

110 Stat. 2260-2277), as amended by title V of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009-1772-3009-1803), is repealed.

(b) NOTICE AND REDETERMINATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, any Federal or State official responsible for the administration of a Federally funded program that provides benefits or assistance to an individual who, as of such date, has been determined to be ineligible for such program as a result of the provisions of title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-193; 110 Stat. 2260-2277) (as so amended), shall—

(1) notify the individual that the individual's eligibility for such program shall be redetermined; and

(2) shall conduct such redetermination in a timely manner. •

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 28

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ENZI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 28, a bill to amend title 17, United States Code, with respect to certain exemptions from copyright, and for other purposes.

S. 66

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HAGEL], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH] were added as cosponsors of S. 66, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage capital formation through reductions in taxes on capital gains, and for other purposes.

S. 72

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HAGEL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 72, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a reduction in the capital gain rates for all taxpayers, and for other purposes.

S. 75

At the request of Mr. KYL, the names of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. ASHCROFT], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ENZI], the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] were added as cosponsors of S. 75, a bill to repeal the Federal estate and gift taxes and the tax on generation-skipping transfers.

S. 114

At the request of Mr. INOUE, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 114, a bill to repeal the reduction in the deductible portion of expenses for business meals and entertainment.

S. 219

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the names of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD], and the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN] were added as cosponsors of S.

219, a bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to establish procedures for identifying countries that deny market access for value-added agricultural products of the United States.

S. 239

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 239, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 relating to the treatment of livestock sold on account of weather-related conditions.

S. 295

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the names of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLARD], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] were added as cosponsors of S. 295, a bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to allow labor management cooperative efforts that improve economic competitiveness in the United States to continue to thrive, and for other purposes.

S. 306

At the request of Mr. FORD, the name of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HAGEL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 306, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a decrease in the maximum rate of tax on capital gains which is based on the length of time the taxpayer held the capital asset.

S. 314

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 314, a bill to require that the Federal Government procure from the private sector the goods and services necessary for the operations and management of certain Government agencies, and for other purposes.

S. 388

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 388, a bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to assist States in implementing a program to prevent prisoners from receiving food stamps.

S. 400

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON] were added as cosponsors of S. 400, a bill to amend rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, relating to representations in court and sanctions for violating such rule, and for other purposes.

S. 413

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 413, a bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to require States to verify that prisoners are not receiving food stamps.

S. 440

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG] was added as a co-

sponsor of S. 440, a bill to deauthorize the Animas-La Plata Federal reclamation project and to direct the Secretary of the Interior to enter into negotiations to satisfy, in a manner consistent with all Federal laws, the water rights interests of the Ute Mountain Ute Indian Tribe and the Southern Ute Indian Tribe.

S. 447

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 447, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to give further assurance to the right of victims of crime to attend and observe the trials of those accused of the crime, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 447, *supra*.

S. 456

At the request of Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 456, a bill to establish a partnership to rebuild and modernize America's school facilities.

#### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 19

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the names of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON] and the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 19, a joint resolution to disapprove the certification of the President under section 490(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 regarding foreign assistance for Mexico during fiscal year 1997.

#### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 20

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the names of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON] and the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 20, a joint resolution to disapprove the certification of the President under section 490(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 regarding foreign assistance for Mexico during fiscal year 1997.

#### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 21

At the request of Mr. COVERDELL, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLARD] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 21, a joint resolution to disapprove the certification of the President under section 490(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 regarding assistance for Mexico during fiscal year 1997, and to provide for the termination of the withholding of and opposition to assistance that results from the disapproval.

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 21, *supra*.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 11

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the names of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HAGEL] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent

Resolution 11, a concurrent resolution recognizing the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the first nutrition program for the elderly under the Older Americans Act of 1965.

# SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 13—REGARDING A DISPLAY OF THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

Mr. SESSIONS (for himself and Mr. SHELBY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

S. CON. RES. 13

Whereas Judge Roy S. Moore, a lifelong resident of Etowah County, Alabama, graduate of the United States Military Academy with distinguished service to his country in Vietnam, and graduate of the University of Alabama School of Law, has served his country and his community with uncommon distinction;

Whereas another circuit judge in Alabama, has ordered Judge Moore to remove a copy of the Ten Commandments posted in his courtroom and the Alabama Supreme Court has granted a stay to review the matter;

Whereas the Ten Commandments have had a significant impact on the development of the fundamental legal principles of Western Civilization; and

Whereas the Ten Commandments set forth a code of moral conduct, observance of which is universally acknowledged to promote respect for our system of laws and the good of society: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—*

(1) the Ten Commandments are a declaration of fundamental principles that are the cornerstones of a fair and just society; and

(2) the public display, including display in government offices and courthouses, of the Ten Commandments should be permitted.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I rise to send a resolution to the desk on behalf of myself and my home state colleague Senator SHELBY.

Mr. President, this concurrent resolution we are introducing today expresses the sense of the Congress that the display of the Ten Commandments in government offices and courthouses should be permitted. This resolution is identical to House Concurrent Resolution 31, sponsored by my good friend, Representative ADERHOLT, which passed the House of Representatives on March 5, 295 to 125.

The Constitution guarantees freedom of religion. This resolution does not endorse any one religion but, rather, states that a religious symbol which has deep-rooted significance for our Nation and its history should not be excluded from public display.

Mr. President, the Founders wisely realized that in a free society, it is imperative that individuals practice forbearance, respect, and temperance. These are the very values taught by all the world's major religions. The Founders devised a Constitution that depended on religion serving as a civilizing force in societal life. John Adams, our second President, and one of the intellectual forces behind the formation of our Nation, said that "our Constitu-

tion was designed for a moral and religious people only. It is wholly inadequate to any other."

But strangely today, there are those who seem determined to drive all trace of religion from the public sphere. They ignore the religious traditions on which this great Nation was founded and work to drive religion and religious people out of public life.

Many of my colleagues are aware Judge Roy Moore, circuit court judge in Gadsden, AL, has been ordered to take down a two-plaque replica of the Ten Commandments displayed in his courtroom.

The irrationality of the action is highlighted by the fact that the judge's display is consistent with other displays involving religious symbols and art in our public property. In fact, a door to the U.S. Supreme Court bears two tablets numbered one to ten, which we interpret to represent the Ten Commandments. And yet a judge in a small Alabama town cannot hang a simple display of the Ten Commandments on the wall without being sued?

Mr. President, this resolution is not just about Judge Moore and it is not just about the display of the Ten Commandments in Gadsden, AL. This resolution provides a good opportunity to discuss this curious governmental hostility towards the display of these plaques that are important to our law, our Nation, and our culture.

The Ten Commandments represent a key part of the foundation of western civilization of our legal system in America. To exclude a display of the Ten Commandments because it suggests an establishment of religion is not consistent with our national history, let alone common sense itself. This Nation was founded on religious traditions that are an integral part of the fabric of American cultural, political, and societal life.

Mr. President, it is time for common sense. No member of this body, on either side of the aisle, should oppose the simple display of documents that are important to our law, to our Nation, and to our culture.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise today to express support for Judge Roy S. Moore. Judge Moore is a judge on the circuit court of the State of Alabama. Judge Moore is a lifelong resident of Etowah County, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, a distinguished veteran of the Vietnam War, and a graduate of the University of Alabama School of Law. Judge Moore has always and continues to serve his community, Alabama, and this country with distinction and principle.

It is because of his principles that Judge Moore has become an issue. Two years ago, Judge Moore was sued by the Alabama chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union because he opened his court with a prayer and because he displayed the Ten Commandments over his bench. A lower court judge enjoined Judge Moore from pray-

ing before court sessions and later barred his display of the Ten Commandments. The Supreme Court of Alabama has since issued a stay of the order barring display of the Ten Commandments.

Judge Moore has refused to acknowledge the orders which stop him from praying and displaying the Ten Commandments. I support Judge Moore in his actions. I do not believe that his convocation prayer or the presence of the Ten Commandments in the courtroom violates the Constitution.

As the Members of this body well know, a prayer, said from the floor of this Chamber, begins every day in which the Senate is in session. This practice is also followed in the House of Representatives. Furthermore, the Marshal of the Supreme Court, in calling each session to order, implores "God {to} save the United States and this honorable court." It has also become a tradition for Presidents to conclude their State of the Union Addresses with the simple prayer, "God Bless America." I believe these are just a few of the many instances where the Lord is invoked during civil ceremonies and occasions. I believe that these examples are entirely appropriate and in line with the provisions of the Constitution. I feel that our history teaches that the Founding Fathers were against government making efforts to promote specific religions at the expense of others. I do not think it was ever the view of the Founders that the government should adopt a position of Godless neutrality. It is constitutional, it is traditionally appropriate and it is just simply right for our leaders to request the assistance of God in their daily deliberations.

I believe that Judge Moore is also correct in refusing to remove the Ten Commandments from his courtroom. The Judge's display is consistent with other displays involving religious symbols and art in or on public property. In fact, a door to the Supreme Court of the United States bears two tablets numbered one to ten, which I interpret to represent the Ten Commandments. Moreover, there are friezes within the Supreme Court which depict Moses, King Solomon, Confucius, Mohammed, St. Louis and a figure called "Divine Inspiration." I believe that these symbolic representations, just like Judge Moore's, are appropriately placed within our public spaces. Their very presence provides guidance and inspiration for our Nation's leaders.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

### DECENNIAL CENSUS CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

#### ABRAHAM AMENDMENT NO. 24

(Ordered referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.)

Mr. ABRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him