

consumer goods. That's how the economy starts thriving again. It's not trickle down, the old Ronald Reagan trickle-down theory, which later was called "voodoo economics" and which has been in force all the way up through this Wall Street meltdown. That trickle-down economics is what actually caused this right here.

So we have got to build our economy from the ground up, not from the top down. This \$700 billion should have gone to help create more jobs from the ashes of that failed economic policy instead ended up going—where?—right into the pockets of the folks on Wall Street.

So I am here tonight, ladies and gentlemen, to talk about job creation. I am here to try to ease your mind a little bit about the deficit, because what is really important is for Americans to go back to work.

REVISIONS TO THE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2010 AND 2011 AND REVISED BUDGET AGGREGATES FOR 2010.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, under section 422(a) of S. Con. Res. 13, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, as revised by H. Res. 1493, providing for budget enforcement for fiscal year 2011, I hereby submit revised 302(a) allocations for the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal years 2010 and 2011 and revised budget aggregates for 2010. Section (a)(1)(A) of H. Res. 1493 provides for adjustments to discretionary spending limits for certain program integrity initiatives when these initiatives are included in an appropriations bill. Chairman OBEY's amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 4899 (Making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2010) includes an appropriation for such initiatives in accordance with S. Con. Res. 13. Corresponding tables are attached.

These adjustments are filed for the purposes of sections 311 and 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. For the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act, this adjusted allocation is to be considered as an allocation included in the budget resolution, pursuant to section 427(b) of S. Con. Res. 13.

BUDGET AGGREGATES		
[On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]		
	Fiscal year 2010	Fiscal years 2010–2014
Current Aggregates: ^{1,2}		
Budget Authority	2,891,779	n.a.
Outlays	3,004,377	n.a.
Revenues	1,651,218	10,588,269
Change for Supplemental Appropriations (H.R. 4899):		
Budget Authority	538	n.a.
Outlays	35	n.a.
Revenues	0	0
Further Revised Aggregates:		
Budget Authority	2,892,317	n.a.
Outlays	3,004,412	n.a.
Revenues	1,651,218	10,588,269

n.a. = Not applicable because FY10 budget resolution, following precedent, did not provide an allocation for Appropriations beyond 2010.

¹ Current aggregates do not include the disaster allowance assumed in the budget resolution. The budgetary impact of items with emergency designations is excluded from current level (section 423(b)).
² Aggregates incorporate final scoring for Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act.

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS—APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS		
[In millions of dollars]		
	BA	OT
Allocation for 2010:		
Current allocation under S. Con. Res. 13	1,220,892	1,377,279
Change for program integrity (as provided in H. Res. 1493 Section a(1)(A) included in Supplemental Appropriations (H.R. 4899)	538	35
Revised allocation	1,221,430	1,377,314
Allocation for 2011:		
Allocation included in H. Res. 1493 ¹	1,121,000	1,314,000
Change for program integrity (as provided in H. Res. 1493 Section a(1)(A) included in Supplemental Appropriations (H.R. 4899)	0	469
Revised allocation	1,121,000	1,314,469

¹ Includes emergency funding incorporated in CBO's March baseline.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION RESPECTING PRAYER IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for the remaining time before midnight, approximately 17 minutes, as the designee of the minority leader.

WALL STREET MELTDOWN
Mr. GOHMERT. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I do appreciate my friend from Georgia's comments. He is right. That bailout of Wall Street was a disastrous mistake. I heard from my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who voted for it and from leaders on both sides of the aisle who pushed for that.

The good news is, if you're a big fan of Goldman Sachs, they've made more profit than they've ever made in their history since the new administration took over. They had their best year ever last year. It's tragic that the American people have not done as well as the people who ran their own car off in a ditch and then had their neighbors involuntarily pull it out for them, and now they've used that car to run over the rest of America. It's rather tragic and that continues.

I hope my friends have pointed out the injustice that's going on on Wall Street since they donate 4-1 to Democrats over Republicans. They did in the last election and have traditionally. Hopefully, our friends across the aisle will call upon their big donors on Wall Street, which is 4-1 Democrats over Republicans, despite what Americans think. They can check the facts. Hopefully, they'll get with their big donors, and will help them realize that they need to quit taking from America and that we need to get a level playing field.

SENATOR BYRD AND THE SUPREME COURT DECISION

I rise, Mr. Speaker, tonight, not to get into partisan politics, because this is the last 15 minutes before we adjourn for the 4th of July.

What an incredible day the 4th of July 1776 was. That document was re-

ferred to by the late Senator Robert Byrd in his speech that he gave on June 27, 1962, on the occasion of the Supreme Court's losing their collective mind in saying that the Constitution would not have been created were it not for the plea in the form of a motion by Benjamin Franklin that it would begin having prayer every day that Congress is in session, which was seconded by Mr. Sherman and unanimously adopted. If it were not for prayer, there would be no Constitution. The Supreme Court turned around in 1962 and said, You know what? We shouldn't have prayer in schools.

So, in response to that, Senator Robert Byrd, who passed away this week, gave this incredible speech. I gave part of it last night, and I want to pick up, basically, where I left off.

Senator Byrd, on June 27, 1962, says, Additional proof that American national life is God-centered comes from this Library of Congress inscription: "The light shineth in the darkness, and the darkness comprehendeth not." John 1:5.

On the east hall of the second floor of the Library of Congress, an anonymous inscription assures all Americans that they do not work alone—"for a web begun God sends thread."

One of the most hallowed documents in the Nation's Capital is the Declaration of Independence—parenthetically I add, which will be honored this weekend. Back to Robert Byrd's speech.

He says,—to which I have already alluded. It contains the basic philosophy of our government, according to which God is the source of our rights. The original document can be seen by Americans visiting in Washington from throughout the 50 States of the Union. One of the most impressive and beautiful sights in the Capital City is the Washington Monument rising above the city. When it was being built, citizens and organizations were permitted to donate blocks of stone containing inscriptions and appropriate quotations. Starting from the top of the monument, one may read three biblical quotations on the 24th landing.

One, donated by the Methodist Church of New York, reads: "The memory of the just is blessed." Proverbs 10:7.

The Sunday School children of the Methodist Church of Philadelphia contributed a stone bearing the inscription: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it." Proverbs 22:6.

□ 2350

The third stone bears these words of Christ: "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Luke 18:6.

Twice in the monument appear the words "Holiness to the Lord." Exodus 28:36.

One of the stones was given by the Grand Lodge of the Free Masons of Pennsylvania. The donor of the second stone is anonymous.

Among many similar expressions throughout the Monument, we find this one from the City of Richmond, Virginia, on the 18th landing. "Tuum nos sumus monumentum. We are thy Monument."

The city of Boston placed a stone slab on the 15th landing on which appear the words: "Sicut patribus sit Deus nobis. As God was to our fathers, may He be unto us."

Baltimore's contribution at the 12th level reads: "May heaven to this Union continue its beneficence."

The Indiana Lodge of Odd Fellows contributed a stone on the sixth landing which reads: "In God We trust."

The United Sons of America provided a stone bearing the inscription: "God and Nature's land."

Near the Washington Monument is the Lincoln Memorial, the Nation's tribute to its martyred Civil War President. This massive shrine pays homage to the greatness of a simple heroic man whose very life was offered on the altar of liberty. The gentleness, power, and determination of Lincoln comes to us clearly through the features chiseled in granite by the sculptor. We can almost hear Lincoln speak the words which are cut into the wall by his side: "That this Nation under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and a government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the Earth."

In his second inaugural address, the great President made use of the words "God," "Bible," "prayer," "providence," "Almighty," and "divine attributes."

Then his address continues: "As was said 3,000 years ago so it must still be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.' Lincoln goes on, 'With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the Nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the brunt of the battle, and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.'"

On the walls of the Jefferson Memorial which stands at the south end of the Tidal Basin are inscribed Jefferson's words: "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

On a panel near the statue we find in Jefferson's words a forceful and explicit warning that to remove God from this country will destroy it. Here he, Jefferson, says: "God who gave us life gave us liberty. Can the liberties of a nation be secure when we have removed a conviction that these liberties are the gift of God? Indeed I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, that his justice cannot sleep forever. Commerce between master and slave is despotism. Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate

than that these people are to be free. Establish the law for educating the common people. This it is the business of the State to effect and on a general plan."

Jefferson foresaw that time would change conditions in this country, but he believed in the unchanging truth which would persist through any age. He held that the dignity of man came not from man itself, but from God. His memorial in our Nation's Capital is a constant reminder that respect for men is based upon his close affinity with God.

Let me remind, these are the words from the speech given by Robert Byrd, Senator, in 1962. I continue with Robert Byrd's words.

Let us reflect for a moment on the fact that Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, the giants of America, had this in common: They all paid repeated public tribute to this Nation's dependence upon God.

Benjamin Franklin at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 stood to his feet one day, the oldest man in that illustrious gathering, and addressed the chair in which sat General George Washington. Franklin said: "Sir, I have lived a long time, and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth: God still governs in the affairs of men, and if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without his notice, is it possible that an empire can rise without his aid? We have been assured, sir, in the sacred writings that except the Lord build a house, they labor in vain that build it."

Franklin went on to move that a member of the clergy be invited to participate in the meetings from day-to-day that they might invoke the wisdom and guidance of The Father of Lights; "Else," he said, "we shall succeed no better than did the builders of Babel."

Here was a real man; here was a statesman; here was an inventor; here was a philosopher; a man who had served his country; a wise man who had faith in a higher power; who had courage to express that faith.

Our country's truly great men, Lincoln, Jefferson, Franklin, Wilson, Robert E. Lee, and I need not name others, these gigantic pillars of strength in the structure of American history were men who believed in a Higher Power, and they had the courage to express that belief in their words, their writings and their deeds.

Senator Byrd went on.

In the U.S. Supreme Court, the highest court in the land, can be seen ample evidence that our courts are conducted according to belief in the Almighty. Thus we find in the Supreme Court tribunal such phrases as "divine inspiration," "truth," "safeguard of the rights of the people," "defense of human rights," and "liberty and peace."

Just outside of Washington, we find the Pentagon, the world's largest office building and the center of American armed services. Flanking the main en-

trance are two signs which read: "Worship daily according to your faith."

Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish religious services are held at the Pentagon, and members of the three faiths are urged to attend.

The militarily leaders, too, recognized the necessity for strong spiritual training. General of the Army Omar Bradley said: "This country has many men of science, too few men of God. It has grasped the mystery of the atom, but rejected the Sermon on the Mount."

As a lifetime soldier who has seen countless thousands of young Americans in uniform, he further observed: "This shocking apathy to the conditions of their schools and the sterility of the curriculum is responsible even today for the political immaturity, the economic ignorance, the philosophical indifference, and the spiritual insolvency of so many young men."

In Washington stands the statue of Francis Asbury, a Methodist bishop and pioneer, who died in 1816. The statue, erected with the permission of Congress in 1924, carries the inscription: "His continuous journeying through cities, villages, and settlements from 1771 to 1816 greatly promoted patriotism, education, and religion in the American Republic."

Other monuments to religion include those of James Cardinal Gibbons, given by the Knights of Columbus, and a statue of Saint Joan of Arc donated to the Capital by a French women's society.

The nuns who in Civil War days attended the wounded and dying on battlefields are commemorated in Washington's statues with the inscription: "They comforted the dying, nursed the wounded, carried hope to the imprisoned, gave in His name a drink of water to the thirsty."

Before leaving Washington, the visitor may make a final stop at the National Cemetery, in Arlington, Virginia. Here are peaceful ranks of crosses and stars of David, reminding us that our government has given its fallen men back to the God who gave them life.

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier stands for all those fallen in battle who could not be identified, members of all sects, faiths, and religions. And here, once more, we find the acknowledgment of God's divine power in the eloquent words: "Here lies in honored glory, an American soldier, known but to God."

These are the words I have been reading from the speech given in 1962 by Senator Robert Byrd, the late Senator, as a great testament to the faith in God that encompassed and inhabited this city for so very long.

Our President says we are not a Christian Nation. I will not debate that with him. But I know our history, I know where we came from, and the things of this city, the things of this building and history of this great Nation point tribute to the fact that is

where we came from. And may God help us if we fail to recognize that is where we came from, and it is God to whom all blessings and thanksgiving should flow.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. CAPITO (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today after 2 p.m. on account of attending the State Funeral of Senator Robert C. Byrd.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. CRITZ) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. CRITZ, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SCHIFF, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SPRATT, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PAUL) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FORTENBERRY, for 5 minutes, today.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which are thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 5569. An act to extend the National Flood Insurance Program until September 30, 2010.

H.R. 5611. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the funding and expenditure authority of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, to amend title 49, United States Code, to extend authorizations for the

airport improvement program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5623. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the home-buyer tax credit for the purchase of a principal residence before October 1, 2010, in the case of a written binding contract entered into with respect to such principal residence before May 1, 2010, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 3104—To permanently authorize Radio Free Asia, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 293, 111th Congress, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at midnight), the House adjourned until Tuesday, July 13, 2010, at 2 p.m.

JOINT ESTIMATE OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to Public Law 111-139, after consultation with Senator CONRAD, and on behalf of both of us, Mr. SPRATT hereby submits, prior to the vote on House amendments to the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4899, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2010, the following attached cost estimates for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

1. An estimate, labeled Estimate 1, of the costs of the Senate amendment to H.R. 4899, as amended by Amendment #1 printed in House Report 111-522 and as further amended by any of Amendments #3, #4, or #5. If the Senate amendment to H.R. 4899, as amended by Amendment #1 and any of Amendments #3, #4, or #5, passes, then the estimate for purposes of Public Law 111-139 shall be the estimate labeled Estimate 1.

2. An estimate, labeled Estimate 2, of the costs of the Senate amendment to H.R. 4899 as amended by Amendments #1 and #2 printed in House Report 111-522 and as further amended by any or none of Amendments #3, #4, or #5. If the Senate amendment to H.R. 4899 as amended by both Amendments #1 and #2 and any or none of Amendments #3, #4, or #5, passes, then the estimate for purposes of Public Law 111-139 shall be the estimate labeled Estimate 2.

CBO ESTIMATE OF THE STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 4899, THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010—HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO THE SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 4899

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—												
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2010–2015	2010–2020
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (–) IN THE DEFICIT													
Estimate 1—Engrossed Senate Amendment and Amendment #1 (Title V) ^{1 2}	0	–523	–525	–522	–550	–3,796	–2,563	–732	–876	–992	–1,082	–5,917	–7,034
Amendment #2 (Title IV) ^{1 2}	–22	–31	–357	–354	–349	–348	–372	–526	–641	–781	–828	–1,461	–4,609
Estimate 2 ²	–22	–554	–882	–876	–899	–4,144	–2,191	–1,258	–1,517	–1,773	–1,910	–7,378	–11,643

Sources: Congressional Budget Office and Joint Committee on Taxation.

Note: Provisions in Title IV and Title V would have statutory pay-as-you-go effects. For Title IV those provisions include: unemployment benefits for those affected by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, rescission of funds to expand the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, restrictions on certain settlement agreements between drug companies, and a change to the computation of the average manufacturer price used by Medicaid for certain types of drugs. For Title V those provisions include: changes to certain surface transportation programs and certain changes in the Internal Revenue Code.

1. As posted on the Web site of the House Committee on Rules on July 1, 2010.

2. Sections 4201(b) and 5201(b) would direct the Office of Management and Budget not to include any net savings resulting from the changes in direct spending or revenues contained in the Act on the scorecards required to be maintained by OMB under the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to Public Law 111-139, Mr. SPRATT hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of the bill H.R. 5618, the Restoration of Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 2010, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF THE STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 5618, THE RESTORATION OF EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT OF 2010, AS AMENDED

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—												
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2010–2015	2010–2020
NET INCREASE IN THE DEFICIT													
Total Changes	8,545	24,684	218	214	148	76	56	2	0	0	0	33,885	33,943
Less:													
Designated as Emergency Requirements ²	8,545	24,684	218	214	148	76	56	2	0	0	0	33,885	33,943
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Memorandum: Components of the Emergency Designations													
Change in Outlays	8,545	24,495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,040	33,040
Changes in Revenues	0	–189	–218	–214	–148	–76	–56	–2	0	0	0	–845	–903

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Note: Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

^a Section 5 of the bill would designate Sections 2 and 3 as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4(g) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.