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House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska].

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 3, 1997.

I hereby designate the Honorable BILL BARRETT to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Encourage us, oh, gracious God, to be doers of Your word and not hearers only. Your word points us in the way of truth and justice, illumines our path, and we are guided by Your spirit. May the words we say with our lips be believed in our hearts, and may all that we believe in our hearts be practiced in our daily lives, this day and every day, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SCARBOROUGH] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 28, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following messages from the Secretary of the Senate on Friday, February 28, 1997 at 9:50 a.m.: that the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 668; and that the Senate appointed to the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency.

With warm regards,
ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Speaker signed the following enrolled bill on Thursday, February 27, 1997:

H.R. 499, to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service under construction at 7411 Barlite Boulevard in San Antonio, TX, as the "Frank M. Tejeda Post Office Building";

And the following enrolled bill on Friday, February 28, 1997:

H.R. 668, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reinstate the Airport and Airway Trust Fund excise taxes, and for other purposes.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 27, 1997

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the rules of the House that I have been served with a subpoena issued by the United States District Court of the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,
PATRICIA ANN SCHAPP,
Office of the Sergeant at Arms.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT AMENDING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA WITH RESPECT TO SOCIAL SECURITY MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 105-49)

The Speaker pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 233(e)(1) of the Social Security Act (the "Act"), as amended by the Social Security Amendments of 1977 (Public Law 95-216,

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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42 U.S.C. 433(e)(1)), I transmit herewith the Second Supplementary Agreement Amending the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada with Respect to Social Security (the Second Supplementary Agreement). The Second Supplementary Agreement, signed at Ottawa on May 28, 1996, is intended to modify certain provisions of the original United States-Canada Social Security Agreement signed at Ottawa March 11, 1981, which was amended once before by the Supplementary Agreement of May 10, 1983.

The United States-Canada Social Security Agreement is similar in objective to the social security agreements with Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Such bilateral agreements provide for limited coordination between the U.S. and foreign social security systems to eliminate dual social security coverage and taxation, and to help prevent the loss of benefit protection that can occur when workers divide their careers between two countries.

The Second Supplementary Agreement provides Canada with a specific basis to enter into a mutual assistance arrangement with the United States. This enables each Governments' Social Security agency to assist the other in enhancing the administration of their respective foreign benefits programs. The Social Security Administration has benefited from a similar mutual assistance arrangement with the United Kingdom. The Second Supplementary Agreement will also make a number of minor revisions in the Agreement to take into account other changes in U.S. and Canadian law that have occurred in recent years.

The United States-Canada Social Security Agreement, as amended, would continue to contain all provisions mandated by section 233 and other provisions that I deem appropriate to carry out the provisions of section 233, pursuant to section 233(c)(4) of the Act.

I also transmit for the information of the Congress a report prepared by the Social Security Administration explaining the key points of the Second Supplementary Agreement, along with a paragraph-by-paragraph explanation of the effect of the amendments on the Agreement. Annexed to this report is the report required by section 233(e)(1) of the Act on the effect of the Agreement, as amended, on income and expenditures of the U.S. Social Security program and the number of individuals affected by the amended Agreement. The Department of State and the Social Security Administration have recommended the Second Supplementary Agreement and related documents to me.

I commend the United States-Canada Second Supplementary Social Security Agreement and related documents.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 3, 1997.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997 and under a previous order of the House the following Members are recognized for 5 minutes each:

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. HUTCHINSON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

PUBLIC DISPLAY OF THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SCARBOROUGH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow this body is going to be looking at a resolution supporting the public display of the Ten Commandments. There has been a very interesting case in the State of Alabama where Judge Roy Moore, who presides over a circuit court, maintains in his courtroom a wood carved plaque containing the Ten Commandments. He has been challenged by another judge to take those down. The Governor of Alabama, Fob James, has stated that he will do whatever it takes to keep the Ten Commandments up in that courtroom, including calling in the National Guard.

It is sure to be an entertaining debate tomorrow, and very interesting, and, I believe, a very important debate. But sadly, the entertainment is going to come from those people who will come to the floor to try to twist history, try to continue the revision of history that would separate one country from its heritage.

We have a very proud heritage of faith and freedom in this country. In fact, on the issue of the Ten Commandments, we had James Madison, the father of the Constitution, say the following while drafting the Constitution. Madison said, "We have staked the entire future of the American civilization not upon the power of government but upon the capacity of the individual to govern himself, control himself, and sustain himself according to the Ten Commandments of God."

That was James Madison, the father of the Constitution. Yet 220 years later we have radical revisionists who are trying to tell us that the Constitution will not allow us to have the Ten Commandments on the wall of a court in Alabama. It is a radical notion.

Look, for instance, at the Supreme Court itself, which has two versions of the Ten Commandments up on its walls. Look at this House Chamber; right on the back wall is a picture of Moses, one of the great lawmakers in

the history of this Republic. When this great building was being built, it was Moses that was put front center in this Chamber, so every speaker would see the face of Moses on the back wall.

But sadly, over the past 30 years, these radical revisionists have been doing everything that they could do to make the radical seem conventional; worse yet, to make the conventional seem radical.

It is what Charles Krauthammer calls "defining deviancy up." For the radicals, it is not important enough for them to define deviancy down and make deviant behavior seem normal; but, as Judge Bork has said, their most important goal is to make normal behavior seem radical.

For the judges that would like to step forward and talk about how Fob James has no right to decide what is on the walls of his courtrooms in the State of Alabama, I can only say that they need to read what the founders said, attorneys themselves. It was Thomas Jefferson who said, "I consider the Government of the United States as not allowed by the Constitution from intermeddling with religious institutions, their doctrines, their disciplines, or their exercises. This results not only from the provision that no law shall be made respecting the establishment of free exercise of religion, but also that which reserves to the States the powers not delegated to this Federal Government. Certainly no power to prescribe any religious exercise or assume authority in any religious discipline has been delegated to the Federal Government. It must then rest with the States."

Justice Joseph Story, in his commentaries on the Constitution, the first commentary on the Constitution written by a founder, said this: The whole power over the subject of religion is left exclusively to State governments, to be acted upon according to their own sense of justice and the State constitutions.

It is a matter well within the right of any Governor to determine whether the Ten Commandments shall be on the wall of courtrooms or not, and whether the radical revisionists of the past 30 years wish to continue to disconnect America from the beliefs of Madison and Jefferson and Washington, it is up to them.

But, Mr. Speaker, we have got to stop revising history, and stand up today and say enough is enough. If you want to build a bridge to the 21st century you do it, but you do not do it by cutting America off from its proud, faithful past.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House. Any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.