

State of Arizona
House of Representatives
Forty-seventh Legislature
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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)

1 To the Congress of the United States of America:

2 Your memorialist respectfully represents:

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

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

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

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

13 Whereas, if the death tax had been repealed in 1996, the United States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

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

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

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

23 Your memorialist respectfully represents:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16 Whereas, H.R. 1146 would repeal the United Nations Participation Act of
17 1945, the United Nations Headquarters Agreement Act and various other related
18 laws. The bill would prevent the authorization of further monies for United
19 Nations military operations and would terminate the participation of the
20 United States in United Nations peacekeeping operations; and

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

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

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

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

36 Your memorialist also respectfully represents:

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

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

43 Whereas, it is appropriate to observe that, based on the Kentucky
44 decision, it is acceptable to display the Ten Commandments in a county
45 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.