

TRIBUTE TO CLAUDIA GAMAR

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2003

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to express warm thanks and congratulations to Claudia Gamar, the outgoing mayor of the City of Roseville, upon her retirement from the city council. After nine busy years of service on the council, including two terms as mayor, Claudia is able to enjoy private life once again.

Following her studies in journalism and business at the University of Nevada, Reno, and the Reno Business College, Claudia embarked on a business career by directing client relations and convention booking at various hotels and casinos in Reno. In 1980, she came to Roseville, California, as the owner and operator of Gamar & Associates, a marketing and public relations firm.

Since that time, Claudia has been a prominent part of Roseville's community fabric. Her civic involvement is manifest in her participation with numerous boards, commissions, business organizations, service clubs, and charitable causes. Most significantly, she committed herself to the sacrifices required of public officials when she was elected to the Roseville City Council in 1993.

Roseville has experienced the most dynamic phase of its history during Claudia's tenure. Under her leadership, the city has developed several outstanding public amenities, including the recently-dedicated Roseville Civic Center, the new Police Department headquarters, the Roseville Aquatics Center, the Roseville Sports Center, the Woodcreek Oaks Golf Course, and numerous parks. In addition to the fine city projects to which she contributed, Claudia has also helped to create an environment in Roseville that fosters high levels of private investment. For example, she personally traveled to Japan three times to meet with NEC officials regarding the company's \$1 billion of assets in Roseville. Perhaps the most recognizable example of this probusiness attitude she helped foster is the 1.12 million square foot regional mall, known as the Roseville Galleria, which opened in the year 2000. Due to this aggressive economic development, the city is now regarded as one of the Sacramento region's premier retail centers and dining destinations.

Roseville, which was once a sleepy railroad town, is now a vibrant, well-planned community with award-winning parks, law enforcement, and city management. It is home to nationally-recognized, high-performing public schools. Its railroad past blends with its newer high-tech industry and thriving commercial centers. Its residential areas include dynamic new developments as well as historic neighborhoods. In short, Roseville is a model community with a bright horizon. My good friend Claudia Gamar is part of the reason why.

I join with a grateful community to thank her for her efforts. Now that she is somewhat removed from the immediate glare of public scrutiny, demands on her time, and strains on her privacy and family life, may she and her husband, Bill, find fulfillment in the quality of life she helped generate.

PRESIDENT CARTER'S NOBEL
LECTURE**HON. RUSH D. HOLT**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 7, 2003

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to the powerful and eloquent lecture former President Carter delivered upon receiving the Nobel Peace Prize last December.

With the establishment of the Carter Center in 1982, President Carter embraced one of the humanity's loftiest and most widely shared goals—the alleviation of human suffering. The Carter Center has worked to virtually eliminate the crippling Guinea worm disease in Africa and treat millions of others who suffer from river blindness and trachoma. The Center's efforts to promote peace and democracy throughout the world are also well-known, monitoring elections in emerging democracies such as Sierra Leone and East Timor while promoting peaceful conflict resolution in places like the Sudan.

There is certainly little doubt that Jimmy Carter has earned the title of elder statesman and has become a voice of authority on foreign policy issues. His Nobel lecture was an affirmation of the principles that have guided his efforts for so many years. He articulated his vision of a world sharing the goals of "peace, freedom, human rights, environmental quality, the alleviation of suffering, and the rule of law." But he also sounded a stern warning, a reminder that we live in a dangerous time that requires international cooperation and resolve, rather than preemptive unilateral action.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the text of President Carter's Nobel lecture, delivered December 10, 2002, be placed in the RECORD.

NOBEL LECTURE

(By Jimmy Carter)

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.

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 and Yitzhak Rabin, 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.

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. 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.

In those days, the nuclear and conventional armaments 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, 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 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 two hundred years to follow the now almost universal ideals of freedom, human rights, and justice for all.

Our president, Woodrow Wilson, was honored here for promoting the League of Nations, 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. 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 at the international level.

Ladies and gentlemen:

Twelve years ago, President Mikhail Gorbachev received your recognition for his preeminent role in ending the Cold War that had lasted fifty years.

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