

veterans or their families are denied benefits they deserve, regardless of where they live.

Members of the military do not serve in defense of the rights and freedoms of a particular State, but rather of the United States.

My colleagues have a choice to stand with our veterans and their families or stand silent while they continue to face discrimination by the very government they fought to defend.

EPA DEEMS OWNERSHIP OF AMERICA'S WATERWAYS

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, well, they are at it again. It is another overreach by this administration. This time, the U.S. EPA is reaching not only what you might term navigable waterways, but all waterways of the United States they want to deem as theirs.

This would mean mud puddles, and this would mean irrigation ditches and drainage ditches. They want to have jurisdiction over everything, so they can regulate it, tax it, and what-have-you.

It goes way beyond anything that has ever been legislated in this body and is a complete overreach. The U.S. EPA needs to withdraw this proposed rule. It is outside of the law.

It is outside of the ability of our people to have private property rights and to have an economy, especially in rural America, where farming, ranching, and timber operations can all be affected by a vast overreach by the U.S. EPA.

They need to withdraw this rule. We need to hear from the American people how this is going to affect them in their jobs in their local economies.

BRING BACK OUR GIRLS

(Ms. WILSON of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, 73 days ago, 200 Nigerian girls were kidnapped by the Nigerian terrorist group Boko Haram. This story tugged at hearts around the world and led to an international outcry for these girls' rescue, but 73 days later, we cannot allow this story to fade from the headlines. The violence of Boko Haram increases by the day.

Mr. Speaker, instead of focusing on rescuing these girls, Nigerian President Goodluck Jonathan's attention is on his next election. He spent \$1.2 million to improve his image by hiring a Washington PR firm.

President Jonathan needs to rearrange his priorities. I can think of quite a few things he can do with the \$1.2 million. The first thing he should do is find those girls.

Mr. Speaker, this is why we cannot let up the pressure. I urge you to join

our Twitter war to keep the world's attention on the kidnapping of these children. Tweet #bringbackourgirls and #joinrepwilson every day, 9 a.m. to noon.

We will not be silenced. We will not be stopped. We will get our girls back. Tweet, tweet, tweet.

CHERISHING OUR CHILDREN

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to raise the attention of my colleagues to several moments.

First, I would like to celebrate the passage of my amendment that just passed in legislation H.R. 4899, to create a job training and employment department or section in the Department of the Interior for veterans, minorities, and women. With 800,000 jobs on the horizon in the energy industry, this is an American job creator. I am excited about that amendment.

With sadness, Mr. Speaker, I rise to support my colleague, Congresswoman WILSON. We joined each other in a delegation to Nigeria, meeting with girls who had escaped from Boko Haram, and in the backdrop of the tragedy of the bombing of a mall and killing more people, it is time for Boko Haram to be stopped and the girls to be brought back.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, as I go down to the valley in Texas to address the question of those desperate children—this humanitarian crisis of unaccompanied children—we introduced legislation today to create 70 more immigration judges, so that they can be addressed. This is a crisis which America is dealing with, and we should recognize it as a humanitarian crisis.

Finally, let me say, Mr. Speaker, bring the girls back in Nigeria. Help the children that are coming across our border. Let us have a heart when it comes to children.

PRESERVING THREE COEQUAL BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the time.

I don't know if you have seen the headlines yet, Mr. Speaker, you have been busy with votes all day long, but the Supreme Court, in a 9-0 decision, today struck down the National Labor Relations Board so-called recess appointments that the President made there over the Christmas season in 2011-2012—9-0.

I hear a lot about the Supreme Court being a divided body, Mr. Speaker. 9-0, the Supreme Court said that the President of the United States had absolutely no constitutional authority to

name members of the National Labor Relations Board without Senate approval.

They said that the recess appointment power that is provided the President in the Constitution of the United States is not there, so that the President of the United States can avoid Senate approval.

It is there, so that the Nation can continue to run in the absence of the Senate being in session, in order to give its approval.

Mr. Speaker, the reason I bring that up is because that was yet another decision—in a long line of decisions the President has made—to ignore this body, to ignore the United States Senate, and, in fact, to ignore all of article 1 of the Constitution; and that is not just a Republican from the State of Georgia saying that, Mr. Speaker.

That is nine Supreme Court justices. Every single Supreme Court justice—the most liberal of the Supreme Court justices—said the President vastly overstepped his authority and his actions were unconstitutional.

Now, that is not news to anybody who has been following that case, Mr. Speaker. The D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals made that same decision and said that the President overstepped those bounds, and that was way back in 2012.

I have a quote here from President George Washington's farewell address in 1796, Mr. Speaker. George Washington said:

It is important that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration.

That is us, Mr. Speaker. That is representatives in government. That is the White House, that is the courts, and that is the Congress.

Should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another.

In his farewell address, George Washington said:

In order for this country to succeed, these individual branches of government, the checks and balances created in the Constitution, the men and women entrusted with those responsibilities must resist encroaching on one another.

Against that backdrop, Mr. Speaker, against the backdrop of our Nation's first President and against the backdrop of—well, he is standing right out in a painting out here in the hallway, Mr. Speaker, George Washington presiding over the Constitutional Convention in the summer of 1787—this man entrusted with the birthing of our country, with the understanding of the consent of the governed and how we can preserve our freedoms while administering our governmental responsibilities said:

Resist the opportunity to encroach on the powers of competing branches of government.

□ 1245

What I have on this sheet, and you can't see it, Mr. Speaker, but it is

quotes from President Barack Obama, and not quotes from 20 years ago and not quotes from 10 years ago, but quotes from just the 3 years that I have been serving here in this body, just the 3 years that I have been entrusted with some responsibilities. Here on article I the President says that, and this was at a speech at North Carolina State in January of this year, he said:

Where I can act on my own without Congress, I am going to do so.

The President says, if I can do it without these other branches of government, I am just going to do it. I am just going to do it. President Washington says avoid encroaching on one another. The Supreme Court says, Mr. President, when you step outside of your lane, 9-0 we are going to declare your actions unconstitutional. Those were actions taken back in 2012, Mr. Speaker. Even this year, the President continues down that path.

At the State of the Union Address this year, Mr. Speaker, the President said:

America does not stand still, and neither will I. So whenever I can take steps without legislation, that is what I am going to do.

There is no confusion at the White House, Mr. Speaker. It is not an accident at the White House. When the President made those recess appointments that today the Supreme Court said in a unanimous decision were entirely unconstitutional, he wasn't confused about what he was doing. He didn't misunderstand what the Constitution said. He wasn't confused about what state the Senate was in. He knew they were not in recess. He decided that he would define what recess was. He decided that he would do it anyway. He decided he did not care if he encroached on the Senate's lane, that article II came and trumped article I.

In the February, 2013, State of the Union Address, the President said:

I urge this Congress to get together and pursue a bipartisan, market-based solution to carbon change. But if Congress won't act soon to protect future generations, I will.

Climate change. I can't go into a high school in my district, Mr. Speaker, without young people wanting to talk to me about the environment, wanting to talk to me about climate change. This is an issue of national concern. This isn't just the President's concern; it is an issue of national concern, and obviously, international concern. But the President in his State of the Union Address doesn't say, I am going to take this concern and I am going to win the hearts and minds of the American people, and I am going to move legislation through Congress to enact my goals. He says, I hope Congress does what I want them to do; but if they don't, I am going to do it anyway. That is exactly what he said with his recess appointments, Mr. Speaker, which today the Supreme Court ruled 9-0 was an unconstitutional action by this White House.

Mr. Speaker, August of 2013, we were in the midst of the President proposing

changes to ObamaCare. During that summer, he said in a normal political environment, it would have been easier for me to simply call the Speaker, JOHN BOEHNER, and say, You know what? This is a tweak that doesn't go to the essence of the law. It has nothing to do with—for example, where we are able to simplify the attestation of employers who are already providing health insurance, it looks like there might be some better ways to do this. Let's make a technical change.

The President says, ordinarily what I would do is I would call the Speaker of the House. Ordinarily, I would call the Congress and I would say, Hey, I have got this little bitty idea, this little bitty tweak that I would like to make. Would you all work with me on legislation to do so? That would be the normal thing, the President says, that I would prefer to do. But we are not in a normal atmosphere around here when it comes to ObamaCare. We have executive authority to do so, and we did so.

So here is what the President said: He said, I know what the right thing to do is. I know that what the Constitution requires is, if I have an idea, that I contact the Congress, that Congress moves that idea through, that I put my signature on it, and it becomes the law of the land. I know that is the ordinary course of events, but these are not ordinary times, so I am going to ignore those constitutional mandates and I am just going to do it myself.

He said that about the enforcement of ObamaCare. He said that about his actions on climate change. He said that about his appointments to the National Labor Relations Board. And the Supreme Court said, as did the district courts, that is unconstitutional; you can't do that.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we all have an agenda we would like to pursue. I would like to believe we are all focused on the improvement of this country, we are all interested in opportunity for all American citizens. I would like to believe we are all interested in growing jobs and the economy and in protecting freedom. And the debate we have is about how to get to that place, and when the one branch of government, Mr. Speaker, decides they are going to ignore the others and do it their way, the entire system breaks down. The court today spoke directly to that.

Now, I want to contrast that, Mr. Speaker, because you might just think hey, Congressman WOODALL, you are a relatively new Member from the great State of Georgia, and you are just bitter because you are a Republican and there is a Democrat in the White House. Well, that is nonsense. That is nonsense.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take you back to what previous Presidents have said. You have heard what this President has said, and that is not what previous Presidents have said. Bill Clinton, December 1994—and remember back, Mr. Speaker, December 1994. Republicans had just taken over the U.S. House for

the first time in 60 years. For the first time in 60 years, we had a Republican majority in the House. President Clinton is only 2 years into his term, and he is looking at this brand new Congress, and he says, not if Congress doesn't do what I tell them to do, I am just going to roll over top of them; not if Congress doesn't do what I tell them, I am just going to do it my way; not I have a pen and I have a phone, but he says this:

I hope and believe we can cooperate with this new Congress.

He goes on, and he is talking about the same environmental issues that President Obama is talking about, and he says:

The most significant environmental gains in the last 30 years were made under a Democratic Congress and a Republican President, Richard Nixon. We can work together again.

And we did, Mr. Speaker: the biggest tax reform bill in my life time, 1997, Bill Clinton and Newt Gingrich; the biggest welfare reform bill in my lifetime, 1996, Bill Clinton and Newt Gingrich; biggest Medicare reforms in my lifetime, 1997, Bill Clinton and Newt Gingrich. That is what this country does, Mr. Speaker. We work together. We all have common goals, and we have different ways of getting there, but we work together.

Our Founders feared an all-powerful Executive, Mr. Speaker, who would roll over the Congress and roll over the will of the people; feared it, and set up the Constitution to prevent it. Other Presidents have understood that. Ronald Reagan, he wasn't working with a friendly Congress, he was working with a Congress of the other party, and he said this:

There were also pessimistic predictions about the relationship between our administration and this Congress. It was said that we could never work together. Well, those predictions were wrong. Together, we not only cut the increase in government spending nearly in half, we brought about the largest tax reductions and the most sweeping changes in our tax structure since the beginning of this century.

That was Ronald Reagan's State of the Union Address in 1982. He had been in office just over a year. And he worked with a Democratic Congress, a Republican President, and he did some of the most sweeping changes that this Nation has seen in the past century. That is what we do. That is who we are as a people.

President Kennedy, 1961:

The answers are by no means clear. All of us together, this administration, this Congress, this Nation, must forge those answers. Members of the Congress, the Constitution makes us not rivals for power but partners for progress.

I want you to hear the tone of those different statements. President John F. Kennedy to the Congress:

We are not rivals, but we are partners.

President Reagan to the Congress:

They said we could never work together, but they were wrong. We brought the most sweeping changes since the beginning of this century.

President Clinton:

The most sweeping changes in the last 30 years were made with Democrats in Congress, Republicans in the White House working together.

President Barack Obama:

If Congress doesn't do what I tell them to do, I am going to do it myself.

The Supreme Court today, a 9-0 decision: What President Obama is doing is unconstitutional. I tell you, Mr. Speaker, when folks are doing things that are unconstitutional, it threatens the very fabric of the freedoms that bind this country together.

Mr. Speaker, it just so happens that the Supreme Court ruled on yet another unconstitutional action of the White House today. I hadn't actually anticipated that decision happening today. I came down to talk about the President's new environmental initiative. He wants to reduce carbon emissions, CO₂ emissions, carbon dioxide emissions by 30 percent. He announced this policy from the White House, and the media covered it expansively.

Here is Bloomberg:

President Obama's views addressing the problem of climate change as a key part of his legacy.

Reuters:

Climate change is becoming a major legacy issue for Obama.

USA Today:

Obama clearly hopes to make this an important part of his legacy.

These are all articles from the last 30 days, Mr. Speaker. The Chicago Tribune, the President's hometown newspaper:

Experts note this rule will spur the growth of the cap-and-trade marketplace in the States. In that sense, it may be remembered as a rare moment when Obama worked around the opposition in Congress to implement one of his top goals.

Politico:

If finalized next year and put into place, it would be one of Obama's largest legacy achievements.

The New York Times:

It would be the strongest action ever taken by an American President to tackle climate change, and become one of the defining elements of Mr. Obama's legacy.

Mr. Speaker, you may be asking, Congressman WOODALL, for Pete's sake, you are talking about this being a major legacy issue. From Reuters: An important part of the legacy. From USA Today: Remembered as a rare moment of success. From the Chicago Tribune and Politico: Largest legacy achievement in Obama's administration. So you may be asking, Mr. Speaker, so where is the legislation on Capitol Hill?

The largest legacy achievement in the Obama administration, and this is the administration that brought you ObamaCare, this is the administration that brought you a complete re-regulation of the financial services industry. This administration that brought you all of these sweeping changes, the media says this next proposed change may be the largest yet, and there is not

a single piece of legislation moving across this body to implement it because the President says, even though this is the biggest initiative of his career, even though this is the biggest change ever proposed, he does not need the approval of Congress to do it. He is going to do it on his own.

Mr. Speaker, that is frightening. It is frightening. And the only way that he is allowed to do these things is if we can't work together in Congress to stop him. It seems to have become the pattern in my adult lifetime that Republican Congresses protect Republican Presidents and Democratic Congresses protect Democratic Presidents, instead of article I, protecting the powers of the people, while article II tries to implement those authorities.

Again, the President is not confused about what is happening here, Mr. Speaker. This is from the White House's Director of the Office of Science and Technology just last month, regarding a 30 percent reduction in carbon emissions. He says:

Clearly the President regards this as part of his legacy to really turn the country around on climate change, and he aims to get that done.

I want you to think about this, again, Mr. Speaker. The biggest initiative of the President's administration, his Director of the Office of Science and Technology says that the President aims to get this done. It has been covered by every media outlet in America, and there is not one piece of legislation on this floor to implement that because the President believes that the right way to do it is without winning the hearts and minds of the people, without winning the hearts and minds of Congress, but just doing it and letting the chips fall where they may. He has tried that over and over and over again. It is a pattern in this administration, a pattern that the Supreme Court unanimously finds unconstitutional.

I want to take you to part of that Supreme Court decision, Mr. Speaker. From page 40 of that decision:

The recess appointments clause is not designed to overcome serious institutional friction, it simply provides a subsidiary method for approving officials when the Senate is away during a recess.

Here is another context:

Friction between the branches is an inevitable consequence of our constitutional structure.

Hear this, Mr. Speaker: the President has announced the largest environmental initiative of his agenda, arguably the largest initiative of his entire Presidency, and he says I don't care what Congress says, I am going to do it by myself. This in the same month when the Supreme Court unanimously says, Mr. President, friction? Friction is not only natural in Congress and the White House, it is anticipated by the Constitution. And no, you cannot use your phone and your pen to avoid friction. We must work together. We must come together on an idea. We cannot operate independently.

The recess appointments clause is not designed to overcome institutional friction. Friction between the branches is an inevitable consequence of our constitutional structure.

□ 1300

Mr. Speaker, I have a couple of shots I hear from this very same well where I gave a very similar speech almost 2 years ago where we talked about these very same issues as the President embarked on those original actions that led to this Noel Canning decision today. Mr. Speaker, those words went unheeded. Those words went unheeded.

The American people want to trust their President. The American people want to believe in their President. I want to trust my President. I want to believe in my President. But we cannot—we cannot—sacrifice constitutional principles in the name of expediency so that any one person can pursue their agenda. Working together has always been essential in the fabric of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, 2 years from now, we cannot wake up as we did 2 years from the day that I gave this speech, where we knew the Constitution was at risk, where we knew rather than winning the hearts and minds of the American people in the Congress the President just did it his own way, where we knew that there was a better pathway forward but so many in this Chamber said nothing. So many across the hall in the Capitol in the United States Senate, Mr. Speaker, said nothing. So many, in the name of supporting their party, were complicit in undermining their Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, today is a day that we can reset that clock. We are in the midst of a major policy initiative, this 30 percent reduction in carbon, that the President owes it to all of us to go out and win the hearts and minds of the people, win the commitment of Congress to make that the law of the land.

George Washington: avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The very fabric of the Constitution, the very fabric of the beginning of our country, Mr. Speaker, who we are as a people necessitates friction between the branches and cooperation to wield the people's power.

The President said he was doing the right thing for the right reasons 2½ years ago, Mr. Speaker, when he made those recess appointments. The appellate court of the United States of America said: You are doing the wrong things; they are unconstitutional. The President said: I don't believe you; take it to the Supreme Court. I have got friends there. The Supreme Court said, 9-0: You are violating the Constitution when you use your phone and your pen to get this work done instead of seeking the approval of Congress.

We can throw our hands up, Mr. Speaker, and say the ends justify the means. We can say it is just too hard to

work together; we might as well just do our own thing. George Washington cautioned us in his farewell address that that would be where human nature would lead us, but this is an institution that is full of conscientious men and women who took an oath to serve their constituency and to serve this Nation and to serve this Constitution.

We have an opportunity today, Mr. Speaker, not a partisan opportunity, not a House or Senate opportunity, but an opportunity given to us by the Supreme Court of the United States, to reset the clock on this relationship. For those of us who have always known these actions were unconstitutional, I confess it is a bit of a validation. For those who might have been defending this dictatorial action as something that was perhaps permitted in some small way under this Constitution, they now have the certainty that they need. Not a 5-4 majority, not a 4-4-1 plurality, but a 9-0 unanimous decision that if we are to move forward in this country, we are to move forward together, with article I, Congress passing the law, and article II, the White House enforcing the law.

We can do this, Mr. Speaker, and we owe it to the American people to do exactly that.

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

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ROTHFUS) is recognized for 36 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and then submit extraneous materials for the RECORD on the topic of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Speaker, next week, on the Fourth of July, we celebrate our Nation's birthday. The Declaration of Independence, signed 238 years ago, laid the groundwork for the greatest Nation in history. The Founders, in the Declaration of Independence and our Constitution, created a novel system of government, one of the people, by the people, and for the people, that recognizes God-given unalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Although the Declaration was written over two centuries ago, our Founders' sage words are just as relevant and just as important today, especially those who work in public service.

As a Pennsylvanian, I am proud that the Declaration was signed in Philadelphia. It is truly humbling to read these important words on the floor of the

House of Representatives, and I thank my colleagues for joining me this afternoon:

In Congress, July 4, 1776. The unanimous Declaration of the 13 United States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the Earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States, for that purpose ob-

structing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our Governments.

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

I am privileged to be joined here with a colleague from the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Congressman ANDY BARR, from Kentucky's Sixth District, who will continue with the recitation of the Declaration.

Mr. BARR. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and to continue the reading of the Declaration of Independence:

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

I yield to my friend from Pennsylvania.

Mr. ROTHFUS. Joining me is my colleague from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who will continue with the recitation of the Declaration, Congressman SCOTT PERRY.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I am on the House floor, privileged to continue with the recitation.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our