

Chapter 1 : Jimmy Carter - Academy of Achievement

His presidential library, Jimmy Carter Library and Museum was opened in In , the U.S. Navy named the third and last Seawolf-class submarine honoring former President Carter and his service as a submariner officer.

His father, James Earl Carter, Sr. In the Navy he became a submariner, serving in both the Atlantic and Pacific fleets and rising to the rank of lieutenant. Chosen by Admiral Hyman Rickover for the nuclear submarine program, he was assigned to Schenectady, New York, where he took graduate work at Union College in reactor technology and nuclear physics and served as senior officer of the pre-commissioning crew of the Seawolf, the second nuclear submarine. On July 7, , he married Rosalynn Smith of Plains. When his father died in , he resigned his naval commission and returned with his family to Georgia. He quickly became a leader of the community, serving on county boards supervising education, the hospital authority, and the library. In he won election to the Georgia Senate. He was the Democratic National Committee campaign chairman for the congressional and gubernatorial elections. Jimmy Carter served as president from January 20, to January 20, He championed human rights throughout the world. Carter is the author of 32 books, many of which are now in revised editions: *Why Not the Best? Memoirs of a President*, , ; *Negotiation: Insights into the Middle East*, , ; *Everything to Gain: Adventures and Reflections*, , ; *Turning Point: Memories of a Rural Boyhood*, ; *Christmas in Plains: A Journey for All*, Actively guided by President Carter, the nonpartisan and nonprofit Center addresses national and international issues of public policy. Carter Center staff and associates join with President Carter in efforts to resolve conflict, promote democracy, protect human rights, and prevent disease and other afflictions. The Center has spearheaded the international effort to eradicate Guinea worm disease, which is poised to be the second human disease in history to be eradicated. Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter volunteer one week a year for Habitat for Humanity, a nonprofit organization that helps needy people in the United States and in other countries renovate and build homes for themselves. Since , President Carter also has served as a member of The Elders, a group of independent global leaders. For recreation, he enjoys fly-fishing, woodworking, and swimming. The Carters have three sons, one daughter, nine grandsons one deceased , three granddaughters, five great-grandsons, and eight great-granddaughters. 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.

Chapter 2 : Jimmy Carter | Biography & Facts | calendrierdelascience.com

Carter, Jimmy; Ford, Gerald Jimmy Carter (left) and U.S. President Gerald Ford meeting in the first of three televised debates during the presidential campaign. AP; Presidency. Beginning with his inaugural walk with Rosalynn down Pennsylvania Avenue, Carter tried to reinforce his image as a man of the people. He adopted an informal style of dress and speech in public appearances, held frequent press conferences, and reduced the pomp of the presidency.

Remember during the Presidential election how Jimmy Carter used his stellar integrity as a campaign club? President Carter was extremely bright. President Carter was known as a peanut farmer in campaign literature but the truth is he was a nuclear engineer of great ability. He and President Herbert Hoover are the only academically trained engineers to serve as President—you can draw your own conclusions. Willie Nelson on his 3rd marriage at the time. Later Nelson went on to run up an interesting rap sheet of marijuana arrests and was convicted of failure to pay his income taxes. Will You Buy My Dreams? But, I suppose to forgive is Divine, especially if you are forgiving a country music star with some good tunes. That would be a giant joint for all of you lacking in the hip verbiage of the day. Carter said he never knew about it but Nelson claims the Secret Service kept a sharp eye on him while he sparked up on the Carter White House roof. Nelson has traced his lineage to the American Revolution. Perhaps he was doing his version of the Boston Tea Party as he toked away on top of the Presidential residence. Here is a list of 5 who make the claim to smoking doobs at the Executive Mansion. Our string of really nice weather will be coming to a halt but its unclear to what degree. We have a weak front trying to make its way down. To the south, we have an inverted trof coming in. That is when the trof is sticking up northward instead of digging southward as we usually expect. If the front comes to our south, then we have overrunning clouds and maybe a shower. If the front goes far enough south, then the clouds may get shoved out and the rain chances decrease. On the other hand, the front may flop back and forth. To be more definitive than that really gets beyond the realm of the abilitly to forecast, IMO.

Chapter 3 : Jimmy Carter: Prophetic President – Talking Points Memo

Jimmy Carter (James Earl Carter, Jr.), thirty-ninth president of the United States, was born October 1, , in the small farming town of Plains, Georgia, and grew up in the nearby community of Archery.

He appointed Alfred E. William Miller, had already contributed to somewhat higher inflation, [78] rising from 5. The sudden doubling of crude oil prices by OPEC [79] forced inflation to double-digit levels, averaging History of health care reform in the United States Carter in office, February During the presidential campaign, Carter proposed a health care reform plan that included key features of a bipartisan bill, sponsored by Senator Ted Kennedy, that provided for the establishment of a universal national health insurance NHI system. The establishment of an NHI plan was the top priority of organized labor and many liberal Democrats, but Carter had concerns about cost, as well as the inflationary impact, of such a system. Kennedy met repeatedly with Carter and White House staffers in an attempt to forge a compromise health care plan, but negotiations broke down in July Though Kennedy and Carter had previously been on good terms, differences over health insurance led to an open break between the two Democratic leaders. The plan would also extend Medicaid to the very poor without dependent minor children, and would add catastrophic coverage to Medicare. Long led a bipartisan conservative majority of the Senate Finance Committee to support an employer mandate to provide catastrophic coverage and the addition of catastrophic coverage to Medicare. Proposals contemplated by the Carter administration include a guaranteed minimum income , a federal job guarantee for the unemployed, a negative income tax , and direct cash payments to aid recipients. In early , Secretary Califano presented Carter with several options for welfare reform, all of which Carter rejected because they increased government spending. In August , Carter proposed a major jobs program for welfare recipients capable of working and a "decent income" to those who were incapable of working. To the disappointment of the Congressional Black Caucus CBC and organized labor, the final act did not include a provision authorizing the federal government to act as an employer of last resort in order to provide for full employment. He proposed taxing capital gains as ordinary income, eliminating tax shelters, limiting itemized tax deductions, and increasing the standard deduction. The act corrected a technical error made in and ensured the short-term solvency of Social Security. That same year, he signed into law a bill that established Superfund , a federal program designed to clean up sites contaminated with hazardous substances. In a February 28, address at the White House, Carter argued, "Education is far too important a matter to be scattered piecemeal among various government departments and agencies, which are often busy with sometimes dominant concerns. Cannabis policy of the Jimmy Carter administration Carter took a stance in support of decriminalization of cannabis, citing the legislation passed in Oregon in Carter retained Nixon-era yet pro-decriminalization advisor Robert Du Pont , and appointed pro-decriminalization British physician Peter Bourne as his drug advisor or "drug czar" to head up his newly formed Office of Drug Abuse Policy. The net result of the Carter administration was the continuation of the War on Drugs and restrictions on cannabis, [] [] while at the same time cannabis consumption in the United States reached historically high levels. The Airline Deregulation Act abolished the Civil Aeronautics Board and granted airlines greater control over their operations. Carter also signed the Motor Carrier Act of , which deregulated the trucking industry, and the Staggers Rail Act , which loosened regulations on railroads.

Chapter 4 : Presidency of Jimmy Carter - Wikipedia

Jimmy Carter was the 39th president of the United States () and later was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in

More than any other president, Carter used diplomacy to promote human rights, especially with regard to the governments of South Korea, Iran, Argentina, South Africa, and Rhodesia Zimbabwe. Naval Academy at Annapolis , Maryland, in Navy, serving submarine duty for five years. He was preparing to become an engineering officer for the submarine Seawolf in when his father died. Carter resigned his commission and returned to Georgia to manage the family peanut farm operations. Jimmy Carter Library Beginning his political career by serving on the local board of education, Carter won election as a Democrat to the Georgia State Senate in and was reelected in In he failed in a bid for the governorship and, depressed by this experience, found solace in Evangelical Christianity , becoming a born-again Baptist. Prior to running again for governor and winning in , Carter at least tacitly adhered to a segregationist approach. As governor, he reorganized the existing maze of state agencies and consolidated them into larger units while introducing stricter budgeting procedures for them. Jimmy Carter Library In , just before his term as governor ended, Carter announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for president. Although lacking a national political base or major backing, he managed through tireless and systematic campaigning to assemble a broad constituency. In the aftermath of the Watergate scandal , which had raised widespread concern about the power of the presidency and the integrity of the executive branch , Carter styled himself as an outsider to Washington, D. Mondale of Minnesota as his running mate. Ford , who had come into office in when Richard Nixon resigned in the wake of Watergate. American presidential election, Results of the American presidential election, Source: Office of the Clerk of the U. President Gerald Ford meeting in the first of three televised debates during the presidential campaign. AP Presidency Beginning with his inaugural walk with Rosalynn down Pennsylvania Avenue , Carter tried to reinforce his image as a man of the people. He adopted an informal style of dress and speech in public appearances, held frequent press conferences, and reduced the pomp of the presidency. Early on in his administration, Carter introduced a dizzying array of ambitious programs for social, administrative, and economic reform. Most of those programs, however, met with opposition in Congress despite the Democratic majorities in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. On one hand, Congress, in the post-Watergate environment , was more willing to challenge the executive branch; on the other, Carter the populist was quick to criticize Congress and to take his agenda to the American people. Jimmy Carter delivering his inaugural address, Washington, D. Senate investigators concluded that, while Billy had acted improperly, he had no real influence on the president. Jimmy Carter holding a press conference on January 17, Jimmy Carter Library In foreign affairs, Carter received accolades for championing international human rights , though his critics charged that his vision of the world was naive. In he obtained two treaties between the United States and Panama that gave the latter control over the Panama Canal at the end of and guaranteed the neutrality of that waterway thereafter. In Carter brought together Egyptian Pres. On January 1, , Carter established full diplomatic relations between the United States and China and simultaneously broke official ties with Taiwan. Also in , in Vienna , Carter and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev signed a new bilateral strategic arms limitation treaty SALT II intended to establish parity in strategic nuclear weapons delivery systems between the two superpowers on terms that could be adequately verified. Carter removed the treaty from consideration by the Senate in January , however, after the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. He also placed an embargo on the shipment of American grain to the Soviet Union and pressed for a U. Jimmy Carter speaking on the telephone in the Oval Office, November 20, National Archives, Washington, D. On November 4, , a mob of Iranian students stormed the U. Blindfolded American hostage with his Iranian captors outside the U. Jimmy Carter addressing the media during the Iran hostage crisis, November 28, The failure of a secret U. The inflation rate climbed higher each year he was in office, rising from 6 percent in to more than 12 percent by ; unemployment remained high at 7. In the president, whose mistrust of special interest groups such as the oil companies was well known, proposed an energy program that included an oil tax, conservation, and the use of alternative sources of energy. The House

supported the program but the Senate quashed it. Moreover, one of those alternative sources, nuclear power, seemed much less viable after the disastrous meltdown of the core reactor at Three Mile Island, Pennsylvania, in March. Jimmy Carter showing reporters the solar panels he had installed on the West Wing of the White House in 1979. Still, Carter was able to fend off the challenge of Massachusetts Sen. Edward Kennedy to win the Democratic presidential nomination in 1976. Above all else, he was generally seen as indecisive. Jimmy Carter campaigning for reelection, October 30, Jimmy Carter Library. In the election held that November, Carter was overwhelmingly defeated by the Republican nominee, a former actor and governor of California, Ronald W. Reagan. American presidential election, Results of the American presidential election, Sources: Electoral and popular vote totals based on data from the Office of the Clerk of the U.S. Life after the presidency. In his final months in office, Carter was able to push through important legislation that created Superfund to clean up abandoned toxic waste dumps and that set aside some million acres 40 million hectares of land in Alaska to protect it from development. Carter would also be remembered for his inclusion of women and minorities in his cabinet, including Andrew Young, the African American former mayor of Atlanta, who played a prominent though controversial role as the U.S. Rosalynn, who had taken an active role as first lady— not only acting as an adviser to the president but also attending cabinet meetings when the subjects under consideration were of interest to her— joined her husband in establishing the Carter Presidential Center in Atlanta, which included a presidential library and museum. He was particularly active in this role in 1979, negotiating with North Korea to end nuclear weapons development there, with Haiti to effect a peaceful transfer of power, and with Bosnian Serbs and Muslims to broker a short-lived cease-fire. His efforts on behalf of international peace and his highly visible participation in building homes for the poor through Habitat for Humanity established in the public mind a much more favourable image of Carter than had been the case during his presidency. Two books on the Middle East were *Palestine: A Plan That Will Work* and *A Novel of the Revolutionary War* and a collection of poetry. His presidency is chronicled in *White House Diary*, which contains edited entries from a journal Carter kept during his years in the White House. *Reflections at Ninety: A Journey for All* was published in 1999. Jimmy Carter. The table provides a list of cabinet members in the administration of Pres.

Chapter 5 : Jimmy Carter - Wikipedia

TIL President Jimmy Carter was a Nuclear Engineer and visited Three Mile Island during the crisis there. He had previously helped dismantle a damaged reactor in Canada. (calendrierdelascience.com).

Carter Nursing Center in Plains, Georgia , a hospital where his mother was employed as a registered nurse. Carter was the first U. Carter is a descendant of English immigrant Thomas Carter, who settled in Virginia in Numerous generations of Carters lived as cotton farmers in Georgia. He previously served as a reserve second lieutenant in the U. The family moved several times during Carter Jr. They eventually had three more children: Gloria , Ruth , and Billy. Carter got along well with his parents, although his mother worked long hours and was often absent in his childhood. He also rented out a section of tenant housing that he had purchased. By that time, the Great Depression had impoverished Archery and Plains, but the family benefited from New Deal farming subsidies, and Earl took a position as a community leader. Young Jimmy was a diligent student with a fondness for reading. A popular anecdote holds that he was passed over for valedictorian after he and his friends skipped school to venture downtown in a hot rod. As an adolescent, Carter played on the Plains High School basketball team; he also joined the Future Farmers of America and developed a lifelong interest in woodworking. Naval Academy in Annapolis. In , he started undergraduate coursework in engineering at Georgia Southwestern College in nearby Americus. The following year, he transferred to the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, and he achieved admission to the Naval Academy in He was promoted to lieutenant junior grade in During and after his presidency, Carter said that his experience at Chalk River had shaped his views on atomic energy and led him to cease development of a neutron bomb. Deciding to leave Schenectady proved difficult. Settling after moving so much, Rosalynn had grown comfortable with their life. Returning to small-town life in Plains seemed "a monumental step backward," she said later. Carter left active duty on October 9, However, between his forgiveness of debts and the division of his wealth among heirs, his son Jimmy inherited comparatively little. For a year, Jimmy, Rosalynn, and their three sons lived in public housing in Plains; Carter is the only U. The transition from Navy to agribusinessman was difficult because his first-year harvest failed due to drought; Carter was compelled to open several bank lines of credit to keep the farm afloat. Though they barely broke even the first year, the Carters grew the business and became quite successful. By he was a prominent member of the community and the Baptist Church as well as chairman of the Sumter County school board, where he began to speak more loudly in favor of school integration. Rosalynn, who had an instinct for politics and organization, was instrumental to his campaign. The initial results showed Carter losing, but this was the result of fraudulent voting orchestrated by Joe Hurst, the Democratic Party chairman in Quitman County , with the aid of the Quitman County sheriff. He and his family had become staunch John F. Beginning in , the town of Americus was the site of mass beatings and incarcerations of black protesters, [27] echoing similar unrest throughout the country. Carter remained relatively quiet on the issue at first, even as it polarized much of the county, to avoid alienating his segregationist colleagues. He did speak up on a few divisive issues, giving speeches against literacy tests and against a change to the Georgia Constitution which, he felt, implied a compulsion to practice religion. Carter later called the assassination "the greatest blow that I had suffered since my father died. He became chairman of the West Central Georgia Planning and Development Commission, which oversaw the disbursement of federal and state grants for projects such as historic site restoration. When Bo Callaway was elected to the U. House of Representatives in November , Carter immediately began planning to unseat him. The two had previously clashed over which two-year college would be expanded to a four-year college program by the state; Carter wanted it to go to Georgia Southwestern College in Americus, but Callaway wanted the funding to go to downtown Columbus. Carter saw Callaway, a Republican , as a rival who represented the inherited wealth and selfishness he despised in politics. Before his term ended he contributed to a bill expanding statewide education funding and getting Georgia Southwestern a four-year program. He leveraged his regional planning work, giving speeches around the district to make himself more visible to potential voters. The last day of the term, he announced his run for Congress. Georgia gubernatorial election, and Georgia gubernatorial

election, The congressional race of was shaken up in mid-May when the Republican incumbent, Bo Callaway, dropped out and decided to run for Governor of Georgia instead. Callaway was a very strong candidate, and state Democrats panicked over the prospect of losing the governorship they had held since Reconstruction. Carter soon decided to follow Callaway and run for governor himself. In the Democratic primary he ran as a moderate alternative to both the liberal former governor Ellis Arnall and the conservative Lester Maddox. In a press conference he described his ideology as "Conservative, moderate, liberal and middle-of-the-road. I believe I am a more complicated person than that. A chain of events then resulted in Maddox, the dark horse candidate, being elected governor. His attempt to rescue the race from Callaway had resulted in the unlikely election of the segregationist Maddox, which he considered an even worse outcome. This period was a spiritual turning point for Carter; he grew increasingly evangelical, undertaking several religious missions in other states. Inspired by his sister Ruth and liberal theologians such as Reinhold Niebuhr, he declared himself born again, a growing movement in s America. His last child Amy was born during this time, on October 19, Carter ran a more modern campaign this time around, employing printed graphics and statistical analysis. Responding to poll data, Carter leaned more conservative than before. He positioned himself as a populist, quickly going negative against Sanders for his wealth labeling him "Cufflinks Carl" and associating him with the national Democratic Party. He accused Sanders of corruption, but when pressed by the media, could come up with no evidence. While he met with black figures such as Martin Luther King Sr. He implied support or dislike of private schools, depending on the audience. Carter won the runoff election with 60 percent of the vote—winning 7 percent of the black vote—and went on to win the general election easily over the Republican Hal Suit, a local news anchor. Leroy Johnson, a black state Senator, voiced his support for Carter, saying, "I understand why he ran that kind of ultra-conservative campaign. He declared in his inaugural speech that "the time of racial discrimination is over. No poor, rural, weak, or black person should ever have to bear the additional burden of being deprived of the opportunity for an education, a job or simple justice. The many segregationists who had supported Carter during the race felt betrayed. Time magazine ran a story on the progressive " New South " governors elected that year in a May issue, featuring a cover illustration of Carter. Carter had endorsed Maddox, although the two did not campaign as a ticket. The two found little common ground during their four years of service, often publicly feuding with each other. Therefore, he negotiated a bill allowing him to propose executive restructuring and to force a vote on it. He implemented zero-based budgeting within state departments and added a Judicial Selection Commission to verify the credentials of judges appointed by the governor. But after two weeks of negotiations, it was passed at midnight on the last day of the session. He expanded the number of black state employees, judges, and board members. He hired Rita Jackson Samuels, a black woman, to advise him on potential appointments. He co-sponsored an anti-busing resolution with George Wallace at the National Governors Conference, [57] which Carter also hosted. He took pride in his program for the appointment of judges and state government officials. Under this program, all such appointments were based on merit, rather than political influence. After surveying the river and the literature himself, he argued that the U. The veto won the attention of environmentalists nationwide. Looking toward a potential presidential run, Carter engaged himself in national politics and public appearances. He was named to several southern planning commissions and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, where the liberal U. Senator George McGovern was the likely presidential nominee. Carter was still fairly obscure at the time, and his attempt at triangulation failed; the Democratic ticket went to McGovern and Senator Thomas Eagleton. He had quietly decided to begin putting a presidential bid together. He tried unsuccessfully to become chairman of the National Governors Association to boost his visibility. None recognized him and it took several rounds of question-and-answer before movie critic Gene Shalit correctly guessed he was a governor. His speech contained themes of domestic inequality, optimism, and change. As late as January 26, Carter was the first choice of only four percent of Democratic voters, according to a Gallup poll. He promoted government reorganization. Carter published *Why Not the Best?* He used a two-prong strategy: When Wallace proved to be a spent force, Carter swept the region. In the North, Carter appealed largely to conservative Christian and rural voters; he had little chance of winning a majority in most states. He won several Northern states by building the largest single bloc. He had traveled

over 50,000 miles, visited 37 states, and delivered over 100 speeches before any other candidate announced that he was in the race. What Carter had that his opponents did not was the acceptance and support of elite sectors of the mass communications media. It was their favorable coverage of Carter and his campaign that gave him an edge, propelling him rocket-like to the top of the opinion polls. This helped Carter win key primary election victories, enabling him to rise from an obscure public figure to President-elect in the short space of 9 months. Jimmy Carter chose Walter Mondale as his running mate. Among his first acts was the fulfillment of a campaign promise by issuing an executive order declaring unconditional amnesty for Vietnam War -era draft evaders.

Chapter 6 : What degree did Jimmy Carter earn

Since leaving office, Jimmy Carter has become the most active ex-president in the country's history – a humanitarian activist, bestselling author and traveling ambassador of peace, resolving international disputes and helping to monitor elections in newly emerging democracies.

Visit Website Did you know? Reagan invited former President Carter to greet the freed hostages in Germany. Active in community affairs and a deacon at the Plains Baptist Church, Carter launched his political career with a seat on his local board of education. In 1962, he won election to the Georgia State Senate as a Democrat; he was reelected in 1964. The loss sent Carter into a period of depression, which he overcame by finding renewed faith as a born-again Christian. He ran again for the governorship in 1966 and won. A year later, Carter was featured on the cover of Time magazine as one of a new breed of young political leaders in the South, known for their moderate racial views and progressive economic and social policies. For the next two years, he traveled around the country making speeches and meeting as many people as possible. His core message was one of values: Mondale of Minnesota as his running mate. In the general election, Carter faced Republican incumbent Gerald R. He introduced a number of ambitious programs for social and economic reform, and included a relatively large number of women and minorities in his cabinet. This difficult relationship with Congress meant that Carter was unable to convert his plans into legislation, despite his initial popularity. Carter initially defended Lance, but was later driven to ask for his resignation. The resulting Camp David Accords ended the state of war between the two nations that had existed since Israel was founded in 1948. In July 1978, Carter called a special summit with national leaders at Camp David. Carter stood firm in the tense standoff that followed, but his failure to free the hostages led his government to be perceived as inept and inefficient; this perception increased after the failure of a secret U. Despite sagging approval ratings, Carter was able to defeat a challenge by Senator Edward Kennedy to win the Democratic nomination in 1980. He was defeated by a large margin in the general election that year by Ronald Reagan, a former actor and governor of California who argued during his campaign that the problem facing the country was not a lack of public confidence, but a need for new leadership. In the decades that followed, he continued his diplomatic activities in many conflict-ridden countries around the globe. In 1994, Carter negotiated with North Korea to end their nuclear weapons program, worked in Haiti to ensure a peaceful transfer of government and brokered a temporary ceasefire between Bosnian Serbs and Muslims. Carter has also built homes for the poor with the organization Habitat for Humanity and worked as a professor at Emory University. He is the author of numerous books, the topics of which range from his views on the Middle East to memories of his childhood; they also include a historical novel and a collection of poetry. In 2002, Carter was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. The prize committee cited his role in helping forge the Camp David accord between Israel and Egypt during his presidency, as well as his ongoing work with the Carter Center. Start your free trial today.

Chapter 7 : Jimmy Carter engineer | Symon Sez

Carter's critics argue that the president's reputation as a lifelong humanitarian and crusader for social justice was unearned. Writing for Commentary Magazine in , Joshua Muravchik argued that Carter became a champion for social justice for political reasons.

By Rick Perlstein August 28, 6: James Earl Carter is nearing the end. In an extraordinary press conference last week, the 39th president discussed his impending death from metastasizing liver cancer, with a grace, humor, and wisdom the rest of us can only hope to emulate when our own time comes. Soon will come the eulogies: Forgive me if I jump the gun with a gust of affection. I want to loose some thoughts while they are fresh in my mind. Jimmy Carter had been an engineer. He had also been a Baptist missionary. Both identities, in their different ways, converged on the same habit of thought: The engineer believed that a solitary individual, working assiduously with the right tools and information, with enough ingenuity and perseverance and a clear and clever mind—“all of which Jimmy Carter possessed—”could arrive at the right solution to any problem. And for the devout Baptist, no less than for the engineer, a conviction, once arrived at, was something to communicate, not to compromise. You could see how the balance informed his rhetoric in that press conference last week, the preacher calling us to contemplate last things, the engineer calmly and carefully guiding us through the technicalities of his cancer treatment: Carter the post-president at his most glorious. But for a president in office in the s, confronted with impossible complexities, moral conundrums and the beginning of the polarized partisan politics that make governing almost impossible today, it was an unusual base of mental operations. This moment reveals Carter at his very best. It also reveals American conservatives at their venal worst—“and provides one more precedent to help us understand and contend with their ongoing deformation of our democracy now. It was March He had studied the problem. Now he was ready to administer a solution. Finally, and most radically, he recommended that Congress adopt a constitutional amendment to do away with the Electoral College—”under which, three times in our history four times if you count George W. Bush 33 years later , a candidate who received fewer votes than his opponent went on to become president—”in favor of popular election of presidents. It was one of the broadest political reform packages ever proposed. It was immediately embraced. Legislators from both parties stood together at a news briefing to endorse all or part of it. Who could find this controversial? Ronald Reagan had been on this case for years. Why not a national postcard registration program? There had always been a political subtext to such arguments. Now, the subtext came to the fore: Not because he was a reformer, but because he wanted to steal elections. Carter, after all, had won Wisconsin by a tiny margin, defying electoral predictions. There also had always been a racial subtext to such arguments. Now, that subtext, too, came to the fore. Human Events cited a Berkeley political scientist who said national turnout would go up 10 percent. All but ventriloquizing the argument John C. Calhoun made in the s, Reagan responded: Our Constitution recognizes that certain rights belong to the states and cannot be infringed upon by the national government. After the Republicans were decimated in and the pundits predicted they must purge the conservatives to survive, the party instead embraced a key tenet of Barry Goldwater—“opposing civil rights—”and ended up making an extraordinary comeback, then capturing the presidency in The other items expired soon after: When Jimmy Carter is right he is really, really right. When the right is wrong, they stay wrong as the day is long.

Chapter 8 : Carter agrees to transfer Panama Canal to Panama - HISTORY

President Carter was known as a peanut farmer in campaign literature but the truth is he was a nuclear engineer of great ability. He and President Herbert Hoover are the only academically trained engineers to serve as President you can draw your own conclusions.

Chapter 9 : Resume inflation- how a peanut farmer became a "nuclear engineer" | SeekerBlog

Future President Jimmy Carter marries. On this day in , James Earl "Jimmy" Carter marries Eleanor Rosalynn Smith at the Plains Methodist Church in Plains, Georgia.