

Tzu, to Clausewitz, to strategic thought rooted not in slogans but in enduring principles.

PERMISSION FOR PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON H.R. 5959, INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009

Mr. REYES. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence be allowed to file a supplemental report to accompany H.R. 5959.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

□ 1715

ROAD TO ARMAGEDDON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE. Madam Speaker, it's official. Iran now is capable of firing long-range missiles into southern Europe, Israel, and at U.S. troops in the Middle East.

This story broke yesterday morning when news agencies all over the world reported that Iran successfully test-fired nine medium- to long-range missiles with ranges of 1,200 miles or more that could carry nuclear weapons.

Madam Speaker, here's a map of the area. Here's Iran in the green. Next door is Iraq. Here's Syria. And, of course, this small area here is Israel. Weapons that they have fired are now capable of reaching Israel if Iran so desires.

Iranian leaders say these supposed to send a message to the United States and to Israel. The message: Iran has no problem attacking if they so desire.

The world is threatened by North Korea, Syria, and Iran, all developing nuclear capabilities while denying they have mischief in mind. The most dangerous, of course, is Iran.

The administration claims that the U.S. is determined to prevent Iran from threatening U.S. interests. But what does that mean? We have heard that line before. We've heard it the last time the U.N. imposed sanctions and told Iran to straighten up or else. And Iran just ignored the U.N. and the United States.

It's pretty clear that Iran's aggressive weapons development is part of a calculated plan to destroy their enemies. Unfortunately, Madam Speaker, the U.S. and Israel are at the top of Iran's hate list.

The LA Times recently reported that the little fellow from Iran, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, said, "The Zionist regime of Israel is about to die and will soon be erased from the scene." And, "The time for the fall of the satanic power of the United States has come,

and the countdown to annihilation has started."

The devil of the desert, Ahmadinejad, is preaching hate and murder, which puts the rest of the world in danger as well. For those folks who might be willing to give Iran the benefit of the doubt, let's take a walk down memory lane and consider some of the recent facts.

In August of 2002, allegations were made that Iran was building a uranium enrichment facility, a component necessary for nuclear weapon technology. In December of 2002, satellite images confirmed the site. Then, after being caught in 2003, Iran agreed to allow U.N. inspectors in the country to inspect their facilities. But shortly after the inspections, Iran removed the inspectors' cameras and began nuclear development again.

In September of 2003, more enriched uranium was found. Caught again. In October, Iran pledged that if they could develop peaceful, civilian nuclear technology, they would suspend uranium enrichment activities. However, less than a month later, we learned that Iran didn't hold up to their end of the bargain. Big surprise, Madam Speaker. They lied and were caught again.

In 2004, we learned from the United Nations inspectors that Iran violated obligations under the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty, and had been doing so for 18 years. Then Iran refused to allow U.N. inspectors back into their country. In 2005, Iran finally permitted U.N. inspectors to conduct limited inspections and, only after Iran had enough time to sanitize the facilities, were the inspectors allowed in the country.

Then, at the end of 2005, an agreement to suspend uranium enrichment was broken when Ahmadinejad became President. Iran started its nuclear program once again. In 2006, the U.N. ordered Iran to suspend enrichment. Iran did not comply. Later that year, the U.N. issued another order demanding that Iran stop enrichment, and Iran refused, and rejected even an incentive package.

The U.N. passed more resolutions demanding that Iran suspend its enrichment, and all have basically been ignored. Not only has Iran's dictator been stubbornly defiant in complying with these international demands, he has openly mocked U.S. attempts to keep Iran from developing nuclear technology through diplomacy.

In fact, just recently one of Iran's military commanders was quoted as saying that Iran's, "hands are always on the trigger and missiles are always ready to be launched." Do those gunslingers sound like the kind of people we can with reason with? How many more United Nations resolutions have to be issued, how many more sanctions imposed? How many more chances are we willing to give this trigger-happy regime? It's pretty clear what we are doing now is not working.

So the question, Madam Speaker, is: Does the United States have a plan to

deal with this crisis, or are we going to have to wait for Iran to deploy a nuclear missile before we wake up and realize that we need a plan. The U.S. intelligence community says that Iran can have nuclear weapons as early as 2010. That is just 2 years away. We already know Iran has long-range missile capability. Put those two together and our world is in a rude awakening very soon.

Iran is not a joke. It's a threat to the whole world. The government of Iran and, more importantly, the American people need to know what the United States' position and plan is. We know what Ahmadinejad's plan is. It's full of malice toward the United States and Israel and his intentions are fatally bent on mischief.

And that's just the way it is.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WOOLSEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

HALLWAY POLICY AND FACES OF THE FALLEN MEMORIAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, this week I received a notice from the Chief Administrative Officer and the Architect of the Capitol directing me to remove a memorial outside of my office, which honors fallen marines from Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, because it does not comply with the new hallway policy of the House.

The hallway policy states that items such as flags, equipment, furnishings, and trash must be removed from the hallways. The policy defines furnishings, in part, as easels and exhibits and posters.

While the Faces of the Fallen memorial displayed outside my office does include posters and easels, I cannot believe that these symbols of service to our Nation could be considered mere furnishings. Discarded office equipment and trash are certainly a hindrance to the public who passes through the hallways of congressional office buildings. However, memorials to honor the lives of those killed in Iraq and Afghanistan are a welcome tribute that should not fall under the hallway policy jurisdiction.

Yesterday, I wrote a letter to Speaker NANCY PELOSI to explain the history of this memorial and its importance. In 2004, Congressman RAHM EMANUEL and I introduced legislation directing the Architect of the Capitol to establish an exhibit in the Capitol rotunda to honor the memory of members of the United States Armed Forces who have died in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation

Enduring Freedom. Our legislation was never considered. Instead, House Speaker DENNY HASTERT directed the construction of a modest memorial listing names of the fallen in the foyer of the Rayburn House Office Building.

Because we consider the listing of names to be an insufficient way to honor the lives of our fallen servicemembers, I, along with other Members of Congress, began to display more proper memorials outside of our own office areas.

To fully appreciate the loss of a military hero, I believe it is important to see the face of what might have been the fathers, the mothers, the sons, the daughters. Hundreds of visitors from my district, and others, have stopped to view the faces of fallen marines from Camp Lejeune displayed outside my office door, and they have been impacted deeply by this memorial.

Madam Speaker, on one occasion, a mother from Minnesota came into my office with tears in her eyes and thanked me for displaying the picture of her son, who had been killed while serving our Nation.

I know that Speaker PELOSI understands the importance of honoring the men and women who have died in service to our country. I am very grateful that the Speaker has honored my request and the request of others that the House observe a moment of silence each month in honor of those killed or wounded in Iraq or Afghanistan.

As another sign of appreciation for these military heroes, I am hopeful that Speaker PELOSI will support those of us who wish to continue displaying memorials outside of our congressional offices in honor of the men and women who made the ultimate sacrifice for our country.

With that, Madam Speaker, I close by asking God to continue to bless our men and women in uniform and ask God to bless the families who have given a child dying for freedom in Iraq.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SCHIFF addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

GLOBAL POVERTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CAPPS. Today, I rise to speak about global poverty, and specifically to share my experiences as part of the House Democracy Assistance Commission Congressional Delegation visit recently to six African countries. This Commission supports the development of Democratic governments around the world by establishing peer-to-peer relationships with emerging Democratic legislatures.

There is one striking feature in most of the nations we visited on this trip, and they included Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Liberia. In each of these countries, at least half of the population lives on less than \$2 a day.

You know, in so much of the Continent of Africa, a continent vibrant and rich with resources and wonderful people, it's overwhelming to see up close and in very personal ways the fact that adults regularly die from preventable disease and children so horribly malnourished.

In fact, according to UNICEF, even in today's modern world, with all the technology that is available, over 26,000 children under the age of five die every single day due to poverty. Just think of it. Twenty-six thousand lives lost each day.

This number, more than any other, brings home to me with cruel immediacy the absolute desperate needs of the world's poor. As we know, poverty is not only the result of economic and social policy shortcomings, it also thrives on war. This scourge is the means by which incredible gender and minority inequality flourishes.

I am thinking now of women in the Democratic Republic of Congo who, even as we speak, are enduring unspeakable acts of sexual violence and degradation. The lives of so many of the world's people are horribly short and difficult because we have all failed to properly distribute the abundant resources of Mother Earth.

These facts are reprehensible and would seem to leave us without hope in the future. But wherever poverty may have taken hold in Africa, it has failed to take hold of the African spirit.

In Malawi, a country where 62 percent of the population lives on less than \$2 a day, and where an estimated 15 percent of the adult population is HIV positive, we visited health programs that are a tribute to what is possible when we unite to help each other.

As a nurse, I took special note of our visits to orphan and health care programs run by the Global AIDS Interfaith Alliance, as well as Direct Relief International. These are local, non-profit agencies that are supported directly by many constituents of mine in my congressional district, and I was honored and humbled to see where these gifts of my friends and neighbors at home, where these gifts are being used so fruitfully in these countries to support and nurture and nourish the lives of orphan children and women suffering with HIV and AIDS.

From HIV prevention, school tuition, and transport to pediatric HIV treatment centers, as well as caring for the ill, these organizations, and there are many of them, and the incredible people that work for them and with them, are helping to bring change to the lives of Malawian children and families.

The African spirit was also thriving in countries like Kenya and Liberia, both of which are working very hard to

maintain and strengthen their Democratic institutions, countries where we enjoyed democracy building with their parliaments. It was a team effort. And it was a real honor, again, to be there on behalf of our U.S. Congress.

It will not be easy to turn the tide of poverty in Africa. But, working together, progress is being made. I implore my colleagues to keep this continent, the cradle of life, at the forefront of our minds on this House floor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

□ 1730

BLOCKADE OF IRAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAUL. A couple of weeks ago, there was a resolution introduced in the Congress, H. Con. Res. 362, that quickly got 220 cosponsors. I want to talk a little bit more about that resolution because there are some Members of Congress now having second thoughts about invoking a blockade on Iran.

Take, for instance, here's a quote from Congressman ROBERT WEXLER of Florida. He says, "Given my growing concerns regarding this resolution, including its failure to advocate for direct American engagement with Tehran and open language that could lead to a U.S. blockade of Iran, I will lead an effort to make changes to this resolution before it comes to the Foreign Affairs Committee for a vote."

The chairman of the Financial Services Committee, BARNEY FRANK, had this to say: "I am all for stricter sanctions against Iran, but the blockade part goes too far. I am going to call the sponsors and tell them I am changing my vote."

I would like all Members of Congress to reconsider, because this I consider a very dangerous sense of congress resolution and that it is going to lead to trouble.

There is a new pro-Israeli lobby established called J Street, and they had some comments about this legislation as well. Their comments are this: "We as a group oppose preemptive military action by either the United States or Israel and we support stronger U.S. diplomacy. To us, it is common sense that saber rattling and constant threats are counterproductive. What better way to unite Iran behind its most hawkish leaders than threatening to attack? What better way to empower the Iranian hardliners' case for nuclear weapons development than to talk of a military attack?"