

in the final analysis, I believe history gives us cause for hope rather than despair—the hope of a chosen people who have overcome oppression since the days of Exodus; of the nation of Israel rising from the destruction of the Holocaust; of the strong and enduring bonds between our nations.

It is the hope, too, of those who not only survived, but chose to live, teaching us the meaning of courage and resilience and dignity. I'm thinking today of a study conducted after the war that found that Holocaust survivors living in America actually had a higher birthrate than American Jews. What a stunning act of faith—to bring a child in a world that has shown you so much cruelty; to believe that no matter what you have endured, or how much you have lost, in the end, you have a duty to life.

We find cause for hope as well in Protestant and Catholic children attending school together in Northern Ireland; in Hutus and Tutsis living side by side, forgiving neighbors who have done the unforgivable; in a movement to save Darfur that has thousands of high school and college chapters in 25 countries, and brought 70,000 people to the Washington Mall—people of every age and faith and background and race united in common cause with suffering brothers and sisters halfway around the world.

Those numbers can be our future—our fellow citizens of the world showing us how to make the journey from oppression to survival, from witness to resistance, and ultimately to reconciliation. That is what we mean when we say “never again.”

So today, during this season when we celebrate liberation, resurrection, and the possibility of redemption, may each of us renew our resolve to do what must be done. And may we strive each day, both individually and as a nation, to be among the righteous.

Thank you, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, June 12, 2009*

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, due to other Congressional business, I unfortunately missed a recorded vote on the House floor on Thursday, June 11, 2009.

I ask that the RECORD reflect that had I been able to vote that day, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall vote No. 334.

#### CONGRATULATING CHIEF GEORGE CARPENTER OF WILMETTE POLICE DEPARTMENT

### HON. MARK STEVEN KIRK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, June 12, 2009*

Mr. KIRK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Wilmette Police Chief George Carpenter, one of the finest public servants in my congressional district. Next month, Chief Carpenter will retire after 35 years of service to the people of Wilmette, serving as Chief of Police for the last 18 years.

The police chiefs of the 10th District work closely together to address their shared concerns. I've had the good fortune to work with them and their departments to help combat

gangs, drugs and weapons that make their way into the suburbs, and the respect that Chief Carpenter has among his peers is testament to what kind of a leader he is.

As chief, he spearheaded education reforms in the Wilmette Police Department and leaves a legacy of forward-thinking, well-trained officers who will continue to serve the Village. He steadily increased recruitment of women, minorities, and those with foreign-language ability to diversify and bring new skills to law enforcement. These policies have resulted in increased approval ratings of the performance of the Wilmette Police Department, reflecting a high level of public trust.

He helped form task forces to counteract the growing sophistication of criminals in our area which created a more united regional police force. His dedication to quality and service has been a great example for other communities in the 10th District. This is particularly crucial as Illinois now has the most gang members per capita in the nation. I know we are better prepared to meet this emerging threat because of Chief Carpenter's service.

On behalf of the people of the 10th Congressional District, I thank Wilmette Police Chief George Carpenter for his outstanding public service and wish him the best in his future endeavors. Our community is safer and stronger because of his leadership.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2010 AND 2011

SPEECH OF

### HON. DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 10, 2009*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration 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. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this essential amendment, recognizing Israel's right to defend itself from an imminent nuclear or military threat from Iran and other countries and organizations.

As Iran forges ahead with its quest for a nuclear weapons capability, it is vital for Congress to recognize Israel's urgent need to deal with the looming threat of a nuclear-armed Iran.

Like all sovereign nations, Israel has not only a right, but moreover, an obligation, to ensure the safety and security of her citizens.

An imminent nuclear or military threat from Iran would certainly endanger her citizens, and that is why, in the strongest of terms, I support my colleague's vital amendment.

According to the U.N.'s nuclear watchdog, Iran has sped up its production of nuclear fuel and has increased its number of installed centrifuges to 7,200—more than enough to make fuel for two nuclear bombs per year.

If Iran possessed nuclear weapons, it could share this technology with terrorist groups to carry out attacks against both Israel and the United States.

Let me be very clear. A nuclear-armed Iran would certainly constitute an existential threat

to Israel, but would not only threaten Israel. As the leading state sponsor of international terrorism, a nuclear-armed Iran would pose unacceptable threats to global security.

This rogue nation's possession of a nuclear weapon would likely lead to nuclear proliferation elsewhere in the region and around the globe, while fundamentally altering the strategic balance of the Middle East, and endangering U.S. national security interests.

Undoubtedly, now is the time for us all to stand together in support of Israel and global peace and security. I urge my colleagues to support this critical amendment, and pray that Iran suspends its nuclear program, and starts working towards peace instead of terror.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, June 12, 2009*

Mr. GALLEGLY. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably absent for the rollcall vote on H.R. 1256, the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act. Had I been present, I would have voted for H.R. 1256.

#### THE MIRANDA WARNING

### HON. SCOTT GARRETT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, June 12, 2009*

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, there are forty-four words that anyone who has ever watched a police show is no doubt familiar with:

“You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to an attorney present during questioning. If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed for you.”

The Miranda Warning, which reminds suspects in police custody of their rights under the Constitution, has become a staple of our criminal justice system, and is a vanguard of Fifth Amendment protection. This warning, however, was never meant to be applied to terrorists captured on the battlefield who are endangering American interests and American lives.

Recently, my colleague from Michigan, Mr. ROGERS, returned from Afghanistan, where he learned that the FBI may be reading Miranda rights to suspected terrorists at U.S. military detention facilities. If this report is true, it is deeply troubling and a variety of questions come to mind.

First, if FBI agents are granting enemy combatants a right to silence and counsel, how then are operatives expected to accomplish their goal of obtaining actionable intelligence in the field? Second, how many detainees have been read the Miranda Warning? Third, on what date was this policy established? Fourth, what are the factors which influence the FBI's decision about when to grant Miranda rights?

For obvious reasons, a suspect who has availed himself of silence and counsel is far less likely to surrender valuable intelligence