter's role and policies were critical to the ultimate failure and dismantling of the Soviet system. He openly criticized the Soviets for mistreating their own citizens, for denying Russian Jews their basic civil rights, and for violating human rights protections in the Helsinki Accords.

During the Carter administration, the USSR was inundated with books and articles to incite human rights activism. President Carter publicly supported Russian dissidents—including pro-democracy activist Andrei Sakharov—who were fighting an ideological war against Communist leaders.

After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, he engaged the Soviets in a proxy war that became their Vietnam, and he exacerbated their weak agricultural economy with a grain embargo. He forged the SALT II arms-control agreement in 1979, but the U.S. Senate would not ratify it in the wake of the invasion of Afghanistan. Nor was it ratified by the Soviets, and it expired in 1985.

LATIN AMERICA: President Carter championed democracy in Latin America, pledging to end the tradition of U.S. interventionism in the region. In a series of speeches in 1977, President Carter outlined his vision of a foreign policy based on protecting human rights, pledged to end the interventionism, and offered to support the development of democracy through multilateral cooperation. The Panama Canal treaties were a prime example of the new approach.

PANAMA CANAL: President Carter overcame resistance in Congress and accepted the political backlash to achieve ratification of the Panama Canal treaties, which proved to be a cornerstone of improved hemispheric relations. Turning U.S. control of the canal back to the Panamanians was a hard-fought legislative victory.

The treaties dealt with an important human rights issue. That's because U.S. control of the canal was viewed as representing U.S. imperialism and impeded America's ability to advance democracy in a region enamored of authoritarianism.

MIDDLE EAST: The Camp David Accords painstakingly negotiated by President Carter between Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin created a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel that endures to this day.

President Carter had initially developed an interest in the Holy Land from Bible studies in his youth. That evolved into his long-held goal to bring peace with security to Israel and peace with justice to Palestinians.

The 13 days of intense secret negotiations at the presidential retreat were carried out amid widespread skepticism—including among many of the parties involved—that anything concrete would result. The outcome was a major triumph for peace in the Middle East.

IRAN HOSTAGE CRISIS: The Iran hostage crisis consumed much of the final year of the Carter administration and posed a major challenge to President Carter, who worked tirelessly to secure the freedom of the hostages. In the end, all returned safely.

At the beginning of the fundamentalist Muslim takeover in Iran, and the resulting fall of the Shah, President Carter's policy was to engage with the new Iranian leadership by keeping U.S. diplomats in Iran. In gross violation of international norms, the U.S. Embassy was overrun and its diplomats taken hostage by Iranians.

President Carter negotiated for their release for a year, both before and after launching a daring rescue mission that

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failed. Eventually, all of the hostages were returned safely, their release delayed by the Iranians until moments after President Reagan was sworn into office.

CHINA: Advancing the cause of world peace, President Carter and Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping established full diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States effective January 1, 1979, ending three decades of hostility between the two nations. President Carter initiated an exchange program that has resulted in hundreds of thousands of Chinese students' studying in the United States.

AFRICA: President Carter firmly stated America's unequivocal opposition to South Africa's apartheid policy and made the first official state visit by a sitting U.S. president to the vast area of sub-Saharan Africa as the administration dramatically improved relations with Africa's emerging nations.

He dispatched Vice President Mondale to meet with South Africa Prime Minister John Vorster to directly express America's unequivocal opposition to apartheid. Mondale also sought Vorster's assistance in bringing majority rule to Zimbabwe/Rhodesia.

President Carter's official state visits to Nigeria and Liberia in 1978 were highly symbolic to the many countries in the sub-Saharan region. As President Carter's ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young made many trips to Africa on behalf of the United States and significantly strengthened relations with emerging nations there.

1980 Presidential Re-election Campaign

Public frustration over the continuing crisis of Americans being held hostage in Iran and the failed attempt to rescue them is widely viewed to have been a major factor in President Carter's failure to win re-election. Despite the hostage crisis, the nation's economic woes, and division within the Democratic Party, the presidential race between President Carter and former California Gov. Ronald Reagan was close as the campaign entered its last weekend.

Two days before the election, a new message from the Iranian government made the release of the hostages seem possible. President Carter canceled campaign appearances and flew back to Washington. In his memoir "Keeping Faith," he recalled, "Now my political future might well be determined by irrational people on the other side of the world



President and Mrs. Carter prepare to leave Washington on Jan. 20, 1981, the end of the Carter presidency.

over whom I had no control. If the hostages were released, I was convinced my reelection would be assured; if the expectations of the American people were dashed again, there was little chance that I could win."

On the day before the election, it became clear the hostages would not be released in the near future. That day also happened to be the first anniversary of the taking of the hostages. For President Carter and his supporters, news coverage that day was a nightmare, dominated by grim reminders of another disappointing delay, the failed rescue operation, and Americans still held hostage. What President Carter described in his memoirs as a "wave of disillusionment swept the country," leading to "a precipitous drop in support" and an overwhelming victory for Reagan.

On January 20, 1981 — at the very moment President Carter was watching Reagan being sworn in as his successor — the hostages were finally released. They had been held for 444 days.

Alumni Invited to Join Carter Center Ambassadors Circle

The Ambassadors Circle is a giving program at The Carter Center to honor the vision and generosity of individuals who support the Center's operations and programs with unrestricted annual gifts of \$1,000 or more. Ambassadors Circle members receive many benefits, including an invitation to the annual Executive Briefing

event, a monthly virtual webinar series, and special publications, all designed to inform and engage members about the impact of the Carter Center's work. For additional information, please call (404) 420-3814 or send an email to ambassadorscircle@cartercenter.org.

Carter-Mondale Alumni Gather at Carter Center Weekend



Awonderful group of Carter-Mondale alumni were present at the most recent Carter Center Weekend, held in Williamsburg, Virginia, in late June. You don't want to miss the 2023 Carter Center Weekend, which will be in Atlanta, Georgia, June 21–25, 2023.

Top row: Gail Padgett, Rhonda Burnett, Story Evans, Wellington Webb, Jason Carter, Kathy Cade, Jay Beck, Chip Carter, Alicia Smith, Paul Sullivan, Charles Graves, Scott Burnett, Chris Brown, John Rendon. Bottom row: Sharon Metcalf, Wilma Webb, Carol Saunders, Dot Padgett, Sandy Libby, Karen Sullivan, Nan Powell, Georgia Brown.

Walter Mondale Remembered at Memorial Service

On April 30 and May 1, friends, family, and former staff of Vice President Walter Mondale gathered in Minneapolis, Minnesota, to honor the life and legacy of a loving leader, father, and friend. These photos, courtesy of John Kaul, share some of the spirit of the occasion. You can view the entire memorial service on C-SPAN at <https://www.c-span.org/video/?519879-1/memorial-service-vice-president-walter-mondale>.



President Joe Biden



Mike Stratton, Kate Whelan



Ted and William Mondale



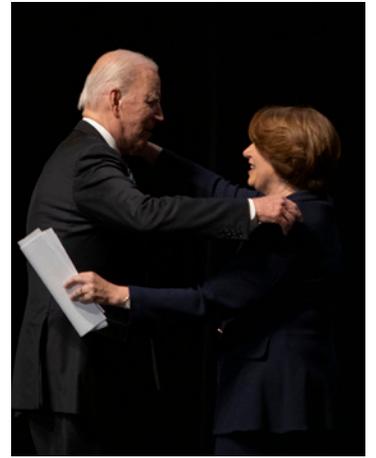
Tom Cosgrove, Mike Sidley



William and Ted Mondale



Ted Fiskavold, Jim Farrell



**President Joe Biden and
Senator Amy Klobuchar**



Mark Fitzpatrick and Gail Harrison



Gina Glantz, Tom Cosgrove



Marty Kaplan, Chris Brancato



Curt Wiley, Pat Sarcone, Mary Hanley, Dale Leibach

Phil Wise Retires from Carter Center

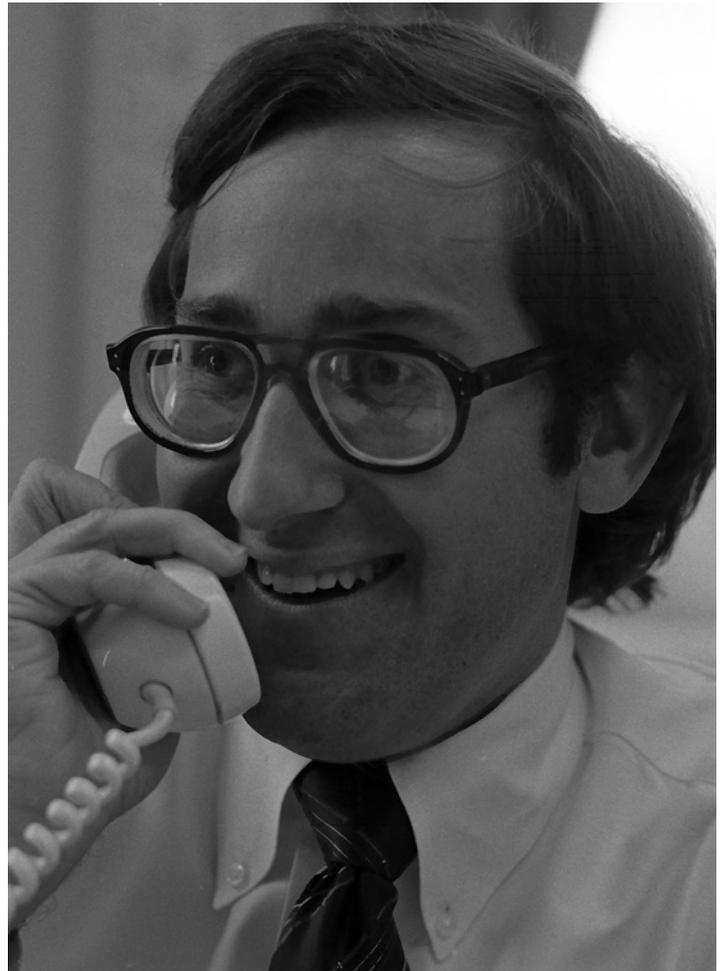
Many of you know Phil Wise, who was the White House appointments secretary and later, in effect, the chief operations officer for The Carter Center. He retired earlier this year.

Wise, who grew up in Plains and knew Jimmy Carter as a childhood family friend and his Sunday school teacher, was the most involved person in the extended Carter political family.

In 1976, he was widely praised for his skill in setting up and managing the Carter field organization in Florida, leading to Carter's strategically important win of that state's primary. In the general election, he ran the campaign operation for the Southern states, the source of the most electoral votes needed to win the presidency. In the White House, he managed the ebb and flow of the president's office.

Wise has been the guiding force in building The Carter Center into what it is today and is the key person responsible for the Center's substantial endowment.

If he is reading this message, he is already very embarrassed. Rather than describe how Wise has affected everyone associated with President and Mrs. Carter, we have compiled a set of photos from over the years.



Wise takes a call during White House years.



Wise spends time with Carter Center supporters Larry and Dayna Brown.



Wise with his wife, Allison, and daughter, Rainey.



Wise poses with fellow alumna Kelly Muchoney Johnson.



Wise stands in front of the USS Carl Vinson with fellow alumni Dan Lee, Linda Hensel, and Jay Beck.



Wise shares a hug with President Carter in the Oval Office.



Wise With Hamilton Jordan.



At a Carter Center Auction, Wise presents a basket to winning bidders Mark and Becky Humphries.



Wise makes a point to Jason Carter's amusement as John and Margaret Dalton look on.

Comings & Goings

Bill Clement was recently selected to be a federal arbitrator with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA).

FINRA is the federal agency that oversees brokerage firms doing business with the public. FINRA operates the largest securities dispute resolution forum in the United

States. Its mission is to protect investors and ensure market integrity.

In the Carter years, Clement was an associate administrator of the Small Business Administration and was appointed by President Carter as a member of the board of directors of the National Consumer Cooperation Bank.

Passages



Madeleine K. Albright

Madeleine K. Albright, who came to the United States as an 11-year-old political refugee, decades later became the first woman secretary of state—at the time the highest-ranking woman in the history of the U.S. government.

In many ways, her fraught early life—enduring Nazi and communist repression—impelled her rise to the highest levels of international politics. Her family, which was Jewish, narrowly avoided extermination as they fled to England shortly after Hitler's tanks rolled into Czechoslovakia in 1938.

"I had this feeling that there but for the grace of God, we might have been dead," Albright said much later.

She said that she was drawn to public service to "repay the fact that I was a free person." Her ascent in the foreign policy establishment encouraged other women to pursue professional careers.

After studying political science at Wellesley College, she married a wealthy newspaper heir and started a family. When her twin daughters were born prematurely and placed in incubators, Albright passed time in the hospital by teaching herself Russian.

She became an influential Georgetown salon leader and skilled fundraiser at Beauvoir, the elite private school in Washington that her daughters attended. In 1976, she earned a doctoral degree in public law and government at

Columbia University, where she studied under Zbigniew Brzezinski, a fellow refugee from Eastern Europe. Albright was the chief legislative assistant to Sen. Edmund Muskie (D-Maine) from 1976 to 1978, when Brzezinski, President Carter's national security advisor, brought her into the White House as his congressional liaison.

She later served as a foreign policy advisor to former Vice President Walter Mondale in his 1984 presidential campaign; to Mondale's running mate, Geraldine Ferraro (D-N.Y.), the first woman to run for vice president; and to Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis in his 1988 presidential run.

While working for Dukakis, Albright met Bill Clinton, who was then governor of Arkansas and wanted to build a national reputation for himself. Albright wrote a letter of recommendation that helped Clinton gain membership to the Council on Foreign Relations, a prestigious New York think tank. When Clinton was elected president in 1992, Albright ran his National Security Council transition team and was named ambassador to the United Nations. As Clinton's top U.N. envoy, she argued for vigorous U.S. engagement abroad at a time when many Americans saw the end of the Cold War as a signal for their government to focus on domestic problems. Comfortable in front of TV cameras, Albright emerged as the administration's most forceful foreign policy advocate.

She won legions of admirers for her tough talk. Shortly

before a U.S.-led multinational force restored Haiti's ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power in 1994, the U.N. ambassador offered the country's military rulers a choice: "You can leave soon and voluntarily, or you can leave soon and involuntarily."

Albright tried to back up her strong words, especially in the newly created state of Bosnia and Herzegovina, where scenes of ultranationalist Serbian paramilitaries forcing Bosnian Muslims aboard railroad cars reminded her of the Holocaust. She pushed relentlessly for Clinton to take action. She lobbied for airstrikes against Serbian positions and at one point she stunned Colin Powell, who was then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and reluctant to intervene, by asking: "What's the point of having this superb military you're always talking about if we can't use it?"

After Serb forces overran the U.N. safe haven of Srebrenica and massacred thousands of civilians in June and July of 1995, White House opinion finally swung to Albright's position. The first airstrikes, carried out by coalition forces of NATO, were launched in September 1995 and helped drive the Bosnian Serbs to the bargaining table.

Two months later, the Dayton peace accords, brokered by U.S. envoy Richard C. Holbrooke, ended the war in which an estimated 100,000 people died.

Albright's stance on Bosnia as well as a strong recommendation from her good friend, first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, helped persuade President Clinton to promote her to secretary of state after he won a second term 1996. As the top U.S. diplomat, she quickly became the administration's chief hawk on Kosovo, where Yugoslav leader Slobodan Milosevic had ordered a bloody crackdown in the largely ethnic Albanian-inhabited province.

In what Time magazine dubbed "Madeleine's War," NATO airstrikes in 1999 eventually led to the withdrawal of Yugoslav forces and the return of thousands of Albanian refugees. Milosevic was charged by an international tribunal with war crimes but died in 2006 before the trial ended.

After six years of transatlantic diplomacy, Albright helped persuade Russia and a skeptical U.S. Senate to allow Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic to join NATO. It may have been her greatest diplomatic achievement.

After leaving government in 2001, Albright became chairwoman of the Albright Stonebridge Group, a business and risk-management consulting firm. She returned to teaching at Georgetown and wrote several books, including "Prague Winter," a memoir of her dramatic childhood. In

2012, she received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the country's highest honor for civilians.



Clifford L. Alexander Jr.

Clifford L. Alexander Jr. was a Harlem-raised, Ivy League-educated lawyer who was a crusading chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in the late 1960s and in the Carter-Mondale administration served as the first Black secretary of the Army. He also was the first Black student body president at Harvard University, the first Black partner at the elite Washington law firm Arnold & Porter, and spent his career seeking to shatter racial boundaries with statesman-like calm.

Alexander came to Washington in 1963 on the recommendation of McGeorge Bundy, a former Harvard dean who served in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations as national security advisor. Alexander helped shepherd the landmark Voting Rights Act of 1965 and became President Lyndon B. Johnson's personal consultant on civil rights before becoming EEOC chairman in 1967. Alexander was the third chairman and first Black official to hold the post. He immediately launched investigations into the textile and drug industries as well as utility companies and labor unions and exposed the minuscule numbers of minorities in the white-collar ranks of major corporations.

After leaving government, Alexander joined Arnold & Porter, where he practiced corporate and discrimination law and recruited new hires from Howard University's law school. He also hosted a syndicated TV public affairs show, "Cliff Alexander: Black on White."

President Jimmy Carter tapped him in 1977 as Army secretary. His military experience was scant—he had served briefly as a private after law school—but his appointment as the first Black civilian head of a U.S. military branch was hailed as a milestone. He took charge of the Army at a politically sensitive time, with treaties returning control of the Panama Canal to the Panamanian government and the unconditional pardoning of Vietnam War draft dodgers. In the aftermath of the war, Alexander defended increases in soldier pay and the military budget. "This is a quality Army," he told Ebony magazine at the time. "They work hard—often on lonely, sometimes foreign fields. They take their training and their missions seriously."

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At a time when the Army was disproportionately African American, he was dismayed by a list of candidates for promotion to general that included few women or nonwhites.

He sent the list back to the review board, with a special instruction to look for “any factors that may have held back performance ratings of any candidates,” Chicago Tribune columnist Clarence Page reported. On the updated list that was returned to him, Alexander said, was a Vietnam veteran who had been second in his class at the Command and General Staff College: Colin L. Powell.

Alexander left government again in 1981. He then founded Alexander & Associates, a consulting firm in Washington that advised entities including Major League Baseball on minority recruiting and served on corporate boards. In published commentaries and before congressional panels, he spoke out with increasing forcefulness against what he regarded as the glacial improvement in opportunities for African Americans in the public and private sectors in Washington, New York, and Hollywood.

In 1991, he told a Senate panel that racial prejudice pervaded every part of American life, including TV shows and clubby boardrooms. Government was no exception, he said, adding that he was speaking to “the most prestigious segregated body in America—the United States Senate. White America continues to paint pictures of Black America that determine our opportunities,” he said. “You see us as less than you are. You think that we are not as smart, not as energetic, not as well suited to supervise you as you are to supervise us. ... And yes, if you see a Black man, you think that you had better cross the street before something bad happens to you.”

In a 1999 essay in the *New York Times* about the persistent underrepresentation and misrepresentation of minorities on television, he wrote that, decades after he left the EEOC, he “would like to be hopeful, but history teaches us that skepticism rather than optimism is the order of the day.”

Greg Andrews was involved in Democratic politics his entire adult life. He served in the Carter administration in several roles at the Department of Transportation. He was a longtime member of the Democratic Party, having worked on numerous congressional campaigns and serving as an advance man in multiple presidential campaigns.



Greg Andrews

He did official White House advance for Presidents Carter and Clinton and Vice President Mondale, including trips to Europe, the Middle East and Asia.

Andrews was also a podium operations speaker tracker at every Democratic National Convention from 1984 through 2016. Aside from his family, friends, and Democratic politics, golf was his great love. He notoriously won the longest-drive contest multiple times at an annual aviation conference in Hawaii—one of his favorite places on earth, and one in which he made many meaningful friendships.

He joined government affairs firm Smith Dawson & Andrews in 1984, where he spent the remainder of his career as a highly regarded lobbyist and political strategist in the aviation community. He mentored many younger staffers as well, passing along his wealth of information and skill.



Robert Gilliland Beckel

Robert Gilliland Beckel's career in politics began in 1968 during Robert F. Kennedy's run for the Democratic presidential nomination. After that campaign, he played football at Wagner College on Staten Island, graduating in 1970. He served in the Peace Corps in the Philippines in 1971 and 1972, then became active in Democratic political campaigns.

He joined the State Department in 1977 as a liaison with Congress and was active in President Carter's effort to win passage of the Panama Canal Treaty. He oversaw Carter's 1980 Texas reelection operation. Beckel's alumni colleagues will remember him as someone who could be both incredibly fun loving as well focused and competent in his job.

Beckel managed the 1984 presidential campaign of Walter Mondale. He was widely credited with borrowing a line from a popular Wendy's hamburger commercial — “Where's the beef?” — which Mondale used to criticize Sen. Gary Hart during a primary debate.

After the Mondale campaign, Beckel and several other Carter-Mondale alumni established a consulting firm and advised major organizations on media strategies. He also began a second career as a political commentator, and by the early 1990s, he was often seen on ABC's “Good

Morning America,” Fox’s “Off the Record” and CNN’s “Crossfire.”

Beckel also had a long-running point-counterpoint column in USA Today with conservative writer Cal Thomas. He later expressed remorse for his role in promoting political division in the country and in 2007 published a book written with Thomas, “Common Ground: How to Stop the Partisan War That Is Destroying America.”

His bare-knuckled approach to politics didn’t always end on Election Day. In 2007, while sitting in his car in a parking lot in Bethesda, Md., he noticed two construction workers commenting on his bumper stickers disparaging Bush and Republicans. He warned the men away from his car, he later told The Washington Post.

“You got no respect for the presidency,” one of the workers said. “I certainly do,” Beckel responded. “It’s this president that I have very little respect for.” A fistfight ensued, with the 6-foot-1, 235-pound Beckel ending up with a black eye while knocking one of the men to the pavement. “I’m sort of asking for trouble,” Beckel said of his bumper stickers. But “they’ll stay exactly where they are—proudly.”



John A. Bushnell

John A. Bushnell, a career Foreign Service officer who served as deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs under President Jimmy Carter, sought to elevate human rights as a concern in U.S. foreign policy. Latin America figured prominently in discussions of human rights at the time. Policy debates often pitted human rights activists against advocates for muscular U.S. support of foreign governments that resisted communist movements.

Bushnell spent years of his career in Latin America, beginning with his first overseas assignment as an economic officer in Bogotá, Colombia, in the early 1960s. He was sent later that decade in similar roles to the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica. Over his career of more than three decades, he developed a reputation for his economic and trade policy expertise.

During the Reagan administration, Bushnell served as acting assistant secretary of state before being posted to Buenos Aires as deputy chief of mission in the aftermath of

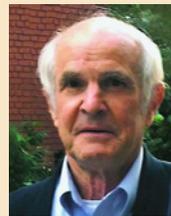
the Falklands War, in which the British military crushed an effort by Argentina to claim control of the Falkland Islands.

Perhaps the most dramatic episode of Bushnell’s career occurred in December 1989, when President George H.W. Bush ordered the invasion of Panama to topple dictator Manuel Noriega, who, among other concerns, had been indicted in the United States on drug trafficking charges. Bushnell was serving at the time as deputy chief of mission in Panama City. Secretary of State James A. Baker III called him on a secure line to inform him of the impending attack and said, “There are only two people in the entire State Department who are going to know about this, and we are on this phone. Operational secrecy is essential to success. Your job is to have a government stand up as the troops land. Can you do that?”

Bushnell readied Guillermo Endara, an opposition leader who had won an earlier election nullified by Noriega, to take power. Endara ultimately was sworn in as president.

Bushnell remained in Panama until his retirement in 1992, retaining a role that a Los Angeles Times reporter described as “the closest thing the United States has to a proconsul.”

In addition to his postings in Latin America, Bushnell served as an economic officer in Geneva and with the staff of the National Security Council.



Douglas Eliot Coulter

Douglas Eliot Coulter attended St. Albans School in Washington, where he graduated in 1959 as valedictorian. He entered Harvard College, where, at the end of his sophomore year, he was awarded the Jacob Wendell Scholarship Prize as “the most promising and broad-ranging scholar in the class.”

In 1964, Coulter enlisted in the Army, determined to join the elite Airborne arm. He graduated from Officer Candidate School at the top of his class and was ordered to Special Forces training in Germany. Coulter ultimately joined Project Delta, the predecessor organization of Delta Force, in Vietnam. Coulter so impressed his commander, Capt. Hugh Shelton—later chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff—that Shelton would later describe the young first lieutenant as “one of the best officers I saw in my two years in Vietnam.”

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In what would become a hallmark of his life, Coulter explained to friends that he chose his dangerous assignment “because it was the hardest thing I could think of doing.” Ultimately, Coulter would become disillusioned with the war, a transformation that he recounted in a soon-to-be-published memoir.

After his service in Vietnam, Coulter returned to Harvard College, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, graduating in 1968. He then earned an MBA from Harvard’s Business School.

After graduation, Coulter joined the presidential campaign of Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D. Continuing to work as an organizer for Democrats over the next several years, he ran the Carter campaign in Indiana. President Jimmy Carter appointed him to the newly established Copyright Royalty Tribunal.

Following the breakup of the Soviet Union, Coulter decided to put his Harvard MBA to use by teaching Russian students at the University of Moscow how to run the new capitalist economy. To do so, Coulter had to learn Russian. In time, the restless Coulter shifted to Peking University, where he taught in Mandarin. He left China in 2021 to return to Russia, where he resumed teaching at the University of Moscow until his death.

Coulter’s account of his Vietnam experiences is a haunting tale of lost innocence. Titled “The Fifth Special Forces in the Valleys of Vietnam, 1967,” his book will be published in early 2023 by McFarland Books of North Carolina.



Walt Duka

The career of **Walt Duka** spanned almost every aspect of traditional mass communications, including journalism, advertising, broadcasting, and public relations, and he worked in New Jersey, Washington, D.C., and on Madison Avenue. Most of his professional life was dedicated to public service in the nation’s capital, where he had a front row seat to history. An indelible memory was being on the National Mall in 1963 when the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. gave his “I Have a Dream” speech during the March on Washington.

After getting his start with local papers in New Jersey, Duka went to D.C. in 1962 as a reporter, and later assistant city editor, for the Washington Post. He heeded a call to

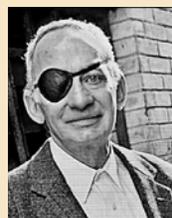
government in 1965 and served as information director for the President’s Committee on Consumer Interests, helping to shape the philosophy of the national consumer movement and contributing to the passage of landmark consumer legislation.

Subsequent roles took Duka to the Young & Rubicam ad agency, the newly formed Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and the U.S. Postal Service. He took great pride in helping to raise public radio and TV from the obscurity of its early days to national recognition. His kids were impressed that he rubbed elbows with the likes of Big Bird and Mr. Rogers.

In 1977 Duka served as associate press secretary in the Carter White House. Duka left the White House to return to the Postal Service as assistant postmaster general for communications, and later, assistant postmaster general for international relations.

He was constantly in awe that a kid from Jersey City was having the most incredible experiences of people, places and cultures while traveling around the world for six years. Duka rounded out his career as a PR consultant associated with Barksdale Ballard & Co., and finally with a return to his true passions of writing and editing at AARP.

He was an avid music lover, a painter, and a history buff. Being curious made him a great journalist and conversationalist; everyone has a story, and Duka was always keen to hear them. Studious but not always serious, he was known for his sense of humor and his wit, his willingness to hit the dance floor, and his great head of hair. Duka was a card player, big sports fan, and follower of all D.C. teams. He enjoyed tennis, was a serious runner and proud to have completed the Marine Corps Marathon.



John Eade

John Eade suffered multiple life-threatening wounds and lost his right eye in an ambush and battle in the remote Ia Drang Valley of Vietnam. Eade, a sergeant, was the lone survivor of his platoon. He kept fighting even after being shot in the hip, shoulder, and face, after a shell fragment struck his foot, and after suffering burns from an American napalm strike.

After months spent recovering from his injuries at a military hospital, Eade launched himself into college at the University of Toledo—graduating with three degrees—and then a political career.

“Public service is what has meant the most to me in my life,” he once said. “I always felt like whatever my country asked of me, it was my duty to give.”

He started out helping local candidates and eventually worked on the presidential campaigns of George McGovern, Sargent Shriver, and Jimmy Carter. In 1978 under President Carter, he was the administrator-director of the National Commission on Neighborhoods and for his work he was given the title “Honorable” by a unanimous vote of both houses of Congress.

In the early 1980s, Eade pivoted, obtaining a graduate degree in architecture from Ohio’s Miami University. He was a fellow at Harvard University Kennedy School of Government and Institute of Politics. He worked for a major Boston architectural firm and volunteer-taught at the Boston Architecture Center—all the while still balancing Democratic political consulting work on the side.

In 1994, Eade started a job as commissioner of inspection services for the city of Boston, a role he held for four years. He was a Registered Architect (Vienna and Boston) from 1984-2020.

His boundless interests included boxing, and he won the Golden Gloves in Toledo in 1962. In the summers he would spend weeks or months on backpacking trips. He hiked the Appalachian Trail twice, loved Wyoming’s Wind River Range, and once hiked through Spain.



J. Joseph “Joe” Grandmaison

J. Joseph “Joe” Grandmaison was a larger-than-life Democratic operative who ran numerous campaigns and served as an appointee under three presidents.

“With the passing of Joe Grandmaison, New Hampshire has lost a political legend,” said U.S. Sen. Jeanne Shaheen, D-N.H.

“He never stopped believing that not everybody in life gets dealt a fair hand, and that government needs to be there in order to deal with the adversity or unfairness that most people experience at some time,” said his brother, Phil Grandmaison. “That’s why he was a Democrat.”

Grandmaison got his political start working on the campaign of Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern in 1972, then managed Michael Dukakis’ successful campaign for Massachusetts governor two years later and was involved with the presidential campaigns of Sen. John Glenn in 1984 and Gov. Bill Clinton in 1992.

Grandmaison helped to organize Clinton’s New Hampshire operation and played a key role in the campaign. During a troubled time, his appearance on “Nightline” the day before the New Hampshire primary was a key endorsement for Clinton. The following evening, he counseled Clinton to declare victory early in the evening. Clinton declared himself the “comeback kid” by taking second place and went on to two terms in the White House.

Grandmaison was his party’s nominee for Congress in New Hampshire’s 2nd District in 1976 and for governor in 1990. He also served as chairman of the state Democratic Party and in the New Hampshire National Guard. In government service, Grandmaison was named by President Jimmy Carter as federal co-chair of the New England Regional Commission and Clinton’s director of the U.S. Trade and Development Agency. He twice served on the board of the Export-Import Bank under Republican President George W. Bush.

Phil Grandmaison described his brother as a political fighter who made fast friends, even across party lines. “He was easy to meet,” he said. “You were apt to know him for a lifetime once you got to know each other. But in politics, he was a rough competitor.”



Moon Landrieu

Moon Landrieu, who faced down segregationists as a young Louisiana state legislator in the 1960s, integrated the New Orleans city government during his transformative years as mayor in the ’70s, and was appointed by President Jimmy Carter to serve as housing and urban development secretary from 1979

to 1981. Among his priorities as HUD secretary was the revitalization of inner cities.

“Moon Landrieu was admired throughout the nation as a savvy politico, a national leader in urban policy, and a tough-minded and historically significant mayor who proved that racial coalitions rather than the historical pattern of division would work much better in the new South,” President Carter said. “He was a superb secretary of housing and urban development, and I was proud to have him in my Cabinet.”

But Landrieu’s legacy rested chiefly on his political career in Louisiana during and after the civil rights

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movement. “Despite continuing bitter resistance,” the historian Arnold R. Hirsh once wrote, Landrieu “saw and brought the future to New Orleans.”

Landrieu first held elective office as a member of the Louisiana House of Representatives, where he was elected in 1960 amid roiling racial tensions.

Although he was one of the youngest members of the legislature—he was 29 when he took office—Landrieu challenged efforts by Democratic Gov. Jimmie H. Davis and his segregationist supporters to thwart the integration of the New Orleans public schools. On at least one occasion, Landrieu was the sole legislator to vote against the governor. He was said to have received death threats.

After a court ordered that integration proceed, federal marshals were dispatched to escort 6-year-old Ruby Bridges to first grade at the city’s William Frantz Public School on Nov. 14, 1960, as she became one of the first Black students to integrate an elementary school in the South.

Landrieu next served as an at-large member of the New Orleans City Council, where he continued his efforts on behalf of racial equality. His wish, he told the Southern Oral History Program, was to “break down every vestige of racial and religious prejudice in this city.” After the passage of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964, he pushed through a measure that provided further protections against discrimination in public accommodations in New Orleans. Decades before the modern movement to strip Confederate symbols from public places, he successfully argued for the Confederate flag to be removed from the council chambers.

In 1970, with a reported 90% of the Black vote as well as the support of many liberal Whites, Landrieu was elected New Orleans mayor. One of his chief campaign pledges had been to bring more African Americans into the local government and civil service.

Landrieu was nicknamed “Moon” as a boy and legally changed his name in 1969 to be listed as “Moon Landrieu” on electoral ballots. He was the patriarch of a Democratic political dynasty that included his daughter Mary Landrieu, a former three-term U.S. senator from Louisiana, and Mitch Landrieu, a former New Orleans mayor currently serving under President Biden as senior advisor for the implementation of last year’s \$1.2 trillion legislation to upgrade the nation’s infrastructure.



Julian Nava

In the spring of 1980, **Julian Nava** found himself about to become a pioneer again. The Los Angeles native had gone through his life as a man of firsts: First Mexican American student body president at East Los Angeles College. One of the first Mexican Americans to earn a doctorate from Harvard. The first Latino elected to the Los Angeles Unified School District board of trustees.

Shortly after he left the board, President Jimmy Carter appointed him as the first Mexican American to become U.S. ambassador to Mexico, a position he held less than a year after Ronald Reagan became president and replaced him.

Nava paved paths for the waves of Latino politicians across Southern California that followed him in education, elected office, diplomacy, and beyond by working within systems that had long excluded people like them.

The deep-voiced and gregarious son of Mexican immigrants became ambassador at a time of heightened tension between Mexico and the U.S. over increased migration and the discovery of oil south of the border. He spoke in favor of bilingual education and undocumented immigrants at a time when it was politically risky to do so.

Early in his professional career, Nava involved himself in L.A.’s emerging Latino political scene. He was a volunteer for Ed Roybal in 1949, when Roybal became the first Mexican American to serve on the L.A. City Council since the 19th century. Nava helped the Community Service Organization, the civil rights group run at the time by a young Cesar Chavez, to organize get-out-the-vote efforts. Mayor Sam Yorty appointed Nava in 1961 to serve as a cultural ambassador entrusted with preserving the city’s Latino heritage.

He ran unsuccessfully for mayor at age 65 in 1992. His political days done, Nava started a second career as a documentary filmmaker and continued to write books on subjects as varied as Latino genealogy and a romance novel about Tibet. Retiring to San Diego 20 years ago, Nava volunteered with the San Diego Children’s Discovery Museum and Encuentros Leadership, a mentorship program for Latino teenage boys.

“He was never done learning,” Carmen Nava said of her father, “and he was never done helping.” There are two schools in L.A. named after him.



Kathi Rogers

New Hampshire Democrat **Kathi Rogers** was a political consultant who worked in 40 states on behalf of President Jimmy Carter, Vice President Walter Mondale, Massachusetts Gov. Mike Dukakis, Iowa Sen. Tom Harkin, and Idaho Gov. John Evans. She was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1976, 1980, 1984, 1986, and 1988. In New Hampshire, she served on the campaigns of Gov. Hugh Gallen, U.S. Sen. John Durkin, and House Democratic Leader Chris Spirou.

Rogers joined the State Committee of the New Hampshire Democratic Party in 1978, when she became president of the New Hampshire Young Democrats, and served eight terms on its Executive Committee. She was long a mainstay of both the Concord City and Merrimack County Democratic Committees, both of which she chaired.

The party honored her service with the McIntyre Shaheen Legacy Award in 2014 and Kathy Sullivan Courage and Leadership Award last year. Rogers was elected to the first of eight terms on the Concord City Council in 1991, to the first of eight terms in the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1992, and to the first of five terms on the Merrimack County Commission in 1998. As a counselor, lawmaker, and commissioner she consistently championed the interests of the most vulnerable and least fortunate of her fellow citizens.

Rogers left the Legislature in 1998 to earn a law degree at Suffolk University School of Law in 2002 then served as the town prosecutor in Allentown until 2008, when she was the first woman elected Merrimack County attorney.

In 2012 she returned to the House, where she joined the Finance Committee. In her role as a budget writer, she sought to ensure sufficient funding for social services, mental health, juvenile justice, and other programs assisting those in greatest need. As a lawmaker she tempered partisanship with pragmatism by reaching across the aisle to address issues as divisive as the ownership of firearms and as popular as the rights of animals.

Bill Shaheen and Sen. Jeanne Shaheen, friends of Rogers' for decades, said: "We met Kathi when we worked together to elect Jimmy Carter president and learned very quickly how smart and passionate she was about politics.

Kathi spent her career in public life making a difference for those most in need. She leaves a legacy of generations of people whose lives are better because of her service."



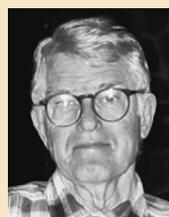
Barbara O'Loughlin Silby

Barbara O'Loughlin Silby was director of fundraising for the Carter-Mondale campaign, executive director of Athletes and Artists for the Carter-Mondale campaign, and deputy director of fundraising for the Mondale-Ferraro campaign. During the Carter presidency, she was an assistant to Annette Carter and was honored to have attended state dinners for Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Pope John Paul II.

She started her own political fundraising business, Barbara Silby and Associates, whose clients included Senators Howard Metzenbaum, Paul Simon, Jeff Bingaman, John Glenn, Bob Graham, and Jay Rockefeller, among others. She went on to serve as chief of staff of the General Services Administration and the Indian Gaming Commission under President Clinton.

In addition to her career in politics, she was vice president of the American Business Conference, an executive for the Young Presidents Organization, and a consultant to Green Spaces for D.C., Federation of American Scientists, and Women's Consumer Network.

She was a fierce advocate for women's rights. She served as board chair of NARAL—Pro Choice America. She was a co-founder of the Democratic Senate Campaign Committee Woman's Council and Women's Leadership Forum of the DNC.



William Julian Spring

William Julian Spring started his career as a civil rights reporter at the Milwaukee Journal. In 1963, he went to work for Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., staffing the Employment, Manpower, and Poverty Subcommittee. As an entry-level staffer, he was known to roam the corridors of the Capitol, talking to anyone who would listen about education, poverty, and unemployment. His great talent was converting those passionate conversations into significant legislative victories, including the National Teacher Corps legislation, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, and the School to

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Work Act.

Following his work on the Hill, Spring became a fellow at the Harvard Institute of Politics. He joined President Jimmy Carter's domestic policy staff in 1977 as an associate director, continuing to focus on employment, workforce development, and education for all four years of the Carter administration. Beginning with the economic stimulus legislation in 1977, Spring made major contributions to the administration's efforts in urban policy, employment and training, economic development, and trade. He was the guiding spirit of the Vice President's Task Force on Youth Employment and of the administration's central focus on summer and full-time employment for America's young people.

In 1981, Spring joined the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston as Vice President of Community Affairs, where he served as Director of the Trilateral Council, co-founder of the Boston Compact, and oversaw the breakthrough study on racial bias in lending. He was twice appointed to the Boston School Committee, by Mayors Ray Flynn and Tom Menino.

As a basketball player, Spring was deadly from the corners, rarely missing a Monday or Thursday night game at the Cambridge Community Center. He enjoyed bird watching, hiking on the trails of the Blue Hills, and sailing his boat, the Lemon Meringue, through Cotuit Harbor. Every Christmas he baked and sent out nearly a hundred rum cakes, each wrapped in Bacardi-soaked cheesecloth. He lived an enviably long and full life and was known for his intellect, decency, humor, and an unyielding commitment to the principles of fairness and opportunity.



William Ashbury Stembridge

William Ashbury Stembridge was appointed to the Georgia State Board of Education by Gov. Jimmy Carter and served as vice chairman and chairman of the Georgia Postsecondary Education Commission. He also served on the State Compensation Committee and the State Board of Industry and Trade. President Carter appointed him to the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education in 1979. In 1980, he received the President Award from the Association of Private Colleges and Universities in Georgia.

Stembridge became president and chairman of

the board of Clark Memorials. He was president of the Alabama-Florida-Georgia Division of Monument Builders of North America and a member of the American Institute of Commemorative Art.

He also found the time to participate in the Peanut Brigade in the 1976 presidential election.

He was a proud member of the Lions Club in Cordele and the Vine-Ingle Club of Macon. His awards include the Presidential Medal from Lions International in 1969; "Lion of the Year—1962"; Key Award; and Outstanding Zone Chairman. In 1996, Stembridge received the Melvin Jones Fellow for Humanitarian Services, the highest award given by Lions International.

He loved Milledgeville and Georgia Military College, where he received the Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1975. In 1991, he received the John A. Sibley Distinguished Citizenship Award. Stembridge was a quintessential Southern gentleman. He was kind, warm, giving, and always helping others. He was a servant leader who truly gave his time, his talents, his service, and his tithes for the betterment of his community.



Danny Clyde Tate

Danny Clyde Tate had a life that was full of firsts. He was the Student Body President of Murphy High School in Atlanta, the year that it became the first High School in Georgia to desegregate. He was also the first in his family to graduate from college.

After graduating from Emory University and the University of Georgia law school, he moved to Washington to work for Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga. When Jimmy Carter was elected president, Tate became deputy assistant to the president and the chief Senate liaison. He served the president and the nation proudly until the final day of Carter's term. Upon learning of his death, President Carter said, "Danny was a very special person and a special friend, and we are going to miss him."

Dan Tate loved the U.S. Senate, and the Senate loved him. His success was enabled by his credibility and longtime friendships with all the important but little-appreciated people including the Capitol Police, the waiters in the various restaurants, the staff directors, chiefs of staff, legislative directors, appointment secretaries, and most importantly the personal secretaries and Senate wives. He used all of these contacts in his work to achieve uncommon

success not only in passing legislation but also handling difficult confirmation battles for President Carter.

Tate supervised the Senate lobbying on issues of key importance to the president, including such key issues as the Panama Canal Treaties, deregulation, and energy. Many of the issues where Tate and the Carter team were successful were strongly opposed by well-funded industries intent on preserving the status quo. History has proven that all of these efforts were successful in making the United States government stronger and the industries that were deregulated better managed and more successful.

While he had a long and storied career as a lobbyist, Tate always thought of his White House tenure as the “best job in Washington.” He revered the institutions of the presidency and the U.S. Senate and lamented the loss of the ability to work across partisan lines to accomplish things for the American people. His unique style and mischievous charm made Tate stand out in staid official Washington, and he mentored a generation of government relations professionals with subtle and not-so-subtle guidance.

While his profession was politics, Tate’s passion was golf. For nearly 30 years he mixed the two through his work with the PGA Tour and then as the driving force behind The First Tee Congressional Challenge tournament. The competition pitted a team of Republican House members against Democrats, forcing political foes to spend time together and raising millions of dollars for local and national charities.



Richard Lucas Williams

Richard Lucas Williams was a decorated U.S. Army infantry officer, senior parachutist, senior Army aviator, and comptroller. He flew both fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters and served in Korea and Vietnam. From 1973 through 1975, Williams was assigned to the Executive Office of the President to work with federal drug management in the Office of Management and Budget. He was then assigned to work with the House and Senate budget committees.

He retired from military service in 1977 as a lieutenant colonel with 21 years of service. After his retirement from the Army, he was appointed by President Carter to the White House Office of Drug Abuse Policy and served as a senior advisor to the president. He continued that service under presidents Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush.

He retired from the Civil Service in 1989 but continued to serve as a consultant to the White House Office of Policy Development and the Council of Economic Advisors for another four years.



Stuart Woods

Stuart Woods, the prolific author of the Stone Barrington novels, had a Jimmy Carter connection. During the 1976 presidential campaign, Woods helped candidate Carter, the campaign staff, and the traveling media when they arrived at Albany, Georgia, airport. Woods was there after having organized everything on the ground to ensure a smooth return to Plains after the long campaign swings.

“I was working for Jimmy Carter as his campaign’s advance man in Plains, Georgia,” Woods remembered. “It was exciting that someone from Georgia was running. Some friends working on the campaign encouraged me to get involved. I did, and I had a great time. I took my first flying lessons in 1976. My job was to come to Plains when the governor came home and ride herd on the press and the Secret Service, getting them transported and housed. Once they were ensconced, I didn’t have that much to do, until I had to repeat the whole process in reverse. So, I began taking flying lessons at a little grass strip called Peterson Field.”

This was at the same time the University of Georgia graduate was beginning his first book, “Blue Water, Green Skipper.”

He next wrote the novel “Chiefs,” published in 1981, about three generations of lawmen and the murder of a teenager in a small Southern town. It won literary awards and was made into a CBS miniseries starring Charlton Heston, Danny Glover, Billy Dee Williams, and John Goodman. The book’s success launched Woods’ prolific career as a novelist that saw him write five books a year for G.P. Putnam’s Sons.

Eventually, Woods wrote more than 90 novels, many featuring the character of lawyer-investigator Stone Barrington. Woods received the Grand Prix de Littérature Policière, France’s most prestigious award for crime and detective fiction, in 2010 for his novel “Imperfect Strangers.”

Woods’ memoir, “An Extravagant Life,” was published in June. Putnam released “Distant Thunder,” the 63rd book in the Barrington series, in October.

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The Carter Center welcomes the support of Carter-Mondale alumni. We invite you to join us at CarterCenter.org and make a donation to support our activities.

A Message From Jay Beck, Editor of the Newsletter

It has been an honor to manage the Carter-Mondale alumni communications for over 25 years. The many accomplishments of our administration have proven that we had the most successful one-term presidency in history, and the intelligence, experience, and ability of the leaders in the administration show that we had the best team of managers and staff in history—not to mention all the fun.

But now that I am long past retirement age, it is time to hand the keys over to another. (If you wish to reach me on a personal matter, please email me at Jay_Beck@comcast.net.)

Lauren Gay has been in the Carter-Mondale orbit since her mother, Judy (Comer) Gay, was in the Carter governor's office, and her father, Ronnie Gay, was a Georgia state trooper who worked at the Governor's Mansion. She has been President Carter's personal assistant for over 20 years and knows many of you personally. In the

future, please send any Carter-Mondale news to Lauren at lauren.gay@cartercenter.org. Her personal cell phone number is (404) 520-0437. I am happy to say that Dianne Bryant, with whom you are all well acquainted, will continue to be a key contact for you as well at dianne.bryant@cartercenter.org.

Going forward, the plan is to stay in touch electronically, so be sure to keep Lauren and Dianne up to date as your email address or other contact information changes. Additionally, if you know of alumni who are not getting our messages, or if you have friends or family who wish to be included in alumni news (including your children), let us know!

To keep our records up to date, please provide your best email address and current phone number. Send to lauren.gay@cartercenter.org or dianne.bryant@cartercenter.org

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 distribution list. Contact Lauren Gay, The Carter Center, One Copenhill, 453 John Lewis Freedom Parkway, Atlanta, GA 30307; Phone (404) 520-0437; Email lauren.gay@cartercenter.org.