

today to begin down that series of cuts to our national defense is at least go in to our staff today and read the Quarterly Readiness Report to Congress that is a classified document. Our staff is ready to show you the document, to let you review that document. And, Mr. Speaker, I believe if you will just do that, it will be very difficult to then come on this floor and begin to start voting to cut and make the cuts we're going to make to national defense. Mr. Speaker, that's why today I can't support that bill and will be voting against it.

REMEMBERING FORMER CON-
GRESSMAN CHARLES W.
WHALEN, JR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, this past week, the citizens of Ohio's Third Congressional District were met with the sad news that former Congressman Charles W. Whalen, Jr., passed away on Monday, June 27, at Sibley Hospital in Washington, D.C.

Born in Dayton, Ohio, on July 31, 1920, he was known throughout the community as "Chuck." During World War II, he served as an Army first lieutenant in the China, India, and Burma theater. After earning a master's of business administration from Harvard University, he worked as a professor of economics at his alma mater, the University of Dayton. He later became chairman of the University of Dayton's Economic Department in 1962.

Before his election to Congress in 1966, Chuck was a three-term member of both the Ohio State Senate and the Ohio General Assembly. While serving in the State House, he wrote Ohio's first fair housing law.

While in Congress, Chuck retained his seat handily in every general election, even running unopposed for reelection in 1974. As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, Chuck worked to move our military to an all-volunteer Army. The Nixon administration, in developing legislation on this issue, adopted many of his recommendations, and today the U.S. has an entirely all-volunteer active duty military force. In addition, he was focused on social reforms and supported the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964. He was also one of the most traveled Members of Congress and visited more than 150 countries, including every nation in Africa.

Chuck was highly regarded for his ability to speak publicly, having been a college debate champion at the University of Dayton, so it should be no surprise that in retirement he coauthored two books with his wife, a former journalist: "The Longest Debate: A Legislative History of the 1964 Civil Rights Act," published in 1985, and "The Fighting McCooks: America's Famous Fighting Family," published in 2006, focusing on two Ohio brothers and their

13 sons who served in the Union Army during the Civil War.

Not one to be contained by the academic or literary worlds, he was also an avid sports fan and reveled in debating sports trivia and stats. He was president of Oakwood High School's class of 1938, and he is remembered for possessing extensive knowledge of pre-war aviation largely due to Dayton being his birthplace.

As a son of Ohio, Congressman Whalen made his final journey home and was buried in Calvary Cemetery in Dayton. Whalen is survived by his wife of 52 years, Barbara, and their six children—Charles, Daniel, Edward, Joseph, Anne, Mary—and their seven grandchildren.

Today we remember the life and work of Congressman Whalen and thank him for his service to both the Third District of Ohio and also our Nation.

LET THE STATES DECIDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, our Nation is facing a fiscal crisis of unprecedented proportions. We have a \$14 trillion national debt, a \$1.65 trillion annual spending deficit, and we borrow 42 cents for every dollar we spend.

After years of borrowing and spending and bailouts by both political parties, now comes a national debate over raising the Nation's debt limit. Now look, I believe if you owe debts, pay debts. We must honor the full faith and credit of the United States of America. But I also believe that now is the moment to take decisive action to put our fiscal house in order and restore the full confidence of the American people in the fiscal integrity of our national government.

I believe our debt limit should not be raised without real and meaningful reforms in the way the Federal Government spends the people's money in the short term and the long term. In the short term, we need to cut spending now and implement statutory caps on how much money the Federal Government can spend going forward. But in the long term, the time has come for this Congress to send to the States a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution that will limit Federal spending and require this national government to live within our means.

While the debate, it seems, according to the newspapers today, has focused on spending cuts versus tax increases, the real answer is to cut spending now and to make any increase in the Nation's debt ceiling contingent on Congress sending to the States a balanced budget amendment that limits Federal spending to one-fifth of the American economy. In short, it's time to let the States decide.

Article V of the Constitution provides a process that requires any amendment to pass the House of Rep-

resentatives and the Senate by a two-thirds vote, but ultimately any amendment to the Constitution is submitted to the States. The States decide whether to amend the national charter. If three-fourths of the States agree, the Constitution is so amended.

By demanding spending cuts today and sending a balanced budget amendment to the States, we will let the States decide. And I have every confidence that these United States will choose fiscal discipline and reform. Thirty-two of our 50 States operate under a balanced budget requirement in their State constitution, and 49 have some sort of balanced budget requirement. In Indiana, our State had a prohibition against assuming debt in our State constitution since 1851, and the Hoosier State has a balanced budget and even a surplus rainy day fund.

After years of fighting runaway Federal spending by both political parties here in Washington, D.C., I can tell you we need more accountability, we need more engagement of the States and the American people. And if you think about it, as Ronald Reagan said, it's important to remember that the States created the Federal Government; the Federal Government didn't create the States.

By engaging in a process where we demand serious and meaningful spending cuts today, capping spending going forward, but requiring that any increase in the debt ceiling be contingent on sending to the States a balanced budget amendment with real spending limits in it, we will build on the wisdom and the foundation of our Founders and our system of Federalism.

Mr. President, if you need more borrowing authority, let's cut spending now, let's cap spending tomorrow, and let's let the States decide whether we should permanently require that our national government live within our means. By enacting a balanced budget amendment that limits Federal spending and requires that our national government live out our own commitment of fiscal responsibility and reform, we will do right by this day, we will do right by our children and grandchildren, and we will do something worthy to be remembered in this time.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair and not to others in the second person.

LIBYA OPERATION UNIFIED PROTECTOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I came down here today to talk about the Libya issue, the war that supposedly is not a war, but I wanted to start off by talking a little bit about