

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YODER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with grave concern over our country's economy and fiscal condition. For too long, Washington has borrowed money to finance government, and today our Nation's leaders continue to meet to discuss this looming crisis. We all know that this crisis is spending driven. It's not that government taxes too little; it's that government spends too much.

Mr. Speaker, the American people know that the policies of tax, borrow, and spend will not lead us to prosperity as a Nation. Taking more money from hardworking Americans and sending it to Washington is not the answer. Rather, it's time for Washington to roll up its sleeves, get to work, and live within its means, just like families and small businesses have to do all across this country. It's time to enact significant spending cuts, put in place caps on future spending, and pass a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, if we are to rebuild our Nation's economy and put Americans back to work together, we must put our own fiscal house in order first.

SUPPORT THE AMASH-KUCINICH AMENDMENT

(Mr. KUCINICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, in a short time, the House will have an opportunity to reclaim our constitutional authority on matters of war and peace by voting to stop the use of funds for the war in Libya.

An agreement has been reached through work that Mr. AMASH and I have done to create a bipartisan amendment which states: None of the funds made available by this act may be used for the use of military force against Libya.

The Amash-Kucinich amendment is cosponsored by a growing group of bipartisan activists, including, Representatives RON PAUL, LYNN WOOLSEY, WALTER JONES, JOHN CONYERS, DAN BURTON, BARBARA LEE, TED POE, and PETE STARK.

This could well be an historic moment where a bipartisan coalition rallies this Congress to defend the Constitution and to reset the balance that has been upset by the administration's claiming the war power.

Vote to end to the war in Libya. Support the bipartisan Amash-Kucinich amendment.

UNCERTAINTY IMPEDES JOB GROWTH

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, the number one job for House Republicans is job

growth. The number one impediment to job growth is uncertainty: uncertainty caused by a record-high debt—\$14.3 trillion and growing—and the record-high taxes that are going to have to pay for it; uncertainty about the largest tax increase in the history of the Nation that the President pledges to support in just 19 months. Add to that the unknown cost of the government takeover of health care and the unknown price of Dodd-Frank and you've got a very uncertain private sector.

We cannot help the job seeker by punishing the job creator. They need us to work with them, not against them. If we follow the House Republican plan for America's job creators and stop spending money we don't have, certainty will be restored, our economy will grow, and jobs will be created.

THE PLIGHT OF SUDAN'S NUBA PEOPLE

(Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, with a heavy heart, I turn our attention to the plight of Sudan's Nuba people, who are fleeing their homes in the tens of thousands as the Sudanese Armed Forces conduct a brutal military assault on their homeland.

There are widespread reports that Sudanese forces are bombing, shelling, and executing civilians in the oil-rich state of South Kordofan. The Sudanese Government has barred NGOs and the press and is restricting the movement of U.N. personnel in the area.

Mr. Speaker, as we welcome South Sudan into the community of nations this week, United Nations personnel must investigate reports of possible war crimes against the Nuba people by the Sudanese forces. We must not be intimidated by Omar al-Bashir's bullying, or we may find ourselves saying "never again" again.

HONORING THE LIFE OF GREG COOPER

(Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Greg Cooper.

Mr. Cooper recently lost his battle with cancer on May 26 of this year. He was a proud United States marine, and he served his country between 1963 and 1967, which included a tour in the Vietnam War.

Upon leaving the Marines, Greg was hired by the Santa Ana Police Department, where he held several very high-profile jobs and worked with the neat tactical units that we have. While serving his community as a Santa Ana police chief, he earned a bachelor's degree from California State University, Ful-

erton and a master's degree from the University of Southern California.

Leaving Santa Ana in 1992, he was appointed chief of police in Sanger, California, and in 1996 he relocated here to Washington, D.C., where he accepted a position with the Department of Justice to administer our COPS grant program. In 2002, Greg joined the Department of Homeland Security as FEMA's chief security officer, and he retired in 2008.

Mr. Speaker, this Nation and my community mourns the loss of a loyal friend, a respected leader, and a dedicated public servant.

□ 1230

REMEMBERING BISHOP J.O. PATTERSON, JR.

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, while we were in recess on June 25, Memphis lost one of its great citizens, Bishop J.O. Patterson, Jr.

Bishop Patterson was the grandson of the founder of the Church of God in Christ, Bishop Charles Mason, and the cousin of the revered and late Bishop G. Patterson, who was the sixth bishop of the COGIC.

Bishop J.O. Patterson, Jr., was a public servant as well as a bishop and a revered citizen of Memphis. He was my friend. We served together in the Constitutional Convention of 1977. He served one term in the house, two terms in the State senate, 20 years in the city council, and was the first appointed African American mayor of the City of Memphis.

He was a leader in his church and he cared about his community. He cared about jazz and he cared about his fellow man. He was low key, sincere, down to earth, and a leader whom Memphis will miss.

He did much with the opportunities that he was given through his father and his family and his city in politics and in other areas. He was the jurisdictional bishop for the Tennessee headquarters, the head of the Pentecostal Temple Institutional Church of God in Christ and did much with the COGIC.

I will miss him and so will the City of Memphis and all of the Members and all of the saints.

REPORT ON H.R. 2434, FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2012

Mrs. EMERSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 112-136) on the bill (H.R. 2434) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BURTON of Indiana). Pursuant to clause

1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2219.

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

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2012

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 320 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House on the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2219.

□ 1233

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2219) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes, with Mr. WESTMORELAND in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, July 6, 2011, the bill had been read to page 161, line 12.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. COLE

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Defense to furnish military equipment, military training or advice, or other support for military activities, to any group or individual, not part of a country's armed forces, for the purpose of assisting that group or individual in carrying out military activities in or against Libya.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is quite simple. It prohibits any funds in this bill from being used to conduct military operations in Libya, a place where I believe we are engaged in an illegal and certainly unauthorized conflict.

Mr. Chairman, I feel a little bit today like a lawyer with two very unpopular clients. One of them is Libya, and the other one is the United States Congress. But in this case, each one of them has an important point to make.

With respect to Libya, let me make it clear, I don't believe anybody in this Chamber supports Mr. Qadhafi, sup-

ports that regime, or wishes it well in any way. But Libya did not attack the United States of America. Libya did not attack any member of NATO. Libya has not allowed al Qaeda to operate with impunity out of its territory. A number of years ago, Libya turned over nuclear material to the United States.

Quite simply, however much we detest Mr. Qadhafi and his regime, we have no reason to be at war or conducting military operations in Libya. And, frankly, if we allow that situation to continue, I think we have to ask ourselves: Are we willing to attack any nation any time that we disagree with a regime that we don't like simply because the President chooses to do so?

More troubling than the attack on Libya, in my view, is the circumvention of this body, the United States Congress, and its warmaking authority under both the Constitution and the War Powers Act. Only Congress has the ability to authorize and fund military operations.

The administration consulted with NATO. The administration consulted with the United Nations. The administration consulted with the Arab League. It never, in any real sense, consulted with the Congress of the United States before beginning military operations in Libya.

Two weeks ago, this House made clear its opposition to the Libyan venture by refusing to authorize even the limited use of force. We should build on that by removing funding today.

Some may question whether or not this amendment is germane to this particular piece of legislation. Frankly, Mr. Chairman, I worked very carefully with the Parliamentarian on the language, and, more importantly, it's modeled after the famous Boland amendment of 1983 to the Defense appropriations bill that year that was approved by this body 411-0.

Some may argue, like the administration, that we really aren't engaged in hostilities in Libya. That simply is laughable. Attorneys at both the Department of Defense and the Department of Justice of this administration believe that our activity requires congressional authorization under the War Powers Act.

We've flown over a thousand combat sorties over Libyan airspace. We've launched 228 Tomahawk missiles. We've launched over a hundred Predators. We're refueling and supporting NATO aircraft that are engaged in attacking Libya every single day. If that's not war on our side of this situation, I can assure you that people on the other side consider it war and certainly consider it hostile.

The reality is we should not be engaged in military action of this level unless it's authorized and funded by the Congress of the United States.

In Libya, the President has, quite simply, overreached. However, in Congress, we have so far allowed him to do so. We've not authorized this activity.

There's not a single line in the Defense authorization bill or in this bill which actually funds this activity, and we ought to explicitly prohibit the President from concluding.

I think, like many in this body, this is a very important moment for the Congress of the United States. Whether or not we claim warmaking authority and exercise our power under the Constitution is really the issue here. You could be for the Libyan venture and still be able to support this legislation, or you could be against it.

At the end of the day, it's extraordinarily important that we stop the erosion of the warmaking authority and responsibility of the Congress of the United States, that we end this ill-advised adventure in Libya, and that we reassert the rightful place of this institution in conducting war and authorizing it and funding it.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1240

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DICKS. Before I begin, I want to say that I have great respect for Congressman COLE, who serves on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee. He is one of our most thoughtful members.

The NATO-led mission to defeat Qadhafi and protect the people of Libya was undertaken in concert with a broad coalition of nations, including the Arab League, and it followed a resolution adopted in the United Nations Security Council authorizing "all necessary measures."

This amendment would end our involvement unilaterally. I believe this could materially harm our relationship with NATO, which is also playing a major role in this. We will undoubtedly require support in the future in our dealings with NATO, and we get support in Afghanistan today.

I do support a wider debate and greater oversight of the use and the costs of U.S. military forces engaged in the Libya operation, both in the defense and foreign affairs-related committees as well as here on the House floor. We should let the mission with our NATO allies continue so we can overthrow Qadhafi and protect the Libyan people.

I urge all my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. The Constitution, Mr. Chairman, and the War Powers Act clearly say what the parameters are within which the President must act or follow: number one, a declaration of war; number two, a specific authorization; number three, a national emergency created by an attack