Carter & Clinton: Commonalities & Contrasts
A National History Day Workshop for Educators
**Presidential Libraries**

**General Overview**

- Initiated by FDR, 1939
- Formalized by Presidential Libraries Act of 1955
- Not mandatory, discretion of outgoing President
- Land acquisition & construction paid by private, non-federal sources
- Managed by NARA in partnership with private foundations
- 15 Total (Hoover through Trump)

Left: Map of NARA Presidential Libraries (National Archives)
Carter Presidential Library

- Atlanta, Georgia
- 40 million pages written materials
- 40,000 museum objects/artifacts
- 500,000 photographs
- 2,500 hours audio & film

Right: A portion of the Carter Library collection as seen from the museum floor (Carter Library)
Digital Research

Above: Home page of the Carter Presidential Library website (Carter Library)

Adapt to Changing Times, Hold to Unchanging Principles

- Frequently Requested Topics/Document Sets
- Education PPTs with Primary Sources & Embedded Hyperlinks
- Carter Library YouTube Channel
- Carter Library on Facebook, Instagram & Twitter
- Google Arts & Culture
- NARA NHD Resources
- DocsTeach NHD Resources
Clinton Presidential Library

- Little Rock, Arkansas
- 80+ million pages written materials
- 100,000+ museum objects/artifacts
- 2.6 million photographs
- 18,300 audio and video recordings

Left: Exhibits on second and third floor of the Clinton Presidential Library.
The Clinton Digital Library is a virtual research room and digital repository that provides free and open access to the digitized collections of the William J. Clinton Presidential Library & Museum to everyone, anywhere in the world. Whether you are a lover of history, a student working on a school project, or a scholar, the Clinton Digital Library allows you to keyword search for archival documents, videos, audio recordings, and photographs and to search, browse, and view whole files, just as you could if you came to the Library’s research room in-person.

Learn more...

- 2 million pages of archival documents
- 400 audio recordings, photographs and streaming videos
- 8 Digital Library Exhibits, 7 Topical Research Guides
- Clinton Library YouTube
- Clinton Library [Facebook], [Instagram], & [Twitter]

Left: Clinton Digital Library homepage
Digital Library Exhibits

Introduction

This exhibit covers significant programs or events concerning the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) during President Clinton’s administration. The Clinton administration strongly supported policies and programs designed to cut costs, increase efficiency, spur scientific and technological advancement, and it implemented a series of space policies to address a broad range of civil, national security, and commercial activities.

- Digital Library Exhibits are a deep dive into a single topic
- Presented through primary source materials
- Excellent place to start a research project
- Can be used by teachers to help students learn about interpreting primary sources

Left: Introduction page for A Space for Diplomacy: The Clinton Administration’s Relationship with NASA DLE
Education Activity Suggestions

DAYS LIKE THIS

Education Activity Suggestions:

Students should review the "Days Like This": President Clinton's Public Diplomacy in Northern Ireland exhibit before completing any of the following assignments. Students may work in groups or individually.

Option One:

Each Saint Patrick's Day, the Prime Minister of Ireland presents a crystal bowl of shamrocks to the President of the United States to honor the close connection between the two nations. For this activity, students will research the design of past crystal bowls before designing a bowl of their own in the medium of their choice. Students should choose design elements that are symbolic of the relationship between Ireland and the United States. Students should present their designs to the class or a gallery could be displayed online, at an open house, or in the school's hallways.

Extension Activity/Informed Action Component:

The annual Shamrock Ceremony at the White House is not a two way gift exchange; rather, it is only the Irish Prime Minister who makes a gift to the United States. Students should consider appropriate options for an equivalent gift that the United States could exchange with Ireland. After coming to a conclusion, students should pen a letter to the White House suggesting such an exchange.

Option Two:

President Clinton's work in Northern Ireland qualifies as public diplomacy or diplomacy that engages directly with the citizens of another nation. For this activity, students will conduct research to find other examples of Presidents engaging in public diplomacy. Once the student finds an example, they should dig deeper and consider if the efforts of that President were ultimately successful or unsuccessful. Students should determine the factors that led to this outcome. The student's findings can be presented to the class or summarized in a writing assignment.

- Each DLE has three activity suggestions
- Students are encouraged to dig into primary source materials in the activity
- During the extension activity, students apply their knowledge to problems faced in their own lives

Left: Education Activity Suggestions for the "Days Like This": President Clinton’s Public Diplomacy in Northern Ireland DLE
Helping Students Become the Historian

1. Meet the document
2. Observe its parts
3. Try to make sense of it
4. Use it as historical evidence

- **Available for novice and secondary learners**
- **Available in Spanish**

**Center:** Written Document Analysis Worksheet for intermediate and secondary students ([National Archives](https://www.archives.gov))

**Above:** A letter from Jimmy Carter to U.S. Senators that voted to approve the Panama Canal Treaties, 4/1978 (Carter Library)
Primary Sources

- They make us question where information comes from; encourages **consideration of original intent and context**
- Images, Film and Audio sources **reveal the intangible**
- Analyzing multiple documents related to a similar topic allows researchers to **consider multiple perspectives**
- No single primary source will contain all desired information, **prompting further inquiry**
Pre-Presidency

Left: Rosalynn Carter and Lillian Carter Pinning Ensign Bars on Jimmy Carter during Graduation from U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, 6/5/1946 (Carter Library) Right: A young William Jefferson Clinton poses in his Hot Springs High School Marching Band Uniform (Clinton Library)
Domestic Diplomacy Hits Home

New Things

• Carter is first president born in a medical facility, 10/1/1924

• Boyhood Home is DIY construction kit ordered from Sears

• No running water; electricity comes w/New Deal’s Rural Electrification Act

Left: Jimmy Carter’s Boyhood Home in Archer, Georgia (National Park Service)
Preparing for Diplomacy

Extraordinary Military Service

- Graduates from U.S. Naval Academy with distinction, studies reactor technology and nuclear physics in submarine school
- Executive officer, engineering officer, and electronics repair officer on the submarine USS K-1
- Selected for Navy’s nuclear-powered submarine program
- Led first nuclear meltdown response team in history at Chalk River Laboratories in Ontario, Canada, 1952

Right: Lieutenant James Earl “Jimmy” Carter in main control room of USS K-1 (Naval History and Heritage Command)
Local Diplomacy

Civic Engagement & Entrepreneurship

- After father’s death, leaves active duty to take reins of family peanut farm, warehouse and store in Plains, GA

- Moves family into public housing, makes $250 profit first year but turns business around

- Inspired to enter politics after building community relationships through civic engagement (County boards for education, hospital & library, Lions Club, Future Farmers of America)

Far Left: Jimmy Carter and sons Chip and Jeff ride a tractor on the family farm (Carter Library) Left: A bag of Seed Peanuts sold by Carter’s Warehouse (Carter Library)
Extraordinary Change

- Overturns fraudulent election defeat for Georgia State Senator
- Wins Georgia governor's race on second attempt

“I say to you quite frankly, that the time for racial discrimination is over.”

Right: Campaign poster for one of Jimmy Carter’s successful runs for the Georgia State Senate. (Carter Library)
Far Right: Jimmy Carter shaking hands with voters while running for Georgia governor (Carter Library)
A Small Town Upbringing

- Born August 19, 1946 in Hope, Arkansas shortly after his father’s death in an automobile accident
- Raised by his grandparents while his mother studied in New Orleans
- “Billy” began using the last name Clinton in elementary school and legally changed his name as a teenager
Education

“My grandfather just had a grade-school education. But in that country store he taught me more about equality in the eyes of the Lord than all my professors at Georgetown...”

- Georgetown University
  BS Foreign Service
- Oxford University
  B. Phil Politics
- Yale Law School
  Juris Doctor

Above: Eldridge Cassidy in his store in Hope, Arkansas (Clinton Library)

Above: Bill Clinton and Hillary Rodham pose for a photo during their time at Yale Law School (Clinton Library)
Early Political Career

- Boys Nation Senator - 1963
- Class President at Georgetown ○ 1964-1965
- Intern for Senator Fulbright ○ 1964-1967
- Worked for the George McGovern Presidential Campaign - 1972
- Attorney General of Arkansas ○ 1976-1978

Left: Campaign poster for student government at Georgetown (Clinton Library)
Right: Arkansas attorney general Bill Clinton with members of the Cabot (Lonoke County) Lions Club; circa 1977. (Encyclopedia of Arkansas)
Governor of a Southern State

- Elected in 1978 at age 31, was the youngest governor in the country at the time
- Lost re-election, but returned to office during the next election
- Championed education reform

Right: Bill Clinton speaks at a campaign rally in Arkansas (Bill Clinton Gubernatorial Audio Project)
Above: President Clinton talking with former President George H.W. Bush and former President Jimmy Carter in the Oval Office following the Middle East Peace Agreement signing ceremony (Clinton Library)
ARTICLE II, SECTION 2
“He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls…”

Right: President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin meet photographers at the White House, 07/19/1977 (Carter Library)

ARTICLE II, SECTION 3
“…he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers…”
Post-WWII Diplomacy in Europe

1948: Marshall Plan provides $12 billion in aid to western Europe ($100 billion today)

1949: Formation of North-Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in response to growing Soviet influence (later countered by the Warsaw Pact)

Left: Marshall Plan aid to Germany totaled $1,390,600 and enabled that country to rise from the ashes of defeat, as symbolized by this worker in West Berlin. Even a year before the end of the Marshall Plan in 1951, Germany had surpassed her prewar industrial production level (National Archives Identifier: 541691)
May 14, 1948: Provisional government of the State of Israel recognized by President Truman; first Arab-Israeli conflict begins the next day.


Right: Press release announcing United States de facto recognition of the State of Israel 5/14/1948 (National Archives Identifier: 200612).
Consequences of Failed Diplomacy

1948: First Arab-Israeli War; Arab coalition attacks Israel upon its Declaration of Independence following end of British Mandate for Palestine

1956: Egyptian President Nasser nationalized Suez Canal, sparking conflict with Israel, France and Britain

1967: Six-Day War results in decisive Israeli victory, occupation of Golan Heights (Syria), West Bank (Jordan), Gaza Strip and Sinai Peninsula (Egypt)

1970: War of Attrition brings Egypt, PLO and Soviets together to pressure Israel to return Sinai Peninsula to Egypt; Israel shoots down five Soviet aircraft

1973: Yom Kippur/Ramadan War pits Soviet-supported Egypt and Syria against U.S.-backed Israel; results in Israeli victory, but initiates Arab oil embargo of U.S.

Right: Political cartoon “Monopolizing the Water Hole” reflects on Egyptian President Nasser’s decision to nationalize the Suez Canal in 1956 (National Archives Identifier: 5743230).
1971: Egypt host to 15,000 Soviet military advisors/personnel, receives arms assistance

1972: President Nixon and Soviet Premier Brezhnev sign Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty; Soviet Union unable to deliver on arms promises to Egypt; Egyptian President Sadat expels all Soviet military personnel, moves economy towards free market system

1974: President Ford continues to court Sadat; Arab oil embargo against U.S. lifted

1977: President Carter begins imploring Sadat and Begin to agree to formal peace negotiations; peace talks scheduled for Camp David, September 1978
Carter’s Personal Diplomacy

Above: President Jimmy Carter, 01/26/1977
(National Archives Identifier: 173490) Right:
Written correspondence from Jimmy Carter to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, October 21, 1977 (Carter Library)

The time has come to move forward, and your early public endorsement of our approach is extremely important—perhaps vital—in advancing all parties to peace. This is a personal appeal for your support.

My very best wishes to you and your family.

Your friend,

Jimmy Carter
Debate: U.N. Resolution 242

Words Matter

• “Withdrawal of Israel armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict”

• Begin does not believe U.N. Resolution 242 mandates withdrawal of Israeli forces from ALL territories occupied, just one or more

Right: United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, considered basic instruments in all subsequent discussions of a Middle East peace settlement (United Nations)
President Carter speaks on the subject of Menachem Begin at Camp David, at the LBJ Foundation Civil Rights Summit, 4/9/2014 (LBJ Foundation)
Egypt & Israel at Peace

- Egypt & Israel agree to normalize diplomatic relations
- Israel will withdraw forces from Sinai Peninsula, return to Egyptian control
- A Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel is signed March, 1979; still intact more than 40 years later

Left: A man holds up a T-shirt of Begin and Sadat during a visit by President and Mrs. Carter to Israel and Egypt, March 1979 (Carter Library) Above: Anwar Sadat, Jimmy Carter and Menachem Begin at the Camp David Accords Signing Ceremony, 09/17/1978 (National Archives Identifier: 181392)
Failure & Consequences

• Israel-Palestine issues left unresolved, conflict continues decades later

• Peace efforts to be continued by another Southern Governor turned President

Right: Jimmy Carter with Bill Clinton, 12/1/1978
(National Archives Identifier: 182563)
Oslo I & II: 1993–1995

**Oslo I:** Stipulated that the Palestinian Authority be recognized by Israel and gave self-government to the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Palestine recognized Israel’s right to exist and renounced its intent to attack and destroy that state.

![Left: Image of Prime Minister Rabin and PLO Chairman Arafat shaking hands as President Clinton looks on (Clinton Library)](image)

**Oslo II:** Israel and Palestine expanded upon Oslo I. The new agreement contained five chapters and 31 articles that would help the two sides to work towards a lasting peace.

![Right: Text of President Clinton’s Remarks at the signing of Oslo I (Clinton Library)](image)

Summit of the Peacemakers: 1996

- After Hamas attacks threatened the 1995 Oslo II Agreement, Presidents Clinton and Mubarak called for a summit of nations to show support for peace.

- At the one-day summit, in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, leaders of 29 nations gathered to show their support for peace in the region.

- While the summit showed global support for peace, little progress was made and attacks continued.

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**Right:** Text of President Clinton’s speech at the Summit of the Peacemakers in 1996 (Clinton Library)
After the assassination of Rabin and election of Netanyahu, progress towards peace began to slow.

President Clinton held eight days of talks, mediated by King Hussein of Jordan, aiming to defeat the impasse.

The memorandum had mixed results, as neither side held up their side of the agreement.

Above: President Clinton, PLO Chairman Arafat, and Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu sign the Wye River Memorandum as King Hussein of Jordan looks on (Clinton Library)
Camp David Summit: 2000

- President Clinton’s last chance to make a peace deal between Israel and Palestine
- Negotiations went on for two weeks, but to no avail
- President Clinton closed the talks citing Arafat’s unwillingness to compromise

Left: Notes from advisors concerning an upcoming speech about the Camp David Summit (Clinton Library)

Above: President Clinton walks with Israeli Prime Minister Barak and PLO Chairman Arafat (Clinton Library)
Human Rights

Above: President Clinton holds child refugees of the Balkan Wars (Clinton Library)
The Carters and the Equal Rights Amendment of 1972

- Carters publicly support ratification; deadline extension signed into law

- Constitutional questions surround validity of ratification deadlines according to Article V (establishment & extension)

- **Further Investigation:** Read Jimmy Carter’s “The ERA: Full Partnership For Women”
Implementing Equality

- Carter appoints more women than previous 38 administrations combined (including Hillary Rodham Clinton)
- Forms Committee of the International Women’s Year

Above: Jimmy Carter meets with the Committee of the International Women’s Year, 1/12/1979 (National Archives Identifier: 182989)

Left: Poster of Women Appointees under the Carter Administration, including Hillary D. Rodham (Carter Library)
The Refugee Act of 1980

- Raised annual ceiling of refugees to 50,000; adjustable in response to emergencies
- Refugee now defined as person with “well-founded fear of persecution”

Right: Crewmen of the amphibious cargo ship USS Durham (LKA-114) take Vietnamese refugees aboard a small craft (National Archives Identifier: 558518)
Rwanda

- Ethnic violence between Hutus and Tutsis led to the deaths of between 500,000 and 1 million people
- President Clinton spoke with survivors and then asked Congress for $320 million to assist the people of Rwanda
- The U.S. government assisted the U.N. in establishing war crimes tribunals after the conflict

Above: President Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton Participate in a Discussion with Genocide Survivors and Future Builders in Kigali, Rwanda (Clinton Library)
In 1991, the Haitian military overthrew the nation’s democratically elected government.

President Clinton met with Haitian President Aristide in the White House in 1993 to hear about the plight of Haitians.

By 1994, with a UN authorization, the U.S. military and allied forces mobilized to topple the military regime.

In the face of such overwhelming force, the regime surrendered and Haiti returned to democracy.

**Below:** President Clinton meets on Haiti with former President Jimmy Carter, Vice President Al Gore, Senator Sam Nunn, General Colin Powell, Tony Lake, Leon Panetta and others in the Residence Treaty Room (Clinton Library).

- Two interventions in the Balkans as Yugoslavia disintegrated
- Slobodan Milosevic, leader of Serbia, ordered the ethnic cleansing of Muslims in both Bosnia and Kosovo
- After exhausting peaceful solutions, President Clinton order the military, backed by NATO, to conduct operations to defeat Serbia’s capacity for fighting
- Resulted in peace accords and later, Milosevic’s arrest and trial for war crimes

Above Left: Office of the Vice President, National Security Advisor Chart RE: Schematic of Bosnia Endgame Strategy (Clinton Library)

Above Right: President Clinton comforts a young Kosovar refugee at Stenkovic 1 Refugee Camp near Skopje, Macedonia (Clinton Library)
Fourth Women’s Conference: 1995

- HRC: “Women’s rights are human rights”
- President Clinton knew about the remarks before hand and didn’t tell aids who recommended toning down the activist message
- Speech was heard by millions around the world but faced a media black out in China

Above: First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton addresses the Fourth Women’s Conference (Clinton Library)
Female Firsts

President Clinton appointed Madeleine Albright as the first female Secretary of State and Janet Reno as the first female Attorney General.

Above: Swearing-In Ceremony for Madeleine Albright as Secretary of State, White House, January 23, 1997. (National Archives)

Right: President Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno participate in an event announcing New Police Grants in the Old Executive Office Building on June 29, 1995. (National Archives)
Conservation & the Environment

Above: President Clinton delivers remarks regarding the Safe Drinking Water Act at the Harry Tracy Water Filtration Plant in San Francisco (Clinton Library)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
Legislative Diplomacy

Addressing the Energy Crisis

• Emergency Natural Gas Act, 1977
• Department of Energy Organization Act, 1977
• National Energy Act, 1978
• Energy Security Act, 1980

Right: Attorney General Griffin Bell swears in Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger with Mrs. James Schlesinger and Jimmy Carter, 8/5/1977
(National Archives Identifier: 175828)
Clean Water, Clean Air, Clean Energy

- **Water**: 1996 Amendments to the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act and began the American Heritage River Protection Program

- **Air**: Changed emissions standards for larger vehicles resulting in the removal emissions equivalent of 164 million cars from the air by 2030

- **Energy**: Expanded the use of biofuels and focused energy policy on reducing petroleum usage

Below: The President Addresses the Clean Car Health Event at Maury Elementary School in Washington, D.C. on December 21, 1999 (Clinton Library)
Carter’s Conservation Diplomacy

Engaging Americans

- **Fireside Chats**
- “Wear a sweater”
- Use of Pop Culture
- Establishes [National Energy Education Day](#)

Right: “The Battle of the Energy Drainers!” comic book created by Marvel in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Energy (Carter Library)

Far Right: Sweater worn by President Carter during a Fireside Chat on Energy, 2/2/1977 (Carter Library)
Conservation Diplomacy: Kyoto Protocols

- Signed the U.S. onto a plan to reduce carbon emissions in North America, Europe, and Asia.
- When negotiations seemed to stall, President Clinton sent Vice President Al Gore to Kyoto.
- Under Gore’s leadership, the agreement was signed.
- The Kyoto Protocol was never ratified by the Senate.

Left: Memo concerning the timing of signing of the Kyoto Protocols
Below: Official portrait of Al Gore, who was essential in securing an agreement on the Kyoto Protocol.
The Beginning of the Energy Debate

Promotion of Renewable and Domestic Energy Sources

- Solar Panels
- Wind Turbines
- Ethanol
- Coal
- Natural Gas
- Nuclear Power

Right: President Carter shows off solar panels installed on the White House roof during his administration (Carter Library)
Greening of the White House

- Replaced incandescent light bulbs with compact fluorescent lights
- Installed double pane windows
- Replaced the roof
- Installed new, more efficient HVAC
- Began composting shredded documents
- Saved 15,000 gallons of water by improving the sprinkler system for the White House lawn

Right: Phase One Action Plan for the Greening of the White House, 1994 (Clinton Library)
Alaska: Diplomacy & Much Debate

- Arranged by Secretary of State William Seward in 1868 for $7.2 million (less than 2 cents/acre)
- Ridiculed as “Seward’s Folly”, U.S. clears $3+ trillion in revenue

Above: Treasury Warrant in the Amount of $7.2 Million for the Purchase of Alaska (National Archives Identifier: 301667)  
Right: Secretary of State William Seward (National Archives Identifier: 528347)
A New Star, Promises Made

1959: Alaskan Statehood proclaimed by President Eisenhower (Article IV, Sec. 3)
- Includes mandate for 104 million acres to be transferred to state control

1971: Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
- Provided 44 million acres of land and $962.5 million to Alaska Native Regional/Village Corporations
- Authorized Secretary of Interior to withdraw 80 million acres for conservation purposes
- **Deadline to implement: 12/18/1978**

*Right:* President Eisenhower celebrates after signing the official proclamation admitting Alaska at the 49th State, 1/3/1959 (Eisenhower Library)
The Antiquities Act of 1906

“The President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments…”

Far Left: President Theodore Roosevelt (National Archives Identifier: 166698144)  
Left: S. 4698, A Bill for the Preservation of American Antiquities (National Archives Identifier: 28264995)
Consequence of Establishing 
Grand Teton National Park

“...no further extension or establishment of national parks or monuments in Wyoming may be undertaken except by express authorization of the Congress.”

*Note the revision to the Antiquities Act by U.S. House of Representatives

Carter Acts, Alaskans React

• **12/01/1978:** President Carter invokes Antiquities Act to preserve 56 million acres of Alaskan lands

• Secretary of Interior Andrus withdraws additional 40 million acres for 20-year period

• Unrest and acts of civil disobedience break out in Alaska at sites of proposed public land designations

*Left: President Carter burned in effigy following use of Antiquities Act in Alaska (University of Alaska Fairbanks Archive)*
Successful Debate & Diplomacy

- **12/02/1980:** Despite losing the 1980 election, Carter successfully leverages the Antiquities Act to press Congress to pass the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (full transcript)

- Federal public land designations in Alaska greater than 5,000 acres require Congressional approval going forward

Left: President Jimmy Carter signing ANILCA, 12/2/1980 (National Archives Identifier: 166691808)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Lands Created/Altered by ANILCA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arctic National Wildlife Refuge</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Admiralty Island National Monument</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bering Land Bridge National Preserve</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cape Krusenstern National Monument</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Denali National Park and Preserve</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gates Of The Arctic National Park and Preserve</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In eight years, President Clinton signed into being 19 national monuments.

- Grand Staircase-Escalante
- Grand Canyon-Parashant
- Agua Fria
- Giant Sequoia
- California Coastal Monument

**Left:** Text of President Clinton’s speech on the signing of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993

**Below:** President Clinton signs Proclamation 6920, establishment of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. Vice President Gore stands behind the President.
Post-Presidency

Left: Jimmy Carter interacts with guests at the Carter Center (Carter Center)

Right: President Clinton visits with students in the Clinton Presidential Library (Clinton Foundation)
Humanitarian Diplomacy

**The Carter Center**

- With Rosalynn, founds non-profit Carter Center
- Dedicated to waging peace, fighting disease, building hope
- Health and Human Rights programs in more than 80 countries

*Left:* Former President Carter comforts six-year-old Ruhama Issah at Savelugu Hospital as Adams Bawa, a Carter Center technical assistant dresses her Guinea worm wound, 2/8/2007 (Carter Center/Louise Gubb)
Highest Civilian Honor

Medal of Freedom
Awarded to Carters 8/9/1999

“Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter have done more good things for more people in more places than any other couple on the face of the Earth.”

- President Bill Clinton

Left: President and Mrs. Carter receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom from President Clinton, Atlanta, Georgia, 8/9/1999 (Carter Center)
In 2002, Carter travels to Cuba to meet with Fidel Castro, discusses human rights, foreign relations.

Attends Cuban All-Star Game, throws out first pitch (Carter chose to wear Hank Aaron’s #44)

**Pieces of History:** Fidel Castro’s Childhood Plea to President Franklin Roosevelt

**Right:** Personalized Cuban baseball jersey gifted to President Carter (Carter Library)

**Far Right:** Baseball signed by Fidel Castro and Jimmy Carter (Carter Library)
Diplomacy Honored

Extraordinary Recognition

Carter received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002

"...for his decades of untiring effort to find peaceful solutions to international conflicts, to advance democracy and human rights, and to promote economic and social development."

Left: Jimmy Carter’s 2002 Nobel Peace Prize on display at the Carter Presidential Library & Museum, Atlanta, Georgia (Carter Library)
The Work Continues

- Clinton Climate Initiative
- Clinton Development Initiative
- Clinton Global Initiative

- Clinton Health Matters Initiative
- Too Small to Fail
- Clinton Presidential Center

NATIONAL ARCHIVES and RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
Clinton Presidential Center

**Upper Right:** President Clinton visits with elementary school students in the Clinton Presidential Library (Clinton Foundation)

**Lower Right:** President Clinton with “Ideas Matter’ Essay Contest Winners (Clinton Foundation)

**Left:**Bushes, Clintons, and Carters at Clinton Presidential Library Dedication (Clinton Foundation)
Teamed up with Bush 41 to raise funds for relief efforts in following the 2004 tsunami in Thailand and Hurricane Katrina (2005).

Clinton Health Access Initiative:
- Negotiated reduced costs for ARV drugs to treat HIV/AIDS
- Improved treatment for pediatric AIDS
- Better medicines and long lasting bed netting to combat malaria.

Above: President George W. Bush asks former Presidents Bush and Clinton to assist in hurricane relief efforts. (George W. Bush Presidential Library)
Politics

- Endorsed Hillary Rodham Clinton for president during the 2016 election
- Spoke on her behalf at the 2016 Democratic National Convention
- Attended and spoke at numerous other campaign events around the country

Above: President Clinton speaks at the 2016 Democratic National Convention
Left: 2016 presidential candidate and former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, former First Lady Rosalynn Carter, former Presidents Jimmy Carter and Bill Clinton at the Carter’s 75th wedding anniversary celebration, Plains, Georgia, 7/10/2021 (Carter Center)