

for criminal defendants that marred Mr. Liu's trial from the outset. I refer here to matters such as the failure of Chinese prosecutors adequately to consult defense lawyers, and the speed with which prosecutors acted in indicting Mr. Liu and bringing him to trial, effectively denying his lawyers sufficient time to review the state's evidence and to prepare for his defense. Chinese officials prevented Mr. Liu's wife from attending his trial, in which she had hoped to testify on behalf of her husband. Mr. Liu's lawyers reportedly were ordered by state justice officials not to grant interviews. It is these abuses committed by Chinese officials in China, not the actions of a committee in Oslo, that demonstrated "a lack of respect for China's judicial system."

All nations have the responsibility to ensure fairness and transparency in judicial proceedings. The effective implementation of basic human rights and the ability of all people in China to live under the rule of law depend on careful attention to, and transparent compliance with, procedural norms and safeguards that meet international standards. I serve as Cochairman of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China (CECC). The Commission's Political Prisoner Database, which is available to the public on-line via the Commission's web site, www.cecc.gov, contains information on thousands of political prisoners in China. These are individuals who have been imprisoned by the Chinese government for exercising their civil and political rights under China's Constitution and laws or under China's international human rights obligations. The enhancement of the database that the Commission announced this past summer roughly doubled the types of information available to the public, enabling individuals, organizations, and governments to better report on political imprisonment in China and to more effectively advocate on behalf of Chinese political prisoners. And people around the world have been using the database to do just that. The number of "hits" to the database from individual users, NGOs, academic institutions and governments around the world has skyrocketed. The database makes clear that political imprisonment in China is well-documented, it is a practice whereby the Chinese government has shown disrespect for the law not only in Liu Xiaobo's case, but in thousands of other cases, and it must end.

Unfortunately, the end to political imprisonment in China does not appear likely at this time. Since the Nobel Committee's announcement, Mr. Liu's wife, Liu Xia, has been harassed relentlessly, and remains confined virtually incommunicado under what appears to be house arrest. In the weeks following the Nobel Committee's announcement, there have been over 100 documented incidents in which Chinese citizens have been harassed, interrogated, subjected to police surveillance, detained or placed under house arrest for their expressions of support for Liu. Articles in China's official state-run media have attacked the Nobel committee and painted a harshly negative portrait of Liu. Chinese authorities have attempted to limit the dissemination of information about Liu's receiving the Nobel Prize. Chinese officials have censored unauthorized references to Liu on the Internet and cell phones and blocked access to news about Liu from outside China. Chinese officials have imposed severe travel restrictions on Chinese activists, scholars, and lawyers whom they

fear will attempt to attend the Nobel peace prize award ceremony in Norway on December 10. In the last month, Beijing police reportedly have prevented leading scholars and lawyers from boarding flights to attend international conferences for fear they will attend the Nobel peace prize award ceremony. Other public intellectuals physically have been prevented by police from meeting foreign reporters.

The Director of the Nobel Institute said China's pressure on other governments to boycott this year's ceremony has been unprecedented in his twenty years as Director. China's G20 negotiator said that countries sending officials to attend the award ceremony honoring Mr. Liu must be ready to "accept the consequences." Diplomats report that the Chinese Embassy in Oslo has sent official letters to foreign embassies in the Norwegian capital asking them not to make statements in support of Liu, and not to attend the Nobel awards ceremony on December 10. This is not the behavior of a strong, responsible government.

As Liu Xia said the morning her husband was selected to receive the Nobel Prize, "China's new status in the world comes with increased responsibility. China should embrace this responsibility, and have pride in his selection and release him from prison." As Nobel laureate Vaclav Havel correctly noted, "intimidation, propaganda, and repression are no substitute for reasoned dialogue. . . ." And as Nobel laureate Desmond Tutu recently wrote together with Vaclav Havel:

We know that many wrongs have been perpetrated against China and its people throughout history. But awarding the Nobel Peace Prize to Liu is not one of them. Nor is the peaceful call for reform from the more than 10,000 Chinese citizens who dared to sign Charter 08. . . . China has a chance to show that it is a forward-looking nation, and can show the world that it has the confidence to face criticism and embrace change. . . . This is a moment for China to open up once again, to give its people the ability to compete in the marketplace of ideas. . . .

I take particular note of the words of Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao, who, in a recent interview with CNN, stated:

Freedom of speech is indispensable. . . . The people's wishes for, and needs for, democracy and freedom are irresistible."

Sadly, the Chinese government clearly has shown the world, through its mistreatment of Liu Xiaobo and countless others, that Premier Wen's words are not the basis for government action in China.

This Resolution shines a light on the Chinese government's failure to enforce basic human rights, and underlines that China once again is at an important crossroads, and seems to be turning in the wrong direction. This has implications not only for the development of institutions of democratic governance in China, but also for the United States in managing our relations with China.

I am pleased to co-sponsor this important Resolution.

IN HONOR OF CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER JOHN ULSTROM

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2010

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of retired Chief Warrant Officer John Ulstrom, who walked 1,500 miles from Desdemona, TX to Washington, DC in an effort to bring attention to the need for better mental health care for troops returning from Iraq and Afghanistan.

Officer Ulstrom made this journey in memory of his friend's son Joe Vitalec, a 21 year old Army reservist who committed suicide after developing Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in Iraq. Unfortunately, stories like Mr. Vitalec's are not uncommon. Statistics from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) reveal that veterans account for 20% of American suicides, which amounts to 18 suicides per day. Today's soldiers are deployed for unprecedented amounts of time, and the extra exposure to combat takes its toll. A study published in the Archives of Internal Medicine found that nearly one out of three veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan who required services from the VA in the first part of the decade were diagnosed with psychological trauma. The VA has been underfunded for years, and it employs only a fraction of the number of mental health care workers needed to give veterans the treatment they need. Many veterans receive no treatment at all, and many of those who do receive it in the form of a pill.

In his blog, Ulstrom explains the situation in more personal terms. "I have seen firsthand that there is a severe shortage of mental health workers and psychiatrists in the military and Dept. of Veterans Affairs. PTSD is a severe problem with our returning veterans, with no one to talk to and nowhere to turn, many vets suffer alone with no treatment whatsoever, slowly descending into their own personal hell."

Madam Speaker and colleagues, please join me in applauding Officer Ulstrom for his work. By making this journey and sharing his story, he has personalized the pain of mentally ill veterans and their families. These men and women who have given so much of themselves to our country deserve our full support.

HONORING MAJOR GENERAL DONALD J. GOLDHORN, THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE GUAM NATIONAL GUARD, FOR HIS EXEMPLARY SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE OF GUAM AND TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HON. MADELINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2010

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the exemplary service and leadership of Major General Donald J. Goldhorn, the Adjutant General of the Guam National Guard. Major General Goldhorn has been an outstanding leader of the men and women in the Guam National Guard and has been actively involved in our community on

Guam for many years. Major General Goldhorn is a member of the Rotary Club of Guam Sunrise and is an active supporter of local charities. He also supports community service projects for our civilian and military communities. Further, no has been a key resource to the Armed Forces Committee of the Guam Chamber of Commerce.

Before joining the U.S. Army, Major General Goldhorn, in 1966, earned a Bachelor of Arts in Psychology from Huron College in South Dakota and, in 1967, a Master of Science Degree in Guidance and Counseling from Northern State University in Aberdeen, South Dakota. As an officer in the U.S. Army, he attended the Army Command and General Staff College in 1980 and in 1995, was a Resident at the Army War College.

Major General Goldhorn's military career began in 1969 when he was commissioned as a first lieutenant in the Medical Service Corps. In January 1970, Lt. Goldhorn served as a Field Medical Assistant at the 91st Evacuation Hospital in the Republic of Vietnam during the Vietnam War. Later that year, he served as the Commander for the 51st Medical Company, then again as Commander of the Headquarters Detachment of the 67th Evacuation Hospital. In total, Major General Goldhorn held command positions for 11 months in Vietnam.

Following his service in Vietnam, he was named Assistant Adjutant for the Fitzsimmons Army Medical Center in Denver, Colorado in January 1971. Subsequently he held a number of other positions in the Army Reserves before joining the South Dakota National Guard. Major General Goldhorn has the unique distinction of serving in both the South Dakota and Guam National Guards. His unique experience has helped him be a successful and resourceful leader of the Guam National Guard.

Of particular note, on August 6, 1997, Major General Goldhorn was serving as Chief of Staff to the Guam Army National Guard when he earned the Guam Commendation Medal and Humanitarian Award for his efforts in the recovery of victims from Korean Airlines Flight 801 crash. The efforts of leaders like Major General Goldhorn after this crash ensured the survival of 26 people. After his time as Chief of Staff, Major General Goldhorn returned to the South Dakota National Guard serving as the Assistant Adjutant General. Major General Goldhorn returned to Guam on March 18, 2005, coming from the Retired Reserve, to serve as the Adjutant General for the Guam National Guard and Director of Guam Department of Military Affairs.

Major General Goldhorn took over leadership of the Guam National Guard at a critical time in the history of the National Guard. He has worked hard to successfully transition from a strategic reserve to an operational force. He has had to balance domestic mission resource requirements with the demands of multiple deployments for Guam National Guard units to the Horn of Africa, Afghanistan and Iraq. Further, he has worked to ensure that the men and women of the Guam National Guard remain ready to support our efforts at home and abroad. Major General Goldhorn has been a leader in working with National Guard Bureau leadership and Congress to ensure that the National Guard has adequate full-time manning. Full-time manning ensures that the National Guard maintains its highest levels of readiness and increases

dwelt time so that soldiers and airmen can spend more time at home with their families and at their jobs.

Further, Major General Goldhorn has worked to increase the end strength of the Guam National Guard and increase its mission requirements. He understood the potential benefits of the Army's restructuring on Guam. As such, Major General Goldhorn provided the leadership for the transformation of Guam National Guard missions and capabilities. His efforts successfully capture the ability of the Guam National Guard to recruit and retain quality soldiers and airmen. In addition, Major General Goldhorn continues to work with leaders in the U.S. Air Force Headquarters, Pacific Air Force, Andersen Air Force Base and Air Mobility Command to bring a flying mission to Guam. Major General Goldhorn recognizes the strategic importance of Guam and the importance of supporting the Air Force mission in the Western Pacific. He also understands the humanitarian aid and support role of the United States in the Western Pacific and it is these requirements that drive the necessity of having a permanent flying mission on Guam. While the ultimate goal of having aircraft in Guam will not be realized during his tenure he has laid the groundwork for his predecessor to achieve success on this critical capability for Guam and the Guam National Guard.

Building on our strategic location, Major General Goldhorn ensured that the Guam National Guard would participate in the National Guard's State Partnership Program. The National Guard State Partnership Program enhances a respective combatant commander's ability to build enduring civil-military relationships that improve long-term international security while building partnership capacity across all levels of society. The Guam National Guard partnership with the Philippines provides Filipino forces and civilian counterparts with capacity building exercises and trainings. This particular partnership recognizes the unique cultural and historic link between Guam and the people of the Philippines. In recognition of the partnership's success Major General Goldhorn, in October 2010, was awarded the Republic of the Philippines' Outstanding Achievement Medal by the country's Secretary of Defense for his efforts under the National Guard Bureau's State Partnership Program.

Above all else, Major General Goldhorn has the utmost care and respect for his soldiers and airmen in the Guam National Guard. He has travelled to the Horn of Africa, Iraq, Afghanistan and the Philippines to visit with our men and women in uniform while they performed their missions. He has been a mentor to many of the men and women in the Guam National Guard. Under his leadership, the organization thrived during these difficult times of engagement in several conflicts while transforming the way it prepares, fights and deploys for conflicts. Major General Goldhorn is the reason that our Guam National Guard is respected and admired across the branches of the military and across our Nation.

It is on the occasion of Major General Goldhorn's retirement from the Guam Army National Guard that I join the people of Guam in acknowledging his leadership, service, and dedication to serving the community of Guam. I commend him on his prolific military career, thank him for his service to our island community and people, and wish him the best in his retirement.

COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 8, 2010

Mr. HOLT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the designation of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

On December 6, 1960, President Dwight D. Eisenhower created the Arctic National Wildlife Range "for the purpose of preserving unique wildlife, wilderness, and recreational values" of North East Alaska. The reserve was further expanded by President Jimmy Carter in 1980 and renamed the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, ANWR, to further recognize the breathtaking landscape and stunning diversity of wildlife that inhabit the area.

The Arctic Refuge is the only completely protected Arctic ecosystem in the U.S. and one of our country's environmental crown jewels. Stretching from the plains of the Arctic Sea to the soaring mountains of the Brooks Range and lush boreal forests of the Alaskan lowlands, ANWR protects critical breeding and migratory habitat for over 200 species. The very essence of ANWR is that it is pristine and untouched.

Throughout my career in Congress I have fought to protect ANWR from the scourge of oil and gas drilling. A few extra tablespoons of oil for our gas tanks are not worth irreparably damaging this pristine environment which is truly a national treasure.

Some would argue that most Americans will not visit ANWR in their lifetimes and therefore it does not warrant the strongest protections that Congress can give it. Hundreds of my Central New Jersey constituents have written me opposing oil and gas drilling in this area. While they may not have visited the reserve, they understand the value that our public lands have to all Americans and I will continue to fight to protect ANWR on behalf of my constituents, their children and their children's children.

CONGRATULATING LIU XIAOBO ON NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

SPEECH OF

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 7, 2010

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this resolution as I do not believe it is our place, as Members of the U.S. Congress, to dictate internal policy to the Chinese government. Obviously, as an advocate of minimal government and personal liberty, I do not support imprisoning individuals for their political views and believe that anyone held anywhere for merely holding unpopular views—including anyone held in the United States—should be released. I do object to the meddling in this bill which falsely advertises itself as a non-controversial expression of congratulations to a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

As one who believes strongly in national sovereignty and is opposed to the idea of a