

contracts that are inappropriate for the unique capital investment required for golf courses militate against appropriate maintenance, historic preservation and the NPS mission "to leave them unimpaired for the public enjoyment." This bill will restore the original intent of Congress, consistent with this important NPS mission.

The three courses together constitute an undervalued public asset that, if appropriately funded, could be renovated and modernized, facilitating affordable recreation, attracting significantly more golfers, and perhaps producing new revenue for the United States Treasury. Unlike other NPS facilities, golf courses require unique and continuing significant capital investment to keep them not only maintained but operational. As a result for nearly 100 years, the courses have had problems associated with upkeep and insufficient capital investment. Without a ready source for capital investment, apart from appropriations, NPS has continuously struggled to manage and maintain each of these courses since their inception. There is no prospect that the necessary federal funds for capital investment and improvement of golf will be available today or in the future. Moreover, the current fee to play at the golf courses, as established in the concessions contract process, must remain affordable and cannot generate sufficient revenue for NPS or the concessioners to keep the courses properly maintained, or to make the capital investment required for a golf course today. In fact, NPS owes millions of dollars to the concessioner of the golf courses for necessary improvements.

General Services Administration land and real estate professionals and other experts advise that the best option consistent with federal law and practices is to create a long-term ground lease that bundles all three of the courses into a single contract and then to request proposals that allow for response with ideas and alternatives for modernization and maintenance consistent with anticipated use and affordability. This bill requires that historic features of the courses be preserved and that two of the three courses remain affordable to the general public.

The confines of federal concession law inhibited NPS and the concessioner from making improvements to the courses because Federal concession laws are incompatible with golf course operations. Historically, the restrictions of NPS concessions law have been a direct cause of disrepair and capital disinvestment, reducing the quality of play and jeopardizing the historic preservation of the courses. However, the NPS joined two of the three golf courses together for the next seven years under a proposed concession contract that was issued on October 23, 2007. The contract requires only that the next concessioner be able to perform routine repair and maintenance consistent with NPS practice and the limits imposed by concession law. The contract does not and could not impose any requirement that capital improvements be made to the courses, usually guaranteeing that these courses will stay in the same poor condition until 2015. East Potomac was excluded from the proposed concession contract because its concession contract expires next year, not for any reason associated with maintaining and improving the courses for public

use. This separates East Potomac, the only financially viable golf course, from Langston and Rock Creek, the two that need subsidy for their operations. The effect will leave Langston and Rock Creek worse off than they are today. Now the contract for East Potomac is expected to be put out this fall.

This bill would require the new lease for East Potomac to be set to expire on the same date as Langston and Rock Creek leases, binds the three courses into one contract and exempts these golf courses from concession law. This approach applies another vehicle commonly used by the federal government to allow for more creative solutions consistent with the NPS mission to preserve general public access and preserve the historic qualities of the courses. The single long-term ground lease for all three courses, designed outside of the constraints of concession law, provided by this bill would encourage private investment in these courses, improve the quality of the courses, ensure affordable play, and preserve their historic nature.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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#### TRIBUTE TO RAÚL H. CASTRO

### HON. RAÚL M. GRIJALVA

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 11, 2009*

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Raúl H. Castro, Arizona's first Hispanic Governor, who has devoted his life to ensuring democracy for all.

To review the lifelong commitments of Governor Castro is to describe the epitome of the American Dream.

Born in Mexico, he immigrated to a community near Douglas, AZ in his teenage years. The son of a copper miner and a midwife, he overcame great poverty and adversity as a young adult. He was always committed to his family and the need to do something great with his life. In high school he was a stellar athlete and student, which taught him discipline and earned him an athletic scholarship for college. In college, he was an undefeated boxer, winning mostly by knockout and earning the name the "Douglas Destroyer."

Governor Castro worked diligently through school, completing his first degree in higher education in 1939, the same year he became a United States citizen. He worked for the U.S. State Department as a Foreign Service officer in Agua Prieta, Sonora for a period of time, then applied and was accepted at the University of Arizona, where he earned his Juris Doctor degree.

He then practiced law in Tucson, AZ, became deputy Pima County Attorney and was elected Pima County Superior Court Judge. In his six years on the Superior Court bench, he gained a reputation of being fair and grew further respected in the community for his work and commitment to justice.

It wouldn't take long for the country to notice the young judge from Pima County. President Lyndon Johnson appointed Raúl as U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador in 1964, where he served until 1968. He then served as Amba-

sador to Bolivia from 1968–1969, and returned to Tucson to specialize in international law.

His work abroad became a benefit for the state of Arizona. He continued his commitment to his country by becoming active in Arizona Democratic Party politics, and ultimately won a spirited campaign for the governorship in 1974, becoming Arizona's first Hispanic governor.

Governor Castro wouldn't complete his term, President Jimmy Carter selected him to represent the United States again and serve as Ambassador to Argentina, where he served until 1980.

Governor Castro returned to Arizona and devoted more than two decades to practicing law. He has recently retired to Nogales, AZ where he remains involved in the community.

Governor Castro's story is one of inspiration for young and old alike. He has shown all aspects of the American Dream, to work hard, care about your community and success will follow. Arizona and this nation have been blessed by his commitment to democracy and justice.

Madam Speaker, I rise to honor Governor Castro and thank him for being a role model for so many of us.

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#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. MAZIE K. HIRONO

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 11, 2009*

Ms. HIRONO. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 334, had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

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#### HONORING THE LIFE OF G.A. GINDICK

### HON. DEVIN NUNES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 11, 2009*

Mr. NUNES. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of G.A. Gindick—an inspirational community leader and philanthropist who touched the lives of all who knew her.

Madam Speaker, I had the honor of representing Mrs. Gindick in Congress. I witnessed her impact on the community of Visalia first-hand. She and her late husband Frank were instrumental in starting the Visalia Boys and Girls Club—an organization that has touched the lives of both the young and young at heart. She was a true booster—a financial supporter and active volunteer.

Mrs. Gindick's dedication to Visalia was full-time. She was a powerful advocate for local art and cultural institutions and was constantly engaged in the defense of Visalia's heritage and quality of life.

She was a tenacious woman; a woman it was hard to say no to; a woman who understood what community meant, and always strove to help those in need.

Madam Speaker, Mrs. Gindick will be sorely missed. But because of her enormous heart and lifelong commitment to others, she will not be forgotten.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO  
EASTWOOD HIGH SCHOOL BOYS  
TRACK AND FIELD TEAM

**HON. ROBERT E. LATTA**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 11, 2009*

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, it is with a great deal of pride that I rise to pay a very special tribute to an outstanding high school track and field team in Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. The young men of Eastwood High School's Track and Field team have represented their school and families ably on their way to achieving their first ever State Track and Field Championship.

In their effort to surpass all other teams in the Division II State Track and Field Championship, the Eastwood Eagles overcame the challenges posed by injuries and intense competition.

In their bid for the State Title, the Eastwood High Boys Team produced 4 All-Ohio performances from individuals on the team. In winning the Ohio State Division II Track and Field Championship, the members of this very special team have shown that their sport requires an individual effort for a team result. As a direct consequence of their hard work and dedication on and off the track, both their efforts and their results were outstanding.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to the Eastwood High School Boys Track Team. Our communities are well served by the type of effort and perseverance demonstrated by these young men. On behalf of the people of the Fifth District of Ohio, I am proud to recognize this great achievement.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2010 AND 2011

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 10, 2009*

The House in Committee of this Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration of the bill (H.R. 2410) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and the Peace Corps for fiscal years 2010 and 2011, to modernize the Foreign Service, and for other purposes:

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chair, thank you, Madam Speaker and thank you Chairman BERMAN for your efforts on H.R. 2410, Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011." The Committee has once again produced legislation that will help America engage its neighbors and promote national security.

The primary objective of this legislation is to rebuild the capacity of the Department of State to fulfill its core diplomatic mission in fulfilling U.S. national security goals. In a recent hearing Secretary Clinton stated that the priorities of the State Department and other international organizations are clear. Their focus is to deploying the tools of diplomacy and development along with military power. We are securing historic alliances, working with emerg-

ing regional powers, and seeking new avenues of engagement. While this may seem like a herculean task, I have confidence that these goals can be successfully accomplished with the passing of this legislation.

H.R. 2410 is a wide encompassing bill that will set the tone on how we engage other nations and strengthen the use of diplomacy as a tool to interact with other countries around the world. This legislation will give President Obama and Secretary Clinton the non-military support they need to engage other nations and change the view of America in the world. President Obama has stated that defense, diplomacy and development are the three keys to strengthening our national security. In recent years, diplomacy and development have been short-changed. Capacity must be rebuilt in these critical areas.

In addition, I appreciate my Sense of Congress language being included in Section 1127, entitled Sense of Congress Sudan, that the United States should support efforts to find a stable and lasting peace in Sudan in the wake of devastating conflict that led to major humanitarian disaster in Darfur and through the Sudan. This conflict caused the deaths of hundreds of thousands and continues to cause violence in Darfur and throughout Sudan. The language further provides that to achieve peace in Darfur, all parties must agree to uphold the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). The language provides that the United States should support efforts to prepare for the national elections and for the referendum. It further provides that the United States should support efforts to develop international strategy to support the rebuilding of Sudan, with a particular focus on key CPA benchmarks including transitional justice, actions addressing the perpetrators of war crimes, policies towards, the return of displaced Darfuris and other people to their homeland, and management of the armed forces, and that U.S. policy toward Darfur should be fully integrated with U.S. policy toward the CPA as a full and lasting resolution to the Darfur crisis hinges on the resolution of a common set of national problems. We must insure the solution to the continued genocide in Sudan.

To understand the importance of my Sense of Congress language, it is important to address the history of Sudan. The crisis in Darfur began in February 2003, when two rebel groups emerged to challenge the National Congress Party (NCP) government in Darfur. The crisis in Darfur in western Sudan has led to a major humanitarian disaster, with an estimated 2.45 million people displaced, more than 240,000 people forced into neighboring Chad, and an estimated 450,000 people killed.

In July 2004, the House and Senate declared the atrocities in Darfur genocide and on May 4, 2006, the Government of National Unity and the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army signed the Darfur Peace Agreement after almost two years of negotiation. In July 2007, the U.N. Security Council passed Resolution 1769, authorizing the deployment of a robust peacekeeping force in Darfur. The resolution authorized the United Nations African Union force in Darfur to take all necessary measures to protect its personnel and humanitarian workers.

In July 2008, International Criminal Court (ICC) Chief Prosecutor Luis Moreno-Ocampo accused President Omar Bashir of Sudan of

genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes and asked ICC judges to issue an arrest warrant for President Bashir. On March 4, 2009, the ICC Pre-Trial Chamber issued a warrant of arrest for President Bashir. On March 4, 2009, the ICC Pre-Trial Chamber issued a warrant of arrest for President Bashir for war crimes and crimes against humanity.

It is important that against this backdrop that the U.S. reaffirms that genocide is still occurring in Darfur, displaced individuals should be resettled in their homeland, and the perpetrators of war crimes should be prosecuted.

This legislation is intended to shore up U.S. diplomacy and development efforts. Defense, diplomacy, and development are the three pillars of our national security. In recent years, diplomacy and development have been short-changed. Capacity must be rebuilt in these critical areas.

The legislation authorizes hiring 1500 additional Foreign Service Officers over the next two years and contains provisions on recruitment and training of officers to improve the Foreign Service's ability to respond to modern challenges. It requires the State Department to conduct a quadrennial review of its policies and programs that defines objectives, budget requirements and how these programs fit into the President's national security strategy.

Among other significant measures in the bill are provisions that:

Ensure that the United States will meet its financial commitments to the United Nations (U.N.) and other international organizations;

Allow financing the refurbishment of helicopters for U.N. peacekeeping missions in Darfur, the Republic of Congo and Chad;

Establish the Senator Paul Simon Study Abroad Foundation as a new executive branch corporation to expand dramatically the number and economic diversity of U.S. students studying overseas;

End the long-standing practice of excluding the committed partners of Foreign Service officers from the benefits routinely provided to the spouses and children of officers serving abroad;

Support the Administration's plan to double the size of the Peace Corps, and authorize a plan to use short-term volunteers to respond to humanitarian and development needs worldwide;

Broaden the Merida anti-drug trafficking initiative to include the Caribbean, and improve monitoring and evaluation of Merida programs; and

Increase resources and training for enforcement of intellectual property rights, especially in countries identified by the U.S. government as lax in enforcing those rights.

I have also worked tirelessly on incorporating my bill on Statelessness in its entirety in Section 1104, entitled "Statelessness." The purpose of this section is to increase global stability and security for the United States and the international community and decrease trafficking and discrimination by reducing the number of individuals who are de jure or de facto stateless. As a consequence of their statelessness, individuals are unable to claim right to a nationality and its respective rights and obligations, and instead they are excluded from full participation in civil society. The framework of this language establishes that the right to a nationality is a foundation of human rights, and a deterrent to displacement, since the State is the primary vehicle through which people are guaranteed their inalienable rights, and are made subject to the rule of law.