

our own Mayflower Compact, into the Declaration of Independence, into the Constitution of the United States, into the Gettysburg Address. If the spirit of America were killed, even though the Nation's body and mind constricted in an alien world lived on, the America we know would have perished. That spirit, that faith speaks to us in our daily lives in ways often unnoticed. We do not retreat. We are not content to stand still. As Americans, we go forward in the service of our country by the will of God." Franklin Roosevelt.

Again, Roosevelt, January 25, 1941:

"To the Armed Forces. As Commander in Chief I take pleasure in commending the reading of the Bible to all who serve in the Armed Forces of the United States. Throughout the centuries men of many faiths and diverse origins have found in the Sacred Book"—Sacred Book is capitalized—"words of wisdom, counsel and inspiration. It is a fountain of strength and now, as always, an aid in attaining the highest aspirations of the human soul. Very sincerely yours, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

That's inscribed on the inside of the New Testament that my uncle got going into World War II that my aunt gave me.

"December 7, 1941, a date which will live in infamy, the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by Naval and Air Forces of the Empire of Japan. Our people, our territory and our interests are in grave danger. With confidence in our Armed Forces, with the unbounding determination of our people, we will gain the inevitable triumph, so help us God."

And I have one other from Roosevelt. This was Franklin Roosevelt's radio broadcast June 6, 1944:

"My fellow Americans"—and for those, Mr. Speaker, that may not be aware, this is D-day, June 6, 1944—Franklin D. Roosevelt said, "Last night when I spoke with you about the fall of Rome, I knew at that moment that troops of the United States and our allies were crossing the channel in another and greater operation. It has come to pass with success thus far, and so in this poignant hour I ask you to join with me in prayer."

And then Franklin Roosevelt prayed these words for the Nation over national radio. It would have been TV, but radio is what he had. Roosevelt said:

"Almighty God, our sons, pride of our Nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic, our religion, and our civilization and to set free a suffering humanity. Lead them straight and true. Give strength to their arms, stoutness to their heart, steadfastness in their faith. They will need Thy blessing. Their road will be long and hard for the enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces. Success may not come with rushing speed, but we shall return again and again. We know that

by Thy grace and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph."

Parenthetically, if I might insert into Roosevelt's prayer here, General Jerry Boykin had an outcry in this country from the left when he said words to the effect, at a church, we prevailed in Iraq with such speed because our God was stronger than their God. Had those same people and forces that attacked General Boykin at the time been around June 6, 1944, D-day, there's no question they would have had to attack Franklin D. Roosevelt for this type of prayer. Nonetheless, it's part of our history, so I continue with Roosevelt's words:

"For these men are lately drawn from the ways of peace. They fight not for the lust of conquest, they fight to end conquest. They fight to liberate. They fight to let justice arise and tolerance and goodwill among all Thy people. They yearn but for the end of battle, for their return to the haven of home. Some will never return. Embrace these, Father, and receive them, Thy heroic servants into Thy kingdom."

And for us at home, Roosevelt says, "Fathers, mothers, children, wives, sisters and brothers of brave men overseas whose thoughts and prayers are ever with them, help us, Almighty God, to rededicate ourselves in renewed faith in Thee in this hour of great sacrifice."

"Many people have urged that I call the Nation into a single day of special prayer. But because the road is long and the desire is great, I ask that our people devote themselves in a continuance of prayer as we rise to each new day. And again, when each day is spent, let words of prayer be on our lips invoking Thy help to our efforts."

Roosevelt goes on. He says:

"Give us strength too, strength in our daily task, to redouble the contributions we make in the physical and the material support of our Armed Forces. Let our hearts be stout to wait out the long travail, to bear sorrows that may come, to impart our courage into our sons, wheresoever they may be."

"And, O Lord," Roosevelt continues, "give us faith. Give us faith in Thee, faith in our sons, faith in each other, faith in our united crusade. Let not the keenness of our spirit ever be dulled. Let not the impacts of temporary events, of temporal matters, of but fleeting moment, let not these deter us in our unconquerable purpose. With Thy blessing," Roosevelt finishes, he says, "we shall prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogances. Lead us to the saving of our country and with our sister nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace, a peace invulnerable to the scheming of unworthy men and a peace that will let all of men in freedom reaping the just rewards of their honest toil. Thy will be done, Almighty God."

That was Franklin D. Roosevelt. What a powerful prayer.

A couple of things to finish. Ronald Reagan, 1978, his own words in his own hand. He was talking about Jesus of Nazareth, Jesus Christ, and he says these things about Jesus. Reagan says: "Either he was what he said he was or he was the world's greatest liar. It is impossible for me to believe a liar or charlatan could have had the effect on mankind that he has had for 2,000 years. We could ask would even the greatest of liars carry his lie through the crucifixion when a simple confession would have saved him? Did he allow us the choice, you say, that you and others have made to believe in his teaching, but reject his statements about his own identity?"

□ 2010

In 1981, in his inaugural he said, in part, Ronald Reagan's words: "Your dreams, your hopes, your goals are going to be the dreams, the hopes, and the goals of this administration, so help me God. I am told that tens of thousands of prayer meetings are being held on this day, and for that I am deeply grateful. We are a Nation under God, and I believe God intended for us to be free. It would be fitting and good, I think, if on each inaugural day in future years it should be declared a day of prayer."

"The crisis we are facing today does require, however, to believe that, together with God's help, we can and will resolve the problems which now confront us. And, after all, why shouldn't we believe that? We are Americans."

Reagan concluded with "God bless you."

Mr. Speaker, that is my conclusion as well.

OMISSION FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 2010, AT PAGES H7418 AND H7419

ECONOMIC ISSUES: THE GOOD, THE BAD AND THE UGLY

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

Mr. SHERMAN. I come here to address the House on economic issues facing us this month and next month. And I come here to talk about the good, the bad and the ugly. First, the good.

The Federal Reserve Board is going to buy \$600 billion worth of long-term bonds, quantitative easing. This will increase America's share of the American market for manufacturers' goods. That's why it has been condemned by China, Germany and Japan, because they know it means moving jobs from Germany, Japan and China to the United States.

This is an effective tool that is reversible. We can expand the money supply now, and then the Federal Reserve

Board can reverse its action when the economy improves. Therefore, it involves no increase in the money supply that is permanent and, of course, involves no increase in our national debt.

The unemployment rate is over 9.6 percent. We need to act to bring down that unemployment rate. And the Fed is to be commended. This does not mean that its decision is risk free. Just, given all the risk that we're confronted with, this is a good move. And the fact that the countries that are running giant trade surpluses with it have condemned us gives it an additional advantage.

Second, the bad. The tax proposals, and I focus here only on the tax proposals of the Simpson-Bowles proposal, they have offered three different versions of their tax proposal and I will address what they call the Wyden-Gregg approach. There are two other approaches, the zero plan, which is even worse than the one I'm going to describe, and a third option of basically doing nothing except inviting the Ways and Means Committee to earn their salary and to look at our tax law.

Now, I was anxious to embrace this proposal because we need to see shared sacrifice. We all are looking for a way to pay down the debt, and I, for one, was willing to embrace a program of shared sacrifice and austerity. But Messrs. Bowles and Simpson have given sacrifice a bad name by using our desire for shared sacrifice to disguise a giant tax cut for large corporations.

□ 1910

In the name of austerity and shared sacrifice we are told that the tax rate on the wealthiest Americans needs to be cut to 35%—roughly a 12% cut in their tax rate. And we are told that the corporate tax rate needs to be cut by a quarter. This in the name of increasing revenue. This in the name of austerity and shared sacrifice. No. This in the name of using the debt crisis as an opportunity to shift wealth and power and income from the middle class to corporate elites and the very wealthy.

Now, it is true that they talk about reducing certain corporate tax expenditures, but only in vague terms, only to a small degree. It is basically a dramatic decline in corporate tax, in the revenue of the corporate income tax.

Now, finally on to the ugly. We have been told by our Republican colleagues on so many occasions that the worst thing we could do is increase taxes in the middle of a recession; yet the Republican proposals, all of them, involve a dramatic increase for working families going into effect this next year, namely by allowing the Making Work Pay Tax Credit, the so-called Obama tax cuts, \$800 for every working couple, \$400 for every working single, expire at the end of this year. I urge my colleagues to join with me in cosponsoring our colleague SCOTT MURPHY's bill to extend this \$800/\$400 tax credit.

With all the talk of extending the Bush tax cuts, with all the talk for

those who make more than a quarter million dollars a year, we should not forget that the Obama tax cuts expire at the end of this year, and for well more than half of all American families, the Obama tax cuts are more important than the Bush tax cuts.

Now, why is nobody even talking about extending the Obama tax cuts? Because no one with an income of over \$150,000 a year gets any of that benefit. So when we have a tax cut that is targeted at working families that is more important than the Bush tax cuts to over half of American families, we see this tax cut about to expire without any discussion from those who tell us that the worst possible thing would be to increase anyone's taxes in the middle of a recession. I do not want to hear about spending \$700 billion over the next 10 years to provide tax relief to the top 1 percent. I do not want to hear that from those who are talking about increasing taxes on more than half of America's working families. It is time to extend the Obama tax cut.

I look forward to working in a bipartisan way to provide tax relief to get this economy moving again and then to shift to fiscal austerity, but allowing the Obama tax cuts to expire and then cutting corporate income tax by one quarter is not the way to go.

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 Ms. HIRONO) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. SHERMAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFazio, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GRAYSON, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, November 17 and 18.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, November 17, 2010, at 10 a.m.

OATH OF OFFICE MEMBERS, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, AND DELEGATES

The oath of office required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, and as provided by section 2 of the act of May 13, 1884 (23

Stat. 22), to be administered to Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates of the House of Representatives, the text of which is carried in 5 U.S.C. 3331:

"I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

has been subscribed to in person and filed in duplicate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the following Member of the 111th Congress, pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 25:

MARLIN A. STUTZMAN, Indiana, Third.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

10326. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency with respect to Iran originally declared on November 14, 1979, by Executive Order 12170, is to continue in effect beyond November 14, 2010, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 111-153); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. PENCE:

H.R. 6406. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to remove the mandate on the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Open Market Committee to focus on maximum employment; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PETRI (for himself and Mr. WOLF):

H.R. 6407. A bill to clarify that schools and local educational agencies participating in the school lunch program under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act are authorized to donate excess food to local food banks or charitable organizations; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, and Mr. PETRI):

H.R. 6408. A bill to allow States to return certain funds made available for high speed rail and intercity rail projects to the general fund of the Treasury for Federal budget deficit reduction; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 6409. A bill to prohibit the Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration from requiring the replacement of street and highway signs that are in upper case letters with such signs that are in mixed case lettering with the initial letter in upper case followed by lower case lettering; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.