

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

world governmental authority, I particularly object to the sentiment expressed in this bill that “violations of human rights in general . . . are matters of legitimate concern to other governments.” This idea is the recipe for abominations such as the “humanitarian” bombing of Serbia in 1999 and is used by those who wish to maintain the current disastrous occupation of Afghanistan. As we can see from interventions such as the U.S. attack on Iraq, which was at least partly sold as a humanitarian-inspired overthrow of a dictator, sometimes the

“cure” is worse than the disease particularly when one calculates the number dead from the intervention and the number actually killed by the regime being replaced.

I find it ironic that, at a time when the U.S. government is desperately attempting to censor the publication of sensitive leaked information that it considers embarrassing and is demonizing and calling for the prosecution or worse of the publisher of that information, Julian Assange, this resolution “calls on the Government of China to cease censoring

media and Internet reporting of the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Liu Xiaobo and to cease its campaign of defamation against Liu Xiaobo.”

In the interest of a non-interventionist U.S. foreign policy I must therefore oppose this resolution and will continue to oppose any meddling in the domestic affairs of foreign countries.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, December 9, 2010 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

DECEMBER 14

2:15 p.m.

Foreign Relations

Business meeting to consider S. 2982, to combat international violence against women and girls, S. 3688, to establish

an international professional exchange program, S. 1633, to require the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to establish a program to issue Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Business Travel Cards, S. 3798, to authorize appropriations of United States assistance to help eliminate conditions in foreign prisons and other detention facilities that do not meet minimum human standards of health, sanitation, and safety, S. Con. Res. 71, recognizing the United States national interest in helping to prevent and mitigate acts of genocide and other mass atrocities against civilians, and supporting and encouraging efforts to develop a whole of government approach to prevent and mitigate such acts, S. Res. 680, supporting international tiger conservation efforts and the upcoming Global Tiger Summit in St. Petersburg, Russia, S. J. Res. 37, calling upon the President to issue a proclamation recognizing the 35th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act, Treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Rwanda Concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment, signed at Kigali on February 19, 2008 (Treaty Doc. 110-23), international Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on November 3, 2001, and signed by the United States on November 1, 2002 (the

“Treaty”) (Treaty Doc. 110-19), and the nominations of Thomas R. Nides, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Secretary for Management and Resources, William R. Brownfield, of Texas, to be Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Suzan D. Johnson Cook, of New York, to be Ambassador at Large for International Religious Freedom, Larry Leon Palmer, of Georgia, to be Ambassador to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Gregory J. Nickels, of Washington, to be an Alternate Representative to the Sixty-fifth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Carol Fulp, of Massachusetts, to be a Representative to the Sixty-fifth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Jeanne Shaheen, of New Hampshire, to be a Representative to the Sixty-fifth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, all of the Department of State, Paige Eve Alexander, of Georgia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and Alan J. Patricof, of New York, and Mark Green, of Wisconsin, both to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and a routine list in the Foreign Service.

S-116, Capitol