

had last argued a case against him in the early 1820s. And he ends up pointing out, in essence, they've all gone to meet their Judge, and the biggest question about their lives is did they hear, Well done, good and faithful servant?

John Quincy Adams won the case, and those Africans left as free as they should have been.

But some of us have a fear that if we do not do more to support truth and justice and the American ideals that this country was founded on, there will come a day of judgment; and but for grace, it would be a horrible thing. But we still have an obligation to do the best we can, to meet our sworn obligations, and to let people like this in Egypt know that we want to stand with free nations and be friends of free nations.

Here's another big banner that was there during the Egyptian protest:

Egypt will remain a civil state. Live, freedom, social justice.

And then with an American in the picture, the caption says:

We know what you did last summer.

They've gotten the wrong impression of the people of America, and it's up to the Americans to demand our leadership give the people of Egypt the proper impression that we do care about freedom-loving people.

Here's another one. It's hard to read, but:

Obama and Patterson support terrorism in Egypt.

Well, we know that's not true, but there are masses over there that believe that. We've got to correct that, and the way you do that is by supporting people who really do want to be free.

And another picture that just came from Egypt, I was told the Egyptians love America, but they don't trust our leadership.

We have an obligation. Our obligation is to the United States of America. And in this Congress, our obligation is to our oath, to fulfill our oath. And those of us who are Christians, to whom oaths mean so much more, we owe everything we have, owe everything we can do to support our Constitution and to protect people in this country from all enemies, foreign and domestic, and to protect our Constitution from all enemies, foreign and domestic.

And there are some who would say, you know, the Muslim Brotherhood, they got pretty violent over to Egypt and Libya and other places, and there are Muslim Brotherhood members in the United States. As one Egyptian article pointed out with pride, gee, they can be proud, they have six Muslim Brotherhood members who are high level confidants in this administration, in important positions of really advice in this administration.

The Muslim Brotherhood members here in America, as I understand it, did not support the Boston bombing because their position is we are doing

such a great job of infiltrating and getting key positions of advice where we can monitor and watch and talk people into doing what we believe should be done, we don't want to stir up violence in the United States now; but maybe at some point it'll be necessary, but right now we're doing so well helping infiltrate the government and take over that we don't want violence right now. It may wake up the American people.

But the truth is anyone in this country or around the world that wants to subvert our Constitution to sharia law is an enemy of the United States. Whether they live here domestically or they live abroad, if their allegiance is to subvert the U.S. Constitution to sharia law, they are our enemy. And they are people from whom we took an oath to protect our Constitution and this country. The people of Egypt, God bless them, they have arisen and made clear, we don't want radical Islamists running our country. We don't want to see Christians persecuted and killed and tortured, as has been going on. Those are the kind of people this Nation should befriend and not try to rush in and shore up those who would persecute, torture, and kill Christians and Jews and secularists that just want to be free.

Mr. Speaker, we have an awesome obligation. We have an obligation to the people of the United States of America to get things right around the world so we do not put Americans at risk. And for those who would try to put a racial label on anything, there's nothing racial about wanting right and truth and justice. And I wonder where they were when I was supporting Alan Keyes. It's not about race; it's about truth, justice. It's about the life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness with which we were endowed by our Creator. But just like any inheritance, any endowment, if we're not willing to protect it, if we're not willing to fight for it, we will lose it.

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

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, PRESIDENT NELSON MANDELA

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentleman from Virginia for his courtesy, and I thank the Speaker.

Yesterday was the 95th birthday of former President Nelson Mandela. What a joy to be able to hear that during the time of celebration that we had here in the United States Congress, President Mandela, who had been ill for a period of time, had earphones on and was looking at television. The words that came from the minority and majority leader, Republicans and Democrats, the Speaker and leader, Republicans and Democrats and various leaders of the House, commended and recognized that a man who had come from

the tyranny of separation and apartheid, who had to be against his government in order to free his people, could be recognized and applauded, because when he walked out of Robben Island, he walked without bitterness.

And one of the greatest opportunities that he gave to the world was the idea that there could be a democratic election in South Africa. And from that time, he has been a man who promoted peace and promoted love and led his nation out of the devastation of separation and bitterness with kindness and love.

I'm delighted to stand on the floor today and say: happy birthday, Madiba; happy birthday, President Nelson Mandela. And if it's God's will, may you live forever onward in better health.

UNANSWERED BENGHAZI QUESTION NO. 4

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) for 30 minutes.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, today I ask my fourth question in a series of unresolved issues surrounding the Benghazi terrorist attacks. With only eight more legislative days before the Congress departs for August recess, I'm increasingly concerned that these questions will remain unanswered by the time we mark the 1-year anniversary of the Benghazi attacks the week we return from recess in September.

That is why I continue to raise these questions to provide the American people with a better understanding of how little we really know about this incident, despite nearly a year of investigations in multiple committees. Unless these questions are answered by the committees, or rather by a select committee focused on Benghazi as I have advocated for more than 8 months, the American people will never learn the complete truth.

Today I am pleased to share one piece of good news before I raise the fourth critical unanswered question. At my request today, the House State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee reported out a bill that prohibits funding from the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) from going to the country of Tunisia.

Last year, Tunisia detained the first suspect in the Benghazi terror attacks, Ali Harzi, after he was deported from Turkey in the weeks following the attack.

Tunisia, despite being a beneficiary of more than \$300 million in U.S. foreign aid by the American people, refused to allow the FBI access to this suspect for nearly 5 weeks. It was only after congressional threats to cut off the aid that the Government of Tunisia reconsidered its position.

Ultimately, the FBI interrogation team returned to Tunisia and was allowed just 3 hours to interview Harzi,

with his lawyer and a Tunisian judge present. Not long after the FBI interview, Harzi was inexplicably released by the Tunisian authorities, and his release was celebrated by the terrorist group Ansar al Sharia.

Consider that for a moment the Tunisian Government kept the FBI interrogation team waiting on the ground for 5 weeks before they ultimately left the country. Only under the threat from certain Members of the U.S. Congress did Tunisia relent and allow the FBI team to return to interview this suspect for a mere 3 hours. Then, when the terrorist is released, there is a celebration. That's shameful. We lost four Americans in the attack on Benghazi and a number were wounded and two were wounded very seriously.

Because of Tunisia's obstruction of the FBI's investigation, the House has taken the first step today to send a signal to Tunisia and other countries harboring the terrorists responsible for the death of four Americans in Benghazi. This is an important and overdue step—overdue because the Obama administration could have long ago suspended or terminated its payments to Tunisia or other countries that failed to cooperate with the FBI in this investigation.

This brings me to today's question, the fourth in a series of critical unanswered questions: Why has the Obama administration not taken any steps to apply pressure to countries that have refused to allow the FBI access to terrorists responsible for the Benghazi attack?

After nearly a year of investigation, has the FBI had access to any other suspects in any other country other than their brief interview with Harzi?

Even more importantly, nearly a year after the Benghazi attacks, why has no Benghazi terrorist faced any form of justice for the killing of four Americans, including a sitting U.S. Ambassador?

Reports indicate that upwards of 100 terrorists may have attacked the consulate and annex. We can't even bring one of those 100 to justice after a year? How is it that after nearly a year of investigation, and despite the full resources of the U.S. intelligence, defense, and law enforcement agencies, we are still unable to locate, apprehend, and bring to justice any of the suspected terrorists?

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One can't help but ask whether the administration really wants a full and transparent accounting of what transpired on that fateful night. The administration's record certainly does not reflect it.

The American people may wonder if the government really wants progress made in this investigation for fear that it will no longer be able to hide behind the FBI investigation as its excuse not to comment on what happened in Benghazi.

Consider that in May, the Associated Press reported, and I quote from the Associated Press:

The U.S. has identified five men who might be responsible for the attack on the diplomatic mission in Benghazi, Libya, last year, and has enough evidence to justify seizing them by military force as suspected terrorists, officials say. But there isn't enough proof to try them in a U.S. civilian court as the Obama administration prefers. The men remain at large while the FBI gathers evidence.

If this report is accurate, it recommends a stunning abdication of responsibility on the part of this administration to allow known Benghazi terrorists to continue to walk free because the President refuses to use military force to capture or eliminate them.

When will the FBI be able to gather enough evidence to use in a civilian trial against them if they're denied access by countries because the administration refuses to use the tools of American diplomacy to bring pressure to bear on those countries?

Additionally, there's a larger question of whether it is even appropriate, if enough evidence is gathered, to bring the terrorists to the U.S. for a civilian trial. Benghazi was a battlefield, not a crime scene. Those responsible should face justice as enemy combatants, not as common criminals.

As we mark the 1-year anniversary of the Benghazi attacks, how can any of us really say to the families of the victims, or the wounded survivors—and we should know who the survivors are, because they are heroes—that the U.S. has done everything they can to locate, capture, and hold accountable those responsible?

I want to credit Representative KAY GRANGER, the chair of the Appropriations Subcommittee that blocked additional funding for Tunisia. I hope this Congress will similarly hold accountable the other countries that obstruct the FBI's efforts to arrest or interview other suspects. It is increasingly clear the Obama administration will not.

How many years will it take until any, if not all, of the Benghazi terrorists face justice for killing four Americans and seriously wounding several others?

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. HORSFORD (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of medical-mandated recovery.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, July 22, 2013, at noon for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2277. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the Executive Order issued declaring a national emergency with respect to the unusual and extraordinary threat that significant transnational criminal organizations pose to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States is to continue in effect beyond July 24, 2013, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 113—48); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

2278. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Rochester Yacht Club Fireworks, Genesee River, Rochester, NY [Docket No.: USCG-2013-0312] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received July 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2279. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations; ODBA Draggin' on the Waccamaw, Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway; Bucksport, SC [Docket No.: USCG-2013-0102] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received July 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2280. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations; Marine Events, Wrightsville Channel; Wrightsville Beach, NC [Docket No.: USCG-2013-0118] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received July 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2281. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations and Safety Zones; Marine Events in Northern New England [Docket No.: USCG-2012-1057] (RIN: 1625-AA08; AA00) received July 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2282. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations For Marine Events, Atlantic City Offshore Race, Atlantic Ocean; Atlantic City, NJ [Docket No.: USCG-2013-0305] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received July 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2283. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Area, Gulf of Mexico: Mississippi Canyon Block 20, South of New Orleans, LA; Correction [Docket No.: USCG-2013-0064] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received July 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2284. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Mile Marker 219 to Mile Marker 229, in the vicinity of Port Allen Lock [Docket No.: USCG-2013-0376] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received July 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2285. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Inbound Transit of M/V TEAL, Savannah River; Savannah, GA [Docket No.: