

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 35—Senators Titus, Amodei, Care, Carlton, Cegavske, Coffin, Hardy, Mathews, McGinness, Neal, Nolan, O’Connell, Raggio, Rawson, Rhoads, Schneider, Shaffer, Tiffany, Townsend, Washington and Wiener

Joint Sponsors: Assemblymen Giunchigliani, Anderson, Andonov, Angle, Arberry, Atkinson, Beers, Brown, Buckley, Carpenter, Chowning, Christensen, Claborn, Collins, Conklin, Geddes, Gibbons, Goicoechea, Goldwater, Grady, Griffin, Gustavson, Hardy, Hettrick, Horne, Knecht, Koivisto, Leslie, Mabey, Manendo, Marvel, McClain, McCleary, Mortenson, Ocegüera, Ohrenschall, Parks, Perkins, Pierce, Sherer, Weber and Williams

FILE NUMBER.....

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Honoring former President Jimmy Carter for receiving the Nobel Peace Prize for 2002.

WHEREAS, James Earl Carter, Jr., the 39th President of the United States, was born on October 1, 1924, in the small farming town of Plains, Georgia, the first President to be born in a hospital, and spent his boyhood days in the nearby community of Archery, Georgia; and

WHEREAS, He attended the Plains public schools, Georgia Southwestern College and the Georgia Institute of Technology, received a bachelor of science degree from the United States Naval Academy and did graduate work in reactor technology and nuclear physics at Union College in Schenectady, New York; and

WHEREAS, During his career in the Navy, Jimmy Carter served as a submariner in both the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets, attained the rank of lieutenant and was chosen by Admiral Hyman Rickover for the nuclear submarine program; and

WHEREAS, On July 7, 1946, Rosalynn Smith became Jimmy Carter’s bride, and 7 years later when his father died, Jimmy and Rosalynn moved to Plains to carry on the work on the farms belonging to the Carter family and to operate a seed and farm supply company; and

WHEREAS, Jimmy Carter served the community of Plains in various local organizations before becoming involved in state politics in 1962, when he was elected to the Senate of Georgia, and after losing one gubernatorial race, he became the 76th Governor of Georgia in 1971, a position in which he manifested skills in mediation through his intervention to prevent violence and find peaceful solutions to heated racial conflicts; and

WHEREAS, On December 12, 1974, Jimmy Carter threw his hat into the ring for nomination to the Office of President of the United States, a nomination that he won on the first ballot, and was elected to that Office on November 2, 1976; and

WHEREAS, During his years as President, Jimmy Carter's contributions in foreign policy were outstanding accomplishments that endure today, the Panama Canal Treaties, the Camp David Accords, the treaty of peace between Egypt and Israel, the SALT II Treaty and the initiation of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China; and

WHEREAS, The establishment of the Department of Energy and the Department of Education and the signing of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 and Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 distinguished President Carter's domestic policy; and

WHEREAS, After stepping down from the responsibility of making the decisions that shaped the policies of the Nation, Jimmy Carter delved into pursuits that have contributed several lifetimes' worth of positive deeds to his community, this nation and the international community by serving as University Distinguished Professor at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, teaching Sunday School and serving as a deacon in his local church, volunteering along with Rosalynn for Habitat for Humanity, authoring 16 books and founding the world renowned Carter Center; and

WHEREAS, The Carter Center, whose goals are to "resolve conflict, promote democracy, protect human rights, and prevent disease and other afflictions" celebrated its 20th anniversary in 2002 and has truly exemplified the tremendous amount of incredible action that can result from genuine commitment to noble goals; and

WHEREAS, To honor Jimmy Carter "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," the Norwegian Nobel Committee, on December 10, 2002, awarded Jimmy Carter the esteemed Nobel Peace Prize; and

WHEREAS, Although the coveted medal, diploma and monetary prize awarded by the Committee are material manifestations of the world's gratitude to this humble man, they pale when compared to the love and admiration in the hearts of the myriads for whom James Earl Carter, Jr., has made this world a better place and served as a role model for true public service; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE ASSEMBLY CONCURRING, That the members of the 72nd Session of the Nevada Legislature hereby honor our former President with this resolution for his receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Legislators of the State of Nevada express their admiration and gratitude to Jimmy Carter for his lifetime of

dedication to promoting peace, democracy and human rights throughout the world; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Senate prepare and transmit a copy of this resolution to Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter.