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# Jimmy Carter's Nobel Lecture

By Jimmy Carter  
2002

*Jimmy Carter is an American politician who was the 39th President of the United States. Following his presidency, Carter set up the Carter Center with the goals of advancing human rights and combatting human suffering. In 2002, Carter received the Nobel Peace Prize for his work promoting international peace. As you read, take notes on how Carter thinks the world can achieve international peace.*

[1] Your Majesties, Members of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with a deep sense of gratitude that I accept this prize. I am grateful to my wife Rosalynn, to my colleagues at The Carter Center, and to many others who continue to seek an end to violence and suffering throughout the world. The scope and character of our Center's activities are perhaps unique, but in many other ways they are typical of the work being done by many hundreds of nongovernmental organizations that strive for human rights and peace.



["Secretary General Takes Part in Moderated Conversation with ex-President Carter"](#) by OEA - OAS is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND 2.0.

Most Nobel Laureates have carried out our work in safety, but there are others who have acted with great personal courage. None has provided more vivid reminders of the dangers of peacemaking than two of my friends, Anwar Sadat<sup>1</sup> and Yitzak Rabin,<sup>2</sup> who gave their lives for the cause of peace in the Middle East.

Like these two heroes, my first chosen career was in the military, as a submarine officer. My shipmates and I realized that we had to be ready to fight if combat was forced upon us, and we were prepared to give our lives to defend our nation and its principles. At the same time, we always prayed fervently that our readiness would ensure that there would be no war.

[5] Later, as President and as Commander-in-Chief of our armed forces, I was one of those who bore the sobering responsibility of maintaining global stability during the height of the Cold War, as the world's two superpowers confronted each other. Both sides understood that an unresolved political altercation or a serious misjudgment could lead to a nuclear holocaust.<sup>3</sup> In Washington and in Moscow, we knew that we would have less than a half hour to respond after we learned that intercontinental missiles had been launched against us. There had to be a constant and delicate balancing of our great military strength with aggressive diplomacy, always seeking to build friendships with other nations, large and small, that shared a common cause.

1. the third President of Egypt  
2. an Israeli politician and general who served as the fifth Prime Minister of Israel  
3. **Holocaust (noun):** destruction or slaughter on a mass scale

In those days, the nuclear and conventional armaments<sup>4</sup> of the United States and the Soviet Union were almost equal, but democracy ultimately prevailed because of commitments to freedom and human rights, not only by people in my country and those of our allies, but in the former Soviet empire as well. As president, I extended my public support and encouragement to Andrei Sakharov,<sup>5</sup> who, although denied the right to attend the ceremony, was honored here for his personal commitments to these same ideals.

The world has changed greatly since I left the White House. Now there is only one superpower, with unprecedented military and economic strength. The coming budget for American armaments will be greater than those of the next fifteen nations combined, and there are troops from the United States in many countries throughout the world. Our gross national economy exceeds that of the three countries that follow us, and our nation's voice most often prevails as decisions are made concerning trade, humanitarian assistance, and the allocation<sup>6</sup> of global wealth. This dominant status is unlikely to change in our lifetimes.

Great American power and responsibility are not unprecedented, and have been used with restraint and great benefit in the past. We have not assumed that super strength guarantees super wisdom, and we have consistently reached out to the international community to ensure that our own power and influence are tempered by the best common judgment.

Within our country, ultimate decisions are made through democratic means, which tend to moderate radical or ill-advised proposals. Constrained and inspired by historic constitutional principles, our nation has endeavored for more than 200 years to follow the now almost universal ideals of freedom, human rights, and justice for all.

- [10] Our president, Woodrow Wilson, was honored here for promoting the League of Nations,<sup>7</sup> whose two basic concepts were profoundly important: "collective security" and "self-determination." Now they are embedded in international law. Violations of these premises during the last half-century have been tragic failures, as was vividly demonstrated when the Soviet Union attempted to conquer Afghanistan and when Iraq invaded Kuwait.

After the second world war, American Secretary of State Cordell Hull received this prize for his role in founding the United Nations.<sup>8</sup> His successor, General George C. Marshall, was recognized because of his efforts to help rebuild Europe, without excluding the vanquished nations of Italy and Germany. This was a historic example of respecting human rights as the international level.

Ladies and gentlemen, 12 years ago, President Mikhail Gorbachev<sup>9</sup> received your recognition for his preeminent<sup>10</sup> role in ending the Cold War that had lasted fifty years.

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4. military weapons and equipment
  5. a Russian nuclear physicist and activist for disarmament, peace, and human rights
  6. **Allocation (noun):** the process of distributing something
  7. an international organization created after WWI to provide a forum for settling international disputes
  8. an international organization created in 1945 to promote international peace and cooperation
  9. the eighth and final leader of the Soviet Union
  10. **Preeminent (adjective):** surpassing all others

But instead of entering a millennium of peace, the world is now, in many ways, a more dangerous place. The greater ease of travel and communication has not been matched by equal understanding and mutual respect. There is a plethora<sup>11</sup> of civil wars, unrestrained by rules of the Geneva Convention,<sup>12</sup> within which an overwhelming portion of the casualties are unarmed civilians who have no ability to defend themselves. And recent appalling acts of terrorism have reminded us that no nations, even superpowers, are invulnerable.

It is clear that global challenges must be met with an emphasis on peace, in harmony with others, with strong alliances and international consensus. Imperfect as it may be, there is no doubt that this can best be done through the United Nations, which Ralph Bunche described here in this same forum as exhibiting a “fortunate flexibility” — not merely to preserve peace but also to make change, even radical change, without violence.

- [15] He went on to say: “To suggest that war can prevent war is a base play on words and a despicable form of warmongering.<sup>13</sup> The objective of any who sincerely believe in peace clearly must be to exhaust every honorable recourse in the effort to save the peace. The world has had ample evidence that war begets only conditions that beget further war.”

We must remember that today there are at least eight nuclear powers on earth, and three of them are threatening to their neighbors in areas of great international tension. For powerful countries to adopt a principle of preventive war may well set an example that can have catastrophic consequences.

If we accept the premise that the United Nations is the best avenue for the maintenance of peace, then the carefully considered decisions of the United Nations Security Council must be enforced. All too often, the alternative has proven to be uncontrollable violence and expanding spheres of hostility.

For more than half a century, following the founding of the State of Israel in 1948, the Middle East conflict has been a source of worldwide tension. At Camp David<sup>14</sup> in 1978 and in Oslo in 1993, Israelis, Egyptians, and Palestinians have endorsed the only reasonable prescription for peace: United Nations Resolution 242. It condemns the acquisition of territory by force, calls for withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories, and provides for Israelis to live securely and in harmony with their neighbors. There is no other mandate whose implementation could more profoundly improve international relationships.

Perhaps of more immediate concern is the necessity for Iraq to comply fully with the unanimous decision of the Security Council that it eliminate all weapons of mass destruction<sup>15</sup> and permit unimpeded access by inspectors to confirm that this commitment has been honored. The world insists that this be done.

- [20] I thought often during my years in the White House of an admonition that we received in our small school in Plains, Georgia, from a beloved teacher, Miss Julia Coleman. She often said: “We must adjust to changing times and still hold to unchanging principles.”

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11. **Plethora** (*noun*): a large or excessive amount  
12. rules for times of armed conflict that are meant to protect people, such as prisoners of war, the wounded, and the sick  
13. encouragement or advocacy of aggression towards others  
14. a country retreat of the President of the United States  
15. a chemical, biological, or radioactive weapon that causes widespread death and destruction

When I was a young boy, this same teacher also introduced me to Leo Tolstoy's novel, *War and Peace*. She interpreted that powerful narrative as a reminder that the simple human attributes of goodness and truth can overcome great power. She also taught us that an individual is not swept along on a tide of inevitability but can influence even the greatest human events.

These premises have been proven by the lives of many heroes, some of whose names were little known outside their own regions until they became Nobel laureates: Albert John Lutuli, Norman Borlaug, Desmond Tutu, Elie Wiesel, Aung San Suu Kyi, Jody Williams and even Albert Schweitzer and Mother Teresa. All of these and others have proven that even without government power — and often in opposition to it — individuals can enhance human rights and wage peace, actively and effectively.

The Nobel prize also profoundly magnified the inspiring global influence of Martin Luther King, Jr., the greatest leader that my native state has ever produced. On a personal note, it is unlikely that my political career beyond Georgia would have been possible without the changes brought about by the civil rights movement in the American south and throughout our nation.

On the steps of our memorial to Abraham Lincoln, Dr. King said: "I have a dream that on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slaveowners will be able to sit down together at a table of brotherhood."

[25] The scourge<sup>16</sup> of racism has not been vanquished,<sup>17</sup> either in the red hills of our state or around the world. And yet we see ever more frequent manifestations of his dream of racial healing. In a symbolic but very genuine way, at least involving two Georgians, it is coming true in Oslo today.

I am not here as a public official, but as a citizen of a troubled world who finds hope in a growing consensus that the generally accepted goals of society are peace, freedom, human rights, environmental quality, the alleviation of suffering, and the rule of law.

During the past decades, the international community, usually under the auspices<sup>18</sup> of the United Nations, has struggled to negotiate global standards that can help us achieve these essential goals. They include: the abolition of land mines and chemical weapons; an end to the testing, proliferation,<sup>19</sup> and further deployment of nuclear warheads;<sup>20</sup> constraints on global warming; prohibition of the death penalty, at least for children; and an international criminal court to deter and to punish war crimes and genocide. Those agreements already adopted must be fully implemented, and others should be pursued aggressively.

We must also strive to correct the injustice of economic sanctions<sup>21</sup> that seek to penalize abusive leaders but all too often inflict punishment on those who are already suffering from the abuse.

The unchanging principles of life predate modern times. I worship Jesus Christ, whom we Christians consider to be the Prince of Peace. As a Jew, he taught us to cross religious boundaries, in service and in love. He repeatedly reached out and embraced Roman conquerors, other Gentiles,<sup>22</sup> and even the more despised Samaritans.

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16. a person or thing that causes great trouble or suffering

17. **Vanquish** (*verb*): to defeat

18. guidance

19. rapid increase in numbers

20. the explosive head of a missile, torpedo, or similar weapon

21. a threatened penalty for disobeyed a law or rule

[30] Despite theological differences, all great religions share common commitments that define our ideal secular<sup>23</sup> relationships. I am convinced that Christians, Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus, Jews, and others can embrace each other in a common effort to alleviate human suffering and to espouse peace.

But the present era is a challenging and disturbing time for those whose lives are shaped by religious faith based on kindness toward each other. We have been reminded that cruel and inhuman acts can be derived from distorted theological beliefs, as suicide bombers take the lives of innocent human beings, draped falsely in the cloak of God's will. With horrible brutality, neighbors have massacred neighbors in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

In order for us human beings to commit ourselves personally to the inhumanity of war, we find it necessary first to dehumanize our opponents, which is in itself a violation of the beliefs of all religions. Once we characterize our adversaries as beyond the scope of God's mercy and grace, their lives lose all value. We deny personal responsibility when we plant landmines and, days or years later, a stranger to us — often a child — is crippled or killed. From a great distance, we launch bombs or missiles with almost total impunity,<sup>24</sup> and never want to know the number or identity of the victims.

At the beginning of this new millennium I was asked to discuss, here in Oslo, the greatest challenge that the world faces. Among all the possible choices, I decided that the most serious and universal problem is the growing chasm between the richest and poorest people on earth. Citizens of the 10 wealthiest countries are now 75 times richer than those who live in the 10 poorest ones, and the separation is increasing every year, not only between nations but also within them. The results of this disparity are root causes of most of the world's unresolved problems, including starvation, illiteracy, environmental degradation, violent conflict, and unnecessary illnesses that range from Guinea worm to HIV/AIDS.

Most work of The Carter Center is in remote villages in the poorest nations of Africa, and there I have witnessed the capacity of destitute people to persevere under heartbreaking conditions. I have come to admire their judgment and wisdom, their courage and faith, and their awesome accomplishments when given a chance to use their innate abilities.

[35] But tragically, in the industrialized world there is a terrible absence of understanding or concern about those who are enduring lives of despair and hopelessness. We have not yet made the commitment to share with others an appreciable part of our excessive wealth. This is a potentially rewarding burden that we should all be willing to assume.

Ladies and gentlemen:

War may sometimes be a necessary evil. But no matter how necessary, it is always an evil, never a good. We will not learn how to live together in peace by killing each other's children.

The bond of our common humanity is stronger than the divisiveness of our fears and prejudices. God gives us the capacity for choice. We can choose to alleviate suffering. We can choose to work together for peace. We can make these changes — and we must.

Thank you.

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22. a person who is not Jewish

23. attitudes, activities, or other things not related to religion

24. freedom from punishment or the unpleasant results of one's actions



## Text-Dependent Questions

**Directions:** For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. Which of the following identify Jimmy Carter's TWO main claims in the text? [RI.2]
  - A. To resolve violence and injustice throughout the world, nations needs to follow the terms put in place by international organizations who promote peace.
  - B. Modern technology has allowed war to reach new heights of cruelty that can no longer be accepted.
  - C. War is an unfortunate byproduct of human nature that society will never be able to be completely rid of.
  - D. The only way that the United States can achieve peace is by avoiding involvement in other warring countries' affairs.
  - E. The growing power of the United States comes with a responsibility to maintain international peace and punish those who disrupt this peace.
  - F. Because of its power and values, the United States has a responsibility to contribute to securing international peace, rather than engaging in war.
  
2. PART A: Which of the following identifies how Carter views poverty? [RI.3]
  - A. He believes it can be addressed once international peace is achieved.
  - B. He believes helping poor countries would solve other prevalent issues.
  - C. He believes that it can easily be resolved if the American people contribute.
  - D. He believes that war exaggerates poverty in developing countries.
  
3. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A? [RI.1]
  - A. "I decided that the most serious and universal problem is the growing chasm between the richest and poorest people on earth." (Paragraph 33)
  - B. "The results of this disparity are root causes of most of the world's unresolved problems, including starvation, illiteracy, environmental degradation, violent conflict" (Paragraph 33)
  - C. "there I have witnessed the capacity of destitute people to persevere under heartbreaking conditions." (Paragraph 34)
  - D. "We have not yet made the commitment to share with others an appreciable part of our excessive wealth." (Paragraph 35)
  
4. What does Carter mean in the following passage? "In a symbolic but very genuine way, at least involving two Georgians, it is coming true in Oslo today" (Paragraph 25). [RI.4]
  - A. He is referencing the strides made in racial equality in the United States.
  - B. He is emphasizing the unity present among the people of Georgia today.
  - C. He is acknowledging how two men of different races have received the same award.
  - D. He is discussing how two men of different races have both worked towards peace.

5. "We must adjust to changing times and still hold to unchanging principles" [RI.5]  
(Paragraph 20). How does the quote from Carter's teacher contribute to the text?

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