Senate Engrossed House Bill

FILED
JANICE K. BREWER
SECRETARY OF STATE

State of Arizona
House of Representatives
Forty-seventh Legislature
Second Regular Session
2006

HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL 2011

A CONCURRENT MEMORIAL

URGING THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO PERMANENTLY REPEAL THE DEATH TAX, TO DISSOLVE UNITED STATES MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO REMOVE SPECIFIC AREAS RELATING TO FAITH FROM THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

To the Congress of the United States of America:

Your memorialist respectfully represents:

Whereas, under tax relief legislation passed in 2001, the death tax was temporarily phased out but not permanently eliminated; and

Whereas, farmers and other small business owners will face losing their farms and businesses if the federal government resumes the heavy taxation of citizens at death; and

Whereas, this is a tax that is particularly damaging to families who are working their way up the ladder and trying to accumulate wealth for the first time; and

Whereas, employees suffer layoffs when small and medium businesses are liquidated to pay death taxes; and

Whereas, if the death tax had been repealed in 1996, the United States economy would have realized billions of dollars of extra output each year and an average of 145,000 additional new jobs would have been created; and

Whereas, having repeatedly passed in the United States House of Representatives and Senate, repeal of the death tax holds wide bipartisan support.

Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring, prays:

That the Congress of the United States immediately and permanently repeal the death tax.

Your memorialist respectfully represents:

Whereas, the United States of America became an independent, sovereign nation for the reasons expressed in the Declaration of Independence and as the result of a bloody war to achieve its independence; and

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States of America is, and rightfully must remain, the Supreme Law of the Land; and

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States of America provides for limited, nondelegable and diffused powers of governments that are separated among the Congress, the President and the judiciary and that preserve the powers and duties of the individual states and the people; and

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States of America guarantees personal liberties of each individual citizen; and

Whereas, the Charter of the United Nations purports to supersede the independence and sovereignty of the United States and the Constitution of the United States of America and to usurp powers delegated in the Constitution by:

1. Concentrating in the United Nations Security Council control and use of certain American military personnel and the military personnel of all member nations for its own purposes without any accountability and in violation of the exclusive power of the United States Congress to declare war.

2. Seeking authority to tax citizens of the United States and other member nations directly to support United Nation activities.

3. Sponsoring and extending to all nations, whether signatories or not, an International Criminal Court that violates the rights of the accused as well as the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights; and

Whereas, the oil-for-food effort in Iraq has been a global scandal that has enriched Saddam Hussein and his inner circle, leaving the Iraqi people further deprived, and has further enabled him to acquire arms and munitions that have been used against United States forces, all having occurred while under the supervision of the United Nations; and

Whereas, Congressman Ron Paul of Texas has introduced a bill in Congress that is known as the American Sovereignty Restoration Act of 2005. This important legislation, H.R. 1146, would end the membership of the United States in the United Nations; and

Whereas, the only benefit to the United States of America to belong to the United Nations is that we have veto authority on the Security Council to protect our allies, such as the Nation of Israel; and

Whereas, H.R. 1146 would repeal the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, the United Nations Headquarters Agreement Act and various other related laws. The bill would prevent the authorization of further monies for United Nations military operations and would terminate the participation of the United States in United Nations peacekeeping operations; and

Whereas, the Constitution and bylaws of the United Nations frequently conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States. Over the years, past presidents have unconstitutionally transferred their authority to the United Nations commanders without the consent of Congress; and

Whereas, the enactment of H.R. 1146, the American Sovereignty Restoration Act of 2005, would end the usurpation of American powers by the United Nations and would reaffirm the sovereignty of the United States.

Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring, prays:

That upon such time that the United States of America ceases to use its veto authority on the United Nations Security Council to protect Israel, the Congress of the United States take immediate steps to ensure the passage of H.R. 1146, the American Sovereignty Restoration Act of 2005, and take any other measures necessary to dissolve the membership of the United States in the United Nations.

Your memorialist also respectfully represents:

Whereas, on June 27, 2005, the United States Supreme Court, in two razor thin majorities of 5-4, concluded that it is consistent with the First Amendment to display the Ten Commandments in an outdoor public square in Texas, but not on the courthouse walls of two counties in Kentucky; and

Whereas, many Americans are deeply puzzled as to how the Court could produce two opposite results involving the same Ten Commandments; and

Whereas, it is appropriate to observe that, based on the Kentucky decision, it is acceptable to display the Ten Commandments in a county courthouse, provided you do not believe in God; and

1 Whereas, Justice Scalia, in the Kentucky case, used these words to
2 emphasize the importance of the Ten Commandments to most Americans: "The
3 three most popular religions in the United States, Christianity, Judaism and
4 Islam—which combined account for 97.7% of all believers—are
5 monotheistic…[a]ll of them, moreover (Islam included), believe that the Ten
6 Commandments were given by God to Moses, and are divine prescriptions for a
7 virtuous life"; and
8 Whereas, very recent polling data by a major Washington, D.C. paper
9 revealed that a huge majority of the American people supports posting the Ten
10 Commandments; and
11 Whereas, S520 and HR1070 are bills that would allow the display of the
12 Ten Commandments in public places in America. The operative language
13 provides: "…[t]he Supreme Court shall not have jurisdiction to review, by
14 appeal, writ of certiorari, or otherwise, any matter to the extent that
15 relief is sought against an entity of Federal, State, or local government, or
16 against an officer or agent of Federal, State, or local government (whether
17 or not acting in official or personal capacity), concerning that entity's,
18 officer's, or agent's acknowledgment of God as the sovereign source of law,
19 liberty, or government"; and
20 Whereas, hearings were held on the same language in June 2004 in the
21 Constitution, Civil Rights and Property Rights Subcommittee of the Senate
22 Judiciary Committee. Hearings were also held on this language in September
23 2004 in the Courts Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee; and
24 Whereas, former Chief Justice Rehnquist, in the Texas case, used the
25 following words to describe the obvious duplicity of the United States
26 Supreme Court in telling local governments in America that they may not
27 display the Ten Commandments in local buildings in their communities while at
28 the same time allowing the Ten Commandments to be present on the building
29 housing the United States Supreme Court: "Since 1935, Moses has stood,
30 holding two tablets that reveal portions of the Ten Commandments written in
31 Hebrew, among other lawgivers in the south frieze. Representations of the
32 Ten Commandments adorn the metal gates lining the north and south sides of
33 the Courtroom as well as the doors leading into the Courtroom. Moses also
34 sits on the exterior east façade of the building holding the Ten Commandments
35 tablets."; and
36 Whereas, the Kentucky decision will be used by litigants who want to
37 remove God from the public square in America. Sooner or later, this effort
38 will take place in our states. Reports have indicated that efforts to remove
39 the Ten Commandments from public buildings or public parks are now underway
40 in at least twenty-five different places in America.
41 Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of
42 Arizona, the Senate concurring, prays:
43 That the United States Congress adopt S520 and HR1070, and in so doing,
44 protect the ability of the people of this state and nation to display the Ten
45 Commandments in public buildings, to express their faith in public, to retain

1 God in the Pledge of Allegiance and in the national motto, and to use article
2 III, section 2.2, United States Constitution, to remove these areas from the
3 jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court.
4 Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of
5 Arizona, the Senate concurring, prays:
6 That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of
7 this Memorial to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of
8 the United States House of Representatives and each Member of Congress from
9 the State of Arizona.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE APRIL 20, 2006.

PASSED BY THE SENATE APRIL 6, 2006.

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE APRIL 20, 2006.