

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 Government's 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.