03/17/2022 第五週 線上教室

院會議程編定

議案經委員會提出報告以後，便依時間先後順序編入日程表，並為該報告編列一項日程表編號。眾議院依議案性質，有數種日程表，凡涉及財政相關的議案，諸如授權法、撥款法、稅法等，均編入「國事日程(Union Calendar)」，意即此類議案須先提交「國事全院委員會(Committee of the Whole House on the State of Union)階段討論後再送交院會。財政相關議案以外，眾議院其餘公法案均編入「院會日程(House Calendar)」，意即直接提交院會討論。

除以上兩類主要日程表以外，眾議院另有「私法案日程(Private Calendar)」及「解除付委動議日程(Calendar of Motions to Discharge Committees)」。

凡僅涉及特定對象的議案編入私法案日程，凡已經獲得過半數眾議員(218人)簽署的某一法案「解除付委動議」，編入解除付委動議日程。

所謂解除付委，講義P.223有詳細說明。

簡而言之，實質上為少數黨表達反對多數黨阻攔某議案的方式，因需達全院過半數218人連署才能成案，正常情況下多數黨議員不會參與連署，僅僅是少數黨表達態度的一種姿態。

參議院的日程表分類比眾議院簡單，日程表僅有兩類：所有議案均編入「議案日程(Calendar of Business)」，總統所送提名案與條約案均編入「行政日程(Executive Calendar)」。

已完成委員會報告、編入某一日程表的議案，未必就能順利提交院會。以眾議院而言，何項議案能夠提交院會，決定權在眾議院議長。一般而言，議長諮詢多數黨黨團領導階層及相關委員會主席(委員會主席均為多數黨議員)意見後，對何項議案在何時以何種程序提交院會等主要問題作成決定，之後再依議案的性質分別循小法案(minor bills)與大法案(major bills)的途徑提交院會。

所謂小法案是指無爭議的議案，眾議院處理的絕大多數議案均係小法案，小法案在院會中可以利用快速的途徑處理，最主要的方式為「停止規則程序」。至於大法案則是指爭議性高、兩黨意見完全不同的議案，大法案提交院會主要的途徑為規則委員會所提出的「特別規則」。

停止規則動議

第八章講義p.214-6介紹眾議院常用的快速立法捷徑: 停止規則程序，其中特別引述前眾議院規則委員會幕僚主任 Donald R. Wolfensberger 的論文Suspended Partisanship in the House: How Most Laws Are Really Made，文中有詳細討論停止規則程序已逐漸成為眾院主要的立法工具。此論文先前已張貼。

本文的標題即已點出停止規則程序大量運用所反映的意義–黨爭的暫時停止。

所謂「停止規則動議(Motion to Suspension of the Rules)」，意即針對某一實體議案，停止所有眾議院規則拘束與限制的效力，使該案所有可能與相關程序規定牴觸的障礙均排除，使原本可能違反規定的事實(例如提案應先付委、委員會提出審查報告後排入某一日程，然後才提至院會)可以就地合法，然後直接通過該議案。

依眾議院規則，每週一、二、三與會期最後六天均可提出停止規則動議，由於此類動議數量繁多，當日提出者未必在當日表決，週四、週五仍可對已提出的停止規則動議案進行表決，因此幾乎每天都有停止規則動議出現在眾院院會中。凡經議長決定以停止規則動議程序提交院會的議案，以及延至今日表決的停止規則案(停止規則程序之案多無爭議，時間不敷使用時該案提出討論後會延後至次日乃至再次日表決)，多數黨黨鞭會在其每日黨鞭通報(Daily whipline)電腦網頁上公布議案清單。 <https://www.majoritywhip.gov/?post_type=daily-whipline>

以2021/9/28~9/30為例，可看到9/28(週二)停止規則案有五案，延至當日表決(先前已討論過，只投票) 之停止規則案有八案  
<https://www.majoritywhip.gov/majority-whipline/majority-whipline-tuesday-september-28-2021>

Suspensions (5 bills) Possible Passage of Postponed Suspensions (8 votes)

9/29 (週三)停止規則案有七案，延至當日表決之停止規則案有五案  
<https://www.majoritywhip.gov/majority-whipline/majority-whipline-wednesday-september-29-2021>

Suspensions (7 bills) Possible Passage of Postponed Suspensions (5 votes)

9/30 (週三) 延至當日表決之停止規則案有四案

<https://www.majoritywhip.gov/majority-whipline/majority-whipline-thursday-september-30-2021>

Possible Passage of Postponed Suspensions (4 votes)

眾院民主黨現任的黨領袖Steny H. Hoyer (MD-05)以往在2007年民主黨成為多數黨，Nancy Pelosi成為議長之前，Hoyer原本是民主黨黨鞭(minority whip)(Pelosi原本是民主黨領袖minority leader)，Hoyer沿襲擔任黨鞭時期編輯每日黨鞭通報的習慣，現在也在其多數黨領袖的網頁下，提供每週領袖The Weekly Leader、每日領袖The Daily Leader的議案預定程序清單。以2022/3/7~3/8為例，可看到3/7(週一)停止規則案有四案，3/8(週二)停止規則案有兩案、延至當日表決(先前已討論但尚未投票) 之停止規則案另有一案 <https://www.majorityleader.gov/floor-resources/the-daily-leader>

由於議員在院會發言必須先經主席承認其發言權，取得發言權之後才能提出動議，議長遂經由此種承認發言權的主控地位來控制停止規則動議的提出。

停止規則案通常於每日院會開會後，例行事項結束之後提出，討論時間以四十分鐘為限，針對停止規則動議只有贊成或反對的意見可說，不能對其提出修正案，表決時則須獲得表決三分之二贊成(如有棄權票不計入總票數，意即贊成票應達反對票2倍)方能通過。停止規則動議表決通過的同時，該動議所指定的實質法案便以停止規則動議中指定的文本內容同時一併通過。

2001年起，近十年來以停止規則程序案完成立法的的數量，在整體立法數量中所佔的比例約六成至七成，相較於1970-1980年代僅占約三成，使用量明顯比以往高出一倍左右。

規則委員會與特別規則

講義p.216~

眾議院院會審議大法案的主要工具為特別規則，特別規則為規則委員會所提出的院會決議案，規範每一大法案的討論時間與修正案許可範圍，議長透過特別規則形塑的控制，即可間接控制實質立法的結果。

以下見講義p.217末段

規則委員會為常設委員會之一，委員共計13人，其中多數黨9人、少數黨4人。9比4意謂著多數黨掌握2/3以上的多數，可以完全控制規則委員會的任何程序決定。

1975年民主黨黨團授權議長(當時民主黨為眾議院多數黨)擁有規則委員會多數黨委員提名權(1988年共和黨黨團亦授權共和黨領袖 [當時共和黨為眾院少數黨] 擁有少數黨委員提名權)，提名雖尚須經黨團會議批准，然後再經院會決議正式通過，但議長事實上自當時起便等於取得了規則委員會(多數黨委員)的人事決定權。歷經1994年期中選舉後12年共和黨掌握眾院多數、以及2006年期中選舉後4年的民主黨多數時期，再經2011~2019共和黨多數、2019~迄今民主黨多數，此種規則委員會與議長之間的結構與僕從關係在兩黨掌控眾院多數時並無不同，已經成為眾議院議長控制主要實質立法的制度性機制。

本屆眾院規則委員會結構參見<https://rules.house.gov/about/rules-committee-members>

特別規則的功能與主要類型

依眾議院規則規定，委員會完成報告的議案應依據列入各日程表的時間先後順序依序提交院會，因此，許多重要但排列在後的議案即使排到國會兩年任期屆滿時亦無法提交院會(因委員會報告的議案數量太多)。規則委員會透過特別規則，便能將大法案提前排入院會，此外，特別規則中規範了法案在院會中討論時間的分配與修正案許可的範圍(因此多數黨不同意的修正案也就無法在院會提出)，掌握特別規則的決定權，也就等於掌握了最後的立法結果。

特別規則的性質為眾議院決議案，屬於規則委員會向院會報告的原型議案(original measure 意為委員會主動提出之案)，其結構千變萬化，但主要目的在於規範實質法案的討論與修正，因此，依據修正案許可的範圍大小，可以將特別規則的基本形式歸納為以下幾種。

Types of rules 講義p.218~

**開放式規則** 所謂「開放式規則(open rule)」是指所有「相關修正案(germane amendments)」均可提出。眾議院規則要求修正案與被修正的議案主題或目的之間，必須有密切的關聯—所謂修正案應具有(與原案的)「相關性(germaneness)」。即使修正案必須有相關性，開放式規則仍然等於容許大量的修正案提出，常成為少數黨藉以拖延立法時程的手段。

參議院並無修正案須與原案相關的一般性規則 (這是就一般而言，有些特定性質的議案，其修正案仍須相關)，所以可將某一農業法案以附加修正案的方式對院會正在討論的醫療法案提出~農業法案與醫療法案當然毫不相關，這稱為無關修正案(non-germane amendment)，是一種參議員杯葛多數黨領袖立法計畫的手段，目的在藉此阻擋其反對的立法。

**封閉式規則** 相對於修正案可以無限制提出的開放式規則，「封閉式規則(closed rule)」完全禁止任何修正案，討論時間終了之後，只能直接就原議案本身進行表決。封閉式規則雖然使多數黨可以完全控制議案最後表決時的內容，卻也成為少數黨指責的焦點。

**改良式規則** 所謂「改良式規則(modified rule)」係介於修正案完全開放與完全封閉兩種極端之間的折衷產物，換言之，原議案的某一部分開放修正、另一部分封閉不能修正。

改良式規則又可分為「改良開放式(modified open)」與「改良封閉式(modified closed)」兩類，二者的差別主要在於許可修正案的數量多寡。「改良開放式」規則許可的修正案範圍較大、「改良封閉式」規則許可的修正案範圍較小。依據眾議院規則委員會的定義，僅允許一至二項修正案提出的特別規則為「改良封閉式規則」，而允許三件以上修正案提出的特別規則稱為「架構式規則(structured rule)」。

**拋棄秩序問題規則** 各種類型的特別規則中通常還包含一項「拋棄秩序問題(waivers of point of order )」規則的條款在內，此項條款使原議案可能在程序上牴觸眾議院各種規定的問題被排除，相關的秩序問題因而不得提出，使原案可能涉及的違規問題解套。

以下以2009年眾院院會處理Obamacare醫改法案的特別規則說明

2009年7月14日眾議院民主黨人以全院最年長的John D. Dingell 具名提出眾院版醫改法案(H.R.3200 America's Affordable Health Choices Act of 2009)，以紀念醫療保險立法最早的提案者─其父John D. Dingell Sr. 在眾院1943年的提案。

Dingell的醫改案隨即分為三部分，分別交付能源與商業(Energy and Commerce)、財稅(Ways and Means)、教育及勞工(Education and Labor)三委員會審查。付委四日後(7月17日)財稅、教育及勞工兩委員會分別以23比18、26比22通過委員會報告，但其中兩委員會民主黨委員各自均有3人投反對票，7月31日能源與商業委員會亦以31比28通過報告，但同樣有民主黨委員5人投反對票。

眾議院民主黨在2006年期中選舉時，於27個保守派傾向的選區擊敗共和黨，2008年大選又另外贏得26個保守派選區的議席，民主黨黨團內部這些新增的保守派選區議員，勢必無法完全支持黨團自由派主流的醫改案，此種黨內保守派與主流自由派不同調的情形，不但在眾議院三個委員會審查階段出現，之後也直接衝撞到醫改案在眾院院會的表決。

2009年10月29日，眾議院民主黨將7月眾院三個委員會各自通過的醫療改革法案整併為一將近2000頁的新議案(H.R.3962 Affordable Health Care for America Act)，仍由John D. Dingell 具名提出。 11月7日，眾議院院會討論醫改案(H.R.3962)，規範本案程序的特別規則(H. Res. 903)中，特別准許民主黨議員Bart Stupak提出一項政府公營醫療保險(public option)經費、獲得政府補助的民營保險經費禁止用於墮胎給付的修正案(H.AMDT.509)。

特別規則案(H. Res. 903)見以下<https://www.congress.gov/bill/111th-congress/house-resolution/903/text>

…(2) the further amendment printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules, if offered by Representative Stupak of Michigan or his designee, which shall be in order without intervention of any point of order except those arising under clause 9 of rule XXI, shall be considered as read, shall be separately debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question; …

此項反墮胎修正案(H.AMDT.509)在晚間10:20以240比194通過，反對票194票均為民主黨領導階層等主流派，而贊成票中除共和黨176票以外亦有64票為民主黨(另有共和黨1票棄權)，清楚顯示歐巴馬與議長Pelosi等高層必須爭取黨內保守派傾向的這64票中至少部分支持，醫改案才可能取得218票過半數通過。

修正案表決紀錄見以下

<http://clerk.house.gov/evs/2009/roll884.xml>

7日深夜11:16全案表決時果然僅以220比215通過，贊成票中僅有一票為共和黨，而反對票除共和黨176票外，仍有39票為民主黨。共和黨投下贊成票者為當時Louisiana州新任議員Joseph Cao (高光映Cao QuangÁnh)，高光映為越南裔移民，白宮醫改核心小組幾個月以來即多次與其會商爭取支持，高光映為天主教徒，支持與否癥結一直在反墮胎問題。7日晚間歐巴馬致電高光映游說，當反墮胎修正案表決確定通過後，高光映在最後一刻決定倒戈投下醫改案贊成票。眾議院多數黨領袖Steny Hoyer在記者會中，因這一票而喜形於色的直說這是「跨兩黨表決(bi-partisan vote )」。

H.R.3962全案表決紀錄見以下<http://clerk.house.gov/evs/2009/roll887.xml>

由以上實例可看出，何種修正案可以被多數黨允許在院會提出，自有其政治考量。控制修正案即等於控制立法最終結果，至於多數黨主導的此項立法究竟為優為劣，下一屆選舉選民自有公斷。

院會程序部分下週再介紹。

前幾週我們提到2009年1月20日歐巴馬就職典禮時，發生誓詞念錯的烏龍事件，以及甘乃迪參議員因病昏厥送醫的意外，這兩件事對之後歐巴馬的醫改法案有重要的影響。今天播放當時誓詞念錯的相關影片：

1.2009年1月20日拜登副總統宣誓就職

2.2009年1月20日歐巴馬總統第一次宣誓，最高法院院長John Robert引導誓詞出錯。

3.CNN Jeanne Moos針對誓詞出錯的分析。

4.次日在白宮歐巴馬再次宣誓。

5.拜登副總統替白宮高級顧問主持宣誓，並自嘲記憶力不佳，誓詞必須有紙本，不似最高法院院長Robert可以背誦(卻引導念錯)

6.宣誓典禮完畢後歡送前總統布希搭直升機離開(前往安德魯空軍基地改搭空軍一號回德州Midland)。

7.布希在德州Dallas新購的住宅

8.歐巴馬宣誓就職典禮當天麻州參議員甘迺迪昏厥送醫。

以下為CNN字幕

20090120 Biden becomes vice president 1:04

20090120 biden.takes.oath.cnn\_576x324\_dl.flv

( Joe Biden is sworn in as the nation's vice president. )

JUSTICE JOHN PAUL STEVENS, U.S. SUPREME COURT: I, Joseph Robert F. Biden Jr. do solemnly swear.  
  
JOE BIDEN (D), VICE PRESIDENT ELECT: I, Joseph Robert F. Biden Jr. do solemnly swear.  
  
STEVENS: That I will support and defend the constitution of the United States.  
  
BIDEN: That I will support and defend the constitution of the United States.  
  
STEVENS: Against all enemies, foreign and domestic.  
  
BIDEN: Against all enemies, foreign and domestic.  
  
STEVENS: That I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same.  
  
BIDEN: That I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same.  
  
STEVENS: That I take this obligation freely.  
  
BIDEN: That I take this obligation freely.  
  
STEVENS: Without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion.  
  
BIDEN: Without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion.  
  
STEVENS: And that I will well and faithfully discharge.  
  
BIDEN: And I will well and faithfully discharge.  
  
STEVENS: The duties of the office in which I am about to enter.  
  
BIDEN: The duties of the office upon which I am about to enter.  
  
STEVENS: So help me God.  
  
BIDEN: So help me God.  
  
Thank you, Mr. Justice.  
  
(CHEERS AND APPLAUSE)

<https://transcripts.cnn.com/show/se/date/2009-01-20/segment/01>

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20090120 Obama takes historic oath 1:27

20090120 obama.takes.oath.cnn\_576x324\_dl.flv

( Barack Obama is sworn in as the 44th president of the United States. )

CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN G. ROBERTS, U.S. SUPREME COURT: Are you prepared to take the oath, Senator?

PRESIDENT BARACK H. OBAMA, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: I am.

ROBERTS: "I, Barack Hussein Obama..."

OBAMA: I, Barack...

ROBERTS: ... "do solemnly swear..."

OBAMA: ... do solemnly swear...

ROBERTS: ... "that I will execute the office of president to the United States faithfully."

OBAMA: ... that I will...

ROBERTS: ... "faithfully the office of president of the United States."

OBAMA: ... the office of the president of the United States faithfully...

ROBERTS: ... "and will, to the best of my ability..."

OBAMA: ... and will, to the best of my ability...

ROBERTS: ... "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." OBAMA: ... preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

ROBERTS: So help you God?

OBAMA: So help me God.

ROBERTS: Congratulations, Mr. President.

(APPLAUSE)

(MUSIC)

<https://transcripts.cnn.com/show/se/date/2009-01-20/segment/03>

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20090120 Oops oath 1:16

20090120 moos.oops.oath.cnn\_576x324\_dl.flv

"( A swearing-in worth swearing at. Someone blew it, as CNN's Jeanne Moos reports. )"

JEANNE MOOS, CNN NATIONAL NEWS CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): I could solemnly swear that I heard President Obama jump the gun on the oath.  
  
J.G. ROBERTS: I, Barack Hussein Obama...  
  
OBAMA: I, Barack --  
  
JUSTICE ROBERTS: Do solemnly swear.  
  
OBAMA: I, Barack Hussein Obama --  
  
MOOS: From there things really went downhill when Chief Justice John Roberts misplaced faithfully. See below what he should have said.  
  
J.G. ROBERTS: That I will execute the office of president to the United States faithfully.  
  
OBAMA: And I will execute --  
  
J.G. ROBERTS: Faithfully the office of president of the United States.  
  
OBAMA: The office of president of the United States faithfully.  
  
MOOS: No wonder Michelle is smiling, reminds us of an old "Saturday Night Live" skit lampooning Dan Quayle.  
  
UNIDENTIFIED ACTRESS: Do solemnly swear.  
  
UNIDENTIFIED ACTOR: Do solemn and swear.  
  
MOOS: Shortly after the swearing in, Justice Roberts and President Obama exchanged words. No, not swear words. Justice Roberts appeared to say, "It was my fault." It could have been worse.  
  
UNIDENTIFIED ACTRESS: Swear.  
  
UNIDENTIFIED ACTOR: Swear.  
  
UNIDENTIFIED ACTRESS: To.  
  
UNIDENTIFIED ACTOR: To.  
  
UNIDENTIFIED ACTRESS: Faith...  
  
UNIDENTIFIED ACTOR: Faith...  
  
UNIDENTIFIED ACTRESS: ...ful  
  
UNIDENTIFIED ACTOR: ...ful.  
  
MOOS (on camera): Or they could have mixed up their oaths.  
  
J.G. ROBERTS: So help you God.  
  
OBAMA: So help me God.  
  
UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Until death do us part.  
  
MOOS (voice-over): Jeanne Moos, CNN...  
  
J.G. ROBERTS: Congratulations, Mr. President.  
  
MOOS: ... New York.

<http://transcripts.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/0901/21/ltm.01.html>

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20090121 Obama retakes oath 2:47

20090121 ac.obama.oath.cnn\_576x324\_dl.flv

( Pres. Obama has retaken the oath of office after lines were flubbed Tuesday. CNN's Ed Henry and Jeffrey Toobin report.

• Obama retakes oath of office after Roberts' mistake http://edition.cnn.com/2009/POLITICS/01/21/obama.oath/index.html#cnnSTCText )

ANDERSON COOPER, CNN ANCHOR

COOPER: Jeff, legally, was this necessary?   
  
JEFFREY TOOBIN, CNN SENIOR ANALYST: As far as I can tell, absolutely not.   
  
The 20th Amendment to the Constitution, which was ratified in 1933, makes it very clear that George Bush's term ended at noon, and Barack Obama's term began at noon.   
  
COOPER: Right.   
  
(CROSSTALK)   
  
TOOBIN: And the oath is irrelevant.   
  
COOPER: And we said that on the air yesterday, that, at 12:00, Barack Obama officially became the president, whether or not he had taken the oath.   
  
TOOBIN: That's correct, as far as I know.   
  
There's never been a court case testing this issue. And Greg Craig, you can see why he thought the way he did. He didn't want to have people filing lawsuits, even if they turned out to be frivolous. It's easy enough to bring Chief Justice Roberts over. I'm sure he was willing to do it. I'm certain, knowing Chief Justice Roberts, that he was embarrassed by this situation.   
  
He is the official A-student. He's never made a public mistake before. So, he would be willing to correct it. But, now, the one issue that's now left outstanding is, what about the executive orders and other acts taken between noon of yesterday and 7:30 Eastern today? Are they going to redo those just to make sure that he -- he has the authority?   
  
COOPER: Do you think they might actually do that?   
  
TOOBIN: They might. There were only a handful of them, probably five or so. Maybe -- maybe they will do that.   
  
COOPER: Ed, "Keeping Them Honest" here, I find it kind of amazing that the world only learned about this when you overheard a phone conversation from a senior adviser, David Axelrod, thanking the chief justice.   
  
I mean, this is the administration, these are the folks who talked about transparency and being the most transparent. Did they -- I mean, did they not plan on announcing -- they didn't announce this beforehand?

ED HENRY, CNN WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT

HENRY: What's interesting is, what I overheard was a conversation from David Axelrod in the hallway itself, not on the phone.   
  
COOPER: OK.  
  
HENRY: And you're right, though, that they are -- they are talking a lot about transparency.   
  
This very day, the president signed an executive order calling for more openness and transparency by the federal government. What happened was, I overheard this conversation, started trying to figure out what was going on.   
  
Meanwhile, other White House officials were pulling in a small group of reporters in sort of what they call a pool situation to witness this moment in history, and then tell the rest of the press about it.   
  
But, in that kind of situation, the TV pool is supposed to come in, a representative from one of the five TV networks. In this case, the White House did not bring a TV network in. CNN and other news organizations have now lodged a complaint about this. And we're trying to get an answer.   
  
The White House has not explained yet why they did not bring a TV camera in, especially, if it was important enough for the chief justice of the United States to come back and do this a second time, it certainly seems important enough for television networks to get it on tape, to show the country and the world, as you said, the billions of people who saw this, that, look, it really did happen.   
  
And, so, we haven't gotten a clear answer. It is ironic, the same day that the president is talking about transparency, we were not let in -- Anderson.

<http://transcripts.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/0901/21/acd.01.html>

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20090121 VP Biden jokes 1:45

20090121 sot.biden.wh.staff.oath.cnn\_576x324\_dl.flv

( Vice President Joe Biden jokes about the inaguration oath snafu before swearing the White House senior staff. )

OBAMA: The swearing-in is going to be taking place and the vice president is going to be carrying that out? OK. Before the vice president does that, let me first just say how proud I am of all of you. This is an extraordinary collection of talent, and you inspire great confidence in me.

I think the more the American people get to know you, the more you will inspire great confidence in the American people. All of you have made extraordinary sacrifices to be here. Many of you have brought your families here. They're making extraordinary sacrifices.

But what a -- what a moment we're in. What an opportunity we have to change this country. And for those of us who have been in public life before, these kinds of moments come around just every so often. The American people are really counting on us now. Let's make sure we take advantage of it. I know you will. So thank you for your commitment.

Joe, you want to administer the oath?

JOE BIDEN, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: Am I doing this again?

OBAMA: For the senior staff.

BIDEN: For the senior staff. All right.

OBAMA: A number of Cabinet members have already.

BIDEN: My memory is not as good as Justice Roberts, Chief Justice Roberts. No. You have a copy of the oath? The oath right there? Well, thank you. Which senior staff are we doing?

OBAMA: Whole bunch of senior staff. Rise.

BIDEN: All of the senior staff, please rise. I will say "I," and then you repeat your name. All right?

OBAMA: (INAUDIBLE)

BIDEN: I -- your name -- repeat your name, please. Do solemnly swear or affirm...

SENIOR STAFF: ... do solemnly swear or affirm...

BIDEN: ... that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States...

SENIOR STAFF: ... that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States...

BIDEN: ... against all enemies, foreign and domestic...

SENIOR STAFF: ... against all enemies, foreign and domestic...

BIDEN: ... and I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same...

SENIOR STAFF: ... and I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same...

BIDEN: ... that I take this obligation freely...

SENIOR STAFF: ... that I take this obligation freely...

BIDEN: ... without mental reservation or purpose of evasion...

SENIOR STAFF: ... without mental reservation or purpose of evasion...

BIDEN: ... and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office...

SENIOR STAFF: ... and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office...

BIDEN: ... on which I am about to enter...

SENIOR STAFF: ... on which I am about to enter...

BIDEN: ... so help me God.

SENIOR STAFF: ... so help me God.

BIDEN: Congratulations. Mr. President, our senior staff.

(APPLAUSE)

OBAMA: Are we all done?

All right. I think I'm all done, but since I haven't seen some of you guys since it became official, let me shake your hands. All right?

<https://transcripts.cnn.com/show/cnr/date/2009-01-21/segment/05>

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20090120 Bush's final goodbye 1:05

20090120 vo.inaug.obama.bush.bye.cnn\_576x324\_dl.flv

( President Obama escorts former President Bush to a waiting helicopter as he leaves the White House for the final time.

"• Obama: Challenges real, but 'they will be met'"

• Inauguration of the 44th President )

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20081208 The Bushes' new neighborhood 2:16

20081208 lavandera.bush.new.home.cnn.mp4

( CNN's Ed Lavandera explores the Dallas neighborhood the Bushes will call home once the new administration takes over. )

ED LAVANDERA, CNN CORRESPONDENT:

LAVANDERA (voice-over): It's the hottest tourist attraction in Dallas, an endless stream of gawkers peeking in on what's expected to be President Bush's new home.  
  
UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: I think it's great. We love Bush. We're glad to have him back in Dallas.  
  
UNIDENTIFIED BOY: Any hot chocolate.  
  
LAVANDERA: The current homeowners aren't talking but their kids are cashing in, selling hot chocolate, about $100 in profits so far. This is life when a president moves next door.  
  
UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Well, thank you, sweetie.  
  
LAVANDERA: Doug Fletcher lives across the street and says the Bush family will love the neighborhood. DOUG FLETCHER, NEIGHBOR: It's quiet, very quiet. You know, people tend to mind their own business and, you know, help out each other if they need it. So that's probably where he would like to live.  
  
LAVANDERA: The First Family already has visions of a simpler life here.  
  
GEORGE W. BUSH, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: She's got this great idealic vision of me kind of with an apron.  
  
LAURA BUSH, FIRST LADY OF THE UNITED STATES: Yes, exactly, with the new barbecue tools.  
  
G. BUSH: (INAUDIBLE), just flipping burgers.  
  
LAVANDERA: The five bedroom, 85,000 square foot home is tucked away in a quiet cul-de-sac. The house sold for $3 million, but in this neighborhood that's considered low end. People here have estates.  
  
The Bush's new neighbors include Mark Cuban and Ross Perot. This is a majestic cocoon of wealth. But real estate agent Doug Newby says the Bush's home is not gaudy.  
  
DOUG NEWBY, REAL ESTATE AGENT: This is a very quiet, subtle house. It's been renovated in a contemporary fashion.  
  
LAVANDERA: Lots of Republicans in Preston Hollow, too, which makes it safe for a president with dismal approval ratings.  
  
NEWBY: The big rumor in town is where is Cindy Sheehan going to live?  
  
LAVANDERA: But Skip Hollandsworth who has written several profiles of the Bush family for "Texas Monthly" magazine says isn't coming home to the same Dallas he left 14 years ago.  
  
SKIP HOLLANDSWORTH, TEXAS MONTHLY: No matter where he goes, he is not going to be met with adoring crowds. There are going to be just as many people sticking their fingers out the window at him when the motorcade drives by, even in Dallas.  
  
(END VIDEOTAPE)  
  
LAVANDERA (on camera): As soon as the Bush Family gets settled into their new home, President Bush says he will begin writing his memoirs and working on his library which is just down the road, and Laura Bush says she looks forward to doing a lot of volunteer work.

Ed Lavandera CNN Dallas

<https://transcripts.cnn.com/show/ltm/date/2008-12-08/segment/01>

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20090120 Kennedy collapses 1:45

20090120 bash.byrd.kennedy.collapse.cnn\_576x324\_dl.flv

( CNN's Dana Bash reports that Senator Edward Kennedy collapsed at an inaugural luncheon.

"• Obama: Challenges real, but 'they will be met'"

• Special Reports - Inauguration of the 44th President Barack Obama - CNN.com )

DANA BASH, CNN SENIOR CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENT: Here's a little bit of new information about -- and, again, this is still being pieced together, because most people are still in this lunch.

And it -- it goes as following. Senator Robert Byrd apparently had initially a medical issue, and a medical team went into the lunch to assist him. And it was shortly after that, apparently, that Ted Kennedy began to convulse in a very, frankly, violent way is the way it was described to me, in his chair.

Clearly, it was some kind of seizure. And he continued to be -- to seize, even as they put him into a wheelchair or a stretcher kind of mechanism. And, as a matter of fact, Teresa Heinz Kerry, I am told, who, of course, is the wife of John Kerry, the junior senator from Massachusetts, was there trying to assist Ted Kennedy as this was playing out.

But then Ted Kennedy was eventually taken out by a medical team. And he was brought out in a kind of a stretcher or wheelchair sort of contraption. We're waiting to figure out exactly what is happening from there. But, certainly, it sounds like quite a scary scene that went on inside this lunch as it was happening.

And I can tell you that we're told that Ted Kennedy was sitting with Walter Mondale, the former vice president, and his wife, and also senator Daniel Inouye as well. So, they were watching very carefully as to what was going on, with Senator Kennedy seizing up.

Now, you remember, when Ted Kennedy, about nine months ago, first was diagnosed with brain cancer, it was the result of a seizure. He was in his home in Cape Cod. And he had this massive seizure, and nobody really knew what it was until he was diagnosed several days later.

So, this is the shocking and very sad drama that has played out during the celebratory lunch that Barack Obama is having with his former Senate and House colleagues here on Capitol Hill.

<https://transcripts.cnn.com/show/se/date/2009-01-20/segment/06>

今天就上到這裡，下課。