

By: Senator(s) Jordan, Kirby, Barnett,
Berry, Blackmon, Blackwell, Blount,
Brumfield, Butler, Chassaniol, DeBar, DeLano,
England, Fillingane, Frazier, Harkins,
Hickman, Hill, Horhn, Jackson, Johnson,
Ladner, McLendon, Michel, Norwood, Parks,
Polk, Rhodes, Robinson, Seymour, Simmons
(12th), Simmons (13th), Suber, Tate, Thomas,
Turner-Ford, Whaley, Wiggins, Williams,
Younger, McMahan, Sparks

To: Rules

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 524

1 A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION EXTENDING THE SINCEREST SYMPATHY OF
2 THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE TO THE SURVIVING FAMILY AND FRIENDS OF
3 FORMER UNITED STATES PRESIDENT JAMES EARL "JIMMY" CARTER, JR., AND
4 COMMENDING HIS LIFE, ACHIEVEMENTS, LEGACY AND PUBLIC SERVICE.

5 WHEREAS, it is with sadness that we join the citizens of the
6 State of Mississippi in mourning the passing of United States
7 President James Earl "Jimmy" Carter, Jr., the 39th President who
8 served from 1977-1981, and express our appreciation for his
9 profound public service; and

10 WHEREAS, in 1976, Carter was the last Democratic presidential
11 candidate to win a majority in Mississippi and one of only two to
12 carry the state since Adlai Stevenson II of Illinois carried it in
13 1952 and 1956 against Republican Dwight Eisenhower. Carter's 1976
14 win was a narrow one, taking only 49.56% of the vote but winning
15 all seven pledged Mississippi electors in the Electoral College;
16 and

17 WHEREAS, on October 1, 1924, James Earl Carter, Jr., was born
18 in Plains, Georgia. Jimmy Carter was born to James Earl Carter,
19 Sr., a peanut farmer and business owner, and Bessie Lillian Gordy



20 Carter, a registered nurse who also counseled Black women on
21 health care issues. When he was four years old, Jimmy Carter and
22 his family moved to Archery, Georgia, where his father farmed and
23 cultivated a variety of crops, including corn, peanuts, cotton,
24 and sugarcane. Jimmy Carter lived on his family's farm until he
25 became the first person from his father's side of the family to
26 graduate from high school and departed for college; and

27 WHEREAS, Jimmy Carter studied engineering at Georgia
28 Southwestern Junior College before joining the Naval ROTC program
29 at the Georgia Institute of Technology to continue his engineering
30 studies; and

31 WHEREAS, in 1943, Jimmy Carter was accepted into the Naval
32 Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. He received a bachelor of science
33 degree from the United States Naval Academy in 1946. Jimmy Carter
34 served as a submariner, serving in both the Atlantic and Pacific
35 fleets, rising to the rank of Lieutenant; and

36 WHEREAS, Jimmy Carter was chosen by Admiral Hyman Rickover
37 for the nuclear submarine program and became one of the iconic
38 "Rickover's Boys." He was assigned to Schenectady, New York,
39 where he pursued graduate studies at Union College in reactor
40 technology and nuclear physics. Jimmy Carter served as Senior
41 Officer of the precommissioning crew of the *Seawolf*, the second
42 nuclear submarine; and



WHEREAS, Jimmy Carter married Rosalynn Smith on July 7, 1946.
Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter had four children, Jack, James III,
Donnel, and Amy Carter; and

WHEREAS, in 1953, after the passing of his father, Jimmy
Carter resigned from his naval commission and returned with his
family to Plains, Georgia, to take over the Carter farms; and

WHEREAS, Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter worked tirelessly to
successfully resuscitate the family's farming business while
becoming active in community politics in Sumter County, Georgia;
and

WHEREAS, in 1955, Jimmy Carter won a seat on the Sumter
County Board of Education and eventually became the board's
chairman; and

WHEREAS, Jimmy Carter won election to the Georgia Senate in
1962. During his tenure as a State Senator, Jimmy Carter was
recognized as a pragmatic politician, curbing wasteful spending
while supporting civil rights; and

WHEREAS, Jimmy Carter was sworn in as Georgia's 76th Governor
on January 12, 1971. During his tenure as Georgia's Governor, he
publicly called for the end of segregation, and promoted education
and prison policy reform, while increasing the number of Black
officials in state government. His signature accomplishment as
Governor was modernizing Georgia's bureaucracy, making the state
government lean and efficient through thoughtful spending; and



67 WHEREAS, Jimmy Carter served as the Democratic National
68 Committee Campaign Chairman for the 1974 congressional and
69 gubernational elections; and

70 WHEREAS, in 1976, Jimmy Carter became the Democratic Party's
71 presidential nominee, with running mate Walter Mondale, Senator
72 from Minnesota; and

73 WHEREAS, Jimmy Carter was elected the 39th President of the
74 United States on November 2, 1976; and

75 WHEREAS, Jimmy Carter was known for his genuine connection to
76 the people he served, famously walking down Pennsylvania Avenue on
77 his inauguration day with his wife Rosalynn and daughter Amy; and

78 WHEREAS, his foreign policy accomplishments included the
79 *Panama Canal Treaties*, the Camp David Accords, the *Treaty of Peace*
80 between Egypt and Israel, the *SALT II Treaty with the Soviet*
81 *Union*, and the establishment of United States diplomatic relations
82 with the People's Republic of China; and

83 WHEREAS, the Carter presidency is best known for the
84 accomplishments of the Camp David Accords between Egypt and
85 Israel. In 1978, President Carter personally negotiated with
86 Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem
87 Begin to reach the Camp David Accords, the cornerstone of all
88 subsequent peace efforts in the Middle East, and was awarded the
89 2002 Nobel Peace Prize for this remarkable achievement; and



90 WHEREAS, on October 17, 1979, President Carter signed the
91 Department of Education Organization Act into law, forming the
92 Department of Education; and

93 WHEREAS, President Carter encouraged energy conservation
94 efforts and called on every American to reduce their waste and use
95 energy resources more efficiently. On August 4, 1977, President
96 Carter signed the Department of Energy Organization Act into law,
97 forming the Department of Energy. In 1978, President Carter
98 championed and signed the National Energy Act which established
99 energy goals, such as reducing the Nation's dependence on oil;
100 increasing the use of renewable energy sources, such as solar
101 energy; and mandating improved automotive fuel efficiency
102 standards; and

103 WHEREAS, President Carter also demonstrated his commitment to
104 conservation and the protection of wildlife by signing the Alaska
105 National Interest Conservation Act of 1980 into law, to protect
106 access to public lands and preserve Alaska Native culture and
107 Alaska's wilderness; and

108 WHEREAS, after leaving the White House, President Carter
109 became a University Distinguished Professor at Emory University in
110 Atlanta, Georgia, and later with his wife, Rosalynn, founded the
111 Carter Center; and

112 WHEREAS, under President Carter's leadership, the Carter
113 Center and its staff worked tirelessly in efforts to resolve
114 conflict, promote democracy, protect human rights, and prevent



disease, most notably contributing to the eradication of Guinea worm disease; and

WHEREAS, President Carter and the Carter Center have engaged in conflict mediation in Ethiopia, Eritrea, North Korea, Liberia, Haiti, Bosnia, Sudan, the Great Lakes region of Africa, Sudan and Uganda, Venezuela, Nepal, Ecuador, Colombia, the Middle East, and Mali. Under his leadership, the Carter Center sent 125 election observation missions to the Americas, Africa, and Asia; and

WHEREAS, in 1986, the permanent facilities of the Carter Presidential Center and the Jimmy Carter Library and Museum were dedicated in his honor. In 1987, the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site was dedicated in his honor, and would be designated as a national historic park in 2021; and

WHEREAS, on December 10, 2002, the Norwegian Nobel Committee awarded the Nobel Peace Prize to President 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"; and

WHEREAS, Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter continued to be heavily involved in their community, volunteering one week a year until 2020 for Habitat for Humanity to help people in the United States and in other countries renovate and build homes for themselves; and



138 WHEREAS, at the time of her passing, Rosalynn and Jimmy
139 Carter had been married for 77 years and had been blessed with
140 four children, 12 grandchildren, and 14 great-grandchildren; and

141 WHEREAS, on December 29, 2024, President Carter passed away
142 at home in Plains, Georgia; and

143 WHEREAS, Jimmy Carter led his life and his country with
144 integrity, humility, and an unwavering commitment to justice,
145 championing human rights, prioritizing diplomacy, and fighting
146 tirelessly for marginalized communities, leaving a legacy of moral
147 leadership:

148 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE, THE HOUSE OF
149 REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING THEREIN, That we do hereby express our
150 appreciation for the profound public service of President Jimmy
151 Carter and our deep sympathy to the children of President Jimmy
152 Carter and First Lady Rosalynn Carter and to the entire family and
153 loved ones of the former President.

154 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Senate is
155 directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the family of
156 President Jimmy Carter, and forward a copy to Mississippi's
157 Congressional delegation and that this resolution be made
158 available to the Capital Press Corps.

