

low- and moderate-income white females in 70 percent of the metropolitan areas examined.

Middle- and upper-income Hispanic females were at least twice as likely to receive high-cost loans as middle- and upper-income white females in almost 62 percent of the metropolitan areas examined, and low- and moderate-income Hispanic females were at least twice as likely as low- and moderate-income white females to receive high-cost loans in 32 percent of the metropolitan areas examined.

The foreclosure crisis has definitely affected my congressional district. The Center for Responsible Lending projected that more than 5,500 foreclosures will occur in my district in 2009, and more than 18,500 foreclosures will occur over the next 4 years.

The Mortgage Reform and Anti-Predatory Lending Act is to respond to the foreclosure crisis. In May, the House of Representatives passed the Predatory Mortgage Lending Practices Reduction Act of 2009. If the act passes the Senate, it will strengthen restrictions on compensation paid to mortgage lenders and brokers.

Today, some lenders deceptively pay brokers extra fees for loans if they write loans at a higher interest rate, even when lower rates are available to borrowers. The rates are unreasonable, and borrowers are often subsequently forced into foreclosure. Such arrangements are an indefensible conflict of interest and must be stopped.

A key element of the act prohibits lenders from underwriting unreasonable loans and prohibits practices that increase the risk of foreclosure.

The act supports lenders making 30-year, fixed rate, fully documented loans rather than the record number of unstable loans marketed today. It also provides greater protections for renters of foreclosed properties, like requiring a mandatory 90-day notice to vacate instead of the arbitrary practices currently being used.

The Mortgage Reform and Anti-Predatory Lending Act is crucial in curbing the predatory practices of the past. Mortgage lending reform is a vital piece of the congressional effort to prevent future financial disasters. Congress cannot, and will not, ignore the fact that lax regulation of this industry has left far too many consumers unprotected. I urge the Senate to pass this measure soon.

In response to the predatory practices of some mortgage brokers and agents, I introduced the Predatory Mortgage Lending Practices Reduction Act of 2009, H.R. 2108. The act is designed to assure consumers that mortgage brokers or agents are thoroughly trained and accountable for predatory practices. It does this by altering the law in three ways.

□ 2030

First, the act requires that brokers and agents issuing subprime loans undertake a rigorous certification pro-

gram. Second, the legislation streamlines the process for filing complaints against unethical brokers and agents. And, finally, the act creates civil penalties for violations of Federal predatory lending laws.

Madam Speaker, there are honest and decent mortgage brokers and agents in this industry. Then there are a relatively few number of unscrupulous individuals who earn their commission through deception. The Predatory Mortgage Lending Practices Reduction Act of 2009 would help protect consumers from the latter class of lenders by ensuring that all related personnel are properly trained and held accountable.

Madam Speaker, further, I, on a regular basis, host housing clinics within my district. I do this in order to educate women about predatory lending, about housing scams and their rights under foreclosure.

In conclusion, Madam Speaker, I would quote from Susan B. Anthony who said it was "we the people," not we the white male citizens, nor yet we the male citizens, but we the whole people who formed the union; men their rights and nothing more; women their rights and nothing less. By responding to the needs of all Americans, Congress will address the needs of all women as well.

#### REMEMBERING THE EVENTS OF NOVEMBER 5, 2009, AT FORT HOOD, TEXAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, tonight we rise during this leadership hour to remember the events of November 5, 2009, one of the largest attacks that was perpetrated at our U.S. military installation at Fort Hood, Texas, just north of my district, a very solemn occasion. Thirteen people were killed, over 30 people wounded, and an unborn child was killed that day. I went to the memorial service, thirteen pairs of combat boots put together with a rifle and a helmet on top, and the pictures of the victims who were killed in cold blood that day by a deranged gunman who, unfortunately, served in the United States military.

In my view, simply put, it was an act of treason. Look, in a time of war, soldiers are killed. But when I visited Fort Hood for the memorial service, they said, Congressman, we never dreamed that they would be killed in our home. This is our home. This man killed his fellow comrades at our home. Very disturbing. And the words that he said as he pointblank shot them one by one, as 100 rounds went off from his semi-automatic pistol, 100 rounds into a crowd of defenseless soldiers and a few civilians, were "Allahu Akbar, God is great." That's one of the most dis-

turbing reports that we got from that tragic day.

Well, I submit that that is not our God. That's not the God of our Founding Fathers. As the President said so eloquently at the memorial service, no religion condones the killing of innocent people. No religion condones that kind of violence. And he went on to say that he will face his punishment here on Earth and in the next world. The President is right.

We went to Veterans Day services the following day and went all across our districts paying tribute to the great veterans, the men and women who have served this country with honor and distinction, to thank them for their service; but the whole day, one could not help but to stop and think about what had just occurred at Fort Hood, these tragic, tragic events. Mr. Hasan will pay for this tragic event. He will be brought to justice. And it is my sincere hope, as the President said, that he will be taken to the next world.

And I want to, at the beginning, pay tribute to the 13, the 13 who were killed in cold blood that day, who died while serving their country admirably and nobly: Private Francheska Velez, 21, of Chicago, Illinois; Lieutenant Colonel Juanita Warman, 55, from Maryland; Major Libardo Caraveo, 52, of Woodbridge, Virginia; Captain John Gaffney of San Diego, California; Captain Russell Seager, 41, of Racine, Wisconsin; Staff Sergeant Justin DeCrow, 32, of Plymouth, Indiana; Sergeant Amy Krueger, 29, of Kiel, Wisconsin; Specialist Jason Hunt, 22, of Tillman, Oklahoma; Specialist Frederick Greene, 29, of Mountain City, Tennessee; Private 1st Class Aaron Nemelka, 19, of West Jordan, Utah; Private 1st Class, Michael Pearson, 22, of Bolingbroke, Illinois; Specialist Kham Xiong, of Saint Paul, Minnesota, just 23 years old; and, finally, Mr. Michael Cahill, 62, of Cameron, Texas, where he was a civilian employee.

Fort Hood has a special connotation for many of us in Texas. It's the largest military installation in the world. The fact that it was attacked, the fact that these soldiers were killed at home, in my view, is the greatest act of treason and the greatest tragedy of November 5.

But there were heroes that day. There were many heroes that day. Sergeant Kim Munley, the civilian cop employed by the base, described by fellow officers as a tough cookie, pretty much fearless, born and bred to be a police officer, and a very good shot. She was nicknamed "Mighty Mouse" because of her size long before the Fort Hood shooting. Three minutes after Mr. Hasan began shooting, Munley tracked him down outside of the predeployment facility and unloaded on him at close range. Munley was hit in both legs and a wrist during the gun battle, but stayed on her feet bravely

and kept firing at the charging gunman. Hasan was eventually apprehended by Sergeant Mark Todd, Sergeant Mark Todd of the Killeen Police Department, who arrived shortly after the scene, and finally brought this man who perpetrated this great act of treason on his fellow officers, his fellow soldiers, to bring him to justice.

I want to talk briefly about my good friend, Congressman JOHN CARTER. He represents Fort Hood. He introduced a bill of which I was proud to be an original cosponsor. And this bill will grant combatant status to those wounded and those families who lost loved ones. It will also allow military personnel to receive the Purple Heart. Civilians will receive the Secretary of Defense Medal of Freedom, and beneficiaries of all military personnel who lost their lives in this horrendous attack will receive the maximum life insurance benefit available. Just today it was announced by the Department of Defense that they will receive the full maximum amount of \$100,000.

But let us focus on this man, Mr. Hasan, the gunman. When I was at Fort Hood for the ceremony and viewing the 18 combat boots with the rifles and the helmets on top, I looked at the wounded soldiers. I talked to them, who were actually shot by this man, as they saluted their comrades, their friends, at that memorial service, and I said, what did he say as he shot you in cold blood and killed 13 others? "Allahu Akbar, God is great."

When that news was reported to me and when I got that information firsthand by our soldiers serving in uniform, the hair went up on the back of my spine, the back of my head. I knew at that point that we weren't dealing with an ordinary person, obviously a deranged man. Yet this man was on a mission, on a mission that he believed was from his God, a jihadist mission. It is a common terminology in the jihad world to say "Allahu Akbar" before you shoot and kill others. I think he fully expected to die that day. He gave away his material possessions. He was seen wearing Pakistani garb at the 7-11 that morning. He was preparing himself. He was premeditating the death of others and preparing himself for his own death.

This man was born of Jordanian immigrants. He was shot many times. He has survived. It is my sincere hope that we can get inside this man's head to answer the question, What was your intent, what was your motivation? Because there have been so many flags raised about this case. It was reported that he said his allegiance was not to the Constitution of the United States but rather to the Koran. He received poor performance reviews at Walter Reed because he was conflicted in the mission. He didn't believe in the mission. He didn't believe in the war on terror. He didn't believe in what we were doing in Iraq and Afghanistan.

ABC News reported just this evening that Hasan tried to get his bosses to

prosecute some of his patients as war criminals, soldiers serving in the United States Army, to get them prosecuted as war criminals because they were killing his fellow Muslims. He regularly described the war on terrorism as a war against Islam. This is a man serving in the United States military counseling as a psychiatrist for PTSD soldiers coming out of that theater, a man who was transferred to the largest military installation, United States military installation, in the world.

And while studying for a master's degree in public health in 2007, Hasan used a presentation for environmental health class to argue that Muslims were being targeted by U.S. anti-terror campaigns. A former classmate said he was very vocal about the war, very upfront about being a Muslim first and an American second. He was always concerned that Muslims in the military were being persecuted, a self-proclaimed soldier of Allah on his own business cards. A man who wore traditional Pakistani garb, a man who attended the mosque in Falls Church, Virginia, with the imam who also preached to two of the hijackers from 9/11, a man convicted of providing material support to al Qaeda and conspiring to assassinate President Bush.

Then we found out that the Joint Terrorism Task Force got information that Mr. Hasan, 6 months ago, was contacting this imam in Yemen. We don't know what those communications were. But why in the world would a major in the United States military, at one of the greatest bases in the world, be talking to an al Qaeda recruiter in Yemen? And yet this information was not shared with Fort Hood.

That is why we are asking for hearings. But this President has said, No, Congress, you will not have hearings on this matter. We need to deal with this issue. Well, I'm not going to stand back and watch this matter being swept under the rug and not allow the American people access to the truth. And the last time I checked, under the Constitution, the Congress is a separate branch of government and the Congress has the power under the Constitution to exercise that oversight authority, and Congress should do that. Congress needs to have hearings in this case.

And we will continue the drumbeat until the truth comes out on this man, Mr. Hasan, and who he was talking to before this happened, and his friend, the imam, who the day of the shootings congratulated him for what he did, congratulated him for killing 13 American soldiers.

□ 2045

With that, I would love to yield to my good friend from Indiana, Mr. BURTON.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. First of all, let me say thank you for taking this Special Order tonight.

You know, this should never have happened. There are 13 Americans that

are dead, their families are suffering tonight, and it need not have happened. This man issued so many warning signs, it wasn't even funny. And, for some reason, his superiors did not investigate this man, call him on the carpet and find out why he was talking about these acts of violence and anti-American sentiments, and because they didn't, and they decided to unload him and send him down to Fort Hood, all those people are suffering—the families—and those people are dead that you alluded to just a few minutes ago.

This is not just an issue about this man committing these terrible atrocities, this terrorist attack. This is about making sure that the people in positions of leadership in the military and in other areas of our government are made aware when people start talking like he did and advocating terrorist attacks on the United States of America.

Now I understand that people are very concerned about the religious attitude that people have and trampling on their rights as far as their religious beliefs are concerned. But when you're talking about a war on terror—terrorist attacks where they kill almost 3,000 people at the World Trade Center, they blew up embassies over in Africa, they attacked the USS Cole and killed a bunch of Navy personnel—when we know they do that, and that's their goal, to destroy America, these fanatics, then, by golly, when we have somebody in the military or anyplace else in government that's talking like that, they need to be investigated and they need to be removed from a position where they can perpetrate those terrorist attacks.

And this is a tragedy not just because those young people gave their lives down there unnecessarily because of this terrorist, but because the superiors of his did not do their duty in responding to this man and reporting on what he was talking about prior to this thing taking place. If they had stood up and said, This guy's a threat to his fellow soldiers, we might have been able to avoid this.

And so I'd just like to say to my colleague once again, I'm very happy that you have taken this Special Order. I hope you will add me, along with our colleague from Texas, to this bill. I'd like to be a cosponsor. And I just say to any of the military personnel and leadership over at the Pentagon or the people at any of our military bases, if you hear anybody talking like this man did, advocating a terrorist attack on America, then, by golly, tell the people of this country about it and tell your superiors and get them out of there.

Not only should they be removed from the service; they should be watched so they don't perpetrate a terrorist attack once they're removed from the service. But they certainly should not be in a position of leadership in any branch of the service in any part of this country.

We're in a war against terrorism, and we need to make sure that we are vigilant. Thomas Jefferson said, The price of freedom is eternal vigilance. And we need to be that way right now, because this is not something that's just going to go away because we don't want it to happen. We are in a war against people that want to destroy America, want to destroy our way of life and force upon the rest of the world their religious fanatic beliefs. And we can't allow that to happen and go unchallenged.

We have an awful lot of people in all religions that would cringe at thinking that that person was in their church or in their synagogue or in their mosque and shared some of their beliefs, because it casts a pall over every one of them. It makes every one of them feel like they share in this terrible tragedy that took place, this act of terrorism. And it's unfortunate because there are a lot of people that believe in the Muslim faith that are just horrified that this happened and because of the way that they're looked upon in this country.

And so if we're talking tonight not just about people in the military, but if we're talking to people in mosques around this country, who love this country, they should tell the authorities if there's somebody that's acting like that—that threatens the security of this country and threatens the possibility of a terrorist attack in any part of our society.

With that, let me just say to my colleague once again, thank you very much for taking this Special Order. I really appreciate it. I'm sure people across this country share your views. And I yield back.

Mr. McCAUL. I thank the gentleman from Indiana and your great comments. And you're a true patriot to this country. I mean that very heart-felt.

We've gotten so wrapped up in this political correctness, we're prohibited from calling this the war on terror. That's been taken out of the vernacular. And you wonder how a man like this could be transferred and then promoted. And with all the flags and contacts with al Qaeda recruiters, how did this happen? Why wasn't that information shared? Why, when these flags went up, weren't we able to act upon it?

We know for years that al Qaeda has been targeting bases both in the United States and abroad. It's a homeland security threat, it's a national security threat abroad. They tried to do that with Fort Dix, and we stopped it with good intelligence. They tried to do it with other military installations in the United States.

So when this evidence got out there, the real question I think we in the Congress need to ask is: Why didn't his superiors know about this? Or, when his colleagues heard the ranting and raving by him, having a business card saying he is a soldier of Allah, saying that his loyalty is first and foremost to the Koran, not the Constitution.

And the gentleman from Indiana is right. I worked in the Justice Department, a Federal prosecutor at the Joint Terrorism Task Forces. The National Intelligence Estimate says the most effective weapon we have is a moderate Muslim—the Muslim who will come forward and help us in the mosque to say there is an individual out here that we believe to be a threat to the security of the United States. Obviously, this man was. But, for whatever reason, nothing was done about it, and 13 soldiers are dead and 30 more are wounded.

We in the Congress have a role, an oversight role to get to the answers, to fix the problem, to make sure it didn't happen. The whole point after 9/11 was to make sure that we shared intelligence and information to better protect the American people. And I see no greater homeland security issue than protecting our bases right here in the United States.

As I said at the outset, when I visited the soldiers at Fort Hood for the memorial service, they say, Congressman, we see this in Iraq and Afghanistan, but we don't expect that to happen at home. Not in our home. Not on our base. This was not supposed to happen. And the question is: Is this man—did he infiltrate or was he a "lone wolf" acting on his own without any outside influence?

We don't know the answer to those questions. We have been told that from the very day after this occurred that he was a lone wolf acting on his own. There's a term "rush to judgment." In my view, I think that was a rush to judgment, the idea that he was acting as a lone wolf before we got all the evidence in front of us.

All we are asking in the Congress is that we review the matter. I have great hope that the majority will work with us in a bipartisan way to provide that oversight that this body, this distinguished body, by the Constitution has the authority to: To get to the real answers for the American people as to whether this man had radicalized on his own, which he clearly did—he radicalized—or whether he is being facilitated by people on the outside, and whether al Qaeda had something to do with this. Because they got a playbook, and they go back to the playbook.

They had the World Trade Center bomber. They went back to the World Trade Center. They tried to hit the Capitol. That's their playbook. They will, in my view, try to hit the Capitol again. Chemical explosives. Ramzi Yousef, when he was arrested in Islamabad, a very chilling story. He had multiple baby dolls that he had stuffed with chemical explosives. He was going to take those baby dolls onto airplanes, known as the Bojinka Plot, and blow up 12 commercial airliners simultaneously. They go back to that playbook. We've seen chemical explosives come up over and over again.

Military installations are in their playbook. And we need to take the pro-

tection of our military installations both here in the United States and abroad very, very seriously. And when a man like this gets in and gets promoted and perpetrates what he did, one of the greatest acts of violence on a military base since Pearl Harbor, then we need the answers to these questions.

There are so many flags in this case. Not only this individual, but what was he doing with Pakistan. What influence did Pakistan have on this individual. The American people need to know the truth. We need to know it not as a "gotcha" exercise, but as a way to look forward and say, How can we better protect the American people from individuals like this and our soldiers from people like this? How can we better protect bases here in the United States?

We know he contacted many radical Web sites, posted very radical thoughts on these Web sites. It's time for us to stand up and have hearings on this matter and answer these fundamental questions.

Tonight, to the families of the victims, our heart goes out. We hear the cries. As we saw the 13 combat boots, the rifle, and the helmet portrayed in that picture, it was one of the saddest days and darkest chapters, I think, in American history. As we go forward, I believe we need to get the answers to these many, many questions that are out there.

Probably the hardest thing we have to do as Members of Congress is to comfort families who have lost their loved ones. I will never forget that day at Fort Hood at the memorial service, talking to the survivors, particularly some of the spouses who lost their husbands that day, to the mothers, fathers, and brothers and sisters; talking to the wounded victims who were shot by this man.

As we comfort these families, as we have with soldiers coming back from Iraq and Afghanistan and those who died, it is one of the most difficult things as Members of Congress, one of the most solemn responsibilities that we have. We know that words cannot give them back what they lost. We grieve their loss in the Congress. We stand by the families of the victims. With that, let me say God bless them.

I know we have another colleague from Texas who I know is here. When he is ready to speak, I'd like to yield to my good friend from Texas. Then I will reclaim my time and yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I just hope that all of our colleagues who are in their offices tonight or may be watching this Special Order on television will join with you and the other sponsor of the bill from Texas, our colleague, and push as hard as possible for hearings here in the Congress of the United States.

We have in this body subpoena authority. The only thing that can't be brought before a committee is something that's top secret, classified, and

if that is not the case, then we have the authority to subpoena documents and evidence to bring this issue before the Congress, a number of committees here.

I think it's important that people like you and all of our colleagues ask the White House to relent and let us have these hearings, which I think are extremely important, because the American people want to know about this, because everybody is concerned about the terrorist threat that we face in this country.

So the President can't claim executive privilege. If he does that, then of course they can block us from having a hearing. But even if he does that, they have to prove that there's a reason for executive privilege. And we have subpoena power here in the Congress of the United States. And so the committee chairmen, chairmen of these various committees, if it isn't something that's top secret or highly classified, they can subpoena this information and bring it before the Congress.

I hope that you and the rest of our colleagues will do everything possible—I know you will—everything possible to make sure the American people know everything that happened and everything that led up to this tragedy.

Once again, thank you very, very much for taking this Special Order.

□ 2100

Mr. MCCAUL. I thank the gentleman from Indiana.

Again, reclaiming my time, I think I speak for most Americans, we do not want to see this thing swept under the rug. We don't want to see the rush to judgment that it was the act of one man—and perhaps it was—but the American people need to know the truth, and they need to know who he was talking to. And when the reporting came out that he was talking to the top al Qaeda recruiter in Yemen by emails and that there were communications in Pakistan, that raises big flags in this case. We cannot ignore that.

It is our constitutional duty to ask the tough questions to get to the bottom of this case so that the American people, through their representatives, can find out what really happened that tragic day on November 5. And if we don't do that, and if the majority does not want to do that and bows to the President and his request, I think we are being derelict in our responsibilities.

Again, this is a man who places allegiance more to the Koran than the Constitution, in his own words. "Son of Allah" on his business cards, dressed in the Pakistan garb, classic of the suicide bomber techniques to will your possessions away, wear the dress the morning of. I think he fully expected not to survive the incident. He did. And the best evidence we have is inside his head.

Of course the first thing he did was ask for an attorney, and he is not

speaking. That is the same thing Khalid Sheikh Mohammed asked for. When he first got arrested, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed asked for two things: I want a lawyer, and I want to be taken to New York City. And unfortunately, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed got his wish that day because Khalid Sheikh Mohammed is going to be brought to New York now under the President's new guidelines.

I think getting to the bigger picture of all this, as we've taken "war on terror" out of the vernacular, we are moving back to this Clinton era where these terrorists are treated not as enemies of war but as criminal defendants. We are in a war, like it or not. We are in a war. We need to treat these people who mean to do us harm as enemies of war. The military tribunals are the best way to prosecute. We are going to bring Mr. Khalid Sheikh Mohammed into the United States to the very city where 3,000 people were killed at his hands.

I was a Federal prosecutor. The Southern District of New York is one of the finest U.S. Attorney's offices and is probably best equipped to handle that prosecution, but the Federal rules of evidence are very different from the military tribunals. It's going to withhold evidence from trial. It will not protect classified information. It will turn to a showcase. And as in the case of Moussaoui, whose computer records were ruled inadmissible, he got life imprisonment. Ramsey Yousef, the perpetrator of the '93 World Trade Center got life imprisonment. Khalid Sheikh Mohammed deserves the death penalty. It was an act of war.

Now, I don't know if the administration is saying, you know, basically that the war on terror is over, it's over so let's just go ahead and bring these people in and treat them like criminal defendants, but I think they are making a serious mistake, not only compromising the prosecutions of these terrorists but bringing them into a city that has been a target for quite some time. It's only going to heighten the state of alertness in New York City and become a mecca for jihadists around the world to come to New York to see the spectacle of a show trial. They ought to be tried in Guantanamo. Guantanamo never should have been closed or the order should never have been sent out to close it, and a military tribunal is best equipped to prosecute these individuals.

Just let me say in closing, we've been dealing with the health care legislation. It is very important for the Nation, but we were struck by a heavy blow last week, November 5, at Fort Hood. We never expected it to be one of our own. We never expected an act of treason on that level, killing 13 soldiers and wounding 30 others, firing off 100 rounds, yelling out "Allahu Akbar," talking to known al Qaeda operatives in Yemen and possibly Pakistan. There are too many questions in this case, too many red flags, and the

American people deserve the answer. We in the Congress—and I know my good friend from Indiana stands with me—we're not going to sit back and follow the orders of this President to stand down and not exercise our constitutional responsibility.

There is a separation of branches of government under the Constitution for a good reason. The executive branch can't sweep things under the rug. The American people, through their representatives, need to find out what really happened. The American people deserve the truth in this case. They deserve hearings, a full investigation and the truth to come out.

I commend our great fighting men and women. I have had so many constituents who have gone through Fort Hood on their missions to Iraq and Afghanistan. They were serving very bravely and nobly in a very, very important struggle between radical Islam and freedom, between the jihadists and democracy. We will eventually win that struggle. We pray for the victims' families, and we pray that God holds their loved ones in the palms of his hands.

#### GIVING TERRORISTS A TRIAL BY JURY IN NEW YORK CITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHRADER). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I want to follow up on what my colleague from Texas was talking about, as the ranking member on the Homeland Security Subcommittee on Terrorism. And actually, I'm the ranking Republican member on the Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security Subcommittee under the Judiciary, so we have some overlapping space there.

I know my friends, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL), in their hearts are very much concerned about the safety and the well-being of this country. This is some serious stuff that's going on here when the President of the United States says that we need to bring at least some of the most feared terrorists in the world into the most densely populated area in America.

Now, having been a judge and a chief justice, having had to work out logistics for major trials that had a lot of publicity, nothing, nothing like this trial will be—I understand perhaps some of the ramifications that our fine President, with his experience in community organizing, may not quite understand. You can't bring terrorists—and the reason I say "terrorists" instead of "alleged terrorists" is because they've admitted it. You can't bring them to the most densely populated area in our country and not expect there to be terror to follow. I mean, I've tried felony cases, death penalty