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RACE.

The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Volume I, section 299.

A Federal statute provides that all citizens of the United States qualified to vote shall be allowed to do so without distinction of race, etc. Volume I, section 511.

RADIO.

The Committee on Ways and Means exercises jurisdiction over subjects relating to radio service. Volume **VII**, section **1853**.

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries has general jurisdiction over radio matters. Volume **VIII**, section **2311**.

The fact that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries had reported a bill relating to radio communication was held not to prevent it from reporting a further bill on that subject and calling it up for consideration in preference to the bill first reported. Volume **VIII**, section **2311**.

RADIUM.

Bills regulating the mining of radium ores, withdrawing public lands containing such ores, and conserving the radium supply of the United States, are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **VII**, section **1958**.

RAFTS.

Bills relating to ocean derelicts, lumber rafts, and Hydrographic Office charts have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4105**.

RAILROADS.

The regulation of railroads through the relation which they bear to interstate commerce is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4114**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Pacific Railroads jurisdiction of subjects relating "to the railroads and telegraph lines between the Mississippi River and the Pacific coast." Volume **IV**, section **4239**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Railways and Canals jurisdiction of subjects relating "to railway and canals, other than Pacific railroads." Volume **IV**, section **4217**.

The Committee on Railways and Canals has retained a general jurisdiction of the subject of canals, but has lost its jurisdiction as to railways. Volume **IV**, section **4218**.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads extends to the railway mail service, ocean mail service, pneumatic-tub service, etc. Volume **IV**, section **4192**.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS, COMMITTEE ON

The creation and history of the Committee on Railways and Canals. Section 19 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4217**.

History of the former Committee on Railways and Canals. Section 19 of Rule XI formerly provided for the reference of subjects. Volume **VII**, section **1951**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Railways and Canals jurisdiction of subjects relating "to railways and canals, other than Pacific railroads." Volume **IV**, section **4217**.

The Committee on Railways and Canals has retained a general jurisdiction of the subject of canals, but has lost its jurisdiction as to railways. Volume **IV**, section **4218**.

The Committee on Railways and Canals had a general though not exclusive jurisdiction of the subject of canals but had long ceased to exercise jurisdiction as to railways. Volume **VII**, section **1952**.

RAINEY.

The South Carolina election case of Lee v. Rainey in the Forty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **641**.

The South Carolina election case of Richardson v. Rainey in the Forty-fifth Congress. Volume **II**, section **925**.

The Illinois election case of Golombiewski v. Rainey in the Sixty-seventh Congress. Volume **VI**, section **103**.

RAINEY, HENRY T., of Illinois, Speaker.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

- Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VIII**, section **2969**.
- Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1327, 1636, 1653**.
- Bills. Volume **VII**, section **1019a**.
- Censure of Member. Volume **VI**, section **237**.
- Committees, jurisdiction of. Volume **VII**, sections **1844, 1846**. Volume **VIII**, section **2257**.
- Committees, ratio on. Volume **VIII**, section **2187**.
- Conferences. Volume **VIII**, section **3270**.
- Congressional Record. Volume **VIII**, section **3480**.
- Discharge committees, motion to. Volume **VII**, section **1012**.
- Member, oath of. Volume **VI**, section **18**.
- Personal privilege. Volume **VI**, section **620**.
- Reading. Volume **VIII**, section **3438**.
- Recommit, motion to. Volume **VIII**, section **2700**.
- Reports. Volume **VIII**, section **2244**.
- Rules. Volume **VIII**, sections **3385, 3392**.
- Voting. Volume **VIII**, section **3150**.

RAISING REVENUE.

Under later decisions the words “raising revenue” in the rule giving privilege to the Ways and Means Committee are broadly construed to cover bills relating to the revenue. Volume **IV**, section **4625**.

The term “raising revenue,” while broadly construed to cover bills relating to the revenue, does not apply to bills remotely affecting the revenue, as bills extending time of payment of foreign debts. Volume **VIII**, section **2278**.

Where the major feature of a bill relates to the raising of revenue, lesser provisions incidental thereto but not strictly revenue producing do not destroy its privilege when reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VIII**, section **2280**.

To come within the privilege given the Committee on Ways and Means to report at any time a bill must show on its face that it relates to the raising of revenue. Volume **VIII**, section **2280**.

RAKER, JOHN E., of California, Speaker pro tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

- Debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2508**.

RAMSEYER, C. WILLIAM, of Iowa, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

- Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1659**.
- Congressional Record. Volume **VIII**, section **3502**.
- Debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2505**.
- Reading. Volume **VIII**, section **2605**.
- Reports. Volume **VIII**, section **2242**.

RAMSEYER RULE.

Committee reports on measures repealing or amending a statute shall include the text of such statute and a comparative print of the measure showing by typographical devices the omissions or insertions proposed. Volume **VIII**, section **2234**.

In order to fall within the purview of the rule requiring indication of proposed changes in existing law by typographical device, a bill must repeal or amend a statute in terms, and general reference to the subject treated in a statute without proposing specific amendment is not sufficient. Volume **VIII**, section **2235**.

Present form and history of paragraph 2a of rule **XIII**. Volume **VIII**, section **2234**.

Although a bill proposed but one minor and obvious change in existing law, the failure of the report on the bill to indicate this change by typographical device, was held to be in violation of the rule. Volume **VIII**, section **2236**.

RAMSEYER RULE—Continued.

- Bills reported without indication of changes proposed in existing law are automatically recommitted to the respective committee reporting them. Volume **VIII**, section **2237**.
- Under clause 2a of Rule XIII the committee report on a bill amending existing law by the addition of a proviso should quote in full the section immediately preceding the proposed amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **2237**.
- Under the rule requiring committee reports to indicate proposed changes in existing law, the statute proposed to be amended must be quoted in the report and it is not sufficient that it is incorporated in the bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2238**.
- In construing the rule requiring reports to show proposed changes in existing law, the bill as originally introduced governs, and committee amendments striking out such proposals are not considered. Volume **VIII**, section **2242**.
- A bill is not exempted from the operation of the rule under which reports are required to show proposed amendments of existing law by committee recommendations eliminating such proposed amendments. Volume **VIII**, section **2242**.
- The point of order that a report fails to comply with the requirement that proposed changes in law be indicated typographically is properly made when the bill is called up in the House and comes too late after the House has resolved into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2243**.
- The point of order that a report violates the rule requiring typographical specification of proposed changes in existing law may not be raised against a special order providing for consideration. Volume **VIII**, section **2244**.
- Special orders providing for consideration of bills, unless making specific exemption, do not preclude the point of order that reports on such bills fail to indicate proposed changes in existing law. Volume **VIII**, section **2245**.
- When a bill is considered under a special resolution, the point of order that the report does not indicate proposed changes in law is properly raised when the motion is made to resolve into the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, section **2245**.
- Under a decision of the Chair sustaining a point of order that a report failed to indicate proposed amendments of statutory law, the bill reported was automatically recommitted to the committee reporting it. Volume **VIII**, section **2245**.
- When a point of order is raised that a report is in violation of the rule providing for the quotation of statutes sought to be amended, and requiring indication of proposed changes in existing law, it is incumbent on the proponent to cite the specific statute which will be amended by the pending bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2246**.
- Objection being made that a report failed to comply with the rule requiring indication of proposed changes in existing law, the Chair, in the absence of any citation to statutes which would be amended by the pending bill, overruled the point of order. Volume **VIII**, section **2246**.
- Failure of a committee report to comply with the rule requiring indication of statutory amendments by typographical device may be remedied by supplemental report. Volume **VIII**, section **2247**.
- Supplemental reports may be filed only by consent of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2248**.
- A bill having been recommitted for failure to comply with the rule requiring indication of proposed changes in existing law, further proceedings are de novo and the bill must again be considered and reported by the committee as if no previous report had been made. Volume **VIII**, section **2249**.
- Reports of committees failing to conform to the requirements of clause 2a of Rule XIII are automatically recommitted by a ruling of the Speaker that they do not comply with the provisions of the rule. Volume **VIII**, section **2250**.
- Committee reports are admissible only when authorized by a majority vote taken at a formal meeting of the committee with a quorum present. Volume **VIII**, section **2249**.

RANDALL, CONTEMPT CASE OF.

The contempt case of Randall and Whitney in 1795. Volume **II**, sections **1599–1603**.

RANDALL, SAMUEL J., of Pennsylvania, Speaker.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

- Adjourn for the day. Volume **V**, section **5305**.
- Adjournments. Volume **V**, sections **6697, 6717**.
- Approval of Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2731**.
- Authorization of appropriations. Volume **IV**, section **3595**.
- Change of Rules. Volume **V**, section **6772**.
- Charges against Speaker. Volume **II**, section **1364**.
- Clearing of galleries. Volume **II**, section **1353**.
- Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **4789, 4797, 4830, 4839, 4846, 4848, 4860** (foot-note), **4878–4880**.
- Committee service. Volume **I**, section **230**.
- Communications. Volume **III**, section **1749**. Volume **V**, section **6652**.
- Conferences. Volume **V**, section **6458**.
- Congressional Record. Volume **V**, sections **6974, 7016**.
- Constitutional privilege. Volume **III**, sections **2552, 2553**.
- Contempt. Volume **III**, section **1698**.
- Debate. Volume **V**, sections **4988, 4998**.
- Dilatory motions. Volume **III**, section **1955**.
- Discharge of the committee. Volume **IV**, section **4917**.
- Disorder. Volume **II**, sections **1349, 1657**.
- Division of question. Volume **IV**, section **4888**. Volume **V**, sections **6140, 6155**.
- Electoral count. Volume **III**, sections **1954, 1955, 2575, 2577, 2578**.
- Enrolled bills. Volume **III**, section **2600**.
- Explanation from the Chair. Volume **II**, section **1374**.
- Files. Volume **V**, section **7261**.
- Hour of daily meeting. Volume **I**, section **116**.
- House as in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4926**.
- Impeachment. Volume **III**, sections **2053, 2581**.
- Instructions to managers of a conference. Volume **V**, sections **6386, 6393, 6394**.
- Joint rules. Volume **V**, section **6783**.
- Journal. Volume **IV**, sections **2737, 2742, 2743, 2747, 2750, 2771, 2785, 2840**.
- Jurisdiction of committees. Volume **IV**, section **4368**.
- Law as rule of precedence. Volume **V**, sections **6767, 6768**.
- Lay on the table, motion to. Volume **IV**, section **5429**. Volume **V**, sections **5402, 5419**.
- Managers of conference. Volume **V**, sections **6327, 6342, 6343**.
- Mandatory law. Volume **II**, section **1341**.
- Messages. Volume **V**, sections **5267, 6602, 6634**.
- Oath. Volume **I**, sections **147, 148, 155**.
- Personal explanation. Volume **V**, section **5073**.
- Personal interest. Volume **V**, sections **5950, 5956**.
- Petitions. Volume **IV**, section **3314**.
- Points of order. Volume **V**, sections **5403, 6934**.
- Privilege. Volume **I**, section **466**. Volume **III**, sections **1799, 2533, 2539, 2630, 2723**.
- Privileged motions. Volume **V**, section **5305**.
- Privileged reports. Volume **III**, sections **1770, 2550**. Volume **IV**, section **4629**.
- Private bills. Volume **IV**, section **3290**.
- Protests. Volume **III**, section **2597**.
- Public bills. Volume **IV**, section **3286**.

RANDALL, SAMUEL J., of Pennsylvania, Speaker—Continued.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—Continued.

Question of consideration. Volume **V**, sections **4946, 4964, 4967**.

Quorum. Volume **IV**, sections **2886, 2939**.

Reading of papers. Volume **V**, sections **5271, 5277**.

Recall of a bill. Volume **IV**, section **3479**.

Recognition. Volume **II**, sections **1425, 1448**. Volume **III**, section **1956**.

Reconsider, motion to. Volume **V**, sections **5620, 5659, 5689, 5699**.

Refer, motion to. Volume **IV**, section **4402**. Volume **V**, section **5574**.

Reference of bills. Volume **IV**, section **4363**.

Reference of a public bill. Volume **III**, section **2602**.

Reports of committees. Volume **IV**, section **4695**.

Revenue bills. Volume **III**, section **2562**.

Right to a seat. Volume **III**, section **2593**.

Rules. Volume **V**, sections **6746, 6756**.

Select committees. Volume **IV**, sections **4394–4399**.

Sittings of a committee. Volume **IV**, section **4541**.

Speaker. Volume **II**, sections **1318, 1319**.

Speaker's vote. Volume **V**, section **5969**.

Special orders. Volume **IV**, section **3218**.

Suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, sections **5748, 5751, 6791** (footnote), **6810, 6826, 6833**.

Tellers for the electoral count. Volume **III**, section **1954**.

Text to which both Houses have agreed. Volume **V**, section **6436**.

Unanimous consent. Volume **V**, section **5782**.

Voting. Volume **V**, section **6067**.

Withdrawal of motions. Volume **V**, sections **5349, 5351**.

Yeas and nays. Volume **V**, section **6019, 6020**.

Yielding the floor. Volume **V**, section **5027**.

RANDOLPH.

The election case of Randolph v. Jennings, from Indiana Territory, in the Eleventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **766**.

RANK. See also "Committees, Rank on."

Rank and prerogatives of Senators and Representatives when moving with the Army. Volume **VIII**, section **3674**.

RATCLIFF.

The Mississippi election cases of Newman v. Spencer, Ratcliff v. Williams, and Brown v. Allen in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **754**.

RATIO.

Discussion of the ratio of majority and minority representation on committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2184**.

The ratio of majority and minority representation on the committees is determined by the party majority on the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **2186**.

The ratio between the majority and minority parties on the standing committees varies with the respective membership of the parties in the House, and is fixed by the majority committee on committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2187**.

RAWLS.

The Georgia election case of Sloan v. Rawls in the Forty-third Congress. Volume **II**, sections **895–897**.

RAY.

The Senate election case of Ray v. McMillen, of Louisiana, in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **I**, sections **345, 346**.

READING.

- (1) **Of bills.—The rule.**
 - (2) **Of bills.—The third reading of an engrossed bill.**
 - (3) **Of bills.—Interruption of.**
 - (4) **Of bills.—In relation to amendments.**
 - (5) **Of bills.—In Committee of the Whole.**
 - (6) **Of bills.—After consideration in Committee of the Whole.**
 - (7) **Of the Journal.**
 - (8) **Of messages.**
 - (9) **Of papers.—Rights of Members as to.—As related to the vote.**
 - (10) **Of papers.—Rights of Members as to.—In general.**
 - (11) **Of papers.—In relation to questions of privilege.**
 - (12) **Of papers.—Of reports in relation to consideration of bills.**
 - (13) **Of papers.—Reporter's notes for the Congressional Record.**
 - (14) **Of papers.—Proceedings of the other House.**
 - (15) **Of papers.—In impeachments.**
 - (16) **Of papers.—In general.**
- (1) **Of Bills.—The Rule.**
 The rule for the reading, engrossment, and passage of bills. Volume **IV**, section **3391**.
 The second reading of a bill is in full; the third reading by title, unless a Member demands reading in full. Volume **IV**, section **3391**.
 The Speaker makes it his duty, ordinarily, to object to a request for unanimous consent that a bill may be acted on without being read. Volume **IV**, section **3390**. Volume **VII**, section **1054**.
 Bills called up under motions to discharge committees from their further consideration are read by title only. Volume **VII**, section **1019a**.
 In the consideration of bills on the House Calendar, the second reading is in full and amendments are not in order until after the reading is concluded, when they may be offered to any part of the bill. Volume **VII**, section **1052**.
 A bill considered in the House is read in full but is not read for amendment under the 5-minute rule, and amendments are not in order until the reading of the bill is completed. Volume **VII**, section **1053**.
 Even when a substitute has been reported to the House the original bill must be read unless dispensed with by unanimous consent. Volume **VII**, section **1054**.
 Under exceptional circumstances, bills have been considered and passed without reading in full. Volume **VII**, section **1056**.
 While it is the rule that a bill returned with the objections of the President shall be read and considered at once, it may not be laid before the House in the absence of a quorum. Volume **VII**, section **1094**.
 When a bill is considered "in the House as in Committee of the Whole" it is read the first time by title only and immediately thereafter by sections for amendment under the five-minute rule. Volume **VIII**, section **2433**.
 Union Calendar bills considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole are read for amendment under the five-minute rule by section and not by paragraphs. Volume **VIII**, section **2434**.
 An exceptional instance in which, in the absence of a question of order, a bill was considered without reading. Volume **VIII**, section **3401**.
- (2) **Of bills.—The Third Reading of an Engrossed Bill.**
 The reading in full of the engrossed copy of a bill should be demanded before it has been read a third time by title. Volume **IV**, sections **3403**, **3404**.
 The right to demand the reading in full of the engrossed copy of a bill exists only immediately after it has passed to be engrossed, and not at later stages. Volume **IV**, section **3400**.

READING—Continued.**(2) Of Bills.—The Third Reading of an Engrossed Bill—Continued.**

A Member may demand the reading in full of the actual engrossed copy of a bill, and although the previous question be ordered the bill, on demand, is laid aside until engrossed. Volume **IV**, section **3395-3399**.

A Member may demand the reading in full of the actual engrossed copy of a bill, and such demand suspends action until the engrossed copy is before the House. Volume **VII**, section **1062**.

A bill having been read a third time by title and the yeas and nays being ordered on the passage, it is too late to demand the reading in full of the engrossed copy. Volume **IV**, section **3402**.

A special order does not deprive the Member of his right to demand the reading of the engrossed bill. Volume **IV**, section **401**.

The consideration of a bill under special order takes precedence of reading of engrossed copy of bill on which the previous question has been ordered. Volume **VII**, section **764**.

The proper time to demand the reading of the engrossed copy is immediately after ordered to be engrossed and before read a third time by title. Volume **VII**, section **1061**.

The third reading of a Senate bill is by title only, and a Member may not demand as a matter of right that it be read the third time in full. Volume **VII**, section **1061**.

The previous question having been ordered on a bill, the reading of the engrossed copy of which has been demanded after order for reading has been agreed to but deferred pending arrival of the actual engrossed copy, is privileged when the engrossed copy is received in the House. Volume **VII**, section **1062**.

The vote by which the House refuses to order a third reading may be reconsidered. Volume **VIII**, section **2777**.

(3) Of bills.—Interruption of.

The presentation of a conference report may interrupt the reading of a bill. Volume **V**, section **6448**.

A bill having been ordered to be engrossed and read a third time a privileged motion was not permitted to intervene before the third reading. Volume **IV**, section **3405**.

An amendment being offered and the reading begun a point of order may interrupt the reading, and the Chair may rule the amendment out if enough has been read to show that it is out of order. Volume **V**, section **6886-6887**. Volume **VIII**, section **2912, 3437**.

The consideration of a conference report may be interrupted, even in the midst of the reading of the statement, by the arrival of the hour previously fixed for a recess. Volume **V**, section **6524**.

(4) Of Bills.—In Relation to Amendments.

A bill is not amended on its first reading, but pending the engrossment and third reading. Volume **V**, section **5781**.

A Senate bill may not be amended in the House after it has passed to the third reading. Volume **IV**, section **3393**.

In the consideration of amendments on a bill pending between the two Houses it is not necessary to read the entire bill when the amendments come up for action. Volume **IV**, section **3407**.

Pending consideration of a conference report it is not in order to demand the reading of the amendments to which it relates. Volume **V**, section **5298**.

When a special order provides for the consideration of an amendment as the original bill, the amendment and not the bill is read when called up for consideration. Volume **VII**, section **784**.

While formerly held that time unclaimed in opposition to a bill called up on Calendar Wednesday could be allotted to Members favoring the bill, the recent practice is to read the bill for amendment at the conclusion of the hour in favor of the bill, when no one rises in opposition. Volume **VII**, section **960**.

READING—Continued.**(4) Of Bills.—In Relation to Amendments—Continued.**

- An exceptional instance wherein the Chair entertained a motion that the Clerk be directed to read a pending paragraph as it would read if modified by a proposed amendment. Volume **VII**, section **1050**.
- Senate amendments taken up in the House are read before consideration begins. Volume **VII**, section **1058**.
- An amendment having been read for information by consent must again be read for consideration and is not until so reported. Volume **VIII**, section **2339**.
- While under the practice of the House appropriation bills and revenue bills are read for amendment by paragraphs and other bills by sections, the Chairman has on occasion authorized the reading of such other bills by paragraphs where the text of the bill was such as to warrant it. Volume **VIII**, section **2340**.
- Whether a bill shall be read for amendment by sections or paragraphs is in recent practice a matter of convenience and rests largely within the discretion of the Chairman. Volume **VIII**, section **2341**.
- Whether a bill shall be read by paragraphs, sections, or subsections when read for amendment in the Committee of the Whole is not governed by arbitrary rule but by practical considerations of convenience as determined by the Chairman. Volume **VIII**, section **2346**.
- A Member may yield to permit an amendment to be read for information, or to be voted upon at the close of general debate, without losing control of his time. Volume **VIII**, section **2477**.
- Consideration “in the House as in Committee on the Whole” comprises reading for amendment and debate under the five-minute rule without general debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2431**.
- The ordering of the previous after a resolution had been read and before committee amendments had been reported was held to preclude reading or consideration of such amendments. Volume **VIII**, section **2686**.
- A bill recommitted and reported back “forthwith” under instructions from the House, is read in the House by title only, but accompanying amendments are read in full. Volume **VIII**, section **2733**.
- The original resolution, for which a substitute is recommended by the standing committee reporting the same, must be read before the substitute is read unless such reading is dispensed with by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **2886**.
- Amendments recommended by the committee reporting the bill are read following the first reading of the bill in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, section **2864**.
- Amendments recommended by the Committee reporting a bill must be passed upon by the House and portions of the bill recommended to be stricken out remain in the bill until acted upon by the House and must be read with the remainder of the bill at the first reading, even though omitted in the committee print. Volume **VIII**, section **2865**.
- In reading a bill for amendment under the five-minute rule a paragraph is passed, when an amendment proposing the adoption of a new section is entertained, but if such amendment is ruled out on a point of order, the paragraph last read is still pending. Volume **VIII**, section **2867**.
- During the reading of a bill for amendment, a paragraph or amendment when once reported may not be read a second time except by order of the committee. Volume **VIII**, section **2870**.
- In reading a bill for amendment it is not in order to return to a paragraph already acted on. Volume **VIII**, section **2898**.
- When a bill with Senate amendments is taken up for consideration, the amendments must be read before consideration begins. Volume **VIII**, section **3232**.
- An amendment read for information is not pending and reservation of points of order is not required to preserve rights thereon. Volume **VIII**, section **3434**.

READING—Continued.**(5) Of Bills.—In Committee of the Whole.**

When a bill is taken up in Committee of the Whole its reading in full may be demanded, although it has just been read in the House. Volume **IV**, section **4738**.

The time occupied in reading a bill in Committee of the Whole does not come out of the time allowed for general debate. Volume **V**, section **5220**.

In consideration under the five-minute rule a paragraph is not passed until the next one is read, although the Committee of the Whole may in the meantime have risen. Volume **IV**, section **3833**.

When a bill is taken up in Committee of the Whole, the first reading may be dispensed with by unanimous consent only and a motion to that effect is not in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2335**.

When the House resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of a bill on which reading for amendment was begun on a previous day the regular order is the reading of the bill and may be dispensed with by unanimous consent only. Volume **III**, section **2336**.

In Committee of the Whole amendments are not in order on the first reading of the bill. Volume **III**, section **2436**.

The first reading of a bill in Committee of the Whole may be dispensed with by unanimous consent only, and a motion to that effect is not in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2436**.

In reading a bill for the first time in Committee of the Whole committee amendments are read in full. Volume **VIII**, section **2337**.

Overruling the decision of the Chairman, the Committee of the Whole decided that the river and harbor bill should be read by sections. Volume **VIII**, section **2347**.

While the manner of reading a bill is within the determination of the Committee, tariff bills are ordinarily read by paragraph rather than by sections. Volume **VIII**, section **2349**.

Instance wherein the Committee of the Whole, disregarding the suggestion of the Chairman, determined to read a revenue bill by paragraphs and not by sections. Volume **VIII**, section **2350**.

Portions of bills concluding with semicolons are subparagraphs and when considered in the Committee of the Whole are passed over for amendment until the major paragraph has been read in full. Volume **VIII**, section **2352**.

Bills are read for amendment in Committee of the Whole by sections or paragraphs and amendments are not in order until the reading of the section or paragraph has been completed. Volume **VIII**, section **2866**.

During the reading of a bill for amendment in Committee of the Whole, it is not in order to interrupt the reading of a paragraph or section with a parliamentary inquiry. Volume **VIII**, section **2872**.

A paragraph passed over by unanimous consent during the reading of a bill for amendment in the Committee of the Whole is recurred to when reading of the bill has been concluded, and an earlier motion to return to it is not in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2336**.

After reading for amendment has begun in the Committee of the Whole the motion to strike out the enacting clause is in order at any time until the stage of amendment has been passed. Volume **VIII**, section **2367**.

The reading of a bill amendment in Committee of the Whole being concluded, a motion to strike out the enacting clause is not in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2368**.

(6) Of Bills.—After Consideration in Committee of the Whole.

A bill presumed to have been read in Committee of the Whole and reported favorably there from is not read in full again when acted on by the House. Volume **IV**, section **4916**.

A bill which has been read in full and considered in Committee of the Whole does not require to be read in full again when taken up for action in the House. Volume **IV**, sections **3409**, **3410**.

A bill recommitted to the Committee of the whole by rejection of its recommendation to the House is not required to be read again in full. Volume **VIII**, section **2633**.

READING—Continued.**(7) Of the Journal.**

The reading of the Journal must be in full whenever demanded by a Member. Volume **IV**, sections **2739, 2740**. Volume **VI**, section **627, 628**.

While the Journal must be read in full on the demand of any Member such demand comes too late after the Journal has been approved. Volume **VI**, section **626**.

The reading of the Journal may be dispensed with by unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **625**. The granting by the House of unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the Journal implies unanimous consent to its approval. Volume **VI**, section **625**.

The Speaker declined to entertain a motion to approve the Journal without reading in full. Volume **VI**, section **628**.

The transaction of business, however highly privileged, is not in order before the reading and approval of the Journal. Volume **VI**, section **630**.

If a question as to a quorum is raised before the reading of the Journal a quorum should be ascertained to be present before the reading should begin. Volume **IV** section **625**.

The question as to whether or not the Journal of the proceeding day should be read until the Journals of days prior to that day have been approved. Volume **IV**, sections **2771–2773**.

A motion to suspend the rules and approve the Journal was held in order, although the Journal had not been read and then the highly privileged motion to fix the day to which the House should adjourn was pending. Volume **IV**, section **2758**.

Ordinarily no business may be transacted before the reading and approval of the Journal, although for a brief period another rule prevailed as to certain highly privileged matters. Volume **IV**, sections **2752–2756**.

The transaction of business is not order before the reading and approval of the Journal. Volume **VI**, section **629**.

Administration of the oath before the reading of the Journal and while a point of no quorum was pending. Volume **VI**, section **21**.

During the interim preceding the election of speaker and adoption of rules the Journal of the proceedings is read and approved daily. Volume **VI**, section **623**.

An arraignment of impeachment may interrupt the reading of the Journal or business proceeding under a unanimous consent agreement. Volume **VI**, section **469**.

The reading of the Journal may be interrupted by a parliamentary inquiry. Volume **VI**, section **624**.

The point of no quorum may be made while the Journal is being read. Volume **VI**, section **624**.

(8) Of Messages.

While a message of the President is always read in full and entered on the Journal, the latest rulings have not permitted the reading of the accompanying documents to be demanded as a matter of right. Volume **V**, sections **5267–5271**.

While a question of privilege is pending the reading of a message of the President is in order only by unanimous consent. Volume **V**, section **6639**.

The reading of a message from the President having been presented in the closing hours of a session, it was read at the beginning of the next session of the same Congress. Volume **V**, section **6646**.

Messages sent to the House by the President before its organization have been retained in custody of the Clerk, but have not been read. Volume **V**, section **6647–6649**.

The documents which are a part of a message of the President are not read before the message is disposed of. Volume **V**, section **5272**.

Accompanying documents, although referred to in a message from the President, are not read or entered on the Journal. Volume **VII**, section **1108**.

READING—Continued.**(8) Of Messages—Continued.**

A veto message from the President is read before disposition is considered. Volume **VII**, section **1105**.

A bill returned with the President's objections, when called up for reconsideration, may be read by unanimous consent only. Volume **VII**, section **1106**.

(9) Of Papers.—Rights of Member as to.—As Related to the Vote.

Under the parliamentary law every Member has the right to have a paper once read before he is called to vote on it. Volume **V**, section **5258**.

The right of a Member to demand the reading of a paper on which he is called to vote is recognized in the rules of the House. Volume **V**, section **5257**.

When a paper on which the House is to vote has been read once reading may not be required again unless the House shall order it read. Volume **V**, section **5260**.

Illustration of the difficulty of conceding to a Member the right to have read any paper concerning which he is to vote. Volume **V**, section **5266**.

On a motion to refer a report the reading of it may be demanded as a matter of right by a Member, but the latest ruling leaves to the House to decide whether or not an accompanying record of testimony shall be read. Volume **V**, section **5261, 5262**.

The early practice was not uniform as to the right of a Member to demand the reading of a paper which it was proposed to print. Volume **V**, section **5263–5265**.

The right of a Member to have read a paper on which the House is to vote may be abrogated by a suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, section **5278–5284**.

Under the later decisions it is held that the right of a Member to have read a paper on which the House is to vote may not be abrogated by a suspension of the rules. Volume **VIII**, section **3400**.

It has generally but not uniformly been held that the right of a Member to have read the paper on which he is called to vote is not changed by the fact that the procedure is by suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, section **5263–5277**.

(10) Of Papers.—Rights of Members as to.—In General.

The reading of papers other than the one on which the vote is taken is usually permitted under the parliamentary law without question, but if objection is made the Speaker must take the sense of the House. Volume **V**, section **5258**.

A Member proposing to read in his own time a paper on which vote was not to be taken, objection was made, and the Speaker submitted the question to the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2597**.

A Member may object to the reading of a paper on which the House is not required to vote at any time after reading has begun, and demand that the question of its reading be referred to the House of decision. Volume **VIII**, section **2596**.

Objection being made to the reading of a paper in debate, the Chair takes the sense of the House, on motion or without motion from the floor, and without debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2607**.

Rule **XXX**, providing for taking the sense of the House on the reading of a paper in debate, applies also proceedings in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, section **2605**.

The reading of papers other than the one on which the vote is taken are subject to the will of the House and any Member may object. Volume **VIII**, section **2605**.

The reading of the papers in debate is subject to the authority of the House, but a motion that a Member having the floor be permitted to read such papers as a part of his remarks is privileged. Volume **VIII**, section **2604**.

A Member in debate usually reads or has read by the Clerk such papers as he pleases, but this privilege is subject to the authority of the House if another Member objects. Volume **V**, sections **5285–5288**. Volume **VIII**, section **2602**.

READING—Continued.**(10) Of Papers.—Rights of Member as to.—In General—Continued.**

If there is an evident abuse of the patience of the House, and objection is made, the Member must have leave of the house to read a paper in his place, even though it be his own written speech. Volume **V**, section **5258**.

If objection is made a Member must have leave of the House to read a paper in his place, even though it be his own written speech. Volume **VIII**, section **2598**.

If objections is made a Member may not read excerpts from the Congressional Record save by leave of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2597**.

A Member may not have a report read at the Clerk's desk in his own time if objection be made without leave of the House, and even has been debarred from reading it himself in his place. Volume **V**, section **5293**.

Instances wherein the request of a Member to have read a paper not before the House for action has encountered objection and been referred to the House. Volume **V**, sections **5289–5291**. Volume **VIII**, section **2603**.

When a Member objects to the reading of a paper other than one on which the House is to give a final vote, the question as to the reading is determined by vote without debate. Volume **V**, section **5257**.

A paper not before the House for action, but related to the pending matter, may be read by order of the House, if there is objection to the request of a Member. Volume **V**, section **5260**.

Pending a motion by lay on the table, it is not in order to call for the reading of a paper offered as argument. Volume **V**, section **5441**.

The previous question having been demanded on a resolution adopting rules for the House, a demand for the reading of the rules which were not a part of the resolution was overruled. Volume **V**, section **5297**.

The previous question being ordered, a Member may not ask a decision of the House on his request for the reading of a paper not before the House (Speaker overruled). Volume **V**, section **5296**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was proceeding under general parliamentary law, the Speaker held that a Member in debate on an election case might not have read, as a matter of right, the record of testimony. Volume **V**, section **5259**.

It has been held in the Senate that when the reading of a paper is objected to it must be determined by vote of the Senate. Volume **V**, section **5299**.

It was held out of order to read in the Senate, or to insert in the Record without reading, a letter reflecting upon the honor, integrity, or good faith of a Member of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2513**.

An instance in which the Committee of the Whole declined to permit the reading of a letter written by one not a member of the House charging a Member with having made "false statements." Volume **VIII**, section **2596**.

(11) Of Papers.—In Relation to Questions of Privilege.

A paper offered as involving a question of privilege should be read to the House rather than privately by the Speaker before a decision is made regarding its privilege. Volume **III**, section **2546**.

A Member may not, as a matter of right, require the reading of a book or paper on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the House. Volume **V**, section **5258**.

Instance wherein the Senate declined to have read the record of the proceedings of the House, even as the basis of a question of order relating to the rights of the Senate. Volume **V**, section **6406**.

Instance wherein a privileged report, which presented facts and conclusions but no legislative proposition, was read to the House. Volume **IV**, section **4663**.

The Speaker held that a protest by Members should be read before any decision as to whether or not it might be offered as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2597**.

READING—Continued.**(11) Of Papers.—In Relation to questions of Privilege—Continued.**

A Member may read as a matter of right a paper which has been held to constitute a question of privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **2599**.

The reading on the floor of a newspaper interview and a letter written by another Member, the authenticity of which was not denied, was held not to present a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **590**.

A Member may read in full a newspaper article which has been held to sustain a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **606**.

(12) Of Papers.—Of Reports in Relation to Consideration of Bills.

The reading of a report is in the nature of debate. Volume **V**, section **5292**.

The reading of a report being in the nature of debate is not in order after the previous question is ordered. Volume **V**, sections **5294–5295**.

Under a motion to suspend the rules and pass a conference report, the Speaker requested a Member to withdraw a point of order against the reading of the accompanying statement, indicating that the reading of the statement was not in order if objected to. Volume **VIII**, section **2606**.

Where the statement is read in lieu of the conference report, points of order should be made or reserved before the statement is read. Volume **VIII**, section **3256**.

When the reading of the conference report is dispensed with points of order must be made before the statement is read. Volume **VIII**, section **3288**.

(13) Of Papers.—Reporter's Notes for the Congressional Record.

A Member may not, in a controversy over a proposed correction of the Record, demand the reading of the reporter's notes of the preceding day. Volume **V**, section **6967**.

A Member may not demand the reading of the reporter's notes. Volume **VIII**, section **3460**.

Instance wherein a Member produced and read the reporter's notes of remarks not reflecting on himself delivered by another Member but withheld for revision. Volume **VIII**, section **3496**.

(14) Of Papers.—Proceedings of the Other House.

A Member may not, in debate in the House, read the record of speeches and votes of Senators in such connection of comment or criticism as might be expected to lead to recriminations. Volume **V**, sections **5107–5111**.

Discussion as to the extent to which the proceedings of one House may be read in the other. Volume **V**, sections **5107–5111**.

A Member may not, in the course of debate, read a paper criticizing a Member of the Senate. Volume **V**, section **5127**.

It is not in order in debate to read from the record of the proceedings of the Senate or to refer in terms to action taken in the Senate. Volume **VIII**, section **2506**.

The inhibition against the reading in debate of the Record of proceedings in the other House does not extend to decisions of presiding officers on questions of procedure and parliamentary law or to proceedings in another Congress. Volume **VIII**, section **2507**.

(15) Of Papers.—In Impeachments.

The House having attended when respondent's answer was read, it was held that the answer might not as of right be read again in the House during consideration of the replication. Volume **VIII**, section **2042**.

The Chief Justice held in the Johnson trial that offer of documentary proof should state its nature only, but that the Senate might order it to be read in full before acting on the objection. Volume **VIII**, section **2202**.

In the Belknap trial the Presiding Officer, on request of respondent's counsel, required the reading in full of letters presented in evidence. Volume **VIII**, section **2201**.

The answer in the Archbald case was read by the Secretary of the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **505**.

READING—Continued.**(15) Of Papers.—In Impeachments—Continued.**

The replication in the Archbald trial was presented by the managers and read by the Secretary of the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **507**.

The question of consideration may not be demanded on a resolution of impeachment until the reading of the resolution has been concluded. Volume **VI**, section **541**.

Motions for the disposition of a resolution of impeachment are not in order until it has been read in full. Volume **VI**, section **541**.

(16) Of Papers.—In General.

Communications announcing resignations of employees of the Houses from statutory offices are read and ordered to be laid on the table. Volume **VI**, section **33**.

Reports on investigations when submitted to the House are read by unanimous consent only and are not necessarily acted upon by the House. Volume **VI**, section **394**.

READING, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Pennsylvania election case of Taylor v. Reading in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **II**, section **876**.

REAGAN, JOHN H., of Texas, Chairman.

Decision on question of order relating to—

Continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, sections **3725, 3728**.

REALTY.

A bill legalizing conveyance of real estate previously made was held to be a public bill. Volume **VII**, section **868**.

The acquisition or alienation of realty for naval sites and the establishment, construction, improvement, or dismantling of naval facilities thereon are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1908**.

The acquisition, lease, or transfer of realty or other facilities for post office purposes are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Post Office and the Post Roads. Volume **VII**, section **1916**.

REAPPORTIONMENT.

Where the number of Representatives to which a State is entitled pursuant to the act of 1929 is the same as the number under the last previous apportionment and the districts are unchanged, elections of Representatives may be conducted in the same manner as before the reapportionment. Volume **VI**, section **45**.

A reapportionment by a State legislature which rendered congressional districts of the State less compact and contiguous as to territory and more disproportionate as to population was not disturbed. Volume **VI**, section **53**.

An amendment providing for a reapportionment reducing the membership of the House was held not to be in order under the Holman rule. Volume **VII**, section **1570**.

Bills providing for the reapportionment of Representatives in Congress have been referred to the Union Calendar. Volume **VIII**, section **2396**.

To a bill providing for reapportionment of Representatives in Congress an amendment authorizing redistricting of States in accord with such apportionment is not germane. Volume **VIII**, section **2996**.

The law of 1911 provides for the election of Representatives in old districts and at large until the respective States shall have rearranged the districts. Volume **VI**, section **46**.

REAPPROPRIATION.

The reapportionment of an unexpended balance for an object authorized by law may be made on an appropriation bill. Volume **IV**, sections **3591, 3592**. Volume **VII**, sections **1153, 1253**.

A provision for the reapportionment of a sum required by law to be covered into the Public Treasury was held not to be a change of law, and not to be an appropriation beyond the limit of cost. Volume **VII**, section **1152**.

REAPPROPRIATION—Continued.

- The reappropriation of unexpended balances, even for another lawful purpose than that for which originally appropriated, is in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1155**.
- Reappropriations of unexpended balances to be in order on appropriation bill must specify amounts and from what previous appropriation remaining, and be for similar objects. Volume **VII**, section **1156**.
- While it is in order to provide for the reappropriation of unexpended balances in an appropriation bill, sums previously appropriated for a specific purpose may not be reappropriated for a purpose unauthorized by law. Volume **VII**, section **1157**.
- While the reappropriation of unexpended balances may be made on an appropriation bill, the establishment of a revolving fund from such balances is not a mere reappropriation and is not in order. Volume **VII**, section **1160**.
- A proposition reappropriating an unexpended balance may be amended by a proposition making a direct appropriation for the same purpose. Volume **VII**, section **1161**.
- Reappropriation of sums required by law to be covered into the Treasury is in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1162**.
- The reappropriation of an unexpended balance for acquisition of land for aviation stations was held to be authorized by law. Volume **VII**, section **1272**.
- A proposition to reappropriate or make available an appropriation previously made or to divert such appropriation to any purpose other than that for which originally made is equivalent to a direct appropriation and is not in order in connection with a bill reported by a committee without authorized jurisdiction to report appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **2146**.
- Committees without jurisdiction to report appropriations may not report propositions to reappropriate appropriations or parts of appropriations already made. Volume **VII**, section **2146**.

REASON.

- A request in a resolution of inquiry for “The reason why” is a request for an opinion, and destroys its privilege. Volume **VI**, section **413**.
- A resolution calling for “reasons which make it inexpedient” to take specified action was held to ask for opinions rather than facts, while a resolution asking “what facts make expedient” such action was admitted under the rule. Volume **VI**, section **418**.
- A resolution of inquiry asking “why” a certain course of action has been followed is a request for reasons and is without privilege. Volume **VI**, section **428**.
- A resolution calling upon an executive officer to give his reasons for pursuing any certain course of action is out of harmony with the principles governing the use of privileged resolutions of inquiry. Volume **VI**, section **432**.
- A resolution of inquiry asking for “reason” and “cause” was held to ask for opinions rather than facts. Volume **VIII**, section **2310**.

REBELLION.

- By the fourteenth amendment one who, having previously taken an oath as an officer of the Government to support the Constitution, has engaged in rebellion is disqualified as a Member until the disability be removed. Volume **I**, section **454**.
- No penalty is fixed for a denial of the right of suffrage because of rebellion or other crimes. Volume **I**, section **301**.

RECALCITRANCY.

- The action of a subcommittee in arresting a recalcitrant witness having been criticized in a letter addressed to the chairman, the committee reported the proceedings to the House, with recommendations for an investigation. Volume **VI**, section **531**.
- A statute penalizes recalcitrancy of witnesses summoned to testify before either House or any committee of either House. Volume **VI**, section **335**.

RECALCITRANCY—Continued.

A committee asserted the power of the House to arrest and imprison recalcitrant Members in order to compel obedience to its summons. Volume **VI**, section **537**.

RECALL OF A BILL.**(1) From the other House.****(2) From the President.****(1) From the Other House.**

It is a common occurrence for one House to ask of the other the return of a bill for the correction of errors or otherwise. Volume **IV**, sections **3460–3464**.

A bill which had not in fact passed the House, having been sent to the Senate by error, a resolution requesting its return was entertained as a matter of privilege. Volume **IV**, section **3478**.

A resolution to recall from the Senate a bill alleged to have passed the House improperly was held to be privileged. Volume **IV**, section **3479**.

A request of the Senate for the return of a bill is treated as privileged in the House. Volume **IV**, section **3481**.

A motion being made to reconsider the vote on a bill which has gone to the Senate, a motion to ask the recall of the bill is privileged. Volume **V**, sections **5669–5671**.

A request of the Senate for the return of a bill, no error being alleged, does not make in order a motion in the House to discharge the committee having possession of the bill. Volume **IV**, section **4694**.

The Senate having requested the return of a bill which, with amendments, had reached the stage of disagreement, a motion to discharge the House committee and return the bill was treated as privileged. Volume **IV**, section **3475**.

Process of recalling a bill from the Senate in order to correct an error in the number. Volume **IV**, section **3476**.

The Senate having requested the return of a bill which had been enrolled, signed by the Speaker, and transmitted to the Senate, a resolution was passed directing that the Senate be informed thereof. Volume **IV**, section **3480**.

The privilege of a resolution fixing the time of final adjournment has been held to extend to a proposition to recall such a resolution from the Senate. Volume **V**, section **6699**.

The House directed the return of a Senate bill not attested by the Secretary. Volume **IV**, section **3426**.

(2) From the President.

Bills sent to the President but not yet signed by him are sometimes recalled by concurrent resolution of the two Houses. Volume **IV**, sections **3507–3509**.

A bill sent to the President but not yet signed by him was recalled by concurrent resolution. Volume **VII**, section **1091**.

Instance wherein an enrolled bill recalled from the President was afterwards amended (foot-note). Volume **IV**, section **3508**. Volume **VII**, section **1091**.

An instance where a joint committee asked of the President the return of a bill. Volume **IV**, section **3505**.

The process of recalling from the President and amending an enrolled bill. Volume **IV**, sections **3510–3518**.

An instance where the President returned a bill already signed by him in order that the enrollment might be corrected. Volume **IV**, section **3505**.

RECALL OF STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

Members of the steering committee are directly responsible to the membership of the zone from which elected and are subject to recall at any time. Volume **VIII**, section **3622**.

The membership of the steering committee is subject to recall whenever the conference determines it is not representative of party sentiment in the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3625**.

RECALL OF WITNESSES.

The Chief Justice held in the Johnson trial that a witness recalled to answer a question by a Senator might be reexamined by counsel for respondent. Volume **III**, section **2214**.

RECAPITULATION.

A Member may not as a matter of right demand a recapitulation of a yea-and-nay vote, but if the vote be close the Speaker usually orders it. Volume **V**, sections **6049, 6050**. Volume **VIII**, section **3126**.

The usage as to the recapitulation of a yea-and-nay vote does not permit it to be done after the announcement of the result except by unanimous consent. Volume **V**, section **6064**.

Under the more recent practice recapitulation of a vote may be had either before or after the announcement of the result of the vote. Volume **VIII**, sections **3123, 3124, 3125**.

Recapitulation of a vote is within the discretion of the Speaker and may not be demanded as a matter of right. Volume **VIII**, section **3128**.

There is no rule or practice requiring a recapitulation of the names of those who appear on a call of the House after their names have been called. Volume **IV**, section **2993**.

A Member may change his vote at any time before its announcement. Volume **VIII**, section **3123**.

A Member may not change his vote on recapitulation if the result of the vote has been announced prior to recapitulation. Volume **VIII**, section **3124**.

The purpose of a recapitulation is the verification of the vote as cast, and a Member failing to vote on the roll call may not be recorded on recapitulation. Volume **VIII**, section **3070**.

On the recapitulation of a yea-and-nay vote a proposition to correct a vote is not in order until the recapitulation has been concluded. Volume **VI**, section **415**.

Errors in the record of votes are corrected on recapitulation at the close of the reading of the votes in the affirmative, in the negative, and those answering present, respectively. Volume **VIII**, section **3125**.

The motion that a vote be recapitulated is not privileged. Volume **VIII**, section **3126**.

The Speaker declined to entertain an appeal from his decision refusing recapitulation of a vote. Volume **VIII**, section **3128**.

Members failing to vote on the roll call may not be recorded on recapitulation. Volume **VIII**, section **3070**.

A decision holding that recapitulation of a vote may be requested prior to final announcement of the result but not thereafter. Volume **VIII**, section **3070**.

Recapitulation of a vote by which a bill had been passed by a majority of one having shown the actual vote to be a tie, the Speaker cast the deciding vote. Volume **VIII**, section **3075**.

RECEDE MOTION TO.

(1) **Nature and use of.**

(2) **Precedence of.—In general.**

(3) **Precedence of.—In relation to motion to recede and concur.**

(4) **Precedence of.—As affected by the previous question.**

(5) **Effect of votes on.**

(6) **Relations to adherence.**

(7) **In relation to conferences.**

(8) **Respective duties of the Houses as to.**

(1) Nature and Use of.

The House may not recede from its own amendments with an amendment. Volume **V**, sections **6216–6218**.

When the originating House disagrees to the amendment of the other House the latter may recede from or insist on its own amendment, but may not couple an amendment with this action. Volume **V**, section **6163**.

One House having receded from certain of its amendments may not at a subsequent stage recall its action in order to form a new basis for a conference. Volume **V**, section **6251**.

RECEDE, MOTION TO—Continued.**(1) Nature and Use of**—Continued.

An instance wherein one House receded from its own amendment after the other House had returned it concurred in with an amendment. Volume **V**, section **6226**.

One House having by a two-thirds vote passed in amended form a proposed constitutional amendment from the other House and then having by a majority vote receded from its amendment, the constitutional amendment was held not to be passed. Volume **V**, section **7035**.

Amendments being in issue between the Houses the motion to recede may be repeated at a new stage of the proceedings. Volume **V**, section **6207**.

The motion to recede and concur is divisible. Volume **V**, sections **6209–6211**.

The question on a motion to recede from an amendment to a Senate amendment and concur in the Senate amendment may be divided on the demand of any Member. Volume **VIII**, section **3199**.

(2) Precedence of.—In General.

A motion to recede is preferential as tending to bring the House to agreement. Volume **VIII**, section **3197**.

The parliamentary law governing the precedence and effect of the motions to agree, disagree, recede, insist, and adhere. Volume **V**, section **6164**.

The motions to recede insist, and adhere have precedence in the order in which they may be offered. Volume **V**, section **6324**.

The motion to recede has precedence of the motion to adhere. Volume **V**, section **6271**.

The motion to recede take precedence of the motion to insist. Volume **V**, sections **6204, 6308**.

(3) Precedence of.—In Relation to Motion to Recede and Concur.

A motion to recede and concur is divisible, and being divided and the House having receded a motion to amend has precedence of the motion to concur. Volume **V**, sections **6209–6211**. Volume **VIII**, sections **3197, 3196, 3203**.

The stage of disagreement having been reached, the motion to recede and concur takes precedence of the motion to recede and concur with an amendment. Volume **V**, sections **6219–6223**. Volume **VIII**, section **3196**.

The stage of disagreement having been reached, the motion to recede and concur takes precedence over the motion to recede and concur with an amendment, but the motion to recede and concur having been divided, and the House having receded, the motion to concur is first voted on and if rejected then the motion to concur with an amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **3196**.

The stage of disagreement not being reached, the motion to concur in an amendment of the other House with an amendment has precedence of the simple motion to concur, but, the stage of disagreement having been reached, the motion to recede and concur takes precedence of the motion to recede and concur with an amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **3202**.

When Senate amendments are taken up for the first time, the motion to concur with an amendment takes precedence over the simple motion to concur, but after the House has disagreed the order is reversed and subsequently the motion to recede and concur takes precedence over the motion to recede and concur with an amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **3203**.

The motion to recede and concur in a Senate amendment with an amendment takes precedence of a motion to insist further on the House's disagreement to the Senate amendment. Volume **V**, section **6224**.

A motion to recede and concur in a Senate amendment takes precedence of a motion to insist further on disagreement to the Senate amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **3205**.

The motion to recede and concur takes precedence of the motion to further insist. Volume **VIII**, section **3194**.

RECEDE, MOTION TO—Continued.**(3) Precedence of.—In Relation to Motion to Recede and Concur**—Continued.

The motion to recede from disagreement and concur in a Senate amendment has precedence of a motion to insist further, but a member by offering such motion may not deprive the member-in-charge of the floor. Volume **VIII**, sections **3193**.

The stage of disagreement having been reached, the motion to recede and concur has precedence over the motion to refer. Volume **VIII**, section **3259**.

(4) Precedence of.—As Affected by the Previous Question.

Although the previous question may have been demanded on a motion to insist, it has been held that a motion to recede and concur might be admitted to precedence. Volume **V**, section **6321a**.

A motion to recede and concur is in order even after the previous question has been demanded on a motion to insist. Volume **V**, section **6208**.

After the previous question has been moved on a motion to adhere a motion to recede may not be made. Volume **V**, section **6310**.

(5) Effect of Votes on.

When one House recedes from its amendment to a bill of the other the bill is thereby passed, if there be no other point of difference as to the bill. Volume **V**, section **6312**.

The negative of the motion to recede is not equivalent to the affirmative of the motion to insist. Volume **V**, section **6164**.

A motion to recede being decided in the negative, the House does not thereby vote to insist. Volume **V**, sections **6205**, **6206**.

By receding from its disagreement to a Senate amendment the House does not thereby agree to the same. Volume **V**, section **6215**.

The House having receded from its disagreement to Senate amendments they are open to amendment precisely as before the original disagreement. Volume **V**, sections **6212–6214**.

Where one House recedes from its amendment to a bill after the other has concurred in the amendment with an amendment, agreement has not been reached and the bill is not passed. Volume **VIII**, section **3177**.

Instance wherein the Senate receded from its own amendment to a House bill with an amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **3183**.

By receding from an amendment with which it agreed to a Senate amendment, the House does not thereby agree to the Senate amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **3199**.

(6) Relations to Adherence.

The House may recede from its disagreement to certain amendments and adhere to it as to others. Volume **V**, section **6229**.

Instances where after one House had adhered the other receded. Volume **V**, sections **6247–6250**.

When both Houses have insisted, neither inclining to recede, it is in order to adhere, but in Parliament adherence is not usually voted until there have been at least two conferences. Volume **V**, section **6163**.

The House having adhered to its disagreement to a Senate amendment and the Senate having insisted, the House receded from its adherence and agreed to the amendment with an amendment. Volume **V**, section **6401**.

After the House had adhered it reconsidered its action, receded from its disagreement, and agreed to the Senate amendment with an amendment. Volume **V**, section **6253**.

The House may recede from its adherence. Volume **V**, section **6252**.

One House having adhered may recede from its adherence and agree to a conference asked by the other. Volume **V**, section **6251**.

The rejection of a motion to recede from disagreement to a Senate amendment and concur therein is equivalent to further disagreement to the amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **3195**.

RECEDE MOTION TO—Continued.**(7) In Relation to Conferences.**

Sometimes one House disregards the request of the other for a conference and recedes from its disagreement, thereby rendering a conference unnecessary. Volume **V**, sections **6316–6318**.

Instance wherein the Senate receded from its amendment to a House bill, although it had insisted and asked a conference, to which the House had agreed. Volume **V**, section **6319**.

Instance wherein the Senate receded from its disagreement to a House amendment to its amendment, although it had insisted and asked a conference, to which the House had agreed. Volume **VIII**, section **3218**.

The Senate having disagreed to an amendment of the House, it was held that a motion to ask a conference should not be made before a motion to recede or insist had been made and decided. Volume **V**, section **6270**.

The question on the adoption of a final conference report has precedence of a motion to recede and concur in amendments of the other House. Volume **V**, section **6523**.

When one House asks a conference after the other House has adhered the adhering House may agree to the conference without reconsidering or receding from its vote to adhere. Volume **V**, section **6310**.

After one House has adhered the other may recede or ask a conference, which may be agreed to by the adhering House. Volume **V**, sections **6304–6307**.

Form of conference report wherein the House recedes from its amendment to a Senate bill. Volume **V**, section **6499**.

Form of conference report wherein the Senate recedes from certain of its amendments to a House bill, while the House recedes from its disagreement as to others and agrees to certain others with amendment. Volume **V**, sections **6500–6502**.

Form of conference report on House amendments to a Senate bill where the House recedes from some of its amendments and the Senate recedes from its disagreement as to others. Volume **V**, section **6503**.

Statement with reference to an unwritten rule of conference that the House proposing an amendment on which agreement can not be secured must recede or accept responsibility for failure of the bill. Volume **VIII**, section **3209**.

(8) Respective Duties of the Houses as to.

The principle seems to be generally accepted that the House proposing legislation on a general appropriation bill should recede if the other House persists in its objection. Volume **IV**, sections **3906–3908**.

It was very early insisted on as a principle that where one House proposes to an appropriation bill an amendment firmly resisted by the other the proposing House should recede. Volume **IV**, section **3905**.

RECEPTIONS.

Eminent American soldiers have been received informally by the House. Volume **V**, sections **7076–7079**.

Eminent Americans have been received informally by the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3536**.

Eminent foreign statesmen have been received informally by the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3537**.

A newly appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court was received informally by the House. Volume **V**, section **7080**.

The House formally extended the privileges of the floor to the widow of President Madison. Volume **V**, section **7081**.

Ceremonies at the reception of General Lafayette by the House in the presence of the Senate. Volume **V**, section **7082**.

Form used in presenting Lafayette to the House. Volume **V**, section **7082**.

Ceremonies at the reception of Luis Kossuth by the House. Volume **V**, section **7083**.

RECEPTIONS—Continued.

The entry in the Journal recording the reception of Louis Kossuth by the House. Volume **V**, section **7083**.

At a special session of the House Charles Stuart Parnell was introduced by the Speaker and addressed the House. Volume **V**, section **7084**.

The embassies of China and Japan were received by the House. Volume **V**, section **7085, 7086**.

The address of the ambassador of Japan to the House on the occasion of the reception of the embassy was ordered to be entered on the journal. Volume **V**, section **7085**.

The House and Senate, in joint session, received the King of Hawaii, Volume **V**, section **7087**.

RECESS

(1) **During the daily sessions.—Motion for.**

(2) **During the daily sessions.—Not to be voted by less than a quorum.**

(3) **During the daily sessions.—Taking of, by the House.**

(4) **During the daily sessions.—Committee of the Whole does not take, except by permission.**

(5) **Of a committee.**

(6) **During the electoral count.**

(7) **Of the Congress.—Privilege of resolution providing for.**

(8) **Of the Congress.—For the holidays.**

(9) **Of the Congress.—The unusual recess of the Fortieth Congress.**

(10) **Of the Congress.—As related to sessions and adjournments.**

(11) **Of the Congress.—Status of business during.**

(12) **Of the Congress.—As affecting the functions of committees.**

(13) **Of the Congress.—As affecting the taking of testimony.**

(14) **Of the Congress.—Approval of bills by the President during.**

(15) **Of the Congress.—In relation to impeachment proceedings.**

(1) During the Daily Sessions.—Motion for.

The motions to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn and for a recess are no longer in the list of privileged motions. Volume **V**, section **5301**.

The motion for a recess is not, under the present rules, privileged as against a demand that business proceed in the regular order. Volume **V**, section **6663**.

A motion for a recess is not privileged against a demand for the regular order regardless of whether there is a question under debate in the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3355**.

While the motion to recess is not privileged against a demand for the regular order, it is frequently entertained by consent. Volume **VIII**, section **3356**.

A motion for a recess is without privilege under the rules. Volume **VIII**, section **3354**.

The motion for a recess has been given temporary privilege by a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules. Volume **VIII**, section **3359**.

The motion for a recess is not in order when a question is before the House. Volume **V**, section **6664**.

The rule making the motions to adjourn, to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn, and for a recess in order at any time was dropped to prevent the continued use of those motions for purposes of obstruction. Volume **V**, section **6740**.

By special order the motion for a recess has been given temporary privilege. Volume **IV** section **3250**.

The motions to postpone, refer, amend, for a recess, and to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn may be amended. Volume **V**, section **5754**.

No question being under debate and a motion to adjourn having been made, motions for a recess and to fix the day to which the House should adjourn were not entertained. Volume **V**, section **5302**.

Special orders are often used to further the consideration of business by preventing dilatory motions, and in such cases the Chair has exercised discretion as to entertaining motions to adjourn, for a recess, and appeals. Volume **IV**, sections **3210–3212**.

RECESS—Continued.**(1) During the Daily Sessions.—Motion for—Continued.**

Pending consideration of a motion to suspend the rules a motion for a recess was held to be such dilatory motion as is forbidden by the rules. Volume **V**, sections **5748–5751**.

A motion for a recess must, when entertained, be voted on, even though the taking of the vote may have been prevented until after the hour specified for the conclusion of the proposed recess. Volume **V**, section **6667**.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the House refuses to take a recess is not in order. Volume **V**, section **5625**.

(2) During the Daily Sessions.—Not to be Voted by Less Than a Quorum.

A motion for a recess is not in order during a call of the House. Volume **IV**, sections **2995, 2996**. Less than a quorum may not determine to take a recess, even by unanimous consent. Volume **IV**, sections **2958–2960**.

When less than a quorum is present a motion for a recess is not in order. Volume **IV**, sections **2955–2957**.

(3) During the Daily Sessions.—Taking of, by the House.

The consideration of a conference report may be interrupted, even in the midst of the reading of the statement, by the arrival of the hour previously fixed for a recess. Volume **V**, section **6524**.

A roll call is not interrupted by the arrival of an hour fixed for a recess by rule or prior vote of the House. Volume **V**, sections **6054, 6055**.

A roll call was held not to be subject to interruption by the arrival of the hour at which the House had previously agreed to recess. Volume **VIII**, section **3133**.

Where a special order requires a recess at a certain hour of a certain day, the recess is not taken if the encroachment of a prior legislative day prevents the existence of the said certain day as a legislative day. Volume **IV**, section **3192**.

When the hour previously fixed for a recess arrives, the Chair declares the House in recess, even in the midst of a division (but not of a roll call) or when a quorum is not present. Volume **V**, sections **6665, 6666**.

The hour fixed by the rules for a recess having arrived, the Speaker declares the House in recess, although less than a quorum may be present. Volume **IV**, section **2965**.

The hour fixed by special order for a recess having arrived, the Speaker held the House to be in recess although a quorum was not present. Volume **VI**, section **664**.

If the terms of a special order seem to abrogate a rule for a recess and an evening session for special business, the question of order should be raised before the House goes into recess and not after the House has met in evening session. Volume **IV**, section **3284**.

In practice an adjournment before 5 p.m. on a Friday was held to vacate the evening session formerly provided for by the rule. Volume **IV**, section **3283**.

A question has arisen as to the class of business in order when the Friday evening session, provided for by the rules, has been prolonged to the next day by a recess. Volume **V**, section **6668**.

A motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill being seconded and under consideration, was held to suspend all rules inconsistent with this purpose, including a rule requiring a recess to be taken. Volume **V**, section **5752**.

An instance wherein the House, by recess, remained for two calendar days at the stage of business wherein the motion under Rule XXIV, section 5, was in order. Volume **IV**, section **3135**.

Propositions for a recess are frequently entertained by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **3358**.

An instance wherein a recess was taken subject to the call of the Speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **3358**.

Instance in which an arrangement for a virtual recess of the House was successively prolonged. Volume **VIII**, section **3369**.

RECESS—Continued.**(3) During the Daily Sessions.—Taking of, by the House**—Continued.

A recess does not terminate a legislative day and a legislative day may not be terminated during recess. Volume **VIII**, section **3356**.

A legislative day has not begun until the preceding legislative day has been terminated by adjournment. Volume **VIII**, section **3356**.

(4) During the Daily Sessions.—Committee of the Whole Does Not Take, Except by Permission.

The Committee of the Whole may take a recess only by permission of the House. Volume **V**, sections **6669–6671**.

The Committee of the Whole may not recess except by permission of the House. Volume **VIII**, sections **3362**.

The motion for a recess is not in order in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, section **3357**. Instance wherein, under special order, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole declared the committee in recess from one calendar day to another. Volume **VIII**, section **3360**.

(5) Of a Committee.

A committee takes a recess. Volume **IV**, section **4567**.

(6) During the Electoral Count

The statutes prescribe directions as to recesses and adjournment of the joint meeting and the two Houses during the count of the electoral vote. Volume **III**, section **1919**.

The question of taking recesses arose under the law providing for a continuous legislative day during the electoral count of 1877. Volume **III**, section **1954**.

During the electoral count of 1877 the President pro tempore declined to entertain a motion that the joint meeting take a recess. Volume **III**, section **1955**.

Neither House recesses or adjourns for the electoral count. Volume **VI**, section **444**.

The date for the count of the electoral vote falling on Calendar Wednesday, the House by resolution provided for a recess on that day. Volume **VI**, section **445**.

(7) Of the Congress.—Privilege of Resolution Providing for.

The privilege of a resolution providing for an adjournment of more than three days is limited in its exercise. Volume **V**, section **6704**.

A concurrent resolution extending the time of a recess of Congress already determined on is privileged. Volume **V**, section **6705**.

Privilege has been given to a resolution providing for a recess of Congress, the length of which might be fixed by the President or the Presiding Officers of the Two House. Volume **V**, section **6706**.

A simple resolution providing for an adjournment of the House for more than three days and for asking the consent of the Senate thereto has been ruled to be privileged. Volume **V**, sections **6702, 6703**.

Forms of resolutions for adjournment of Congress sine die and for a recess (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **4031**.

The resolutions for final adjournment of Congress and the adjournment for a recess are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **IV**, section **4031**.

Prior to 1880 the rules made no provision for consideration of a proposal to recess, but with the revision of that year the motion to recess was given privileged status and so continued until omitted in the revision of 1890. Volume **VIII**, section **3356**.

(8) Of the Congress.—For the Holidays.

In the earlier days of the Congress the holiday recess was not often taken. Volume **V**, sections **6678–6685**.

The two Houses do not notify the President when they are about to adjourn for the holiday recess (footnote). Volume **V**, sections **6676–6680**.

RECESS—Continued.**(8) Of the Congress.—For the Holidays—Continued.**

A resolution providing for the holiday recess adjournment and not reported by the committee on rules is without privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **3361**.

The House has adjourned for the holiday recess as of the legislative day. Volume **VIII**, section **3370**.

(9) Of the Congress.—The Unusual Recess of the Fortieth Congress.

The process whereby the Fortieth Congress prolonged its first session by successive recesses, with a provision for adjournment sine die in a certain contingency. Volume **V**, section **6686**.

The two Houses may, by concurrent resolution, provide for an adjournment to a certain day, with a provision that if there be no quorum present on that day the session shall terminate. Volume **V**, section **6686**.

(10) Of the Congress.—As Related to sessions and Adjournments.

When the two Houses adjourn for more than three days, and not to or beyond the day fixed by Constitution or law for the next regular session to begin, the session is not thereby necessarily terminated. Volume **V**, sections **6676**, **6677**.

A recess of Congress is a real, not imaginary, time when it is not sitting in regular or extraordinary session. Volume **V**, section **6687**.

Instances wherein one session of Congress has followed another without appreciable interval. Volume **V**, sections **6690**, **6692**.

Reference to questions arising in the Senate as to recess appointments in a case wherein one session followed its predecessor immediately. Volume **V**, section **6687**.

Discussion of the term "recess of the Senate" as related to the President's power of appointment. Volume **V**, section **6687**.

The Doorkeeper has general charge during recess of the apartments occupied by the House. Volume **I**, section **262**.

A recess differs from an adjournment in its effect upon pending business and the Houses resumes consideration of unfinished business under conditions obtaining at the time recess was taken. Volume **VI**, section **664**.

The motion to recess to the regular hour of meeting on the succeeding day is not admissible because in contravention of a standing order of the House, but if taken to such hour, the House when convened is still in session as of the preceding day. Volume **VIII**, section **3356**.

(11) Of the Congress.—Status of Business During.

All business pending and unfinished in the House or in committee or awaiting concurrent action in the Senate at the end of a session is resumed at the next session of the same Congress. Volume **V**, section **6727**.

One House having asked a conference at one session, the other House may agree to the conference at the next session of the same Congress. Volume **V**, section **6286**.

A motion to request a conference on disagreeing votes of the two Houses having been rejected may not be repeated at the same stage of the question, even though a recess of Congress may have intervened. Volume **V**, section **6325**.

(12) Of the Congress—As Affecting the Functions of Committees.

The House may empower a committee to sit during a recess which is within the constitutional session of the House. Volume **IV**, sections **4541–4543**.

Committees may by the House be empowered to sit during a recess that is within the term of the Congress, but not after the expiration of the term. Volume **IV**, section **4545**.

Instance wherein a committee empowered to sit during recess was directed to file its report with the Clerk of the House. Volume **III**, section **1741**.

The House sometimes orders a committee's report to be made in recess by handing it to the Clerk of the House. Volume **IV**, sections **4676**, **4677**.

RECESS—Continued.**(12) Of the Congress.—As Affecting the Functions of Committees—Continued.**

The Statutes provide for a temporary committee of accounts to be appointed by the Speaker to serve through the recess following the expiration of a Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4335**.

Joint committees are authorized to sit during recess of Congress by concurrent resolution. Volume **IV**, sections **4434, 4435**.

The powers of the Joint Committee on the Library reside with the Senate portion in the recess after the expiration of a Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4337**.

The House and Senate being invited to attend the Jamestown Exposition, appointed a joint committee to attend at a date after the expiration of the term of the Congress. Volume **V**, section **7053**.

Reasons why the Speaker should not appoint to a vacancy on a committee during a recess of Congress (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **4460**.

The Senate, as a continuing body, may continue its committees through the recess following the expiration of a Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4544**. Volume **VI**, sections **190, 343**.

The two Houses, by concurrent resolution, constituted a joint select committee of investigation, with power to send for persons and papers and sit during the recess of Congress. Volume **VI**, section **380**.

A committee of investigation was granted leave to file report with the Clerk of the House after adjournment of the Congress in which it was appointed. Volume **VI**, section **381**.

(13) Of the Congress.—As Affecting the Taking of Testimony.

The Speaker may be authorized and directed to issue subpoenas during a recess of Congress. Volume **III**, section **1806**.

An investigating committee being empowered to sit during recess, the Speaker was authorized and directed to sign subpoenas as during a session. Volume **III**, section **1753**.

By concurrent resolution the two Houses empowered the Vice-President and Speaker to sign subpoenas during a recess of Congress. Volume **III**, section **1763**.

The two Houses by concurrent resolution constituted a joint select committee of investigation, with power to send for persons and papers and sit during the recess of Congress. Volume **III**, sections **1763, 1764**.

A Senate committee, with authority to take testimony in the recess between two sessions of the same Congress, was yet unable to compel testimony from a recalcitrant witness. Volume **III**, section **1837**.

(14) Of the Congress.—Approval of Bills by the President During.

The Supreme Court affirmed the validity of an act presented to the President while Congress was sitting and signed by him within ten days, but after the Congress had adjourned for a recess. Volume **IV**, section **3495**.

An instance where the President signed bills after Congress had adjourned for a recess. Volume **VII**, section **1087**.

It may be regarded as settled that the President of the United States may effectively approve a bill when Congress is in recess for a specified time. Volume **IV**, section **3493**.

The President, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, may sign a bill at any time within ten days after Congress has adjourned for a recess. Volume **IV**, section **3496**.

President Johnson contended that he might not approve bills during a recess of Congress. Volume **IV**, sections **3493, 3494**.

(15) Of the Congress.—In Relation to Impeachment Proceedings.

A recess of Congress intervened between the impeachment of Blount and the framing of the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2299**.

In the Blount impeachment the House, after discussion, empowered the committee drawing the articles to sit during the recess of Congress. Volume **III**, section **2297**.

The Senate in its writ of summons in the Blount impeachment fixed respondent's appearance at the next session of Congress. Volume **III**, section **2304**.

RECESS—Continued.**(15) Of the Congress.—In Relation to Impeachment Proceedings—Continued.**

The impeachment of Judge Pickering was presented in the Senate on the last day of the Seventh Congress. Volume **III**, section **2320**.

At the beginning of the Eighth Congress the House continued the Pickering impeachment by appointing a committee to prepare articles. Volume **III**, section **2321**.

The proceedings in the Chase impeach were continued after a recess of Congress, but in deference to the practice at that time the articles were recommitted for a new report. Volume **III**, section **2344**.

A recess of Congress intervened between the filing of the answer and the presentation of the replication in the Peck trial. Volume **III**, section **2375**.

The first attempt to impeach President Johnson continued over a recess of the Congress. Volume **III**, section **2407**.

The Thirty-ninth Congress having expired during investigation of President Johnson's conduct, the House in the next Congress directed the Judiciary Committee to resume the investigation. Volume **III**, section **2401**.

The later pleadings in the Belknap trial were filed with the Secretary of the Senate during a recess of the Senate sitting for the trial. Volume **III**, section **2455**.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

After long and careful consideration the Judiciary Committee of the House decided in 1887 that the executive branch of the Government might not conclude a treaty affecting the revenue without the assent of the House. Volume **II**, sections **1528–1530**.

In 1880 the House declared that the negotiation of a treaty affecting the revenues was an invasion of its prerogatives. Volume **II**, section **1524**.

In 1884 and 1886 the Ways and Means Committee assumed that the right of the House to a voice in making treaties affecting the revenue had been conceded. Volume **II**, sections **1526, 1527**.

Reference to discussion in the Senate over right of the House to a voice in making treaties affecting the revenue (footnote). Volume **II**, section **1528**.

Approvals by Congress of reciprocity treaties affecting customs duties. Volume **II**, section **1531**.

In 1881 the House Committee of Foreign Affairs, discussing the treaty-making power, concluded that the House had no share in it. Volume **II**, section **1525**.

The House has at times advised the Executive in regard to treaties affecting the revenue. Volume **II**, sections **1520–1522**.

The Ways and Means Committee has exercised jurisdiction over the subjects of customs unions, reciprocity treaties, and conventions affecting the revenues. Volume **IV**, section **4021**.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has exercised jurisdiction of the subjects of commercial treaties and reciprocal arrangements. Volume **IV**, section **4174**.

RECLAMATION.

An appropriation for publication of the Reclamation Record was held to be unauthorized by law. Volume **VII**, section **1229**.

The Committee on Ways and Means and not the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands has jurisdiction of legalization relating to issuance of certificates of indebtedness to reclamation fund. Volume **VII**, section **1739**.

Legislative propositions relating to the care of waters on arid public lands belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Public Lands and not the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. Volume **VII**, section **1931**.

RECOGNITION.

(1) **In procedure of the House.—Speaker's power of**

(2) **In procedure of the House.—No appeal from Speaker's decision as to.**

(3) **In procedure of the House.—Dilatory motions, etc., not to be entertained.**

RECOGNITION—Continued.

- (4) **In procedure of the House.—Alternations between the two sides.**
 - (5) **In procedure of the House.—Prior right to, of mover, proposer, etc.**
 - (6) **In procedure of the House.—Prior rights of Member in charge of a bill.**
 - (7) **In procedure of the House.—Prior rights of members of committee in debate.**
 - (8) **In procedure of the House.—After negative decision on motion made by Member in charge.**
 - (9) **In procedure of the House.—In relation to yielding the floor.**
 - (10) **In procedure of the House.—For the motion to suspend the rules.**
 - (11) **In procedure of the House.—For the previous question.**
 - (12) **In procedure of the House.—To move to recommit.**
 - (13) **In procedure of the House.—In the five-minute debate.**
 - (14) **In procedure of the House.—After Member has been called to order.**
 - (15) **In procedure of the House.—On a question of privilege.**
 - (16) **In procedure of the House.—In relation to motions and objections.**
 - (17) **In procedure of the House.—As related to possession of the floor.**
 - (18) **In procedure of the House.—In general.**
 - (19) **Of foreign governments.**
 - (20) **Of a State government.**
- (1) **In Procedure of the House.—Speaker's Power of.**
 Rule regulating the act of the Member in seeking recognition for debate. Volume **V**, section **4979**.
 A Member desiring recognition must first rise and address the Speaker. Volume **VI**, section **283**.
 The rule of recognition and the hour rule for debate. Volume **V**, section **4978**.
 Under the rules the Speaker recognizes the Members who address the House. Volume **V**, section **5003**.
 The Speaker may inquire for what purpose a Member rises and then deny recognition. Volume **VI**, section **289**.
 An inquiry to ascertain for what purpose a Member arises does not constitute recognition. Volume **VI**, section **293**.
 A Member in addressing the House must address the Chair. Volume **V**, section **4980**.
 The rule as to recognition by the Speaker. Volume **II**, section **1419**.
 The Speaker has authority to name the Member who is entitled to the floor. Volume **II**, sections **1422, 1423**.
 Reference to the early practice as to recognition. Volume **II**, section **1421**.
 The old parliamentary rule of recognition. Volume **II**, sections **1420, 1421**.
 Under the rules only the Speaker or Chairman may recognize for debate, but by unanimous consent the time is sometimes controlled by the two Members in charge of the two contentions on the floor. Volume **V**, section **5003**.
 Discretion as to recognition must be lodged with the Presiding Officer. Volume **II**, section **1424**.
 In awarding recognition the Speaker is ordinarily controlled by the usages of the House. Volume **II**, section **1469**.
 When the House is proceeding under general parliamentary law the Speaker is constrained to recognize any Member presenting a privileged motion. Volume **VIII**, section **2283**.
 While circumscribed by the rules and practices of the House, the exercise of the power of recognition is not subject to a point of order. Volume **VI**, section **294**.
 The Speaker is constrained to recognize on Wednesday any Member proposing a motion to dispense with proceedings in order on that day. Volume **VII**, section **915**.
 On Consent Calendar days the Speaker recognizes for the transaction of business by unanimous consent only in cases of emergency. Volume **VII**, section **979**.

RECOGNITION—Continued.**(1) In procedure of the House.—Speaker's Power of—Continued.**

While the Speaker has, on extraordinary occasions of emergency or routine, recognized Members to request unanimous consent for consideration of unprivileged matters, it is not the practice. Volume **VII**, section **983**.

Debate on the motion to discharge a committee is limited by the rule and the Speaker is constrained to deny recognition for requests to extend the time. Volume **VII**, section **1010**.

The Speaker declines to entertain requests for unanimous consent to establish special orders for Wednesday. Volume **VII**, section **888**.

On a District of Columbia day a motion to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider District business and a motion to go into the Committee to consider business generally privileged under a special order are of equal privilege, and recognition to move either is within the discretion of the Chair. Volume **VII**, section **877**.

Recognition to propound a parliamentary inquiry is within the discretion of the Chair and may interrupt proceedings of high privilege. Volume **VI**, section **541**.

Debate on a point of order is at the discretion of the Chair and Members may speak as often as recognized. Volume **VIII**, section **3448**.

A “gentlemen’s agreement”—a term applied to unanimous-consent orders of more than ordinary importance—is observed with scrupulous care and the Speaker has declined to recognize Members to submit requests which in his opinion infringed on its provisions. Volume **VI**, section **710**.

(2) In Procedure of the House.—No Appeal From Speaker's Decision as to.

There is no appeal from a decision by the Speaker on a question of recognition. Volume **II**, sections **1425–1428**. Volume **VI**, section **292**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2429, 2646**.

Under the earlier practice of the House there was an appeal from a decision of the Speaker on a question of recognition. Volume **II**, sections **1429–1434**.

The Chair, having used his discretion in recognizing a Member for debate on a point of order, declined to entertain an appeal from this recognition. Volume **V**, section **6946**.

(3) In Procedure of the House.—Dietary Motions, etc., Not To Be Entertained.

No dilatory motion shall be entertained by the Speaker. Volume **V**, section **5706**.

Review of the conditions which resulted in the rule empowering the Speaker to decline to recognize for dilatory motions. Volume **V**, section **5706**.

The Chair being satisfied that a quorum was present and that a point of no quorum was made for dilatory purposes declined to entertain it. Volume **VIII**, section **2808**.

The point of no quorum may not be held dilatory when well taken, and regardless of the fact that a roll call has just disclosed the presence of a quorum, the Speaker will entertain a point of no quorum when manifestly justified. Volume **VIII**, section **2806**.

In the absence of intervening business, the Speaker declined to entertain a point of no quorum made immediately following a yea-and-nay vote on which a quorum voted. Volume **VIII**, section **2810**.

Where obviously offered for the purpose of delaying consideration the Chair has declined to entertain an amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **2798**.

(4) In Procedure of the House.—Alternations Between the Two Sides.

Recognitions are alternated between the majority and minority sides of the pending question. Volume **II**, section **1443**.

Recognitions are alternated according to differences on the pending question rather than on account of political differences. Volume **II**, section **1444**.

A member of the committee having occupied the floor in favor of a measure, a Member opposing should be recognized, even though he be not a member of the committee. Volume **II**, section **1445**.

RECOGNITION—Continued.**(4) In Procedure of the House.—Alternations Between the Two Sides—Continued.**

In general debate the Speaker recognizes with the purpose of securing alternation of the two sides, but this principle is not insisted on rigidly where a limited time is controlled by members, as in the forty minutes' debate under section 3 of Rule XXVIII. Volume **II**, section **1442**.

When a bill is reported from the Committee of the Whole with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out, right to prior recognition passes from the Member in charge to the leading opponent of the bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2629**.

In the House the Member reporting a measure is entitled to recognition for one hour during which he may yield to others as he may choose, and at the close of which, unless the previous question is moved, the ranking Member in opposition may be recognized for an hour with the same privilege, after which other Members favoring and opposing the measure are recognized alternately, preference being given Members of the committee reporting the measure. Volume **VIII**, section **2460**.

(5) In Procedure of the House.—Prior Right to, of Mover, Proposer, etc.

The Member on whose motion a subject is brought before the house is first entitled to the floor in debate. Volume **II**, section **1446**. Volume **VI**, section **302**.

The mover of a proposition is entitled to prior recognition for allowable motions relating thereto. Volume **VI**, section **394**.

The proponent of a resolution is entitled to prior recognition for motions and debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2454**.

The mover of a proposition is entitled to prior recognition to move to reconsider. Volume **II**, section **1454**.

The Member on whose motion the enacting clause of a bill is stricken out in Committee of the Whole is entitled to prior recognition when the bill is reported to the House. Volume **V**, section **5337**.

The two Houses having separated to pass on an objection raised during the electoral count of 1877, the Speaker decided that the right to prior recognition belonged to the Member who had raised the objection in the joint meeting. Volume **III**, section **1956**.

The House having agreed to a motion to discharge a committee from further consideration of a resolution, the proponent of the motion was recognized to debate the resolution. Volume **VI**, section **417**.

When resolution is brought directly before the House independently of a committee the proponent's right to prior recognition for debate takes precedence over the motion to refer. Volume **VI**, section **86**.

A Member presenting a privileged report and Members submitting minority views are entitled to recognition to read in full the report or views respectively although no question may be pending. Volume **VI**, section **379**.

In the Committee of the Whole House the chairman of the standing committee reporting business in order on the current day is entitled to prior recognition to offer motions relative to the order of business, but such motions being rejected, the right to recognition passes to the leading Member in opposition. Volume **VIII**, section **2865**.

A motion to lay a proposition on the table is in order before the Member entitled to prior recognition for debate has begun his remarks. Volume **VI**, section **86**.

Upon the presentation of a privileged report embodying no recommendations, any Member offering a motion for its disposition is entitled to recognition for one hour's debate thereon. Volume **VI**, section **379**.

The Member presenting a committee report from the floor is entitled to prior recognition. Volume **VI**, section **411**.

Questions relating to impeachment while of high privilege must be submitted in the form of a resolution to entitle the proponent to recognition for debate. Volume **VI**, section **470**.

A Member submitting a privileged resolution proposing impeachment is entitled to recognition for one hour in which to debate it. Volume **VI**, section **468**.

RECOGNITION—Continued.**(5) In Procedure of the House.—Prior Right to, of Mover, Proposer, etc.**—Continued.

A Member recognized to present a privileged resolution may not be taken from the floor by a motion to refer. Volume **VI**, section **468**.

The proponent of a proposition to refer impeachment charges to a committee is entitled to one hour in debate exclusive of the time required for the reading of the charges. Volume **VI**, section **549**.

While members of the committee are entitled to priority of recognition for debate, a motion to lay a proposition on the table is in order before the Member entitled to prior recognition for debate has begun his remarks. Volume **VI**, section **413**.

The member reporting a bill from a committee is entitled to recognition when the bill is taken up for consideration in the House. Volume **VI**, section **514**.

A motion to discharge a committee having been agreed to, its proponents are entitled to prior recognition in debate and for allowable motions to expedite consideration. Volume **VII**, section **1012**.

(6) In Procedure of the House.—Prior Rights of Member in Charge of a Bill.

The Chairman of the committee in charge of a bill is entitled at all stages to prior recognition for allowable motions intended to expedite the bill. Volume **II**, sections **1457, 1458**.

The chairman of the committee which reported a bill is entitled to prior recognition when the Senate amendments thereto are debated. Volume **II**, section **1452**.

The Member reporting a bill from a committee is entitled to recognition to move as to disposition of the bill, although another Member may have risen first. Volume **II**, section **1447**.

The Member in charge of the bill is entitled at all stages to prior recognition for allowable motions intended to expedite the bill. Volume **VI**, section **300**.

The proponent of a motion is entitled to the floor against all save the Member in charge, who has prior right to recognition and may move the previous question at any time during the hour allotted him. Volume **VIII**, section **3231**.

A Member may not be offering a motion of higher privilege than the pending motion deprive any member of the committee in charge of the bill of the floor. Volume **II**, sections **1460–1463**. Volume **VI**, section **297**. Volume **III**, sections **2454, 3193, 3197, 3259**.

The question as to the extent to which the chairman of the committee reporting a bill should be recognized to offer amendments to perfect it in preference to other Members. Volume **II**, section **1450**.

The chairman of a committee having in committee opposed a bill must in the House yield prior recognition to a member of his committee who has favored the bill. Volume **II**, section **1449**.

The control of a bill on the floor having devolved on the ranking member of the committee favoring it, he resigned his right to the introducer of the bill, who was not a member of the committee. Volume **II**, section **1455**.

The Member in charge of the bill is recognized anew after he has presented the bill and it has been read at the Clerk's desk. Volume **II**, section **1451**.

The Member in charge of the bill is entitled to prior recognition to offer amendments. Volume **VI**, section **296**.

A Member in charge may yield for debate and retain control of the remainder of the time allotted, but in yielding for amendments thereby relinquishes the floor. Volume **VII**, section **801**.

While the motion to lay on the table is not debatable, the chairman of a committee reporting a proposition to the House with the recommendation that it be laid on the table is entitled to recognition for debate before moving to lay on the table. Volume **VI**, section **412**.

The member in charge of a bill under consideration in the House is recognized for an hour, during which he may move the previous question or yield time, but in yielding to a Member to offer an amendment he surrenders the floor. Volume **VII**, section **1053**.

RECOGNITION—Continued.**(6) In Procedure of the House.—Prior Rights of Member in Charge of a Bill—Continued.**

Debate on Senate amendments reported in disagreement by managers on the part of the House is under the hour rule, but the Member in charge is entitled to prior recognition and may move the previous question. Volume **VII**, section **1572**.

A Member may demand the question of consideration; although the Member in charge may demand the floor for debate. Volume **VI**, section **404**.

While the Member in charge must yield for preferential motions, a Member may not by offering such motion deprive the Member in charge of the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **3259**.

A member having control of time for debate can not exclude the preferential motion to recede and concur, but may not be deprived of the floor by such motion. Volume **VIII**, section **3197**.

The motion to recede from disagreement and concur in a Senate amendment has precedence of a motion to insist further, but a member by offering such motion may not deprive the member-in-charge of the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **3193**.

The Member in charge of the bill may not by demanding the previous question take a Member from the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **2609**.

A Member rising to a question of privilege was recognized in preference to the Member in charge without inquiry as to the purpose for which the latter rose. Volume **VI**, section **556**.

(7) In Procedure of the House.—Prior Rights of Members of Committee in Debate.

Members of the committee reporting a bill are entitled to priority of recognition for debate. Volume **II**, section **1448**.

The members of the committee reporting the bill have precedence in the discussion. Volume **II**, section **1438**. Volume **VI**, sections **306**, **307**.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole which last reports a bill does not thereby become entitled to prior recognition in debate. Volume **II**, section **1453**.

Members of the committee on the District of Columbia have precedence in recognition for debate on days claimed by the committee for the consideration of District business. Volume **VII**, section **875**.

The Member calling up a House bill on Calendar Wednesday is recognized for one hour and may move the previous question, for the purpose of preventing debate or amendment, at any time. Volume **VII**, section **955**.

A Member of the committee calling up a bill on Calendar Wednesday is entitled to prior recognition to oppose it, but if no Member of the committee opposes it any Member may be recognized in opposition. Volume **VII**, section **958**.

In recognizing for debate under the Calendar Wednesday rule, preference is given Members of the committee reporting the bill; if no Member of the committee claims the time in opposition, the Chair may recognize any Member for that half of the time. Volume **VII**, section **959**.

The proponents of a motion to discharge a committee are entitled to open and close debate thereon. Volume **VII**, section **1010a**.

Under a special order providing for equal division of time for debate between those favoring and those opposing a bill, without designating who should control the time, it was held to be within the discretion of the Chair to recognize a Member supporting and a Member opposing the measure, each of whom should respectively control half the time. Volume **VII**, section **785**.

Where a special order for the consideration of a bill limited general debate to one hour without providing for control of the time it was held that the Member in charge should be recognized to control the time in favor of the bill; the ranking minority Member to control the time in opposition; and if none of the minority opposed the bill the minority leader should control the time in opposition. Volume **VIII**, section **2461**.

RECOGNITION—Continued.**(8) In Procedure of the House.—After Negative Decision on Motion Made by Member in Charge.**

A motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge and decided adversely, the charge of the subject passes to the opponents. Volume II, sections 1465–1468. Volume VI, section 308.

The House having disagreed to the recommendation of the committee reporting a resolution, the Speaker recognized an opponent of the committee, but not the original proposer of the resolution. Volume II, sections 1469–1472.

When a bill is reported from the Committee of the Whole with an adverse recommendation an opponent of it is recognized to make a motion as to its disposition. Volume IV, section 4897.

A conference report having been disagreed to, one of the opponents of the report was recognized to make the motions in relation to the pending amendments. Volume V, section 6396.

A motion made by the Member in control of a conference report being decided adversely, it has unusually been held that the right of recognition passes to the opponents. Volume II, sections 1473–1477.

The defeat of an amendment proposed by the committee does not cause the right to prior recognition to pass from the Member representing the committee in charge of the bill. Volume II, section 1478.

The adoption of an amendment against the advice of a Member in charge of the bill does not cause him to lose his right to prior recognition. Volume II, section 1479.

A material motion by the Member in charge being rejected through absence of the majority acting under representations of the minority, the minority declined to take advantage of the situation and yielded for a motion to adjourn. Volume VI, section 312.

While the rejection of a conference report transfers the control of the measure to the opponents, the sustaining of a point of order against a conference report is not adverse action on the part of the House and exerts no effect on the right of recognition. Volume VI, section 313.

(9) In Procedure of the House.—In Relation to Yielding the Floor.

A Member who has yielded the floor for a motion to adjourn is entitled to prior recognition after that motion is decided in the negative. Volume V, section 5011.

A Member who had yielded the floor to enable the subject to be postponed to a day certain was held to be entitled to prior recognition when the subject was again considered. Volume V, section 5014.

The right of a Member to yield of his time has been modified by the principle that members of the committee reporting the subject are entitled to prior recognition. Volume V, section 5028.

A Member who resumes his seat while a paper is being read in his time does not thereby lose his right to proceed. Volume V, section 5015.

A Member recognized to debate a question of personal privilege may not yield to another to propound irrelevant questions or inject extraneous subjects. Volume VI, section 617.

(10) In Procedure of the House.—For the Motion to Suspend the Rules.

The admission of the motion to suspend the rules on a committee suspension day is a matter of recognition by the Chair. Volume V, section 6845.

In the later practice it has been held that the rules permit but do not require the Speaker to entertain motions to suspend the rules. Volume V, sections 6791–6794.

Recognition to move suspension of the rules on days on which the motions is in order is within the discretion of the Speaker. Volume VIII, sections 3402, 3403.

On a motion to suspend the rules the Member demanding a second divides with the mover the forty minutes of debate. Volume V, sections 6823, 6824.

On a motion to suspend the rules a member of the committee which reported the bill is entitled to priority over other opponents of the bill in demanding a second. Volume V, sections 6802–6804.

RECOGNITION—Continued.**(10) In Procedure of the House.—For the Motion to Suspend the Rules—Continued.**

On a motion to suspend the rules the Speaker in recognizing a Member to demand a second gives priority to one opposed to the motion, but if no one rises in opposition, recognizes for that purpose a Member favoring the proposition. Volume **VIII**, section **3407**.

In qualifying for recognition to demand a second it is not sufficient to express conditional or partial opposition to the bill, but it is necessary to announce unconditional opposition. Volume **VIII**, section **3408**.

On motion to suspend the rules one opposed to the bill has prior right to recognition to demand a second over a member of the committee reporting the bill who favors the motion. Volume **VIII**, section **3409**.

While the Speaker in recognizing Members to demand a second on a motion to suspend the rules, in the absence of other considerations, gives priority to members of the committee and to the political minority, the determining qualification is opposition to the motion and members of the political minority favoring the proposition. Volume **VIII**, section **3415**.

If no one qualifies to demand a second on a motion to suspend the rules, and no minority member seeks recognition for that purpose, the Speaker recognizes at his discretion. Volume **VIII**, section **3416**.

In the allotment of time for debate on a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill, a member of the committee reporting the bill has prior to recognition over one not a member of the committee. Volume **VIII**, section **3415**.

Where the proponent of a motion to suspend the rules is opposed to the proposition, a member who favors it will be recognized to control the 20 minutes of debate on that side. Volume **VIII**, section **3416**.

Requests for recognition to demand a second to a motion to suspend the rules come too late after the second has been ordered. Volume **VIII**, section **3416**.

The rule providing for the call of the Consent Calendar on the first and third Mondays does not preclude recognition within the discretion of the Speaker for a motion to suspend the rules, and such motion is in order before the calendar is called or at any time before the call is completed. Volume **VIII**, section **3405**.

Instance wherein the Speaker near the end of a session requested that Members desiring to be recognized to move to suspend the rules submit their request in writing. Volume **VIII**, section **3402**.

The speaker is forbidden to recognize for motions to suspend the rule prohibiting the introduction of persons in the galleries. Volume **VI**, section **197**.

(11) In Procedure of the House.—For the Previous Question.

It is in order for a Member to make a motion and thereupon to demand the previous question on the motion. Volume **V**, section **5477-5479**.

The Member in charge of the bill is entitled to prior recognition to move the previous question. Volume **VIII**, section **2748**.

The Member in charge of the bill and having the floor may demand the previous question, although another Member may propose to offer a motion of higher privilege, but the motion of higher privilege must be put before the previous question. Volume **V**, section **5480**.

A Member may not demand the previous question if the Member in charge of the bill claims the floor in debate. Volume **II**, section **1458**.

If after debate the Member in charge of the bill does not move the previous question, another Member, having the floor, may do so. Volume **V**, section **5475**.

A Member having obtained the floor to make a preferential motion may not thereupon demand the previous question to the exclusion of the Member in charge of the bill. Volume **II**, section **1459**.

RECOGNITION—Continued.**(11) In Procedure of the House.—For the Previous Question—Continued.**

A Member may demand the question of consideration, although the Member in charge of the bill may claim the floor for debate, but the previous question may not be demanded in a similar way. Volume **V**, sections **4944**, **4945**.

A Member opposed to the pending bill is entitled to recognition to move the previous question on a motion to postpone consideration in preference to the Member in charge claiming the floor in debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2685**.

A Member who, having the floor, moved the previous question was permitted to resume the floor on withdrawing the motion. Volume **V**, section **5474**.

A demand for the previous question having been withdrawn, any Member is entitled to recognition to renew the motion, although a member of the committee reporting the bill demands the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **2683**.

The Member in charge of the bill is entitled to prior recognition to move the previous question even after he has surrendered the floor for debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2682**.

The opponents of a bill have no claim to prior recognition to make the motion to refer under Rule XVII. Volume **II**, section **1456**.

(12) In Procedure of the House.—To Move to Recommit.

A rule provides that after the previous question is ordered on the passage of a bill preference in recognition to move to recommit shall be given a Member opposed to the bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2757**.

Under the later rule but one motion to recommit is in order, and the Speaker in recognizing for the motion is required to give preference to a Member opposed to the bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2762**.

The motion to recommit is the prerogative of the minority, and Members opposed to the bill are recognized to move recommitment in the order of their committee rank. Volume **VIII**, section **2697**.

When the previous question has been ordered on a bill and amendments to final passage, members of the committee reporting the bill who qualify without condition or reservation are entitled to priority in recognition to move to recommit. Volume **VIII**, section **2771**.

The leading opponent of the pending measure is entitled to prior recognition to move to recommit. Volume **VIII**, section **2764**.

In recognizing Members to move to recommit, the Speaker gives preference, first, to the ranking minority member of the committee reporting the bill; then to the remaining minority members of that committee in the order of their rank, and if no member of the committee qualifies, then to the leader of the minority party in the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2767**.

In recognizing for the motion to recommit, the Speaker gives preference to members of the committee reporting the bill, and if no member of the committee rises, recognizes within his discretion any Member opposed to the bill and from such recognition there is no appeal. Volume **VIII**, section **2762**.

The practice is for the Speaker to ask a Member offering a motion to recommit if he is opposed to the bill, and if he is not, then to inquire if any Member opposed to the bill desires to move recommitment, and if none rises the Member first rising is recognized. Volume **VIII**, section **2765**.

In recognizing for the motion to recommit the Speaker will not investigate the attitude of a Member on the bill further than to inquire, and accepts his statement as final. Volume **VIII**, section **2770**.

In recognizing under the rule to move to recommit, the Speaker is governed by the attitude of Members toward the bill and not by their political affiliation. Volume **VIII**, section **2773**.

RECOGNITION—Continued.**(12) In Procedure of the House.—To Move to Recommit—Continued.**

Recognition to offer a motion to recommit is governed by the attitude of the Member toward the bill, and a Member opposed to the bill without qualification is entitled to preference over a Member opposed to the bill in its pending form. Volume **VIII**, section **2714**.

Recognition to move recommitment is governed by the attitude of the Member toward the bill, and a Member opposed to the bill as a whole is entitled to prior recognition over a Member opposed to a portion of the bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2731**.

A Member qualifying as unconditionally opposed to a bill is entitled to recognition to move recommitment in preference to a Member opposed to the bill provisionally or in part. Volume **VIII**, section **2698**.

Recognition to move recommitment is determined by the attitude of proponents on the pending bill, and a Member opposed to the bill without qualification is recognized in preference to a Member opposed to the bill in part or conditionally. Volume **VIII**, section **2758**.

A Member opposed to the bill as a whole is recognized to move to recommit in preference to one opposed to a portion of the bill only. Volume **VIII**, section **2769**.

In recognitions to move to recommit, a Member opposed to the bill as a whole has preference over one opposed to the bill in part, and a Member opposed to the bill in part takes precedence of a Member favoring the bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2713**.

A member of the committee reporting a bill is entitled to prior recognition to move recommitment in preference to one not a member of the committee. Volume **VIII**, section **2769**.

A member of the committee opposed to the bill reporting the measure is entitled to recognition to move recommitment over one not a member of the committee but otherwise equally qualified. Volume **VIII**, section **2773**.

A motion to recommit having been ruled out of order, the proponent is entitled to prior recognition to offer a second motion to recommit. Volume **VIII**, section **2713**.

Two motions to recommit offered by a Member having been ruled out of order, the Speaker recognized him to submit a third motion to recommit when convinced that it was not offered for dilatory purposes. Volume **VIII**, section **2713**.

A motion to recommit having been ruled out of order, another motion is in order if offered in good faith, but subsequent recognition to move recommitment is within the discretion of the Speaker, and may be denied if dilatory. Volume **VIII**, section **2760**.

The motion to recommit may not be made while another has the floor, and a Member proposing a resolution is entitled to one hour for debate, during which time the motion may not be offered without his consent. Volume **VIII**, section **2742**.

Recognition to move recommitment of a conference report is due Members opposed to the report, regardless of party affiliations, but in the absence of other considerations preference is accorded Members of the minority. Volume **VIII**, section **3319**.

While the simple motion to recommit is not admissible to the Committee of the Whole, it is in order to move to rise and report with the recommendations that the bill be recommitted. Volume **VIII**, section **2329**.

(13) In Procedure of the House.—In Five-minute Debate.

A Member who has occupied five minutes on a pro forma amendment may not by making another pro forma amendment lengthen his time. Volume **V**, section **5222**.

During the five-minute debate recognitions are not necessarily alternated between the political divisions of the House, but are governed by conditions relating to the pending question. Volume **V**, section **5223**.

(14) In Procedure of the House.—After Member Had Been Called to Order.

A Member who resumes his seat after being called to order loses his claim to prior right of recognition. Volume **V**, section **5016**.

A Member who has been called to order in debate and decided out of order loses the floor and another may be recognized. Volume **V**, sections **5196**, **5199**.

RECOGNITION—Continued.**(15) In Procedure of the House.—On a Question of Privilege.**

In presenting a question involving the privilege of the House, a Member is required to submit a resolution before proceeding in debate. Volume **VI**, section **569**.

A Member may not be taken from the floor by a question of privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **2528**.

Although a Member had been recognized to present a privileged report from the Committee on Ways and Means, a question of privilege was given precedence. Volume **VI**, section **557**.

A Member proposing a resolution relating to the privilege of the House was recognized in preference to a Member requesting recognition to call up a conference report. Volume **VI**, section **559**.

Having presented one question of a privilege, a Member, before discussing it, may submit a second question of privilege related to the first and discuss both on one recognition. Volume **VI**, section **562**.

A Member recognized to present a question of privilege based on a telegram was permitted to discuss subjects indirectly referred to in a resolution mentioned in the telegram. Volume **VI**, section **563**.

A Member recognized to discuss a question of privilege may not yield for debate. Volume **VI**, section **563**.

A Member rising to a question of personal privilege was not permitted to take from the floor another Member who had been recognized for debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2459**.

A question of privilege relating to the conduct of several Members being before the House, one of them may not claim the floor, by asserting a question of personal privilege. Volume **III**, section **2534**.

An inquiry by the House as to an alleged abuse of the leave to print does not necessarily entitle the Member implicated to the floor on a question of personal privilege. Volume **V**, section **7012**.

(16) In Procedure of the House.—In Relation to Motions and Objections.

Under the latest rulings a motion to lay a proposition on the table is in order before the Member entitled to prior recognition for debate has begun his remarks. Volume **V**, sections **5391**—**5395**.

A Member is permitted under certain circumstances to make a double motion. Volume **V**, section **5637**.

The Member should rise in objecting to a request for unanimous consent. Volume **II**, sections **1137**, **1138**.

A Member rising to make a parliamentary inquiry may not under that guise offer a motion to strike out the enacting clause, but must have the floor in his own right for that purpose. Volume **VIII**, section **2625**.

A Member having the floor to offer a motion may move the previous question thereon although another claims recognition to offer a motion of higher privilege, but the motion of higher privilege must be put before the previous question. Volume **VIII**, section **2684**.

A Member proposing a preferential motion is entitled to recognition prior to the disposition of the pending motion, but may not by offering such motion deprive another of the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **3183**.

While an appeal or a motion to adjourn is always in order, a Member must first secure recognition in order to present either. Volume **VI**, section **293**.

(17) In Procedure of the House.—As Related to Possession of the Floor.

A Member may not make a motion to adjourn while another Member is in possession of the floor. Volume **V**, sections **5369**, **5370**. Volume **VIII**, section **2646**.

The fact that a Member has the floor on one matter does not necessarily entitle him to prior recognition for a motion relating to a different matter. Volume **II**, section **1464**.

A Member may lose his right to the floor if he neglects to claim it before another Member has been recognized. Volume **II**, sections **1435**, **1436**.

RECOGNITION—Continued.**(17) In Procedure of the House.—As Related to Possession of the Floor—Continued.**

After a Member has proceeded with his remarks it is too late to challenge his right to the floor. Volume **II**, section **1437**.

A Member may not prefer a parliamentary inquiry while another Member is in possession of the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **2455**.

In the House a Member may not yield even temporarily for other business without losing the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **2468**.

A Member having the floor for debate may be interrupted for the presentation of a proper point of order. Volume **VIII**, section **2466**.

(18) In Procedure of the House.—In General.

At the organization of the House a person whose name is not on the Clerk's role may not be recognized. Volume **I**, section **86**.

Before the election of a Speaker the Clerk recognizes Members. Volume **I**, section **74**.

Duty of the Speaker as to recognition of a Delegate after the Territory has been admitted as a State. Volume **I**, section **408**.

A Member of the minority party offered the resolution relating to the death of President Taylor. Volume **V**, section **7177**.

(19) Of Foreign Governments.

The House has usually had a voice in the recognition of the independence of a foreign nation when such recognition has affected relations with another power. Volume **II**, section **1541–1544**.

An authorization of diplomatic relations with a foreign nation originated in the House in 1882. Volume **II**, section **1549**.

Congratulations of the House at the appearance of a new nation. Volume **II**, section **1552**.

Arguments in the Senate that the power of recognizing foreign governments is vested in the President. Volume **II**, section **1545**.

(20) Of a State Government.

Reference to principles governing recognition of a State government by the President of the United States. Volume **I**, section **349**.

RECOGNIZANCE.

The House declined to release Samuel Houston on bail pending his trial by the House for contempt. Volume **II**, section **1618**.

Articles of impeachment being presented against a Senator, he was sequestered from his seat and was ordered to and did recognize for his appearance. Volume **III**, section **2118**.

Upon the impeachment of William Blount the Senate took him into custody and required bonds for his appearance, and informed the House thereof. Volume **III**, section **2296**.

Form of recognizance given by the respondent in an impeachment case for his appearance. Volume **III**, section **2118**.

After his expulsion from the Senate William Blount was surrendered by his bondsmen and gave bonds anew to answer to the impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2298**.

The Blount precedent for requiring bonds of the respondent was discussed adversely in the Peck case. Volume **III**, section **2367**.

RECOMMIT, MOTION TO.

(1) **Nature and use of the motion.—In general.**

(2) **Nature and use of the motion.—Repetition of.**

(3) **Nature and use of the motion.—Precedence of.**

(4) **Nature and use of the motion.—Relations to other motions.**

(5) **Nature and use of the motion.—Debate on and amendment of.**

(6) **Nature and use of the motion.—For authorization of a select committee.**

(7) **Nature and use of the motion.—For reference of bills, petition, etc.**

RECOMMIT, MOTION TO—Continued.

- (8) **Recognition to offer.**
 - (9) **With instructions.—General principles.**
 - (10) **With instructions.—Limitations on use of.**
 - (11) **With instructions.—To report “forwith.”**
 - (12) **After the previous question.—Nature of the motion.**
 - (13) **After the previous question.—Not debatable but amendable.**
 - (14) **After the previous question.—Time of making.**
 - (15) **After the previous question.—As to repetition of.**
 - (16) **After the previous question.—Application of.**
 - (17) **In relation to the Committee of the Whole.**
 - (18) **As applied to conference reports.**
 - (19) **As applied to conference reports.—The Senate practice.**
 - (20) **Under provisions of special rules.**
 - (21) **Duty of a committee to which a matter is recommitted.**
 - (22) **When recommittal is automatic.**
 - (23) **In general.**
- (1) **Nature and Use of the Motion.—In General.**
- Discussion of the function of the motion to recommit. Volume **VIII**, section **2698**.
- Discussion of the history and function of the motion to recommit. Volume **VIII**, section **2727**.
- The motions to refer, commit, and recommit are practically the same. Volume **V**, section **5521**.
- The motions to refer, commit, and recommit are practically the same, and a motion to recommit a Senate bill to a standing committee of the House to which it had not previously been referred was held to be in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2736**.
- When a standing committee reports on subject matter referred to it, jurisdiction over it ceases unless recommitted. Volume **VIII**, section **2307**.
- The House may refer to any committee regardless of jurisdiction, and motions to recommit may provide for reference to another committee than that reporting the bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2696**.
- In the absence of a committee exercising jurisdiction over the subject matter of a bill under consideration in the House, it is in order formally to move to recommit the bill with instructions to any committee in existence or to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union or to a proposed select committee presumably to consist of Members serving on the committee having jurisdiction in the preceding Congress. Volume **VII**, section **2102**.
- It is not in order to recommit a bill to a subcommittee even though such subcommittee may have had charge of the bill during primary consideration by the committee reporting it. Volume **VIII**, section **2739**.
- While the House was proceeding under general parliamentary law a motion to commit a pending resolution was admitted after the previous question had been ordered on the adoption of the resolution. Volume **VIII**, section **3384**.
- The motion to recommit is not in order until the bill has been read the third time. Volume **VIII**, section **2694**.
- It is not in order to move to direct a committee to report out a bill not recommitted to it. Volume **VIII**, section **2729**.
- A bill referred to a committee and reported therefrom is sometimes recommitted. Volume **V**, section **5558**.
- The rules contemplate that a committee may report a matter to the House for printing and recommitment. Volume **V**, section **5647**.
- It is not in order to recommit a report until a question of order relating to its reception has been settled. Volume **V**, section **5560**.

RECOMMIT, MOTION TO—Continued.**(1) Nature and Use of the Motion.—In General—Continued.**

The House having disposed of a report adversely it is not in order to recommit it. Volume **V**, section **5559**.

A bill being under consideration “in the House as in Committee of the Whole” a motion to commit was decided to be in order, although the reading by sections had not begun. Volume **IV**, sections **4931, 4932**.

After discussion, the Senate decided out of order a motion to refer an amendment to a pending bill without the bill itself. Volume **V**, section **5557**.

(2) Nature and Use of the Motion.—Repetition of.

A motion to postpone to a day certain, refer, or postpone indefinitely, being decided, is not again in order on the same day at the same stage of the question. Volume **V**, section **5301**.

Interpretation of the rule which forbids the repetition of the motions to postpone or refer at the same stage of the question. Volume **V**, section **5591**.

A motion to recommit being ruled out on a point of order, a second motion to recommit is then admissible. Volume **VIII**, section **2736**.

Only one proper motion to recommit may be made and if rejected a second motion to recommit is not in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2737**.

A motion to recommit having been ruled out of order, another motion is in order if offered in good faith, but subsequent recognition to move recommitment is within the discretion of the Speaker and may be denied if dilatory. Volume **VIII**, section **2760**.

(3) Nature and Use of the Motion—Precedence of.

The rule establishing the precedence of the motion to refer (or recommit) as related to other motions. Volume **V**, section **5301**.

The motion to refer, the previous question not being ordered, has precedence of the motion to amend. Volume **V**, section **5555**.

Whether “a question is under debate” or not, a motion to lay on the table has precedence of a motion to refer. Volume **V**, section **5303**.

During consideration of a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill, it is not in order to move to commit the bill or to demand a separate vote on amendments pending with the bill. Volume **V**, section **6860**.

A motion to recommit may be made after the engrossment and third reading of a bill, even though the previous question may not have been ordered. Volume **V**, sections **5562, 5563**.

The simple motion to recommit and the motion to recommit with instructions are of equal privilege under the rule and neither has precedence over the other. Volume **VIII**, sections **2714, 2758, 2762**.

The motion to recommit may not be made while another has the floor, and a Member proposing a resolution is entitled to one hour for debate, during which time the motion may not be offered without his consent. Volume **VIII**, section **2742**.

(4) Nature and Use of the Motion.—Relations to Other Motions.

The motions to postpone, refer, amend, for a recess, and to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn may be amended. Volume **V**, section **5754**.

An instance wherein a motion to refer was laid on the table. Volume **V**, section **5433**.

The motion to lay on the table may not be applied to the motion to recommit authorized after the previous question is ordered. Volume **V**, sections **5412–5414**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2653, 2655**.

The motion to postpone indefinitely may not be applied to the motion to refer. Volume **V**, section **5317**.

After a committee has reported a matter it is too late to reconsider the vote by which it was referred. Volume **V**, section **5651**.

RECOMMIT, MOTION TO—Continued.**(4) Nature and Use of the Motion.—Relations to Other Motions**—Continued.

There is a question as to whether or not the rule forbidding a bill to be brought back from a committee on a motion to reconsider applies to a case wherein the House, after considering a bill, commits it. Volume **V**, sections **5648–5650**.

The question of consideration being pending, a motion to refer is not in order. Volume **V**, section **5554**.

The previous question may be moved on both the motion to refer and on the pending resolution. Volume **V**, section **5466**.

The previous question may be moved on a resolution while a motion to recommit it is pending. Volume **VIII**, section **2678**.

The motion to recommit with instructions may be made before the engrossment of a bill and is debatable, but a demand for the previous question, if sustained, cuts it off. Volume **V**, section **5561**.

A former rule of the House provided that motions might be committed, and the principle has been reasserted by the Chair. Volume **V**, section **5574**.

(5) Nature and Use of the Motion.—Debate on and Amendment of.

The simple motion to refer or commit is debatable, but the merits of the proposition which it is proposed to refer may not be brought into the debate. Volume **V**, section **5564–5568**.

On a motion to recommit the latitude of debate is not large. Volume **V**, section **5054**.

A former rule of the House provided that a motion to refer should not be debatable (footnote). Volume **V**, section **5564**.

The motion to commit, made after the previous question is ordered, is not debatable. Volume **V**, section **5582**.

The motion to recommit is subject to amendment, as by adding instructions, unless the previous question is ordered. Volume **V**, section **5521**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2695, 2762**.

A substitute proposing to amend instructions accompanying a motion to recommit must be germane. Volume **VIII**, section **2711**.

The motion to recommit is subject to amendment unless the previous question is ordered. Volume **VIII**, section **2738**.

Unless the previous question is ordered, a motion to recommit with instructions is open to amendment, and a substitute striking out all proposed instructions and substituting others cannot be ruled out as interfering with the right of the minority to move recommitment. Volume **VIII**, section **2759**.

(6) Nature and Use of the Motion.—For Authorization of a Select Committee.

A motion to refer may specify that the reference to be a select committee of a stated number of Members, and endow this committee with power to send for persons and papers. Volume **IV**, section **4402**.

Instance wherein a select committee was authorized by the adoption by the House of a motion to refer. Volume **IV**, section **4401**.

(7) Nature and Use of the Motion.—For Reference of Bills, Petitions, etc.

The House may by vote refer a bill to any committee, without regard to the rules of jurisdiction. Volume **IV**, section **4375**.

It is in order for the House to refer a bill to any committee, though such committee under Rule **XI** might not have original jurisdiction of the bill. Volume **V**, section **5527**.

It is in order to refer a matter to a committee before its members have been appointed. Volume **IV**, section **4555**.

A portion of a petition may be referred to one committee and the remainder to another, Volume **IV**, sections **3359, 3360**.

A portion of a petition being in contravention of a rule was laid on the table, while the remainder was referred. Volume **IV**, section **3358**.

A joint resolution may not be divided for reference. Volume **IV**, section **4376**.

RECOMMIT, MOTION TO—Continued.**(7) Nature and Use of the Motion.—For Reference of Bills, Petitions, etc.**—Continued.

The parliamentary law provides that the House may commit a portion of a bill or part to one committee and part to another. Volume **V**, section **5558**.

It was held in order to refer a matter to a joint committee, although a law directed that such matters be referred to the House members of the said joint committee. Volume **IV**, section **4433**.

During the electoral count of 1877 the Speaker held that the House alone might not refer a matter to the Electoral Commission. Volume **III**, section **1955**.

The Committee of the Whole having reported back Senate amendments to a bill with recommendations for their disposition, it was held that a motion to recommit properly applied to the bill and not to the amendments. Volume **VIII**, section **2743**.

(8) Recognition to Offer.

A rule provides that after the previous question is ordered on the passage of a bill preference in recognition to move to recommit shall be given a Member opposed to the bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2757**.

Under the later rule but one motion to recommit is in order, and the Speaker in recognizing for the motion is required to give preference to a Member opposed to the bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2762**.

The motion to recommit is the prerogative of the minority, and Members opposed to the bill are recognized to move recommitment in the order of their committee rank. Volume **VIII**, section **2697**.

When the previous question has been ordered on a bill and amendments to final passage, members of the committee reporting the bill who qualify without condition or reservation are entitled to priority in recognition to move to recommit. Volume **VIII**, section **2771**.

The leading opponent of the pending measure is entitled to prior recognition to move to recommit. Volume **VIII**, section **2764**.

Prior right to move to recommit belongs to the member of the committee reporting the bill who first rises and qualifies as opposed to the bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2770**.

In recognizing Members to move to recommit the Speaker gives preference, first, to the ranking minority member of the committee reporting the bill; then to the remaining minority members of that committee in the order of their rank, and if no member of the committee qualifies, then to the leader of the minority party in the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2767**.

In recognizing for the motion to recommit, the Speaker gives preference to members of the committee reporting the bill, and if no member of the committee rises, recognizes within his discretion any Member opposed to the bill and from such recognition there is no appeal. Volume **VIII**, section **2762**.

A member of the committee reporting a bill is entitled to prior recognition to move recommitment in preference to one not a member of the committee. Volume **VIII**, sections **2769**, **2773**.

Recognition to move recommitment is determined by the attitude of proponents on the pending bill, and a Member opposed to the bill without qualification is recognized in preference to a Member opposed to the bill in part or conditionally. Volume **VIII**, sections **2714**, **2731**, **2758**, **2769**.

In recognition to move to recommit, a Member opposed to the bill as a whole has preference over one opposed to the bill in part, and a Member opposed to the bill in part takes precedence of a Member favoring the bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2713**.

The practice is for the Speaker to ask a Member offering a motion to recommit if he is opposed to the bill, and if he is not, then to inquire if any Member opposed to the bill desires to move recommitment, and if none rises the Member first rising is recognized. Volume **VIII**, section **2765**.

RECOMMIT, MOTION TO—Continued.**(8) Recognition to Offer**—Continued.

In recognizing for the motion to recommit the Speaker will not investigate the attitude of a Member on the bill further than to inquire, and accepts his statement as final. Volume **VIII**, section **2770**.

In qualifying to offer a motion to recommit, the attitude of the Member at the time the motion is made and not at any previous time governs, and statements previously made by the proponent in the discussion of the bill are not taken into consideration. Volume **VIII**, section **2773**.

In recognizing under the rule to move to recommit, the Speaker is governed by the attitude of Members toward the bill and not by their political affiliation. Volume **VIII**, section **2773**.

The right to move to recommit a House bill with Senate amendment belongs to a Member opposed to the bill rather than to one opposed to the Senate amendment only. Volume **VIII**, section **2772**.

A motion to recommit having been ruled out of order, the proponent is entitled to prior recognition to offer a second motion to recommit. Volume **VIII**, section **2713**.

Two motions to recommit offered by a Member having been ruled out of order, the Speaker recognized him to submit a third motion to recommit when convinced that it was not offered for dilatory purposes. Volume **VIII**, section **2713**.

(9) With Instructions.—General Principles.

The ordinary motion to commit may be amended as by adding instructions, unless such amendment is prevented by moving the previous question. Volume **V**, section **5521**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2695**, **2762**.

When it is proposed to recommit with instructions an amendment to the instructions should be germane thereto. Volume **V**, section **6888**. Volume **VIII**, section **2711**.

A division of the question is not in order on a motion to commit with instructions or on the different branches of the instructions. Volume **V**, sections **6134–6137**. Volume **VIII**, section **3170**.

The motion to recommit with instructions is debatable. Volume **V**, section **5561**.

A bill is sometimes recommitted to a Committee of the Whole with instructions. Volume **V**, sections **5552**, **5553**.

A motion to recommit with instructions is subject to amendment unless the previous question is ordered. Volume **VIII**, section **2698**.

Instructions proposed in a motion to recommit are subject to amendment unless the previous question has been ordered. Volume **VIII**, sections **2699**, **2712**.

The motion to recommit with instructions is a formal proceeding and is in order prior to the election of committees to which the measure could be referred. Volume **VIII**, section **2695a**.

The previous question when ordered on a bill and amendments to final passage continues in force until final disposition of the bill and is not vitiated by recommitment with instructions to report amendments. Volume **VIII**, section **2677**.

(10) With Instructions.—Limitations on Use of.

It is not in order to do indirectly by a motion to commit with instructions what may not be done directly by way of amendment. Volume **V**, sections **5529–5541**, **5834**, **5889**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2701**, **2707**, **2712**.

A motion to recommit may not be accompanied by instructions to incorporate a provision which would not have been in order if offered as an amendment. Volume **VIII**, sections **2701**, **2703**, **2704**, **2710**, **2726**.

It is not in order in a motion to recommit to propose to strike out or modify an amendment previously adopted by the House. Volume **VIII**, sections **2713–2715**, **2717**, **2719**, **2720**, **2723**, **2724**, **2727**, **2743**.

RECOMMIT, MOTION TO—Continued.**(10) With Instructions.—Limitations on Use of—Continued.**

While a motion to recommit may not provide instructions to strike out an amendment agreed to by the House, it may nevertheless provide instructions to insert an amendment previously rejected by the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2728**.

While a motion to recommit with instructions to strike out an amendment adopted by the House is not in order, a motion is admissible accompanied by instructions striking out the text perfected by such an amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **2698**.

Although it is not in order in connection with a motion to recommit to offer instructions striking out an amendment agreed to by the House and insert other provisions in its place, it is in order to propose instructions to strike out such an amendment with other portions of the original paragraph so that a text of different meaning may be inserted. Volume **VIII**, section **2727**.

A motion to recommit may not include instructions proposing legislation in a general appropriation bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2701**.

The rejection of an amendment by the Committee of the Whole does not preclude the offering of the same amendment in a motion to recommit with instructions. Volume **VIII**, section **2700**. Amendments proposed in instructions accompanying a motion to recommit must be germane. Volume **VIII**, sections **2704, 2707–2710**.

A motion to recommit may not include instructions to report out any measure other than that proposed to be committed. Volume **VIII**, section **2799**.

A private bill for the relief of one individual may not be amended so as to extend its provisions to another individual, even indirectly through a motion to recommit with instructions. Volume **IV**, section **3296**.

It is not in order to move to commit a private bill with instructions that the committee report a general bill relating to subjects of the same class. Volume **IV**, section **3295**.

On a motion to commit with instructions the instructions may not authorize a committee to report at any time, as such authorization would constitute a change of the rules. Volume **V**, sections **5543, 5544**.

After the previous question had been ordered it was once held in order to move to commit with instructions to strike out a portion of an amendment already agreed to, although such a purpose might not be accomplished directed by a motion to amend. Volume **V**, section **5542**.

A bill to establish a Department of Commerce and Labor may be recommitted with instructions to report instead two bills establishing separate departments of commerce and labor. Volume **V**, section **5527**.

Reasoning from the parliamentary law that a part of a bill may be committed to one committee and a part to another, it was held in order in the Senate to commit a bill with instructions to report it as two bills. Volume **V**, section **5528**.

A bill having been recommitted to a committee with leave to report at any time and being reported immediately by the chairman, was held to be subject to the point of order that the committee had not considered it. Volume **IV**, section **4691**.

(11) With Instructions.—To Report “Forthwith.”

A bill may be committed with instructions that it be reported “forthwith,” and in such case the chairman of the committee to which it is committed makes a report at once without awaiting action of the committee. Volume **V**, sections **5545–5547**.

A motion to recommit with instructions to report forthwith having been agreed to, the chairman of the committee to which referred at once reports the bill in conformity with the instructions and the report is before the House for immediate consideration. Volume **VIII**, section **2735**.

RECOMMIT, MOTION TO—Continued.**(11) With Instructions.—To Report “Forthwith”**—Continued.

Instructions to report “forthwith” accompanying a motion to recommit must be complied with, and the chairman of the committee or one for him must actually report the bill back to the House as instructed. Volume **VIII**, section **2730**.

Form of report on bill recommitted with instructions. Volume **VIII**, section **2735**.

The committee to which a bill is recommitted with instructions to report “forthwith” takes no action thereon, and the chairman or some Member acting for him, immediately reports the bill to the House as instructed. Volume **VIII**, section **2732**.

The term report “forthwith” when employed in instructions accompanying a motion to recommit to a committee was construed to mean report “at once.” Volume **VIII**, section **2730**.

Instructions to report “forthwith” are in order in a motion to recommit notwithstanding the fact that the extent of textual changes provided by the motion preclude immediate report. Volume **VIII**, section **2731**.

It is in order to move to recommit, with instructions to the committee to report “forthwith,” a certain proposition, but instructions that the report be made on a certain day in future involved a different principle. Volume **V**, sections **5548, 5549**.

It is in order to refer a matter already under consideration to a committee with instructions to report a bill forthwith, and such bill, being reported, is in order for immediate consideration. Volume **V**, section **5550**.

A bill recommitted under Rule XVII with instructions that it be reported “forthwith” was, when reported, again passed to be engrossed and read a third time. Volume **V**, section **5551**.

(12) After the Previous Question.—Nature of the Motion.

Under the rule for the previous question, but one proper motion to recommit is in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2770**.

Under Rule XVII, one proper motion to recommit is in order pending demand for the previous question or after the previous question has been ordered. Volume **VIII**, section **2760**.

The motion to refer provided for in the rule for the previous question. Volume **V**, section **5569**.

Pending the vote on the passage of a bill under the operation of the previous question a motion to commit to a standing or select committee, with or without instructions, is in order. Volume **V**, section **5443**.

The House having determined in the negative the question on the engrossment and third reading of a bill, a motion to commit is not in order under the rule for the previous question. Volume **V**, sections **5602, 5603**.

The previous question having been ordered and a motion to recommit having been made in the form of a resolution with a preamble, the preamble was ruled out of order. Volume **V**, section **5589**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was acting under general parliamentary law, it was held that the motion to commit was in order pending the motion for the previous question or after it had been ordered on a resolution. Volume **V**, section **5604**.

The opponents of a bill have no claim to prior recognition to make the motion to refer under rule XVII. Volume **II**, section **1456**.

A bill recommitted under section 1 of Rule XVII (rule of the previous question) and reported back to the House must again be put on its passage to be engrossed for a third reading. Volume **V**, section **5591**.

A unanimous-consent agreement to close debate and vote at a specific time is in effect an order for the previous question, and the motion to recommit is in order under Rule XVI. Volume **VIII**, section **2758**.

The previous question having been ordered, a motion to recommit embodying argument is not in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2749**.

RECOMMIT, MOTION TO—Continued.**(12) After the Previous Question.—Nature of the Motion**—Continued

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was acting under general parliamentary law, it was held that the motion to recommit was in order pending the motion for the previous question or after it had been ordered on a resolution. Volume **VIII**, section **2755**.

The motion to recommit is not in order after the previous question has been ordered on a report from the Committee on Rules. Volume **VIII**, section **2270**.

(13) After the Previous Question.—Not Debatable but Amendable.

After the previous question is ordered the motion to commit may be amended, as by adding instructions, unless such amendment be precluded by moving the previous question on the motion to commit. Volume **V**, sections **5582–5584**.

The motion to commit under section 1 of Rule XVII is not debatable, but is amendable, unless the previous question is ordered on it. Volume **V**, sections **5570, 5571**.

The ordering of the previous question on a bill and all amendments to final passage precludes debate on a motion to recommit but does not exclude amendments to such motion. Volume **VIII**, section **2741**.

(14) After the Previous Question.—Time of Making.

Where the motion for the previous question covers all stages of the bill to the final passage the motion to commit is made after the third reading and is not in order before engrossment or third reading or pending the motion for the previous question. Volume **V**, sections **5578–5581**.

Where the motion for the previous question covers all stages of the bill to final passage the motion to recommit is made after the third reading, and is not in order after the question has been put on the passage of the bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2747**.

Where separate motions for the previous question are made respectively on the third reading and on the passage of a bill the motion to commit should be made only after the previous question is ordered on the passage. Volume **V**, section **5577**.

The motion to recommit a simple resolutions may be made at any time before the question is put on the passage of the resolution and is not in order after the resolution has been agreed to. Volume **VIII**, section **2748**.

When the previous question has been ordered on a simple resolution (as distinguished from a joint resolution) and a pending amendment the motion to commit should be made after the vote on the amendment. Volume **V**, sections **5585–5588**.

The motion to refer under Rule XVII may be made pending the demand for the previous question on the passage, whether a bill or resolution be under consideration. Volume **V**, section **5576**.

(15) After the Previous Question.—As to Repetition of.

Under the rule for the previous question but one motion to commit is in order. Volume **V**, sections **5577, 5580, 5582, 5885**.

A bill recommitted under the rule relating to the previous question and on which when it is again reported and considered the previous question is again ordered may again be subjected to the motion to commit. Volume **V**, section **5591**.

The vote whereby a bill was passed having been reconsidered, amendments having been made and the third reading ordered again under operation of the previous question, a motion to recommit was held to be in order, although such a motion had previously been rejected. Volume **V**, section **5590**.

A motion to recommit having been ruled out of order with the previous question operating, a proper motion to recommit may be offered. Volume **VIII**, section **2761**.

One proper motion to recommit is in order under operation of the previous question, and one motion being ruled out, another motion to recommit is in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2763**.

RECOMMIT, MOTION TO—Continued.**(16) After the Previous Question.—Application of.**

The motion to commit after the previous question is ordered applies to resolution, the word “bill” in the rule being a generic term applying to all legislative propositions. Volume **V**, section **5572**.

The motion to commit provided for in the rule for the previous question applies not only to bills but to resolutions of the House alone. Volume **V**, section **5573**.

The motion to commit has been admitted pending a demand for the previous question on agreeing to a concurrent resolution. Volume **V**, section **6698**.

Although the decisions conflict, those last made do not admit the motion to commit after the previous question has been ordered on a report from the Committee on Rules. Volume **V**, sections **5593–5601**.

An opinion of the Speaker that the motion to commit is not in order when the previous question has been ordered simply on a pending amendment. Volume **V**, section **5573**.

The motion to commit provided for in the rule for the previous question may be applied to a motion to amend the Journal. Volume **V**, section **5574**.

The previous question having been ordered on a motion to agree to a Senate amendment to a House bill, a motion to commit is in order. Volume **V**, section **5575**.

Where a special order declares that at a certain time the previous question shall be considered as ordered on a bill to the final passage, it has usually, but not always, been held that the motion to commit is precluded. Volume **IV**, sections **3207–3209**.

The previous question having been ordered on a motion to agree to a Senate amendment to a House bill, a motion to recommit is in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2744**.

The motion to recommit is not admitted after the previous question has been ordered on a report from the Committee on Rules. Volume **VIII**, section **2750**.

(17) In Relation to the Committee of the Whole.

A bill is sometimes recommitted to a Committee of the Whole with instructions. Volume **V**, sections **5552, 5553**.

The simple motion to recommit is not in order in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4721**. Volume **VIII**, section **2326**.

In Committee of the Whole a motion to report a bill with the recommendation that it lie on the table has precedence of motions recommending postponement or recommittal. Volume **IV**, section **4777**.

A motion that the Committee of the Whole report a bill with the recommendation that it be referred may not be made until it has been read for amendments. Volume **IV**, sections **4761, 4762**.

While the simple motion to recommit is not admissible in the Committee of the Whole, it is in order to move to rise and report with the recommendation that the bill be recommitted. Volume **VIII**, section **2329**.

The motion to rise and report with the recommendation that the bill be recommitted takes precedence of the motion to rise and report with the recommendation that the bill pass. Volume **VIII**, section **2329**.

A bill having been reported from the Committee of the Whole with instructions which were ruled out of order as proposing a change of the rules, the bill was held thereby to stand recommitted to the Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4784**.

Upon recommitment of a bill to Committee of the Whole through rejection of its recommendation thereon, the House automatically resolves again into the committee for the further consideration of the bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2633**.

A bill recommitted to the Committee of the Whole by rejection of its recommendation to the House is not required to be read again in full. Volume **VIII**, section **2633**.

A Committee of the Whole sometimes reports a bill with the recommendation that it be recommitted to a standing committee with certain instructions. Volume **IV**, section **4714**.

RECOMMIT, MOTION TO—Continued.**(17) In Relation to the Committee of the Whole.**—Continued.

A bill which has been considered in Committee of the Whole, and then by the House has been recommitted to a standing committee, is not when again reported to the House necessarily subject to the point of order that it must be considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **4828, 4829**.

The Committee of the Whole having decided between two propositions and the House having agreed to the amendment embodying that decision, it was held to be in order in the House to move to recommit with instructions that in effect brought the two propositions to the decision of the House. Volume **V**, section **5592**.

(18) As Applied to Conference Reports.

Conference reports must be adopted or rejected as reported and any modifications however slight may be remedied only by recommitment to the Committee of Conference. Volume **VIII**, section **3317**.

It is in order for one body to recommit a conference report if the other body, by action on the report, have not discharged their managers. Volume **V**, sections **6545–6550, 6609**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2738, 3310, 3313**.

It is in order to recommit a conference report, if the other House by action on the report has not discharged its managers, and after the previous question is ordered on agreement, the motion to recommit with or without instructions is privileged. Volume **VIII**, sections **3311, 3312**.

The motion to recommit a conference report with instructions to the House conferees is subject to amendment unless the previous question is ordered. Volume **VIII**, section **3241**.

A motion to recommit the conference report is in order at any time before final action is taken on the report. Volume **VIII**, section **3256**.

A question of order may not be sustained against a portion of a conference report without affecting the entire report, and modification can only be affected by rejection of the report and instruction of a new conference or, when the managers on the part of the Senate have not been discharged, by a motion to recommit with instructions. Volume **VIII**, section **3307**.

Recognition to move recommitment of a conference report is due Members opposed to the report, regardless of party affiliations, but in the absence of other considerations preference is accorded Members of the minority. Volume **VIII**, section **3319**.

Formerly announcement of the recommitment of a conference report was messaged to the Senate, but under the modern practice the other House is not notified, and managers on the part of the House carry the paper back to conference, and a new report is formulated. Volume **VIII**, section **3321**.

The fact that a conference report has been previously recommitted to the committee of conference with instructions, does not preclude a motion to recommit the amended report. Volume **VIII**, section **3325**.

A conference report having been recommitted to the committee of conference, the papers are no longer before the House, and no motion for disposition of the amendments in disagreement is in order. Volume **VIII**, section **3328**.

When a conference report is recommitted to the committee of conference, it is not subject to further action in the House until again reported by the managers. Volume **VIII**, section **3326**.

Where a conference report has been made and acted on in one House, and the managers of that House have thereby been discharged, the other House is precluded thereby from recommitting the report to the managers. Volume **V**, sections **6551–6553**.

A conference report that has been acted on by either House is sometimes recommitted by concurrent action of the two Houses taken by unanimous consent. Volume **V**, sections **6554–6557**.

Either House having acted on a conference report, it may be recommitted only by concurrent action of the two Houses. Volume **VIII**, section **3316**.

RECOMMIT, MOTION TO—Continued.**(18) As Applied to Conference Reports.**—Continued.

A concurrent resolution providing for recommitment to conference is not privileged for introduction from the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **3309**.

Where a special order provided for the motion to recommit, a conference report was admitted although Senate conferees had been discharged, the special order having been adopted after their discharge. Volume **VII**, section **779**.

(19) As Applied to Conference Reports.—The Senate Practice.

The motion to recommit a conference report to the committee of conference is admitted under the Senate practice. Volume **VIII**, section **3320**.

Under a recent rule of the Senate, a conference report ruled out of order on the ground that it inserted matter not committed to the conference and omitted matter agreed to by both Houses, was recommitted to the committee of conference. Volume **VIII**, section **3273**.

Where the House had acted on a conference report, thereby discharging its conferees, the Senate being unable to comply with its rule recommitting invalidated conference reports to committees of conference, requested further conference without taking further action on the amendments in disagreement. Volume **VIII**, section **3279**.

A conference report being ruled out in the Senate on a point of order, was recommitted under the Senate rules to the committee of conference. Volume **VIII**, section **3275**.

When held to be in violation of the Senate rule prohibiting the incorporation of new matter, a conference report is automatically recommitted to the committee of conference. Volume **VIII**, section **3277**.

Conferees having reported tariff rates not in disagreement, the Vice President held them subject to a point of order and recommitted the conference report to the committee of conference. Volume **VIII**, section **3280**.

A conference report proposing duties beyond the range of rates provided by either House bill or Senate amendments, a point of order was sustained and the report was recommitted. Volume **VIII**, section **3281**.

Where House conferees have not reported and the House has taken no action, recommitment of a conference report by the Senate was held not to require reappointment of conferees by the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3280**.

In an exceptional instance the Senate transmitted a message to the House announcing recommitment of a conference report, but did not transmit the papers. Volume **VIII**, section **3323**.

(20) Under Provisions of Special Rules.

The Committee on Rules shall report no provision excluding the motion to recommit after the previous question has been ordered on the passage of a bill or joint resolution. Volume **VIII**, sections **2260**, **2263**, **2264**.

The Committee on Rules may report orders of procedure subject to two limitations only: It may not provide for abrogation of the Calendar Wednesday rule except by two-thirds vote or for denial of the motion to recommit while the previous question is pending on final passage. Volume **VIII**, section **2262**.

The limitation on the Committee on Rules in reporting orders of business operating to prevent the motion to recommit while the previous question is pending, applies to resolutions for the consideration of bills only and not to a resolution designating a day to be devoted to motions to suspend the rules. Volume **VIII**, section **2265**.

Provision that “the House shall immediately proceed to vote upon the bill without any intervening motion” was construed to prevent the offering of the motion to recommit and to be in violation of the second paragraph of section 56 of Rule XI. Volume **VIII**, section **2263**.

A resolution reported by the Committee on Rules providing that a House bill with Senate amendments be taken from the Speaker’s table, Senate amendments disagreed to, conference agreed to, and that Speaker “without intervening motion” appoint conferees, was

RECOMMIT, MOTION TO—Continued.**(20) Under Provisions of Special Rules**—Continued.

held not to be in violation of the second paragraph of section 56 of Rule XI, since opportunity would be offered the motion to recommit on the conference report. Volume **VIII**, section **2266**. While the Committee on Rules is forbidden to report special orders abrogating the Calendar Wednesday rule or excluding the motion to recommit after ordering of the previous question, a resolution making possible that ultimate result was on one occasion held in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2267**.

A special order to lay before the House a bill on the Speaker's table with the previous question ordered on a motion to concur in Senate amendments, does not prevent submission of a motion to recommit. Volume **VII**, section **778**.

A special order providing that the previous question be considered as ordered "without intervening motion except one motion to recommit" was held to preclude both amendment, and debate on the motion to recommit. Volume **VII**, section **776**.

Where a special order provided for the appointment of conferees "without any intervening motion," it was held to exclude the motion to instruct conferees, but not the motion to recommit. Volume **VII**, section **774**.

A special order providing that the Committee of the Whole rise at the conclusion of the reading of a bill and report it to the House and that the previous question operate to final passage was held not to interfere with the right of the committee to report with recommendation to recommit. Volume **VIII**, section **2375**.

A special rule, ordering the previous question on a pending bill and amendments to final passage when reported from the Committee of the Whole, was held not to preclude a recommendation by the Committee of the Whole that the bill be recommitted. Volume **VII**, section **777**.

The recommendation of the Committee of the Whole to recommit a bill being decided in the negative, the question was held to recur on the amendments and bill under a special rule ordering the previous question on the bill and amendments to final passage. Volume **VIII**, section **2375**.

A recommendation from the Committee of the Whole to recommit a bill on which the previous question had been ordered by special rule, being rejected, the question recurs on the passage of the bill. Volume **VII**, section **777**.

(21) Duty of a Committee to Which a Matter Is Recommended.

When a bill is recommitted to the committee which reported it, the whole question is before the committee anew as if it had been before considered. Volume **V**, section **5558**.

When a report is recommitted, the committee must take up the subject anew, the former action being of no further account. Volume **VII**, section **4557**.

Where a matter is recommitted with instructions, the committee must confine itself within the instructions. Volume **IV**, section **4404**.

When a bill is recommitted with instructions relating only to a certain portion, the committee may not review other portions. Volume **V**, section **5526**.

On a motion to recommit a bill with instructions to report it back, the time of such report is within the option of the committee, and unless directions are included in the instructions to report back "forthwith" the time of making such report may be delayed at its pleasure. Volume **VIII**, section **2730**.

(22) When Recommittal Is Automatic.

Bills reported without indication of changes proposed in existing law are automatically recommitted to the respective committees reporting them. Volume **VIII**, section **2237**.

Under a decision of the Chair sustaining a point of order that a report failed to indicate proposed amendments of statutory law, the bill reported was automatically recommitted to the committee reporting it. Volume **VIII**, section **2245**.

RECOMMIT, MOTION TO—Continued.**(22) When Recommital Is Automatic**—Continued.

Reports of committees failing to conform to the requirements of clause 2a of Rule XIII are automatically recommitted by a ruling of the Speaker that they do not comply with the provisions of the rule. Volume **VIII**, section **2250**.

A bill having been recommitted for failure to comply with the rule requiring indication of proposed changes in existing law, further proceedings are de novo and the bill must again be considered and reported by the committee as if no previous report had been made. Volume **VIII**, section **2249**.

A bill having been recommitted because of a defective report, further proceedings are de novo and all committee formalities accompanying the first report are necessary to authorize a second report. Volume **VIII**, section **2221**.

Bills reported back adversely by the committee when called up from the deferred list are automatically recommitted and may not be again reported during the same Congress. Volume **VII**, section **846**.

(23) In General.

When a bill is recommitted with instructions to report back “forthwith,” amendments proposed in such instructions must be voted upon by the House when reported back. Volume **VIII**, section **2734**.

Recommendations reported back to the House by a committee in compliance with peremptory instructions adopted with a motion to recommit must be again voted upon by the House, although just agreed to by the vote to instruct. Volume **VIII**, section **2732**.

Amendments reported back with a bill recommitted under instructions to report forthwith must be again voted upon by the House when so reported. Volume **VIII**, section **2733**.

A bill recommitted and reported back “forthwith” under instructions from the House, is read in the House by title only, but accompanying amendments are read in full. Volume **VIII**, section **2733**.

A division of the question on a motion to recommit may not be demanded regardless of the number of substantive propositions involved. Volume **VIII**, section **2737**.

A bill having been recommitted to a committee with leave to report at any time and being reported immediately by the chairman was held to be subject to the point of order that the committee had not considered it. Volume **IV**, section **4691**.

The Speaker may not rule out a report because the committee have failed to comply with their instructions in relation to it. Volume **IV**, section **4689**.

RECONSIDER, MOTION TO.

(1) **Nature of.**—In general.

(2) **Nature of.**—May be held dilatory.

(3) **Nature of.**—Not in order in Committee of the Whole.

(4) **Nature of.**—Use in standing and select committees.

(5) **Nature of.**—In relation to a two-thirds vote.

(6) **Nature of.**—As related to the quorum.

(7) **Effect of.**

(8) **Precedence of.**

(9) **By whom made.**

(10) **Application of.**—To bills, etc., that have gone to the other House.

(11) **Application of.**—To bills that have passed both Houses.

(12) **Application of.**—To a vote referring a bill to a committee.

(13) **Application of.**—To orders partially executed.

(14) **Application of.**—In general.

(15) **Relation to other motions.**—To adjourn and fix the day.

(16) **Relation to other motions.**—To lay on the table in general.

(17) **Relation to other motions.**—When motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

(18) **Relation to other motions.**—The previous question.

RECONSIDER, MOTION TO—Continued.

- (19) **Relation to other motions.—To postpone.**
- (20) **Relation to other motions.—To go into Committee of the Whole.**
- (21) **Relation to other motions.—In general.**
- (22) **In relation to the yeas and nays.**
- (23) **In relation to bills returned with the President's objections. See also "Vetoed Bills."**
- (24) **Consideration of.—In general.**
- (25) **Consideration of.—Debate on.**
- (26) **In general.**

(1) Nature of.—In general.

When a motion has been carried or lost a motion to reconsider may be made on the same or succeeding day, and after the said succeeding day may not be withdrawn without consent of the House. Volume **V**, section **5605**.

When a motion to reconsider is decided in the affirmative the question immediately recurs on the question reconsidered. Volume **V**, section **5703**.

The House having, by unanimous consent, entertained a matter during time set apart for other business, it was held that the question of reconsideration might also be admitted Volume **V**, section **5683**.

A resolution having been divided for the vote, a separate motion to reconsider was held necessary for each vote, and was made first as to the first portion of the resolution. Volume **V**, section **5609**.

Pending a motion to reconsider the vote on agreeing to a resolution the resolution was amended by unanimous consent, after which the motion to reconsider was tabled. Volume **V**, section **5702**.

Reference to discussion of practice in regard to motion to reconsider (footnote). Volume **V**, section **5643**.

The House decided (overruling the Speaker) that the motion to reconsider the vote on a proposition having been once agreed to, and the vote having again been taken, a second motion to reconsider may not be made unless the nature of the proposition has been changed by amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **2788**.

The vote on a substitute and the vote on the original resolution as amended by the substitute, if the substitute entirely replaces the original resolution, is the same proposition within the practice prohibiting a second motion to reconsider the same proposition unless changed by amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **2788**.

Entering a motion to reconsider and consideration of such motion, are separate propositions and have respective privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **2785**.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the House had decided a question of parliamentary procedure was held not to be in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2776**.

(2) Nature of.—May Be Held Dilatory.

The motion to reconsider has been ruled out as dilatory when manifestly made for purpose of delay. Volume **V**, section **5735**.

Under certain circumstances the motions to reconsider and adjourn and the question of consideration have been held dilatory. Volume **V**, sections **5731–5733**.

Under exceptional circumstances the motions to reconsider, adjourn, lay on the table, and an appeal from the decision of the Chair, have been held dilatory. Volume **VIII**, section **2822**.

A motion to reconsider a yea and nay vote, by which a resolution was agreed to unanimously, has been held to be dilatory. Volume **VIII**, section **2815**.

Dicta to the effect motion to reconsider may be held dilatory. Volume **VIII**, section **2797**.

Pending consideration of a report from the Committee on rules appeals and the motion to reconsider have been ruled out as dilatory within the meaning of the rule. Volume **V**, section **5739**.

RECONSIDER, MOTION TO—Continued.**(2) Nature of.—May Be Held Dilatory**—Continued.

Where a special order for the consideration of a bill prohibited “intervening motions” between the vote on an amendment and a final vote it was held to exclude a motion to reconsider. Volume **IV**, section **3203**.

(3) Nature of.—Not in Order in Committee of the Whole.

The motion to reconsider is not in order in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **4717**, **4718**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2324**, **2325**.

The motions to reconsider, for the previous question, and to adjourn are not in order in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4716**.

The motion to reconsider, while not entertained in the Committee of the Whole, is in order in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, section **2793**.

(4) Nature of.—Use in Standing and Select Committees.

The motion to reconsider is in order in a standing or select committee of the House. Volume **IV**, sections **4570**, **4571**.

Discussion as to whether or not the motion to reconsider applies in a committee. Volume **IV**, section **4596**.

The motion to reconsider is in order in the procedure of standing committees, and may be made on the same day on which the action is taken to which it is proposed to be applied, or on the next day thereafter on which the committee convenes with a quorum present. Volume **VIII**, section **2213**.

A session of a committee, adjourned without having secured a quorum, is a dies non and not to be counted in determining the admissibility of a motion to reconsider. Volume **VIII**, section **2213**.

(5) Nature of.—In Relation to a Two-thirds Vote.

A majority is required to reconsider a vote taken under conditions requiring two-thirds for affirmative action. Volume **II**, section **1656**.

Apparently a majority is required to reconsider a vote taken under the requirement that two-thirds shall be necessary to carry the question. Volume **V**, sections **5617**, **5618**.

A majority vote is sufficient to reconsider a vote taken under the requirements that two-thirds shall be necessary to carry the question. Volume **VIII**, section **2795**.

Where a two-thirds vote is required, the motion to reconsider may be made by anyone who voted on the prevailing side. Volume **VIII**, section **2778**.

(6) Nature of.—As Related to the Quorum.

In the absence of a quorum it is not in order to move to reconsider a vote on which a quorum is required. Volume **V**, section **5606**.

On votes incident to a call of the House the motion to reconsider may be entertained and laid on the table, although a quorum may not be present. Volume **V**, sections **5607**, **5608**.

During proceedings to secure a quorum the Chair ruled out of order a motion to reconsider the vote whereby an appeal had been laid on the table. Volume **IV**, section **3037**.

(7) Effect of.

A bill is not considered, in the practice of the House, passed or an amendment agreed to if a motion to reconsider is pending, the effect of the motion to reconsider being to suspend the original proposition. Volume **V**, section **5704**.

When the vote whereby an amendment has been agreed to is reconsidered the amendment becomes simply a pending amendment. Volume **V**, section **5704**.

The Speaker declines to sign an enrolled bill until a pending motion to reconsider has been disposed of. Volume **V**, section **5705**.

As to the result when the Congress expires leaving enacted on a motion to reconsider the vote whereby a resolution of the House is passed (footnote.) Volume **V**, section **5704**.

RECONSIDER, MOTION TO—Continued.**(7) Effect of—Continued.**

If a bill, before the disposal of a motion to reconsider the vote on its passage, should be enrolled, signed, and approved by the President its validity as a law probably could be questioned (footnote). Volume **V**, section **5704**.

A Member-elect may not take of oath until a motion to reconsider the vote determining his title is disposed of. Volume **I**, section **335**.

When the House votes to admit a Member and the motion to reconsider is disposed of the right to be sworn is complete and not to be deferred, even by a motion to adjourn. Volume **I**, section **622**.

(8) Precedence of.

A motion to reconsider takes precedence of all other questions except a conference report or a motion to adjourn. Volume **V**, section **5605**.

A motion to reconsider having been entered within the time prescribed by the rule, is privileged and may be called up at pleasure. Volume **VIII**, section **2787**.

A motion to reconsider may be made after a motion for the previous question has been made. Volume **V**, section **5656**.

The motion to reconsider and the motion to lay that motion on the table are admitted while the previous question is operating. Volume **V**, sections **5657–5662**. Volume **VIII**, section **2784**.

Although the previous question had been ordered on a motion to reconsider, it was held that a question of privilege might be debated. Volume **III**, section **2532**.

A motion that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, or a demand that the House return to committee, may not take precedence of a motion to reconsider. Volume **IV**, section **3087**.

When the House has passed a bill and disposed of a motion to reconsider the vote on its passage, it is too late to move to reconsider the vote sustaining the decision of the Chair which brought the bill before the House. Volume **V**, section **5652**.

(9) By Whom Made.

The motion to reconsider may be made “by any Member of the majority.” Volume **V**, section **5605**. Where the yeas and nays on a vote have not been ordered recorded in the Journal any Member, irrespective of whether he voted with the majority or not, may make the motion to reconsider. Volume **V**, sections **5611–5613**. Volume **VIII**, section **2775, 2785**.

When the yeas and nays are not recorded on the Journal any Member may make the motion to reconsider without regard to his vote. Volume **V**, section **5689**.

The motion to reconsider a yea-and-nay vote may not be made by a Member who not voting was paired in favor of the majority’s contention. Volume **V**, section **5614**.

A member who was absent when a vote was taken may not move to reconsider (Speaker overruled). Volume **V**, section **5619**.

A Member who failed to vote may not move to reconsider. Volume **VIII**, section **2774**.

The most carefully considered ruling has been that in case of a tie vote any Member recorded on the prevailing side may move to reconsider. Volume **V**, sections **5615, 5616**.

When a two-thirds vote is required the motion to reconsider may be made by anyone who voted on the prevailing side. Volume **V**, sections **5617, 5618**.

Where a two-thirds vote is required a Member voting on the prevailing side may move to reconsider, even though he be one of an actual minority. Volume **II**, section **1656**.

The mover of a proposition is entitled to prior recognition to move to reconsider. Volume **II**, section **1454**.

A Member may make the motion to reconsider at any time without thereby abandoning a prior motion made by himself and pending. Volume **V**, section **5610**.

A Delegate may make any motion which a Member may make, except the motion to reconsider. Volume **II**, section **1292**. Volume **VI**, section **240**.

RECONSIDER, MOTION TO—Continued.**(9) By Whom Made—Continued.**

Delegates are appointed as additional members of certain committees, where they possess the same powers and privileges as in the House and may make any motion except to reconsider. Volume **II**, section **1297**. Volume **VI**, section **242**.

(10) Application of.—To Bills, etc., That Have Gone to the Other House.

A motion to reconsider may be entertained, although the bill or resolution to which it applies may have gone to the other House or the President. Volume **V**, sections **5666–5668**.

The fact that the House had informed the Senate that it had agreed to a Senate amendment to a House bill was held not to prevent a motion to reconsider the vote on agreeing. Volume **V**, section **5672**.

After a conference has been agreed to and the managers for the House appointed it is too late to move to reconsider the vote whereby the House acted on the amendments in disagreement. Volume **V**, section **5664**.

A motion being made to reconsider the vote on a bill which has gone to the Senate, a motion to ask the recall of the bill is privileged. Volume **V**, sections **5669–5671**.

(11) Application of.—To Bill That Have Passed Both Houses.

Instance of reconsideration of a bill which had passed both Houses. Volume **IV**, sections **3466–3469**.

(12) Application of.—To a Vote Referring a Bill to a Committee.

No bill, petition, memorial, or resolution referred to a committee may be brought back into the House on a motion to reconsider. Volume **V**, section **5647**.

The motion to reconsider may not be applied to a vote on the reference of a bill to a committee. Volume **VIII**, section **2782**.

There is a question as to whether or not the rule forbidding a bill to be brought back from a committee on a motion to reconsider applies to a case where in the House, after considering a bill, commits it. Volume **V**, sections **5648–5650**.

After a committee has reported a matter it is too late to reconsider the vote by which it was referred. Volume **V**, section **5651**.

(13) Application of.—To Orders Partially Executed.

Instance of the reconsideration of an order which had been partly executed. Volume **III**, section **2028**.

The motion to reconsider the vote whereby an order of the House had been agreed to was admitted, although the execution of that order had begun. Volume **V**, section **5665**.

The motion to reconsider may not be applied to a vote for the previous question which has been partially executed (Speaker overruled). Volume **V**, sections **5653, 5654**.

The Committee of the Whole having voted to consider a particular bill and consideration having begun, a motion to reconsider or change that vote is not in order. Volume **IV**, section **4765**.

(14) Application of.—In General.

A request for unanimous consent is in effect a motion and action predicated thereon is subject to reconsideration. Volume **VIII**, section **2794**.

After the passage of a bill, reconsideration of the vote on any amendment thereto may be secured only by motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. Volume **VIII**, section **2789**.

The motion to reconsider may not be applied to the vote on a motion to suspend the rules. Volume **VIII**, section **2781**.

The vote by which the House refuses to order a third reading may be reconsidered. Volume **VIII**, section **2777**.

(15) Relation to Other Motions.—To Adjourn and Fix the Day.

A motion to reconsider a vote whereby the House has refused to adjourn is not in order. Volume **V**, sections **5620–5622**.

RECONSIDER, MOTION TO—Continued.**(15) Relation to Other Motions.—To Adjourn and Fix the Days**—Continued.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the House refused to fix a day to which the House should adjourn has been the subject of conflicting rulings. Volume **V**, sections **5623, 5624**.

(16) Relation to Other Motions.—To Lay on the Table in General.

An affirmative vote on the motion to lay on the table may be reconsidered. Volume **V**, section **5628**. Volume **VIII**, section **2785**.

A motion to reconsider an affirmative vote to lay on the table is admitted. Volume **V**, section **6288**. The vote to lay on the table may be reconsidered. Volume **V**, section **5695**.

The motion to reconsider may be applied to a negative vote on the motion to lay on the table. Volume **V**, section **5629**.

After careful consideration it was held in order to reconsider the vote laying an appeal on the table. Volume **V**, section **5630**.

During proceedings under a call of the House it was held that a motion might not be made to reconsider the vote whereby an appeal was laid on the table. Volume **V**, section **5631**.

(17) Relation to Other Motions.—When Motion to Reconsider is Laid on the Table.

The motion to lay on the table is applicable to the motion to reconsider. Volume **VIII**, sections **2652, 2659**.

The motion to reconsider may not be applied to the vote whereby the House has laid another motion to reconsider on the table. Volume **V**, sections **5632, 5633**.

A motion to reconsider a vote laying a motion to reconsider on the table is not in order. Volume **V**, section **5638**.

The House having laid on the table a motion to reconsider the vote by which a proposition had been laid on the table, the proposition may be taken up only by unanimous consent or a suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, section **5640**.

Origin of the practice of preventing reconsideration by laying the motion to reconsider on the table. Volume **V**, sections **5634–5639**.

A motion to lay on the table a motion to reconsider the vote by which an amendment to a pending motion was rejected does not carry to the table the motion to which the amendment was offered. Volume **VIII**, section **2659**.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which an amendment was agreed to may be laid on the table without carrying with it the amendment proposed to be reconsidered. Volume **VIII**, section **2652**.

(18) Relation to Other Motions.—The Previous Question.

A motion to reconsider the vote on the engrossment of a bill may be admitted after the previous question has been moved on a motion to postpone. Volume **V**, section **5663**.

A motion to reconsider the vote on the third reading of a bill may be made and acted on after a motion for the previous question on the passage has been made, but the motion to reconsider may not be debated. Volume **V**, section **5656**.

Relation of the motion for the previous question to the motion to reconsider (footnote). Volume **V**, section **5656**.

The vote whereby the previous question is ordered may be reconsidered once only. Volume **V**, section **5655**.

The vote whereby the previous question was ordered having been reconsidered, it was held in order to withdraw the motion for the previous question, the “decision” having been nullified. Volume **V**, section **5357**.

The previous question is exhausted by the vote on the motion on which it is ordered, and consequently a motion to reconsider the vote on the main question is debatable. Volume **V**, section **5494**.

RECONSIDER, MOTION TO—Continued.**(18) Relation to Other Motions.—The Previous Question**—Continued.

When the previous question has been ordered on a series of motions and its force has been exhausted, the reconsideration of the vote on one of the motions does not throw it open to debate or amendment. Volume **V**, section **5493**.

When a vote taken under the operation of the previous question is reconsidered the main question stands divested of the previous question and may be debated and amended without reconsideration of the motion for the previous question (Speaker overruled). Volume **V**, sections **5491**, **5492**.

(19) Relation to Other Motions.—To Postpone.

It is in order to reconsider a vote postponing a bill to a day certain, even on a later day. Volume **V**, section **5643**.

(20) Relation to Other Motions.—To Go Into Committee of the Whole.

Instance wherein the Chair admitted a motion to reconsider an affirmative vote on the motion that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole. Volume **V**, section **5368**.

A motion to go into Committee of the Whole, when decided in the negative, may not be reconsidered. Volume **V**, section **5641**.

(21) Relation to Other Motions.—In General.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the House refuses to take a recess is not in order. Volume **V**, section **5625**.

It is not in order to reconsider the vote whereby the House refuses to consider a bill. Volume **V**, sections **5626**, **5627**.

The motion to reconsider may not be applied to the vote on a motion to suspend the rules. Volume **V**, sections **5645**, **5646**.

The motion to reconsider the vote on a proposition having been once agreed to, and the said vote having again been taken, a second motion to reconsider may not be made unless the nature of the proposition has been changed by amendments. Volume **V**, sections **5685–5688**.

The vote whereby a second is ordered may be reconsidered. Volume **V**, section **5642**.

(22) In Relation to the Yeas and Nays.

A motion to reconsider the vote ordering the yeas and nays is in order. Volume **V**, section **6029**. Volume **VIII**, section **2790**.

The vote whereby the yeas and nays are refused may be reconsidered. Volume **V**, section **5692**.

The vote whereby the yeas and nays are ordered may be reconsidered by a majority, but if the House votes to reconsider the yeas and nays may again be ordered by one-fifth. Volume **V**, sections **5689–5691**.

The House having reconsidered the vote whereby the yeas and nays were ordered and having again ordered them, a second motion to reconsider was held out of order. Volume **V**, section **6037**.

It was once held that the yeas and nays might be demanded on a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the yeas and nays were ordered. Volume **V**, section **5689**.

A quorum is not necessary on a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the yeas and nays were ordered. Volume **V**, section **5693**.

During proceedings to secure a quorum it was held that the yeas and nays might not be demanded on a motion to lay on the table a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the yeas and nays were ordered. Volume **V**, section **6037**.

(23) In Relation to Bills Returned With the President's Objections. See also "Vetoed Bills."

The House to which a bill is returned with the objections of the President enters the objections on the Journal and proceeds to reconsider it. Volume **IV**, section **3520**.

RECONSIDER, MOTION TO—Continued.**(23) In Relation to Bills Returned With the President's Objections**—Continued.

The constitutional mandate that the House "shall proceed to reconsider" a vetoed bill has been held not to preclude a motion to postpone consideration to a day certain. Volume **IV**, sections **3542–3547**.

The motion to reconsider may not be applied to the vote on reconsideration of a bill returned with the objections of the President. Volume **V**, section **5644**. Volume **VIII**, section **2778**.

(24) Consideration of.—In General.

While the motion to reconsider may be entered at any time during the two days prescribed by the rule, even after the previous question is ordered or when a question of the highest privilege is pending, it may not be considered while another question is before the House. Volume **V**, section **5673–5676**.

A motion to reconsider may be entered at any time, even when privileged business is pending, as pending a motion to resolve into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of an appropriation bill, but such motion may not be considered until the business to which it relates is again in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2785**.

While the motion to reconsider may be entered at any time during the two days prescribed by the rule, it may not be considered while another question is before the house, and when relating to a bill belonging to a particular class of business, the consideration of the motion is in order only when that class of business is in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2785**.

The vote by which the enacting clause of a bill on the private calendar was stricken out being reconsidered, the question is pending on agreeing to the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole and being decided in the negative, sends the bill back to the private calendar. Volume **VIII**, section **2786**.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which recommendation of the Committee of the Whole House that the enacting clause of a bill on the private calendar be stricken out was agreed to, may be entered on any day on which recognition is had for that purpose, but the motion may be taken up for consideration on private calendar Friday only. Volume **VIII**, section **2786**.

After the day succeeding that on which it is made a motion to reconsider may be called up by any Member, but on the last six days of a session such motion must be disposed of when made. Volume **V**, section **5605**.

When the motion to reconsider relates to a bill belonging to a particular class of business the consideration of the motion is in order only when that class of business is in order. Volume **V**, sections **5677–5681**. Volume **VIII**, section **2786**.

On a Wednesday on which the call of committees was in order the entering, but not the consideration, of a motion to reconsider was held to intervene. Volume **VII**, section **905**.

A motion to reconsider business which is in order on certain days only, may be entered on any day, but consideration of such motion is in order only when that class of business is in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2786**.

The motion to reconsider may be called up at any time when the class of business to which it relates is in order, but until it is called up the motion is not the regular order. Volume **V**, section **5682**.

A motion to reconsider when once entered may remain pending indefinitely, even until a succeeding session of the same Congress. Volume **V**, section **5684**.

The correction of an error having changed the result of a vote, a motion to reconsider based on the erroneous vote was treated as a nullity. Volume **IV**, section **2814**.

The question of consideration may be demanded against the motion to reconsider. Volume **VIII**, section **2437**.

(25) Consideration of.—Debate on.

A motion to reconsider is not debatable if the motion proposed to be reconsidered was not debatable. Volume **V**, sections **5694–5699**.

RECONSIDER, MOTION TO—Continued.**(25) Consideration of.—Debate on**—Continued.

A motion to reconsider is debatable if the motion proposed to be reconsidered was debatable and the previous question is not operating. Volume **VIII**, sections **2437, 2792**.

As to whether or not it is in order to debate the motion to reconsider a vote taken under the operation of the previous question. Volume **V**, sections **5700, 5701**.

The right of the “mover, proposer, or introducer of the matter pending” to close debate does not belong to a Member who has merely moved to reconsider the vote on a bill which he did not report. Volume **V**, section **4995**.

(26) In General.

An instance wherein, after a Member had explained, the House reconsidered its vote of censure. Volume **II**, section **1653**.

A vote being given viva voce at an election for Congressman, the voter may not afterwards change it or vote for additional officers. Volume **I**, section **781**.

The motion to reconsider may not be entertained while the House is dividing. Volume **VIII**, section **2791**.

A bill once rejected may not be taken up for consideration the second time in the same session. Volume **VIII**, section **2776**.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Senate, in 1868, when certain States were without representation, declined to question its competency to try an impeachment case. Volume **VIII**, section **2060**.

RECORD, CONGRESSIONAL. See “**Congressional Record.**”**RECORDS.****(1) Of the House.****(2) In general.****(1) Of the House.**

A resolution relating to the protection of the records of the House presents a question of privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **2659**.

The record of reports filed with the Clerk is entered in the Journal and printed in the Record. Volume **IV**, section **3116**.

The House authorized the clerk of a committee to disclose by deposition the proceedings of the committee. Volume **III**, section **2604**.

The House authorized the clerk of a committee to produce committee records in response to legal process. Volume **VIII**, section **2496**.

The House may direct a committee to submit its Journal to the House, but the proper method seems to be by a motion to recommit the pending report, with instructions to incorporate in it the desired record. Volume **IV**, sections **4680, 4681**.

(2) In General.

In ascertaining prima facie title the governor should make intelligible an obscure return from the records of a returning board when said board has the functions of a court of record. Volume **I**, section **582**.

The court record of naturalization may not be questioned collaterally by evidence impeaching the facts on which the certificate was issued. Volume **I**, section **472**.

The record of a court of naturalization sufficiently establishes citizenship, even though it be alleged that the certificate of the fact has not been issued regularly. Volume **I**, section **472**.

A Senate committee concluded that the journal entries of a legislative body were conclusive as to all the proceedings had, and might not be contradicted by ex parte evidence. Volume **I**, section **563**.

REDEMPTION.

Provision for redemption at the treasury of adjustment certificates issued by the Secretary of Agriculture in administration of the Farm Relief Law and drawn on a special fund provided for the purpose was held not to constitute an appropriation within the meaning of section 4 of Rule XXI. Volume **VII**, section **2160**.

REDISTRICTING. See “Elections.”**REECE, CARROLL B., of Tennessee, Chairman.**

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1701**.

REED, ELECTION CASES OF.

The Maryland election case of Reed v. Causden in the Seventeenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **775**.

The South Carolina Election Cases of Hoge and Reed and Wallace v. Simpson in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **620–622**.

The Maine election case of Anderson v. Reed in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, section **971**.

REED RULES.

The “Reed rules” as related to the general system of rules of the House (footnote). Volume **V**, section **6742**.

REED, THOMAS B., of Maine, Speaker.

- (1) **Establishing of the principle of the quorum present.**
- (2) **Ruling as to dilatory motions.**
- (3) **The power of the Speaker.**
- (4) **The “Reed rules.”**
- (5) **General decisions by.**

(1) Establishing of the Principle of the Quorum Present.

In 1890 Mr. Speaker Reed directed the Clerk to enter on the Journal as part of the record of a yea-and-nay vote names of Members present but not voting, thereby establishing a quorum of record. Volume **IV**, section **2895**.

Mr. Speaker Reed, in 1890, revised the count by the Chair as a method of determining the presence of a quorum at times when no record vote is ordered. Volume **IV**, section **2909**.

(2) Ruling as to Dilatory Motions.

Finding the ordinary and proper parliamentary motions used solely for delay and obstruction, Mr. Speaker Reed ruled them out as dilatory, and was sustained on appeal. Volume **V**, section **5713**.

(3) The Power of the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker Reed in a ruling referred, to the power of the Speaker in relation to the House itself. Volume **IV**, section **4452**.

(4) The “Reed Rules.”

The “Reed rules” as related to the general system of rules of the House (footnote). Volume **V**, section **6742**.

(5) General Decisions by.

Decisions on Questions or order relating to—

Adjourn, fix the day. Volume **V**, sections **5379, 5380, 5381**.

Adjourn, motion to. Volume **V**, sections **5369, 5371, 6452, 6453**

Adjournment. Volume **V**, section **6673**.

Adjournment. Volume **IV**, section **4880**.

Amendments to the Constitution. Volume **V**, section **7027**.

Amendments germane. Volume **V**, sections **5828, 5839, 5894, 5898, 5900**.

REED, THOMAS B., of Maine, Speaker—Continued.**(5) General Decisions by— Continued.**

Decisions on question of order relating to—Continued.

Amendments not germane. Volume **V**, sections **5807, 5834–5836, 5848, 5849, 5866, 5868, 5870, 5887, 5897, 5922.**

Appeals. Volume **V**, sections **6945, 6955.**

Call of committees. Volume **IV**, sections **3119, 3120, 3122–3124, 3128.**

Call of the House. Volume **IV**, sections **3016, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3045–3048, 3049, 3050, 3052.**

Call to order. Volume **V**, sections **5178, 5181, 5182, 5188, 5189, 5190.**

Censure. Volume **II**, section **1259.**

Committee of the Whole Volume **IV**, sections **3140, 4798–4800, 4803, 4813, 4814, 4816, 4817, 4818, 4820, 4829, 4837, 4840, 4843, 4844, 4845, 4947, 4851, 4852, 4857, 4860, 4865–4867.**

Conference reports. Volume **V**, sections **6389, 6390, 6410, 6447, 6450, 6454, 6507, 6508, 6523, 6524, 6525, 6558, 6562.**

Congressional Record. Volume **V**, sections **6962, 6963, 6969, 6972, 6977, 7013, 7022.**

Constitutional privilege. Volume **I**, sections **307, 308.**

Debate. Volume **V**, sections **5046, 5047, 5077, 5084, 5085, 5107, 5108, 5118, 5129, 5140, 5144, 5188, 5379, 5380.**

Dignity of the Speaker's office. Volume **II**, sections **1308.**

Dilatory motions. Volume **V**, sections **5715, 5720, 5721, 5724, 5726, 5727, 5735, 5737.**

Discharge of a committee. Volume **III**, section **1868.**

Disorder in Committee of the Whole. Volume **II**, section **1350.**

Disorder in debate. Volume **II**, section **1259.** Volume **V**, section **6980.**

District day. Volume **IV**, section **3311.**

Division of the question. Volume **IV**, section **4889.** Volume **V**, sections **6160, 6161.**

Enacting clause, motion to strike out. Volume **V**, section **5345.**

Forty minutes of debate. Volume **V**, sections **5497, 5499–5501, 5506, 5509, 5517.**

General debate. Volume **V**, section **5209.**

General parliamentary law. Volume **V**, sections **5509, 6002.**

House as in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VI**, sections **4928, 4935.**

Inquiry, resolution of. Volume **III**, sections **1861, 1868.**

Instructions of committees. Volume **V**, sections **5526, 5538, 5539, 5545, 5546, 5548, 5549, 5561.**

Instructions to managers of conference. Volume **V**, sections **6384, 6388, 6525.**

Journal. Volume **IV**, sections **2739, 2740, 2770, 2848.**

Jurisdiction of committees. Volume **IV**, sections **4323, 4358, 4362, 4366.**

Lay on the table, motion to. Volume **V**, sections **5392, 5393, 5421, 5440.**

Leave to print. Volume **V**, sections **6997, 6999.**

Legislation on appropriation bills (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3868.**

Managers of conference. Volume **IV**, section **4715.**

Messages. Volume **V**, section **6604.**

Minority views. Volume **IV**, section **4600.**

Motions. Volume **V**, sections **4897, 5358, 5379.**

Obstruction. Volume **V**, section **5713.**

Order of Business. Volume **IV**, sections **3060, 3071, 3074, 3077, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3084, 3091–3093, 3095–3099, 3100, 3200, 3273.**

Personal interest. Volume **V**, section **5950**

Personal privilege. Volume **III**, sections **2549, 2707.**

Points of order. Volume **V**, sections **4850, 6440, 6879, 6893, 6894, 6912, 6913, 6915, 6922.**

Postpone, motion to. Volume **V**, section **5321.**

REED, THOMAS B., of Maine, Speaker—Continued.**(5) General Decisions by—Continued.**

Decisions on questions of order relating to—Continued.

Preamble. Volume **IV**, section **3414**.Precedence of motions. Volume **V**, sections **6174, 6222, 6224, 6321**.Precedence of questions. Volume **V**, section **6321a**.Precedence of questions of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2530**. Volume **V**, section **6454**.Previous question. Volume **V**, sections **5457, 5461–5464, 5465, 5475, 5512, 5514, 5515**.Private business. Volume **IV**, section **3272**.Private Calendar. Volume **IV**, section **3302**.Privilege. Volume **III**, sections **2524, 2567, 2570, 2571, 2608, 2609, 2621, 2711**. Volume **V**, section **5129**.Privileged bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3148**. Volume **V**, sections **6302, 6454**.Privileged reports. Volume **IV**, sections **3146, 3147, 4622, 4625, 4631, 4634, 4642**.Questions of consideration. Volume **V**, sections **4944, 4949, 4963, 4971, 4972**.Question of order submitted to House. Volume **III**, section **2709**.Quorum. Volume **IV**, sections **2888, 2908, 2917, 2918, 2921, 2923, 2924, 2929, 2932, 2934, 2935, 2940**.Reading of bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3397, 3407, 3409, 3410**.Reading of papers. Volume **V**, section **5259**.Recall of a bill. Volume **IV**, section **3481**.Recess. Volume **IV**, section **2965**. Volume **V**, section **6663**.Recognition. Volume **II**, sections **1427, 1451, 1461, 1464, 1465, 1467, 1471, 1474**. Volume **IV**, section **4897**. Volume **V**, sections **5003, 5004**.Reconsider, motion to. Volume **V**, sections **5612, 5626, 5628, 5649, 5664, 5678, 5704**.Refer, motion to. Volume **V**, sections **5562, 5578–5580, 5587, 5590, 5592, 5595, 5598, 5603, 5834**.Reports of committees. Volume **IV**, sections **3117, 4597–4599, 4692**.Reports from Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **4714, 4870, 4893, 4907, 4910**.Rescind, motion to. Volume **V**, section **6764**.Right of Member to a seat. Volume **II**, section **1018**. Volume **III**, section **2583**.Rising of Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **4790, 4791**.Rules. Volume **V**, section **6002**.Senate amendments. Volume **IV**, sections **3108, 3109**. Volume **V**, section **6589**.Speaker pro tempore. Volume **II**, section **1381**.Speaker's duty. Volume **II**, section **1325**. Volume **IV**, section **3507**. Volume **V**, sections **5713, 6002**.Special orders. Volume **IV**, sections **3163, 3168, 3184, 3188, 3189, 3209, 3214, 3217, 3221–3223**.Substitute amendments. Volume **V**, section **5472**.Suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, sections **5746, 6804–6806, 6808, 6811, 6813, 6845, 6849, 6850**.Unanimous consent. Volume **IV**, section **3059**.Unfinished business. Volume **V**, sections **6816, 6817, 6819**.Unfinished private business. Volume **IV**, sections **3276, 3278, 3279**.Vetoed bills. Volume **IV**, section **3547**.Voting. Volume **V**, sections **5928, 6060, 6071, 6072, 6083, 6447**.Withdrawal of bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3129, 3387**.Withdrawal of motions. Volume **V**, sections **5354, 5355, 6845**.Yeas and nays. Volume **V**, sections **6015, 6022, 6032, 6049–6051, 6054, 6055**.Yielding the floor. Volume **V**, sections **5032, 5033, 5034, 5038**.

REEDER.

The first election case of Reeder v. Whitfield, from the Territory of Kansas, in the Thirtyfourth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **825, 826**.

The second election case of Reeder v. Whitfield, from the Territory of Kansas, in the Thirtyfourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **827**.

REEVES.

The Missouri case of Reeves v. Bland in the Sixty-sixth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **100**.

REFERENCE. See also "Committees, Jurisdiction of," and "Recommit."

- (1) **Motion to Refer.—Nature of.—In general.**
 - (2) **Motion to Refer.—Nature of.—Relation to the Committee of the Whole.**
 - (3) **Motion to Refer.—Nature of.—"In the House as in Committee of the Whole."**
 - (4) **Motion to Refer.—Nature of.—Repetition of.**
 - (5) **Motion to Refer.—Precedence of.—In general.**
 - (6) **Motion to Refer.—Precedence of.—In relation to Senate amendments.**
 - (7) **Motion to Refer.—Debate on.**
 - (8) **Motion to Refer.—Relations to the previous question.—In general.**
 - (9) **Motion to Refer.—Relations to the previous question.—The motion as provided for by the rule.**
 - (10) **Motion to Refer.—Relations to the previous question.—Application of.**
 - (11) **Motion to Refer.—Relations to the previous question.—Amendable, but not debatable.**
 - (12) **Motion to Refer.—Relations to the previous question.—When a bill is recommitted.**
 - (13) **Motion to Refer.—In relation to other motions.**
 - (14) **Motion to Refer.—In relation to the electoral count.**
 - (15) **Motion to Refer.—Application of.—In general.**
 - (16) **Motion to Refer.—Application of.—To bills, petitions, reports, etc.**
 - (17) **Motion to Refer.—Application of.—To conference reports.**
 - (18) **Motion to Refer.—Application of.—To bills returned with the President's objections.**
 - (19) **Of bills and petitions.—Rule for.**
 - (20) **Of bills and petitions.—Errors in, their effect and correction.**
 - (21) **Of bills and petitions.—Division of.**
 - (22) **Of bills and petitions.—Reconsideration of vote on.**
 - (23) **Of bills and petitions.—Senate bills and amendments on the Speaker's table.**
 - (24) **Of bills and petitions.—In relation to Committee of the Whole.**
 - (25) **Of the President's message.—In general.**
 - (26) **Of the President's message.—The annual or general message.**
 - (27) **With instructions.**
 - (28) **In general.**
- (1) **Motion to Refer.—Nature of.—In General.**

The motions to refer, commit, and recommit are practically the same. Volume **V**, section **5521**. The motions to postpone, refer, amend, for a recess, and to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn may be amended. Volume **V**, section **5754**.

A motion to refer may specify that the reference to be a select committee of a stated number of Members and may endow this committee with power to send for persons and papers. Volume **IV**, section **4402**.

Instance wherein a select committee was authorized by the adoption by the House of a motion to refer. Volume **IV**, section **4401**.

REFERENCE—Continued.**(1) Motion to Refer.—Nature of.—In General—Continued.**

The House may refer a bill to any committee and jurisdiction is thereby conferred, but such action is not irrevocable, and a motion to again change such reference is in order until the bill is reported. Volume **VII**, section **2106**.

The House may refer to any committee regardless of jurisdiction, and motions to recommit may provide for reference to another committee than that reporting the bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2696**.

A House of Congress may not make reference to a joint committee when such reference is not contemplated by the act creating the committee. **VII**, section **2163**.

(2) Motion to Refer.—Nature of.—Relations to the Committee of the Whole.

The simple motion to recommit is not in order in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4721**.

A Committee of the Whole sometimes reports a bill with the recommendation that it be recommitted to a standing committee with certain instructions. Volume **IV**, section **4714**.

A motion that the Committee of the Whole report a bill with the recommendation that it be referred may not be made until it has been read for amendments. Volume **IV**, sections **4761**, **4762**.

(3) Motion to Refer.—Nature of.—“In the House as in Committee of the Whole.”

The House while acting “in the House as in Committee of the Whole” may refer to a committee, use the previous question, deal with disorder, take the yeas and nays, or adjourn. Volume **IV**, section **4923**.

A bill being under consideration “in the House as in Committee of the Whole” a motion to commit was decided to be in order, although the reading by sections had not begun. Volume **IV**, sections **4931**, **4932**.

(4) Motion to Refer.—Nature of.—Repetition of.

A motion to postpone to a day certain, refer, or postpone indefinitely, being decided, is not again in order on the same day at the same stage of the question. Volume **V**, section **5301**.

The motion to refer being once submitted shall not be again allowed on the same day at the same stage of the question. Volume **VIII**, section **2738**.

Interpretation of the rule which forbids the repetition of the motions to postpone or refer at the same stage of the question. Volume **V**, section **5591**.

The vote whereby a bill was passed having been reconsidered, amendments having been made, and the third reading ordered again under operation of the previous question, a motion to recommit was held to be in order, although such a motion had previously been rejected. Volume **V**, section **5590**.

(5) Motion to Refer.—Precedence of.—In General.

Rule of the precedence of the motion to refer as related to other motions. Volume **V**, section **5301**.

The motion to refer, the previous question not being ordered, has precedence of the motion to amend. Volume **V**, section **5555**.

Whether “a question is under debate” or not, a motion to lay on the table has precedence of a motion to refer. Volume **V**, section **5303**.

The question of consideration being pending, a motion to refer is not in order. Volume **V**, section **5554**.

A motion to recommit may be made after the engrossment and third reading of a bill, even though the previous question may not have been ordered. Volume **V**, sections **5562**, **5563**.

A Member recognized to present a privileged resolution may not be taken from the floor by a motion to refer. Volume **VI**, section **468**.

REFERENCE—Continued.**(5) Motion to Refer.—Precedence of.—In General—Continued.**

The motion to amend is not entertained while the motion to refer is pending. Volume **VI**, section **373**.

When resolution is brought directly before the House independently of a committee the proponent's right to prior recognition for debate takes precedence over the motion to refer. Volume **VI**, section **86**.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause is a motion to amend and yields to the motion to refer when reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, section **2634**.

(6) Motion to Refer.—Precedence of.—In Relation to Senate Amendments.

Before the stage of disagreement has been reached the motion to refer to a committee Senate amendments returned with a House bill has precedence of a motion to agree to the amendments. Volume **V**, sections **6172–6174**.

The stage of disagreement having been reached, the motion to insist has precedence of the motion to refer. Volume **V**, section **6225**.

While the rule requires the reference to the appropriate standing committee of House bills returned with Senate amendments requiring consideration in the Committee of the Whole, the usual practice is to take such bills from the Speaker's table and send them to conference by unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **732**.

(7) Motion to Refer.—Debate on.

The simple motion to refer or commit is debatable, but the merits of the proposition which it is proposed to refer may not be brought into the debate. Volume **V**, sections **5564–5568**. Volume **VI**, section **549**. Volume **VIII**, section **2740**.

A former rule of the House provided that a motion to refer should not be debatable (footnote). Volume **V**, section **5564**.

On a motion to recommit the latitude of debate is not large. Volume **V**, section **5054**.

The motion to commit made after the previous question is ordered is not debatable. Volume **V**, section **5582**.

(8) Motion to Refer.—Relations to the Previous Question.—In General.

The previous question may be moved on both the motion to refer and on the pending resolution. Volume **V**, section **5466**.

While the ordinary motion to refer may be applied to a vetoed bill it is not in order to move to commit it pending the demand for the previous question or after it is ordered on the constitutional question of reconsideration. Volume **IV**, section **3551**.

The motion to lay on the table may not be applied to the motion to commit authorized after the previous question is ordered. Volume **V**, sections **5412–5414**.

The motion to refer is in order before the previous question is demanded, but after the previous question has been ordered on a bill to final passage, the motion to refer is not admissible until after the third reading. Volume **VIII**, section **2746**.

The motion to refer, the previous question not being ordered, has precedence of the motion to amend. Volume **VI**, section **373**.

The previous question may be moved on both the motion to refer and on the pending proposition. Volume **VI**, section **373**.

(9) Motion to Refer.—Relations to the Previous Question.—The Motion as Provided for by the Rule.

The motion to refer provided for in the rule for the previous question. Volume **V**, section **5569**. Pending the vote on the passage of a bill under the operation of the previous question, a motion to commit to a standing or select committee, with or without instructions, is in order. Volume **V**, section **5443**.

REFERENCE—Continued.**(9) Motion to Refer.—Relations to the Previous Question.—The Motion as Provided for by the Rule—Continued.**

Where the motion for the previous question covers all stages of the bill to the final passage, the motion to commit is made after the third reading and is not in order before engrossment or third reading or pending the motion for the previous question. Volume **V**, sections **5578–5581**.

Where separate motions for the previous question are made, respectively, on the third reading and on the passage of a bill, the motion to commit should be made only after the previous question is ordered on the passage. Volume **V**, section **5577**.

The motion to refer under Rule XVII may be made pending the demand for the previous question on the passage, whether a bill or resolution be under consideration. Volume **V**, section **5576**.

When the previous question has been ordered on a simple resolution (as distinguished from a joint resolution) and a pending amendment the motion to commit should be made after the vote on the amendment. Volume **V**, sections **5585–5588**.

The opponents of a bill have no claim to prior recognition to make the motion to refer under Rule XVII. Volume **II**, section **1456**.

Under the rule for the previous question but one motion to commit is in order. Volume **V**, sections **5577, 5580, 5582, 5885**.

The previous question having been ordered and a motion to recommit having been made in the form of a resolution with a preamble, the preamble was ruled out of order. Volume **V**, section **5589**.

The House having determined in the negative the question on the engrossment and third reading of a bill, a motion to commit is not in order under the rule for the previous question. Volume **V**, sections **5602, 5603**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was acting under general parliamentary law, it was held that the motion to commit was in order pending the motion for the previous question or after it had been ordered on a resolution. Volume **V**, section **5604**.

Before the adoption of rules the motion to commit has been admitted after the ordering of the previous question. Volume **V**, section **6758**.

Where a special order declares that at a certain time the previous question shall be considered as ordered on a bill to the final passage it has usually but not always been held that the motion to commit is precluded. Volume **IV**, sections **3207–3209**.

(10) Motion to Refer.—Relations to the Previous Question.—Application of.

The motion to commit after the previous question is ordered applies to resolutions, the word “bill” in the rule being a generic term applying to all legislative propositions. Volume **V**, section **5572**.

The motion to commit provided for in the rule for the previous question applies not only to bills but to resolutions of the House alone. Volume **V**, section **5573**.

An opinion of the Speaker that the motion to commit is not in order when the previous question has been ordered simply on a pending amendment. Volume **V**, section **5573**.

The motion to commit provided for in the rule for the previous question may be applied to a motion to amend the Journal. Volume **V**, section **5574**.

The previous question having been ordered on a motion to agree to a Senate amendment to a House bill, a motion to commit is in order. Volume **V**, section **5575**.

Although the decisions conflict, those last made do not admit the motion to commit after the previous question has been ordered on a report from the Committee on Rules. Volume **V**, sections **5593–5601**.

(11) Motion to Refer.—Relations to the Previous Question.—Amendable, But Not Debatable.

After the previous question is ordered the motion to commit may be amended, as by adding instructions, unless such amendment be precluded by moving the previous question on the motion to commit. Volume **V**, sections **5582–5584**.

REFERENCE—Continued.**(11) Motion to Refer.—Relations to the Previous Question.—Amendable, But Not Debatable—Continued.**

The motion to commit under section 1 of Rule XVII is not debatable, but is amendable unless the previous question is ordered on it. Volume **V**, sections **5570,5571**.

(12) Motion to Refer.—Relations to the Previous Question.—When a Bill is Recommitted.

A bill recommitted under section 1 of Rule XVII (rule of the previous question) and reported back to the House must again be put on its passage to be engrossed for a third reading. Volume **V**, section **5591**.

A bill recommitted under Rule XVII with instructions that it be reported “forthwith” was, when reported again, passed to be engrossed and read a third time. Volume **V**, section **5551**.

A bill recommitted under the rule relating to the previous question and on which, when it is again reported and considered, the previous question is again ordered may again be subjected to the motion to commit. Volume **V**, section **5591**.

(13) Motion to Refer.—In Relation to Other Motions.

An instance wherein a motion to refer was laid on the table. Volume **V**, section **5433**.

The motion to postpone indefinitely may not be applied to the motion to refer. Volume **V**, section **5317**.

After a committee has reported a matter it is too late to reconsider the vote by which it was referred. Volume **V**, section **5651**.

A Member who had submitted a motion to refer, which was pending, was permitted to move to suspend the rules to consider an entirely different matter. Volume **V**, section **6834**.

During consideration of a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill it is not in order to move to commit the bill or to demand a separate vote on amendments pending with the bill. Volume **V**, section **6860**.

The motion to reconsider may not be applied to a vote on the reference of a bill to a committee. Volume **VIII**, section **2782**.

(14) Motion to Refer.—In Relation to the Electoral Count.

During the electoral count of 1877 the Speaker held that the House alone might not refer a matter to the electoral commission. Volume **III**, section **1955**.

(15) Motion to Refer.—Application of.—In General.

A former rule of the House provided that motions might be committed, and the principle has been reasserted by the Chair. Volume **V**, section **5574**.

It was held in the Senate that a pending motion might not be referred to a committee. Volume **V**, section **5556**.

After discussion the Senate decided out of order a motion to refer an amendment to a pending bill without the bill itself. Volume **V**, section **5557**.

The motions to refer, commit, and recommit are practically the same, and a motion to recommit a Senate bill to a standing committee of the House to which it had not previously been referred was held to be in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2736**.

A motion to refer impeachment charges was entertained as a matter of constitutional privilege. Volume **VI**, section **549**.

Pending motion to refer a resolution providing for an investigation looking to impeachment the resolution is not open to amendment. Volume **VI**, section **526**.

(16) Motion to Refer.—Application of.—To Bills, Petitions, Reports, etc.

The House may by vote refer a bill to any committee without regard to the rules of jurisdiction. Volume **IV**, section **4375**.

The House itself may refer a bill or resolution to any committee and jurisdiction is thereby conferred. Volume **VII**, section **2105**.

It is in order for the House to refer a bill to any committee, though such committee under Rule **XI** might not have original jurisdiction of the bill. Volume **V**, section **5527**.

REFERENCE—Continued.**(16) Motion to Refer.—Application of.—To Bills, Petitions, Reports, etc.—Continued.**

It is in order to refer a matter to a committee before its members have been appointed. Volume **IV**, section **4555**.

Before the completion of the organization of the House in 1869 the Clerk refused to entertain a motion referring to a committee a subject relating to the election of a Member. Volume **I**, section **78**.

Discretion of the Speaker in referring to committees bills on the Speaker's table. Volume **IV**, section **3111**.

A bill referred to a committee and reported therefrom is sometimes recommitted. Volume **V**, section **5558**.

The House having disposed of a report adversely, it is not in order to recommit it. Volume **V**, section **5559**.

It is not in order to recommit a report until a question of order relating to its reception has been settled. Volume **V**, section **5560**.

The parliamentary law provides that the House may commit a portion of a bill, or part to one committee and part to another. Volume **V**, section **5558**.

A bill may not be divided among two or more committees, although it may contain matters properly within the jurisdiction of several committees. Volume **IV**, section **4372**.

A joint resolution may not be divided for reference. Volume **IV**, section **4736**.

A portion of a petition being in contravention of a rule was laid on the table, while the remainder was referred. Volume **IV**, section **3358**.

A portion of a petition may be referred to one committee and the remainder to another. Volume **IV**, sections **3359**, **3360**.

A joint resolution may not be divided for reference. Volume **IV**, section **4376**.

A question being raised as to certain revenue amendments of the Senate, it was held in order to refer the constitutional question to the House conferees, in case there should be a conference. Volume **II**, section **1491**.

It was held in order to refer a matter to a joint committee, although a law directed that such matters be referred to the House Members of the said joint committee. Volume **IV**, section **4433**.

(17) Motion to Refer.—Application of.—To Conference Reports.

A motion to refer a conference report to a standing committee has been held out of order, Volume **V**, section **6558**.

It is in order for one body to recommit a conference report if the other body by action on the report have not discharged their managers. Volume **V**, sections **6545–6550**, **6609**.

When a conference report has been made and acted on in one House and the managers of that House have thereby been discharged the other House is precluded thereby from recommitting the report to the managers. Volume **V**, sections **6551–6553**.

A conference report that has been acted on by either House is sometimes recommitted by concurrent action of the two Houses taken by unanimous consent. Volume **V**, sections **6554–6557**.

The reference of a bill, or a change in the reference of a bill, by the Speaker does into preclude the point of order, when called up for consideration, that it has been improperly referred. Volume **VII**, section **863**.

(18) Motion to Refer.—Application of.—To Bills Returned With the President's Objections.

Not only have vetoed bills been referred to committees, but in practice those committees have often neglected to report (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3550**.

A motion to refer a vetoed bill, either with or without the message, has been held allowable within the constitutional mandate that the House "shall proceed to reconsider." Volume **IV**, section **3550**.

A motion to refer a vetoed bill is allowable within the constitutional mandate that the house "shall proceed to reconsider." Volume **VII**, section **1114**.

REFERENCE—Continued.**(18) Motion to Refer.—Application of.—To Bills, Returned With the President's Objections—Continued.**

The constitutional mandate that the House “shall proceed to reconsider” a vetoed bill is complied with by laying it on the table, referring it to a committee, postponing consideration to a day certain, or immediately voting on reconsideration. Volume **VII**, section **1105**.

A motion to refer to a committee a bill returned with the objections of the President is in order under the practice of the House. Volume **VII**, section **1108**.

A veto message having been read, only three motions are in order: to lay on the table, to postpone to a day certain, or to refer, which motions take precedence in the order named. Volume **VII**, section **1099**.

While the ordinary motion to refer may be applied to a vetoed bill, it is not in order to move to commit it pending the demand for the previous question or after the previous question is ordered on the constitutional question of reconsideration. Volume **VII**, section **1102**.

(19) Of Bills and Petitions.—Rule for.

Discussion and distinction between public and private bills and method of introduction and reference. Volume **VII**, section **864**.

Prior to the election of committees, reference of bills is made as if committees were in existence, and when committees are elected such reference is effective without further formality. Volume **VII**, section **2102a**.

Members introducing private bills indorsed upon them the name of the committee to which referred under the rule. Volume **VII**, sections **1027**, **1032**.

Reference of public bills is by the Speaker through the clerk at the Speaker's table. Volume **VII**, section **1031**.

Where the House itself refers a private House bill to a committee the point of order as to jurisdiction does not avail. Volume **VII**, section **2131**.

The reference of a private bill is indorsed on it by the Member introducing it, while the reference of a public bill is made by the Speaker. Volume **IV**, section **3364**.

Petitions, memorials, and bills referred by delivery to the Clerk are entered on the Journal and Record. Volume **IV**, section **3364**.

The House itself may refer a bill or resolution to any committee, and jurisdiction is thereby conferred. Volume **IV**, sections **4362–4364**.

Rule for delivery of bills referred to a committee. Volume **IV**, section **4556**.

(20) Of Bills and Petitions.—Errors in, Their Effect and Correction.

Rules for correction of erroneous reference of private and public bills. Volume **IV**, section **3364**.

The rule provides that errors in the reference of public bills may be corrected after the reading of the Journal in certain specified ways. Volume **IV**, section **4377**.

Motions for the reference of messages and public bills are in order immediately after the reading of the Journal. Volume **VII**, section **1809**.

Motion to change the reference of a public bill, to come within the privilege, must be offered immediately after the reading of the Journal, and if the floor is yielded for other business the motion is not again privileged on that day. Volume **VII**, section **2119**.

The motion for a change of reference of a public bill is not privileged under the rule when the original reference was not erroneous. Volume **VII**, section **2125**.

Motions to change the reference of public bills are privileged only when formally authorized by the committee to which referred or the committee claiming jurisdiction. Volume **VII**, section **2121**.

Motions to change the reference of public bills are not open to debate or subject to amendment. Volume **IV**, section **4378**.

A motion for a change in the reference of a public bill may be amended but the amendment, like the original motion, is subject to the requirement that it be authorized by the proper committee. Volume **VII**, section **2127**.

REFERENCE—Continued.**(20) Of Bills and Petitions.—Errors in, Their Effect and Correction—Continued.**

The motion to change the reference of a public bill may not be divided and is not debatable. Volume **VII**, sections **2125–2128**.

The correction of the reference of a public bill was held, at a time when the rules did not provide any other mode of correction, to present a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2602**.

The House may refer a bill to any committee and jurisdiction is thereby conferred, but such action is not irrevocable, and a motion to again change such reference is in order until the bill is reported. Volume **VII**, section **2106**.

Consideration by a committee to which erroneously referred does not preclude consideration of a motion to change the reference of a bill when properly offered. Volume **VII**, section **2128**.

According to the later practice of the House the erroneous reference of a public bill, if it remain uncorrected, in effect gives jurisdiction to the committee receiving it. Volume **IV**, sections **4365–4371**. Volume **VII**, section **2108**.

The erroneous reference of a public bill remaining uncorrected, it is too late to raise the question of jurisdiction when reported by the committee to which referred. Volume **VII**, section **1489**.

A motion for rereference of a bill comes too late after the bill has been reported to the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2312**.

Errors in the reference of petitions and private bills are corrected at the Clerk's table, without action by the House, at the suggestion of the committee having possession. Volume **IV**, section **4379**.

The erroneous reference of a petition or private bill referred by the Member under the rule does not confer jurisdiction on the committee receiving it. Volume **IV**, section **3364**.

The erroneous reference of a private bill to a committee not entitled to jurisdiction does not confer it, and a point of order is good when the bill comes up for consideration either in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII**, section **2132**.

A private bill reported from a committee not having jurisdiction of the subject was ordered by the Speaker to be recommitted, as a step preliminary to a change of reference. Volume **IV**, section **4392**.

A motion to change the reference of a public bill identical with one already reported is not in order. Volume **VII**, section **2125**.

A motion to change the reference of a public bill when made immediately after the reading of the Journal is in order on Friday, as on other days. Volume **VII**, section **2128**.

Motions to change the reference of public bills are not in order on Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VII**, section **2117**.

In order to come within the privilege of the rule, motions to change the reference of public bills must apply to a single bill and not to a class of bills. Volume **VII**, section **2125**.

Motions to change the reference of public bills, when privileged under the rule, take precedence of conference reports. Volume **VII**, section **2124**.

(21) Of Bills and Petitions.—Division of.

The parliamentary law provides that the House may commit a portion of a bill, or part to one committee and part to another. Volume **V**, section **5558**.

A bill may not be divided among two or more committees, although it may contain matters properly within the jurisdiction of several committees. Volume **IV**, section **4372**.

A joint resolution may not be divided for reference. Volume **IV**, section **4376**.

A portion of a petition may be referred to one committee and the remainder to another. Volume **IV**, sections **3359, 3360**.

A portion of a petition being in contravention of a rule was laid on the table, while the remainder was referred. Volume **IV**, section **3358**.

The re-reference of one section of a bill would carry with it the entire bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2326**.

REFERENCE—Continued.**(22) Of Bills and Petitions.—Reconsideration of Vote on.**

No bill, petition, memorial, or resolution referred to a committee may be brought back into the House on a motion to reconsider. Volume **V**, section **5647**.

There is a question as to whether or not the rule forbidding a bill to be brought back from a committee on a motion to reconsider applies to a case wherein the House, after considering a bill, commits it. Volume **V**, sections **5648–5650**.

(23) Of Bills and Petitions.—Senate Bills and Amendments on the Speaker's Table.

A House bill messaged from the Senate with amendments requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole goes to the Speaker's table, and if not disposed of by unanimous consent is referred by the Speaker to its appropriate committee. Volume **VIII**, section **3187**.

Discretion of the Speaker in referring to the committees bills on the Speaker's table. Volume **IV**, section **3107**.

While it is the practice to refer promptly bills messaged over from the Senate, it has been held that the rule requiring reference is merely directory and not mandatory and that the length of time such bills may remain on the Speaker's table before being referred is within the Speaker's discretion. Volume **VI**, section **727**.

The length of time a House bill transmitted from the Senate with Senate amendments lies on the Speaker's table before reference is within the discretion of the Speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **2391**.

A House bill returned with Senate amendment requiring consideration in the Committee of the Whole may not be called up for consideration but is referred directly from the Speaker's table to the standing committee having jurisdiction. Volume **VI**, section **731**.

Bills received from the Senate go to the Speaker's table, from which they are referred to appropriate committees by the Speaker unless sooner called up for consideration under the rules. Volume **VI**, section **727**.

The Senate reference of a bill is not considered in determining the committee to which it shall be referred when taken from the Speaker's table for reference in the House. Volume **VII**, section **1033**.

A motion to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table for consideration a House bill with Senate amendments being rejected, the bill is referred directly from the Speaker's table to the standing committee having jurisdiction. Volume **VI**, section **733**.

Upon objection to a request for unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table for consideration a bill with Senate amendments, the Speaker refers the bill to the standing committee having jurisdiction. Volume **VI**, section **732**.

General discussion of rule requiring reference from the Speaker's table to a standing committee of House bills returned with Senate amendments such as require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **3091–3093**.

Under the former rules a House bill with Senate amendments requiring to be referred was referred by vote of the House. Volume **IV**, section **3105**.

A House bill returned with Senate amendments involving a new matter of appropriation, whether with or without a request for a conference, is referred directly to a standing committee, and on being reported therefrom is referred to the Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **3108–3110**.

The point being made and sustained that a Senate amendment to a House bill must be considered in Committee of the Whole, the bill is referred directly from the Speaker's table to the standing committee having jurisdiction. Volume **IV**, sections **3094, 3095**.

A Senate amendment being such as requires consideration in Committee of the Whole, the bill and amendment are referred directly from the Speaker's table to the appropriate standing committee. Volume **IV**, sections **3090, 3106, 3107**.

(24) Of Bills and Petitions.—In Relation to Committee of the Whole.

The House may refer a subject to a Committee of the Whole as well as to a standing committee. Volume **IV**, section **4709**.

REFERENCE—Continued.**(24) Of Bills and Petitions.—In Relation to Committee of the Whole—Continued.**

In a rare instance the House committed a bill directly to the Committee of the Whole before sending it to a standing or select committee. Volume **II**, section **1363**.

In Committee of the Whole the motion to report a bill with the recommendation that it be referred takes precedence of the motion to report it with the recommendation that it do pass. Volume **IV**, section **4775**.

(25) Of the President's Message.—In General.

Messages of the President other than the annual messages are usually referred to standing committees at once, even in matters of great importance (footnote). Volume **V**, section **6621**. Special messages from the President touching on one subject only are referred ordinarily by the Speaker without motion from the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **3346**.

Messages of the President when not referred on motion from the floor are referred to the appropriate committee by the Speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **3347**.

A message from the President dealing with questions within the jurisdiction of several committees may be divided for reference and each subject referred to its appropriate committee. Volume **VIII**, section **3349**.

Messages from the President and communications from the heads of Departments and from other sources are referred from the Speaker's table. Volume **IV**, section **3089**.

Ordinary messages of the President are referred without debate, usually by the Speaker, but sometimes by the House itself. Volume **V**, section **6631**.

A message of the President is usually referred by direction of the Speaker, but a Member may move a reference. Volume **IV**, section **4053**.

The House may refer a message of the President to a select committee, and may specify its number, instruct it, and give it power to send for persons and papers. Volume **V**, sections **6633**, **6634**.

Instance wherein a President's message was referred on motion to a select committee. Volume **IV**, section **4402**.

Instance wherein the House referred a message of the President. Volume **IV**, section **4216**.

In 1858 the House declined to refer a message of the President relating to Kansas to the Committee on Territories and referred it to a select committee with instructions. Volume **IV**, section **4518**.

A motion to refer a presidential message is privileged. Volume **VIII**, section **3348**.

The reference of a message from the President to committees may be changed by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **3351**.

While the annual message of the President is customarily referred by the House, special messages usually are referred by the Speaker, but it has been held that any Member may object and offer a motion for a different reference. Volume **VIII**, section **3348**.

A presidential message may be divided for reference and portions relating to one topic referred to one committee while portions dealing with other subjects are referred to other committees. Volume **VIII**, section **3348**.

(26) Of the President's Message.—The Annual or General Message.

The President's annual message is usually referred by the House to the committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Volume **V**, section **6631**.

The annual message of the President is usually referred when read to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, whence it is distributed by action of the House to appropriate committees. Volume **V**, sections **6621**, **6622**.

While the President's annual message is usually referred entire to the Committee of the Whole at once, yet a portion of it has been referred to a select committee. Volume **V**, section **6628**.

The Committee of the Whole in distributing the President's message may refer portions to a standing or select committee with instructions. Volume **V**, sections **6626**, **6627**.

REFERENCE—Continued.**(27) With Instructions.**

The ordinary motion to commit may be amended, as by adding instructions. Volume **V**, section **5521**.

It has been held not in order to instruct a committee on the first reference of a matter to it. Volume **V**, sections **5522–5525**.

When it is proposed to refer with instructions an amendment to the instructions should be germane thereto. Volume **V**, section **6888**.

The House may take from its files papers of a preceding Congress and refer them to a committee with instructions. Volume **V**, section **7261**.

It is in order to refer a matter already under consideration to a committee with instructions to report a bill forthwith, and such bill, being reported, is in order for immediate consideration. Volume **V**, section **5550**.

(28) In General.

A select committee that has reported finally and become dissolved may be revived as to all its original powers by the action of the House in referring in open House a new matter to it. Volume **IV**, sections **4404, 4405**.

The proper method of rejecting a petition is by refusal to refer, rather than by use of the question of consideration. Volume **V**, section **4964**.

The House may refer to a committee a report made in a preceding Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4679**.

The question of consideration may not be raised against a proposition before the House for reference merely. Volume **V**, section **4964**.

All documents referred to committees or otherwise disposed of are printed unless otherwise specially ordered. Volume **V**, section **7315**.

A conference report was held to have precedence of the question on the reference of a Senate bill, even though an attempt had been made to take the yeas and nays and had failed from the lack of a quorum on a preceding day. Volume **V**, section **6457**.

Discussion of the procedure in the presentation and reference of reports from commissions created by law and from joint committees of the two Houses. Volume **VI**, section **371**.

Instance wherein the House investigated delay in the reference and transmission of paper to a committee. Volume **VI**, section **371**.

The House having agreed to the introduction of a bill after adjournment, the Speaker announced its reference to a committee. Volume **VII**, section **1030**.

REFLECTIONS ON THE HOUSE OR MEMBERS.

The House declines to receive from executive departments communications reflecting upon the House or any Member thereof. Volume **VI**, section **437**.

While it is in order to discuss proceedings of conference committees, it has been held improper to criticize the conferees of the other House in such a manner as to reflect on them in their official capacity. Volume **VI**, section **568**.

Proceedings in the Senate reflecting on the dignity of the House or affecting the comity between the Houses were held to justify a resolution calling the attention of the Senate to the infringement of the rule. Volume **VI**, section **568**.

Charges published as newspaper advertising that “Bad bills pass without reading” and “Steals are attempted” were held so to reflect upon the integrity of the proceeding of the House as to support a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **576**.

A resolution reflecting on the official conduct of a Member of the House was expunged from the Record. Volume **VI**, section **582**.

Expression of opinion reflecting on a Member or his State, however offensive, if not directed against the Member in his representative capacity, do not involve a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **593**.

Statements on the floor reflecting on the conduct of a Member in official capacity, whether made directly or in quotation, involve a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **594**.

REFLECTIONS ON THE HOUSE OR MEMBERS—Continued.

An expression of opinion characterizing actions of a Member without reflecting upon him in his representative capacity do not give rise to a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **595**.

Charges made through the newspapers by a Member reflecting on the efficiency of another Member in his representative capacity do not support a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **605**.

In discussing a question of privilege a Member is confined to charges reflecting on him in his capacity as a Representative and may not digress to charges reflecting on him in a business capacity. Volume **VI**, section **606**.

Wide latitude is allowed the press in the criticism of Members of Congress, and such criticism, unless reflecting on a Member in his representative capacity, does not present a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **611**.

Newspaper charges that a Member has used departmental employees while in the service of the Government in a political campaign were held to reflect on him in his representative capacity. Volume **VI**, section **615**.

Although a newspaper article reflecting on a Member may not mention him by name, yet if from the implication the identity of the Member referred to is unmistakable it is sufficient to warrant recognition on a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **616**.

REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE, COMMITTEE ON.

Creation and history of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service. Volume **IV**, section **4296**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service jurisdiction of subjects relating "to reform in the civil service." Volume **IV**, section **4296**.

The Committee on Reform in the Civil Service has exercised a general jurisdiction over bills relating to the status of officers, clerks, and employees in the civil branches of the Government. Volume **IV**, section **4297**.

Matters relating to the Civil Service Commission and alleged violations of the law have been reported by the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service. Volume **IV**, section **4298**.

REFRIGERATING PLANT.

An appropriation for installation of a refrigerating plant at the District of Columbia morgue was held to be in order as in continuance of a work in progress. Volume **VII**, section **1359**.

REFUGE STATIONS.

Bills relating to the Life-Saving Service and refuge stations in the Arctics have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4107**.

REFUNDS.

An appropriation to refund amounts erroneously collected from corporations and covered into the Treasury is not in order unless authorized by specific law. Volume **VII**, section **1290**.

The Committee on Ways and Means has exercised jurisdiction over bills providing for refund of duties collected on imports. Volume **VII**, section **1731**.

Bills authorizing the refund of customs duties have been reported by the Committee on Claims. Volume **VII**, section **1997**.

REGAR, ROBERT S., Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—Franking privilege. Volume **VI**, section **219**.

REGENTS.

Vacancies and appointments on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Volume **V**, sections **7338**, **7339**.

Resignation and expulsion from the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Volume **V**, sections **7340**, **7341**.

REGENTS—Continued.

Visitors to academies, regents, directors, and trustees of public institutions, appointed by the Speaker under the law, are not regarded as officers within the meaning of the constitutional inhibition. Volume **I**, section **493**.

REGISTER.

A register of persons other than Members who are entitled to the privileges of the floor was authorized in 1853. Volume **V**, section **7291**.

REGISTERING.

The licensing, registering, etc., of pleasure yachts are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4143**.

The general subject of shipbuilding, admission of foreign-built ships, registering and licensing of vessels are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4134**.

Registration and supervision of motor vehicles engaged in interstate commerce and the licensing of operators thereof are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1819**.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS. See "Elections."**REGULAR ORDER.**

As a request for unanimous consent to consider a bill is in effect a request to suspend the order of business temporarily, a demand for the regular order may be made at any time and is equivalent to an objection. Volume **IV**, section **3058**.

A motion to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the consideration of a matter committed to it is not privileged as against a demand for the regular order. Volume **IV**, section **4917**.

The motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn is not privileged against a demand for the regular order, but if not objection is made may be entertained and agreed to by the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2611**.

Five minutes having been consumed in debate in favor of a motion to strike out the enacting clause in Committee of the Whole and five minutes against the motion, further debate was held to be precluded by a demand for the regular order. Volume **VIII**, section **2627**.

A motion for a recess is not privileged against a demand for the regular order regardless of whether there is a question under debate in the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3355**.

While the motion to recess is not privileged against a demand for the regular order, it is frequently entertained by consent. Volume **VIII**, section **3356**.

A proposition to amend the rules is not privileged for consideration as against a demand that business proceed in the regular order. Volume **VIII**, section **3376**.

Reservation of a point of order is by unanimous consent only and must be made or waived on demand for the regular order. Volume **VIII**, section **3429**.

Debate under reservation of a point of order is by unanimous consent and may be terminated at any time by a demand for the regular order. Volume **VIII**, section **3430**.

A point or order may be reserved but must be decided or withdrawn on the demand of any Member for the regular order. Volume **VIII**, section **3430**.

A resolution proposing assignment of rooms in the House Office Building is not privileged against a demand for the regular order. Volume **VIII**, section **3654**.

REGULATIONS.

The Senate recognizes the power of the party or the State to provide regulations governing party primaries. Volume **VI**, section **165**.

The law empowering the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make building regulations was held to authorize the appointment of building inspectors. Volume **VII**, section **1191**.

REGULATIONS—Continued

- A law providing for establishment of specific regulations authorizes appointment of agents to enforce such regulations, and in the absence of legislative limitation on the number to be appointed, an appropriation for any number is in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1191**.
- A proposition to regulate the public service by transferring funds and activities from one department to another is not in order in an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1469**.
- Provision that no alteration be made in certain Army regulations unless accomplished without expense to the Government was held not to retrench expenditure with sufficient certainty to come within the exception. Volume **VII**, section **1490**.
- Legislation prescribing regulations and pay for laborers unloading vessels in the Customs Service has been reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII**, section **1735**.
- Matters relating to the investigation and regulation of trusts and corporations are within the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee. Volume **VII**, section **1764**.
- A bill limiting effects of regulating Interstate and Foreign Commerce was transferred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1776**.
- Jurisdiction over legislation providing for regulation of interstate telegraph and telephone facilities and ocean cables has been given to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1804**.
- Legislation relating to the financing, valuation, operation, and regulation of common carriers is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1805**.
- Subjects relating to the creation and activities of the United States Shipping board including the adjustment and payment of claims arising under the administration and the regulation of vessels under its jurisdiction are reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1849**.
- Bills pertaining to the regulation of common carriers by water have been considered by the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1859**.
- The Committee on Agriculture has reported as to the regulation of importation and inspection of livestock and dairy products, and the establishment and maintenance of quarantine stations for that purpose. Volume **VII**, section **1862**.
- Subjects relating to the health of the District, sanitary and quarantine regulations, etc., have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **VII**, section **2008**.
- A bill regulating the importation of drugs and utilizing the customs office in that connection was held not to come within the rule. Volume **VIII**, section **2279**.

REHABILITATION.

- The Committee on Education retains jurisdiction over legislative propositions relating to the vocational education and rehabilitation of persons not discharged from the military or naval forces. Volume **VII**, section **1976**.

REID.

- In the Indiana election case of Reid v. Julian in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **II**, sections **881**, **882**.

REIMBURSEMENT.

- The Senate having invalidated the election of a Senator, no action was taken on a proposition to reimburse him for expenses incurred in defense of title to his seat. Volume **VI**, section **109**.
- An appropriation to reimburse officials for services and expenses, however valid, is an appropriation for a private claim and is not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1184**.

REIMBURSEMENT—Continued.

The fact that the Government is to be reimbursed for an unauthorized expenditure does not make it in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1228**.

While bills relating to individual claims of postmasters for reimbursement for unavoidable losses belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims, general legislation providing for disposition of such claims has been reported by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **VII**, section **1994**.

REJECTION.

(1) **Of petitions.**

(2) **Of bills.—In general.**

(3) **Of bills.—Laid on the table.**

(4) **Of bills.—Postponed indefinitely.**

(5) **Of bills.—When the two Houses disagree as to amendments.**

(6) **Of bills.—When the other House rejects.**

(7) **Of bills.—When conference reports fail.**

(1) Of Petitions.

The question on reception being put, the House has frequently declined to receive petitions which did not meet its approval. Volume **IV**, sections **3351–3356**.

For a time a rule was in force providing that no petition on a certain subject should be received by the House or entertained in any way whatever. Volume **IV**, sections **3347, 3348**.

The House has usually refused to receive the petitions of the subjects of a foreign power not residing in the United States. Volume **IV**, sections **3330–3335**.

The proper method of rejecting a petition is by refusal to refer, rather than by use of the question of consideration. Volume **V**, section **4964**.

(2) Of Bills.—In General.

A bill having been rejected by the House, a similar but not identical bill on the same subject was afterwards held to be in order. Volume **IV**, section **3384**.

The refusal of the House to consider a bill does not amount to its rejection and does not prevent its being brought before the House again. Volume **V**, section **4940**.

Striking out the enacting words of a bill constitutes its rejection. Volume **V**, section **5326**.

Instance wherein the House, having stricken out the enacting clause of a Senate bill, informed the Senate that they had rejected the bill. Volume **IV**, section **3423**.

The House having determined in the negative the question on the engrossment and third reading of a bill, a motion to commit is not in order under the rule for the previous question. Volume **V**, sections **5602, 5603**.

(3) Of Bills.—Laid on the Table.

A resolution laid non the table by the House may be presented again in similar but not identical form. Volume **IV**, section **3385**.

Senate bills are sometimes laid on the table in the House. Volume **IV**, sections **3418, 3419**. Volume **V**, section **5437**.

A motion to lay on the table a House bill returned with Senate amendments is in order. Volume **V**, sections **6201–6203**.

A bill laid on the table is not technically rejected. Volume **V**, section **5437**.

(4) Of Bills.—Postponed Indefinitely.

Instance where a House bill returned with Senate amendments adhered to was postponed indefinitely. Volume **V**, section **6200**.

REJECTION—Continued.**(4) Of Bills.—Postponed Indefinitely—Continued.**

Early instances where one House postponed to an indefinite time bills returned from the other with amendments disagreed to and requests for a conference. Volume **V**, section **6199**.

(5) Of Bills.—When the Two Houses Disagree as to Amendments.

The inability of the two Houses to agree on even the slightest amendment to a bill causes the loss of the bill. Volume **V**, sections **6233–6240**.

In many instances bills have been lost by the adherence of both Houses, sometimes in earlier days, when no effort at adjustment by conference had been made. Volume **V**, sections **6233–6240**.

Bills on which one House had adhered have been lost by the expiration of the Congress, even while the roll was being called on a motion to recede that might have passed the bill. Volume **V**, sections **6230–6232**.

Instance of the loss of an appropriation bill through adherence of both Houses to their attitudes of disagreement over a section containing legislation. Volume **V**, section **6325**.

Instance of prolonged disagreement resulting in the loss of a bill. Volume **V**, sections **6324, 6325**.

(6) Of Bills.—When the Other House Rejects.

In Congress the rejection by one House of a bill from the other is made the subject of a message to the originating House. Volume **V**, section **6601**.

One House having rejected a bill of the other, the fact was made known by message. Volume **IV**, section **3422**.

A rare instance wherein the House asked a conference as to a proposition which had been rejected by the Senate. Volume **V**, section **6258**.

(7) Of Bills.—When Conference Reports Fail.

A conference report being made up but not acted on at the expiration of a Congress, the bill is lost. Volume **V**, section **6309**.

The rejection of a conference report leaves the matter in the position it occupied before the conference was asked. Volume **V**, section **6525**

Amendments between the Houses once disagreed to do not, on the rejection of a conference report, return to their former state so that they may be required to go to Committee of the whole. Volume **V**, section **6589**.

Under the later practice when a conference report is ruled out of order the Senate is informed by message that the report has been rejected. Volume **V**, sections **6409–6413**.

REJECTION OF BILLS.

The question on the engrossment and third reading being decided in the negative, the bill is rejected. Volume **IV**, sections **3420, 3421**.

RELEVANCY OF DEBATE.

It has always been held, and generally quite strictly, that in the House the Member must confine himself to the subject under debate. Volume **V**, sections **5043–5048**.

It is the rule, well established in the practice of the House for many years, that the Member need not confine himself to the subject during general debate in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Volume **V**, sections **5233–5238**.

In general debate in Committee of the Whole House the Member must confine himself to the subject. Volume **V**, section **5239**.

In debate under the five-minute rule the Member must confine himself to the subject. Volume **V**, sections **5240–5256**.

On a motion to strike out the enacting clause a Member may debate the merits of the bill, but must confine himself to its provisions. Volume **V**, section **5336**.

A Member making a statement in a matter of personal privilege should confine his remarks to the matter which concerns himself personally. Volume **V**, section **5078**.

RELEVANCY OF DEBATE—Continued.

- In discussing questions of order the rule of relevancy is strictly construed and debate is confined to the point of order and does not admit reference to the merits of the pending proposition. Volume **VIII**, section **3449**.
- In discussing a question of personal privilege based upon newspaper charges personal letters refuting such charges were admitted as relevant. Volume **VIII**, section **2479**.
- In addressing himself to a question of personal privilege the Member may not under guise of defending himself against accusations introduce matter attacking another even though relevant to the matter under discussion. Volume **VIII**, section **2482**.
- On a proposition relating to the abolition of slavery in a particular locality or county debate at large on the subject of slavery was held not to be relevant. Volume **V**, sections **5200**, **5201**.
- To a proposition to censure a Member for presenting a petition on the subject of slavery debate on the opinions of statesmen of former times on the general subject of slavery was held to be irrelevant. Volume **V**, section **5195**.
- In debating a proposition to impeach the President of the United States a wide latitude was permitted to a Member in preferring charges. Volume **V**, section **5093**.

RELICS.

Bills relating to historic documents, relics, and buildings have been reported by the Houses branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **2086**.

RELIEF.

- General Legislation for the relief of Government employees injured in the discharge of their official duties is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary and not the Committee on claims. Volume **VII**, section **1777**.
- The relief of Government employees for losses sustained by reason of unmerited discharge or the undeserved infliction of penalties is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on claims. Volume **VII**, section **1995**.
- Measures authorizing relief of distress in foreign countries have been reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1886**.

RELIGION.

- Reed Smoot's membership in a religious hierarchy that united church and state contrary to the spirit of the Constitution was held by the majority of the Senate committee a reason for vacating his seat. Volume **I**, section **482**.
- A majority of the Senate committee considered Reed Smoot's membership in a religious hierarchy that countenanced and encouraged polygamy a reason for removing him from the Senate. Volume **I**, section **482**.

REMAINS.

Bills relating to the removal of the remains of distinguished men have been within the jurisdiction of the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV**, section **4345**.

REMOVAL.

- (1) **From office.—Of an elective officer of the House.**
- (2) **From office.—Of an appointed officer of the House.**
- (1) **From Office.—Of an Elective Officer of the House.**
- The House by resolution dismissed its Clerk, who had been found guilty of misappropriation of public funds. Volume **I**, section **287**.
- It being alleged that the Clerk was guilty of official misconduct a resolution removing him from office was presented and entertained. Volume **I**, section **286**.
- A report from the Committee on Accounts having impeached the integrity of the Doorkeeper, the House removed him. Volume **I**, section **290**.

REMOVAL—Continued.**(1) From Office.—Of an Elective Officer of the House**—Continued.

Because of the misconduct of the incumbent the office of Doorkeeper has been declared vacant, and the duties have devolved upon the Sergeant-at-Arms. Volume **I**, sections **288, 289**.

Charges against the Postmaster being sustained, his office was declared vacant, and his assistant was directed to perform the duties temporarily. Volume **I**, section **292**.

The resignation of the Postmaster was laid before the House while a resolution of dismissal was pending and was disregarded. Volume **I**, section **292**.

Instance wherein the Senate by resolution removed its Sergeant at Arms. Volume **VI**, section **37**.

On the removal of the Sergeant at Arms, the Deputy Sergeant at Arms succeeded to the duties of the office as Assistant Sergeant at Arms, without action by the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **37**.

(2) From office.—Of an Appointed Officer of the House.

The Speaker supervises the work of the official reporters and stenographers, and may remove for cause. Volume **V**, section **6958**.

Questions have arisen as to the power of the Speaker in regard to the removal of stenographers to committees (footnote). Volume **V**, section **6958**.

The House declined to interfere with the Clerk's power of removing his subordinates. Volume **I**, section **249**.

A proposition to remove an officer of the House presents a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **35**.

One Congress may not, even by statute, provide officers or employees for the service of its successor. One House may continue the tenure of an officer after the Congress for which he was appointed has expired, but a subsequent House may remove such officer and appoint another in his stead. Volume **VI**, section **36**.

It is within the power of the officers of the House to remove at will employees subject to appointment by them, and to refrain from appointing their successors. Volume **VI**, section **36**.

REPAIRS. See "Appropriations, Continuation of public work."**REPEAL. See also "Appropriations, Legislation on appropriation bills."**

The effect of the repeal of a repealing act is regulated by statute. Volume **IV**, section **3389**.

Committee reports on measures repealing or amending a statute shall include the text of such statute and a comparative print of the measure showing by typographical devices the omissions or insertions proposed. Volume **VIII**, section **2234**.

In order to fall within the purview of the rule requiring indication of proposed changes in existing law by typographical device, a bill must repeal or amend a statute in terms, and general reference to the subject treated in a statute without proposing specific amendment is not sufficient. Volume **VIII**, section **2235**.

A proposition to repeal law is legislation and is not in order in an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1403**.

A proposition to repeal law authoring employment of officers was held to effect a reduction of the number and salary of officers of the United States and to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1514**.

A law fixing amount of salary is not repealed by a provision in an appropriation bill that amounts their appropriated shall be "in full compensation for services for the fiscal year." Volume **VII**, section **1406**.

A provision that no part of an appropriation should be expended for a designated purpose was held to retrench expenditure, but a proposal, in effect repealing the law under which appropriations for that purpose were authorized was held not to come within the exception. Volume **VII**, section **1486**.

REPEAL—Continued.

The power to modify a law infers the power to repeal it, and a proposition to repeal a section of a law establishing certain offices, is in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1567**.

REPETITION OF MOTIONS.

(1) **The motion to adjourn.**

(2) **The motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn.**

(3) **Other motions.**

(1) The Motion to Adjourn.

There must be intervening business before a motion to adjourn may be repeated. Volume **V**, section **5373**

A motion to adjourn may be repeated after debate, although no question may have been put or decided in the meantime. Volume **V**, section **5374**.

Ordering the yeas and nays is such intervening business as to justify the repetition of the motion to adjourn. Volume **V**, sections **5376**, **5377**.

A decision of the Chair on a question of order is such intervening business as permits the repetition of a motion to adjourn. Volume **V**, section **5378**.

The reception of a message from the Senate, the making of an announcement by a Member, and the submitting of a motion in relation thereto were held to constitute sufficient intervening business to permit a motion to adjourn to be repeated. Volume **V**, section **5375**.

When a quorum falls on a vote to second a motion to suspend the rules, a second motion to adjourn is not considered a dilatory motion within the prohibition of the rule. Volume **V**, sections **5745**, **5746**.

(2) The Motion to Fix the Day to Which the House Shall Adjourn.

When privileged the motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn may be repeated after intervening business. Volume **V**, sections **5383**, **5384**.

A motion to adjourn is not of itself such intervening business as to allow the repetition of a motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn. Volume **V**, sections **5385**, **5386**.

(3) Other Motions.

The ordering of the previous question on a resolution does not carry the business to such new stage as to justify the repetition of a motion to lay on the table. Volume **V**, section **5709**.

Interpretation of the rule which forbids the repetition of the motions to postpone or refer at the same stage of the question. Volume **V**, section **5591**.

A motion to request a conference on disagreeing votes of the two Houses having been rejected may not be repeated at the same stage of the question, even though a recess of Congress may have intervened. Volume **V**, section **6325**.

Amendments being in issue between the Houses, the motion to recede may be repeated at a new stage of the proceedings. Volume **V**, section **6207**.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole House to consider business on the Private Calendar, being decided into the negative, may not be repeated on the same day. Volume **IV**, section **3275**.

As to the repetition of the motion to rescind under general parliamentary law. Volume **V**, section **5325**.

REPLICATION. See "Impeachment."**REPORTERS.**

(1) **Of debates and committee stenographers.**

(2) **For the press.—Admission to floor and gallery.**

(3) **For the press—Expulsion of.**

REPORTERS—Continued.**(1) Of Debates and Committee Stenographers.**

The Speaker appoints the official reporters of debates and stenographers of committees. Volume **V**, section **6958**.

Instances wherein the Speaker announced to the House his appointment of reporters (footnote). Volume **V**, section **6958**.

The Speaker supervises the work of the official reporters and stenographers and may remove for cause. Volume **V**, section **6958**.

The office of reporter of debates is created by resolution reported from the Committee on Accounts and agreed to by the House. Volume **V**, sections **6960, 6961**.

Origin of the employment of committee stenographers. Volume **V**, section **6958**.

Since the reporters of debates have become officers of the House a correction of the Congressional Record has been held to be a question of privilege. Volume **V**, sections **7014–7016**.

No rule requires the official reporters to insert in full in the Record every resolution or other proposition offered by a Member, regardless of the attendant circumstances. Volume **V**, sections **6967–6969**.

A Member is not entitled to inspect the reporter's notes of remarks, not reflecting on himself, delivered by another Member and withheld for revision. Volume **V**, section **6964**.

A Member may not, in a controversy over a proposed correction of the Record, demand the reading of the reporter's notes of the preceding day. Volume **V**, section **6967**.

The proceedings of an impeachment trial are reported like the legislative proceedings. Volume **III**, section **2090**.

The Speaker exercises jurisdiction over the Official Reporters of the House and the committee stenographers and their assistants and substitutes. Volume **VIII**, section **3459**.

(2) For the Press.—Admission to Floor and Gallery.

Stenographers and reporters, other than the official reporters, are admitted by the Speaker to the gallery over the Speaker's chair under such regulations as he may prescribe. Volume **V**, section **7304**.

Portions of the gallery over the Speaker's chair are set aside for the use of reporters and correspondents who are admitted thereto by the Speaker under such regulations as he may prescribe. Volume **VIII**, section **3642**.

At first the representatives of the press were admitted to the floor, but later the present practice of assigning to them the use of a gallery under certain regulations was adopted. Volume **V**, sections **7305–7310**.

Representatives of the press have been admitted by permission of the Speaker. Volume **V**, sections **7305–7310**.

Representatives of certain specified news associations are admitted to the floor of the House under regulations prescribed by the Speaker. Volume **V**, section **7304**.

Accredited members of the press having seats in the gallery and employees of the House may go upon the floor of the House until within fifteen minutes of the hour of meeting. Volume **V**, section **7346**.

(3) For the Press.—Expulsion of.

A resolution as to an alleged false and scandalous report of the proceedings of the House by one of its reporters presented as a matter of privilege. Volume **II**, section **1631**.

Alleged misconduct of an occupant of the press gallery, although occurring during a former Congress, brought before the House as a matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2627**.

The House arrested and arraigned at the bar a newspaper reporter for alleged statements reflecting on the integrity of a Member. Volume **II**, section **1635**.

For the publications affecting the reputations of Members reporters have been expelled from the House. Volume **II**, sections **1636, 1637**.

REPORTERS—Continued.**(3) For the Press.—Expulsion of—Continued.**

For improper conduct in connection with legislation reporters have been expelled from the House. Volume **II**, sections **1638, 1639**.

Expulsion of a reporter from the floor for improper conduct. Volume **II**, section **1634**.

In 1855 the House expelled from the floor William B. Chace, a reporter, who refused to testify before a committee. Volume **II**, section **1632**.

Instance wherein a newspaper correspondent was expelled from the House for an offense connected with pending legislation. Volume **III**, section **1669**.

In 1929 a Senate committee recommended the denial of the privilege of the floor to a newspaper reporter charged with publication of the proceedings of an executive session. Volume **VI**, section **334**.

REPORTS. See “Committees, Reports From,” “Committee of the Whole, Reports From,” “Conference, Reports of Managers.”

REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Reference to inquiry as to existence of a republican form of government in a State. Volume **I**, section **346**.

REQUEST. See also “Conference” and “Unanimous Consent.”

A Member may have a bill, resolution, or memorial recorded as introduced “by request.” Volume **IV**, section **3366**.

The President requested a duplicate copy of a bill, lost after transmission to him, by a message addressed to the House in which the bill originated. Volume **VII**, section **1093**.

A Senate bill having been lost in the House, a resolution requesting of the Senate a duplicate copy was entertained by unanimous consent. Volume **VII**, section **1073**.

Form of resolution requesting of the Senate a duplicate copy of one of its bills. Volume **VII**, section **1073**.

REQUISITION.

Stationery, blank books, and other papers necessary to legislation are furnished to the House and Senate and their committees on requisition of the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate, respectively. Volume **V**, section **7322**.

RES ADJUDICATA. See “Elections.”

RES GESTAE. See “Elections.”

RESCIND, MOTION TO.

(1) **Not privileged under rules of the House.**

(2) **Use of, in reference to entries in the Journal.**

(3) **In General.**

(1) Not Privileged Under Rules of the House.

The motion to rescind is not privileged and may be entertained only by unanimous consent. Volume **IV**, section **3383**.

A motion to rescind a special order is not privileged under the rules regulating the order of business. Volume **IV**, sections **3173, 3174**.

A motion to rescind a special order was decided by the House not to be privileged under the rules. Volume **V**, section **5323**.

A motion which in effect rescinded a rule of the House, having been offered without objection and agreed to by the House, was held to be in force as against the rule. Volume **V**, section **6764**.

Under general parliamentary law, before the adoption of rules, the motion to rescind is used. Volume **V**, section **5324**.

Use of the motion to rescind in proceedings for organization of the House. Volume **I**, section **222**.

RESCIND, MOTION TO—Continued**(1) Not Privileged Under Rules of the House—Continued.**

As to the repetition of the motion to rescind under general parliamentary law. Volume **V**, section **5325**.

(2) Use of, in Reference to Entries in the Journal.

The House has rescinded a resolution recorded in the Journal of a preceding Congress. Volume **IV**, section **2792, 2793**.

Because of the rule requiring every motion made and not withdrawn to be entered on the Journal, it was held not in order to amend the Journal by striking out a resolution actually offered. Volume **IV**, section **2789**.

The House has nullified an order by rescinding the record of it in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2787**.

The House expunged from the Journals of preceding Congresses its censure of Simon Cameron and John Young Brown. Volume **IV**, section **2792, 2793**.

Reference to the consideration of the resolution expunging from the Senate Journal the censure of President Jackson (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **2730**.

(3) In General.

Instance wherein a concurrent resolution fixing the time of final adjournment was rescinded by action of the two House. Volume **V**, section **6700**.

The Senate, overruling the Chief Justice, held in order a motion to rescind its rule governing the voting on the articles of impeachment in the Journal trial. Volume **III**, section **2442**.

The Senate rescinded its order prescribing the method of voting on the articles in the Johnson trial, although it was partially executed. Volume **III**, section **2442**.

One of the managers in an impeachment trial may not move to rescind an order of the Senate as to the conduct of the trial. Volume **III**, section **2136-2139**.

In a single instance the Senate annulled its action in expelling a Senator. Volume **II**, section **1243**.

The Committee on Rules may report a resolution rescinding or modifying a special order of business. Volume **VIII**, section **3390**.

By concurrent resolution, the action of the Speaker and the Vice President in signing an enrolled bill was rescinded and the bill amended. Volume **VII**, section **1078**.

The action of the Speaker in signing an enrolled bill was rescinded and the bill was amended by a concurrent resolution. Volume **VII**, section **1080**.

RESERVATION.

Subjects relating to public reservations and parks within the District of Columbia, including Rock Creek Park, are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **IV**, section **4236**.

Legislation relating to the establishment and care of national cemeteries, national military parks, and provisions for roads, walks, and curbs within and for such reservations, and the marking of graves of Confederate soldiers is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VIII**, section **1891**.

A bill providing for agricultural entries of coal lands in Alaska was held to be privileged as a reservation of the public lands for actual settlers. Volume **VIII**, section **2290**.

The granting of easement across military reservations is a subject requiring consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII**, section **2403**.

The construction of a bridge on an Indian reservations was held not to be a work in progress justifying on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1341**.

The improvement of a private road, though long in use and on a Government reservation, is not a work in progress within the terms of the rule. Volume **VII**, section **1341**.

Appropriations for the improvement of an Indian reservation were held to be authorized if for construction of roads within the reservation, and unauthorized if for construction of roads beyond the reservation. Volume **VII**, section **1221**.

RESERVATION—Continued.

An appropriation for construction of bridges on Indian reservations was held not to be in continuation of work in progress. Volume **VII**, section **1385**.

A law permitting Indians to remove timber from reservations does not authorize appropriations for that purpose. Volume **VII**, section **1204**.

RESERVING POINTS OF ORDER. See “Points of Order.”**RESIDENCE. See “Elections.”****RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.**

The Resident Commissioner to the United States from Porto Rico has the privilege of the floor. Volume **V**, section **7283**.

The Resident Commissioner to the United States from Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands have the privilege of the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **3634**.

The privilege of the floor with the right to debate were extended to Resident Commissioners in the Sixtieth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **244**.

By general acquiescence the Resident Commissioners of the Philippine Islands have been permitted the privilege of debating. Volume **VI**, section **246**.

By order of the House the Resident Commissioner of the Philippine Islands were granted the right of debate, and assigned to offices in the House Office Building. Volume **VI**, section **245**.

The rules give to the Resident Commissioner of Porto Rico the status of a Delegate in the House, and assign to him an additional place on the Committee on Insular Affairs. Volume **II**, section **1306**.

Form of resignation of a Resident Commissioner and notification of the appointment of his successor. Volume **VI**, section **231**.

RESIGNATION.

- (1) **Of Members.—Forms of.**
- (2) **Of Members.—Not accepted or withdrawn.**
- (3) **Of Members.—Appointing a future day for.**
- (4) **Of Members.—Information as to.**
- (5) **Of Members.—As related to expulsion and censure.**
- (6) **Of Members.—As related to incompatible offices.**
- (7) **Of Members.—As related to election and qualification.**
- (8) **Of Members.—Withdrawal and declination.**
- (9) **Of Members.—In general.**
- (10) **Of Delegates and Resident Commissioners.**
- (11) **Of Members-elect.**
- (12) **Of the Speaker.**
- (13) **Of other officers of the House.**
- (14) **Of Member from committee service.**
- (15) **In general.**

(1) Of Members.—Forms of.

In recent as well as early practice a Member frequently informs the House by letter that his resignation has been sent to the State executive, such letter being presented as a privileged question. Volume **II**, section **1167–1176**.

The resignation of a Member may be addressed either to the House or to the Governor of the State from which returned. In which latter event the House is advised by the Member or the Governor. Volume **VII**, section **2170**.

A Member may resign his seat by a letter transmitted to the House alone. Volume **II**, section **1181–1186**. Volume **VI**, section **226**.

While not required, it is customary for a Member to notify the House of his resignation. Volume **VI**, section **226**.

RESIGNATION—Continued.**(1) Of Members.—Forms of—Continued.**

In a few instances Members have announced their resignations to the House verbally. Volume **II**, sections **1179, 1180**.

In exceptional cases old Members have expressed in their letters of resignation their feeling toward the House. Volume **II**, sections **1215–1217**.

Forms of letters tendering a Member's resignation to the House or the Governor of a State and informing the House thereof. Volume **II**, sections **1117, 1178**.

A Member having resigned during vacation, transmitted to the Clerk's a letter of notification which was laid before the House when Congress reconvened. Volume **VI**, section **227**.

The Speaker having been elected Vice President and a Member of the succeeding Congress at the same election, transmitted to the Governor of his State his resignation as a Member elect. Volume **VI**, sections **230, 453**.

The executive of a State sometimes informs the House that he has received the resignation of a Member. Volume **VI**, section **232**.

(2) Of Members.—Not Accepted or Withdrawn.

A member may resign without the consent of the House. Volume **II**, section **1273**.

The resignation of a Member, whether presented to the Governor of the State or to the Speaker of the House, becomes immediately effective and may not be withdrawn. Volume **VI**, section **65**.

Acceptance of the resignation of a Member of the House is unnecessary and the refusal of a governor to accept a resignation can not operate to continue membership in the House. Volume **VI**, section **65**.

When received, a resignation is laid before the House by the Speaker and no action by the House is required. Volume **VI**, section **226**.

The House very early found the law of Parliament inapplicable in the case of a resignation. Volume **II**, section **1230**.

Only in a single exceptional case has the House taken action in the direction of accepting the resignation of a Member. Volume **II**, section **1214**.

A Member who had resigned was not permitted by the House to withdraw the resignation. Volume **II**, section **1213**.

The Speaker being official notified that a Member who was addressing the House had resigned, caused him to cease and declined to recognize him further. Volume **II**, section **1273**.

The House declined to consider as privileged a resolution that a former Member be permitted to withdraw his letter announcing his resignation and resume his seat. Volume **II**, section **1213**.

The Speaker declined to consider as privileged a resolution that a former Member be permitted to withdraw his letter announcing his resignation and resume his seat. Volume **II**, section **1273**.

An exceptional instance wherein a Member having notified the House by letter of his resignation to take effect at a future date was permitted to withdraw the communication. Volume **VI**, section **229**.

(3) Of Members.—Appointing a Future Day for.

Instance wherein a Member tendered his resignation to take effect at a future date. Volume **II**, section **1177**. Volume **VI**, sections **226, 227**.

Members have presented their resignations to take effect at a future date, and until that time have sometimes participated in the proceedings. Volume **II**, sections **1220–1225**.

Instance wherein a Member, having appointed a future day for his resignation to take effect, remained and participated in the proceedings of the House before the arrival of that date. Volume **I**, section **488**.

A Member who has tendered his resignation to take effect at a future date is entitled to exercise all rights of membership prior to that time. Volume **VI**, section **228**.

A Senator may resign, appointing a future day for the resignation to take effect, and the State legislature may fill the vacancy before that date. Volume **II**, section **1229**.

RESIGNATION—Continued.**(3) Of Members.—Appointing a Future Day for**—Continued.

A Senator may resign, appointing a future day for his resignation to take effect, and the State executive may by appointment fill the vacancy before that date. Volume **II**, section **1228**.

After full consideration the Senate decided that a Member might resign, appointing a future date for his retirement. Volume **II**, section **1227**.

Instance wherein a Senator resigned, appointing a future date for the resignation to take effect. Volume **II**, section **1226**.

A Senator tendered his resignation to take effect at a future day. Volume **II**, section **1197**.

(4) Members.—Information as to.

A Member's name remains on the roll until the House is officially notified of his resignation or takes action respecting it. Volume **II**, section **1207**.

The resignation of a Member appears satisfactorily from his letter directed to the governor of his State. Volume **V**, sections **465, 566**.

A letter from a Member stating that his resignation has been forwarded to the governor of his State is satisfactory evidence of his resignation. Volume **I**, section **567**.

The fact of a Member's resignation not appearing either from the credentials of his successor or otherwise, the House ascertained the vacancy from information given by other Members. Volume **II**, section **1208**.

Sometimes the House learns of the resignation of a Member only by means of the credentials of his successor. Volume **II**, section **1195**.

An instance wherein the State executive transmitted the resignation of a Member with the credentials of his successor. Volume **II**, section **1196**.

The executive of a State may inform the House that he has received the resignation of a Member. Volume **II**, sections **1193, 1194**. Volume **VI**, section **232**.

When a Member resigns directly to the House it is the practice to inform the State executive of the vacancy. Volume **II**, sections **1187–1192**.

An inquiry of the Clerk having elicited from the State executive the fact that a Member had resigned, the Speaker directed his name to be stricken from the roll. Volume **II**, section **1209**.

Instance wherein the Senate was informed by the governor of a State that one of the Senators of that State had resigned. Volume **II**, section **1282**.

On unofficial information that a Member's resignation had been accepted and a successor elected the Senate held that the Member's seat was vacated. Volume **II**, section **1197**.

(5) Of Members.—As Related to Expulsion and Censure.

A Member threatened with expulsion have resigned, the House nevertheless adopted resolutions censuring his conduct. Volume **II**, section **1275**.

Whether or not it was proper to censure a Member who had resigned was held to be a question for the House and not the Chair. Volume **II**, section **1275**.

A Member for whom the House had voted censure announced that he had sent his resignation to the governor of his State, but the House nevertheless voted to inflict punishment. Volume **II**, section **1656**.

A committee of investigation appointed by the House, having declared a Member guilty of conduct of grave impropriety and warranting censure, the Member resigned and the House discontinued the proceeding. Volume **VI**, section **398**.

B. F. Whittemore, being reelected to the same House from which he had resigned to escape expulsion for crime, was excluded from taking the oath and his seat. Volume **I**, section **464**.

A Senator having resigned, the Senate desisted from proceedings to declare his seat vacant or to expel him. Volume **II**, section **1279**.

A Senator's term having expired before a pending resolution of expulsion was agreed to, the Senate discontinued the proceedings. Volume **II**, section **1276**.

RESIGNATION—Continued.**(5) Of Members.—As Related to Expulsion and Censure—Continued.**

A Senator convicted in the courts resigned after the Senate had ordered an inquiry. Volume **II**, section **1282**.

(6) Of Members.—As Related to Incompatible Offices.

Although a Member had resigned, the House proceeded to inquire whether or not his acceptance of an incompatible office had vacated his title to the seat. Volume **III**, section **2590**.

A Member having informed the House of his acceptance of an incompatible office, the House has assumed or declared the seat vacant. Volume **I**, sections **501**, **502**.

A Member-elect who held a commission in the Army and had not taken the oath or his seat in the House, having resigned, a question arose as to when the compensation of this successor should begin. Volume **I**, section **500**.

(7) Of Members.—As Related to Election and Qualification.

A Member having resigned, a question as to his right to his seat was not entertained as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2590**.

Sitting Member having resigned, the House did not regard it necessary formally to pass upon the question of his election. Volume **VI**, section **94**.

A Member whose qualifications were being investigated by a special committee having resigned, the committee was discharged. Volume **VI**, section **238**.

Instance wherein an election contest abated by resignation of sitting Member for a new appeal to the people. Volume **I**, section **805**.

Instance wherein, pending decision on an election case, the sitting Member resigned for a new appeal to the people. Volume **I**, section **805**.

Instance wherein a contest was maintained and contestant seated, although the returned Member had resigned before taking his seat. Volume **II**, section **985**.

A Senator having resigned apparently to escape being unseated for bribery, was not readmitted on credentials showing appointment by an acting governor. Volume **I**, section **694**.

A Senator threatened with loss of his seat for bribery, having resigned, the proceedings abated. Volume **I**, section **693**.

During the discussion of the qualifications of a Senator, he presented his resignation, but the Senate disregarded it and proceeded to declare his election void. Volume **I**, section **440**.

The election of a Senator being thoroughly tainted with bribery, the Senate was proceeding to unseat him when he resigned. Volume **II**, section **1279**.

Instance wherein a Senator, following an inquiry vindicating his title to this seat, resigned. Volume **VI**, section **74**.

Instance wherein returned Member, while a contest was pending in committee, stated to the House that he was not elected. Volume **I**, section **742**.

(8) Of Members.—Withdrawal and Declination.

As to what acts constitute a declination of the office of Member of the House. Volume **I**, section **500**.

Instance wherein a person declined to take a seat assigned him after a contest as to final right. Volume **I**, section **650**.

An instance wherein one who had been declared elected to a seat in the House declined to accept it. Volume **II**, section **1234**.

Instance wherein a Senator-elect notified the Senate that he had formally declined to accept an appointment to be a Senator. Volume **II**, section **1235**.

The withdrawal of Members caused by the secession of States. Volume **II**, section **1218**.

Senators having withdrawn from the Senate, the Secretary was directed to omit their names from the roll. Volume **II**, section **1219**.

The Journal of the Senate made no mention of the withdrawal of Senators by reason of the secession of their States. Volume **II**, section **1219**.

The withdrawal of a Senator to join the foes of the Government was held to create a vacancy which a legislature could recognize, although the Senate had not expelled him. Volume **I**, section **383**.

RESIGNATION—Continued.**(9) Of Members.—In General.**

The practice is not uniform as to whether or not a Member's letter of resignation should appear in full in the Journal. Volume **IV**, sections **2868–2872**.

Instance where a Member resigned his seat, sought reelection, and appeared again to be sworn in during the same Congress. Volume **II**, section **1256**.

Instances wherein Members have been reelected to fill the vacancies occasioned by their own resignations. Volume **II**, sections **1210–1212**.

The question as to the pay of a Member-elect after the beginning of the term of the Congress to fill a vacancy caused by a declination or resignation of effect on the day the term of the Congress began. Volume **II**, section **1155**.

A Member convicted in the courts resigned after the House had ordered an inquiry. Volume **VI**, section **238**.

Resignations addressed to the Speaker or the House may be withdrawn at any time before action is taken thereon. Volume **VII**, section **1270**.

Instance in which a teller resigned and suggested the appointment of a successor. Volume **VI**, section **446**.

(10) Of Delegates and Resident Commissioners.

A Delegate resigns his seat in a communication addressed to the Speaker. Volume **II**, section **1304**.

Form of resignation of a resident commissioner and notification of the appointment of his successor. Volume **VI**, section **231**.

(11) Of Members-elect.

The Clerk takes notice of the deaths or resignations of Members-elect and informs the House thereof at the time of organization. Volume **I**, sections **26–28**.

A Member-elect may resign before taking the oath. Volume **II**, section **1230**.

A Member-elect having resigned, the House decided that the person elected as his successor was entitled to the seat. Volume **II**, section **1230**.

An instance of the resignation of a Member who had not taken his seat. Volume **II**, section **1231**.

A Member-elect's letter of resignation, transmitted to the Speaker before the election of that officer, was laid before the House after organization. Volume **II**, section **1232**.

A Senator-elect has resigned before taking the oath. Volume **II**, section **1233**.

(12) Of the Speaker.

Rising in his place, Mr. Speaker Clay addressed the House, announcing his resignation. Volume **I**, section **231**.

In 1820, at the beginning of a second session, the Clerk called the House to order and after ascertaining the presence of a quorum presented a letter of resignation from the Speaker. Volume **I**, section **232**.

In 1834 the Speaker, intending to resign, arose in his place and informed the House, setting a future day for the act. Volume **I**, section **233**.

The Speaker, having announced his resignation, made a farewell address and left the chair. Volume **I**, section **233**.

The Speaker called a Member to the chair and, taking the floor, tendered his resignation verbally. Volume **I**, section **225**.

Mr. Speaker Colfax, having been elected Vice-President, resigned his Speakership on the last day of the Congress. Volume **I**, section **225**.

The Speaker having resigned no action of the House excusing him from service is taken. Volume **I**, section **232**.

Mr. Speaker Clay announced to the House his resignation of the Speakership, but his resignation as a Member appears only from the credentials of his successor. Volume **II**, section **1356**.

RESIGNATION—Continued.**(12) Of the Speaker—Continued.**

Instance wherein the Speaker, following a vote upon an essential question indicating a change in the party control of the House, announced that under the circumstances it was incumbent upon the Speaker either to resign or to recognize for a motion declaring vacant the office of Speaker. Volume **VI**, section **35**.

(13) Of Other Officers of the House.

An officer of the House having resigned the House voted to proceed to the election of his successor. Volume **I**, sections **264**, **265**.

The Clerk having resigned the House, after some intervening business, elected his successor. Volume **I**, section **239**.

The Sergeant-at-Arms having resigned, the House instructed the Doorkeeper to perform the duties of the office until the beginning of the next session of Congress. Volume **I**, section **268**.

The resignation of the Postmaster was laid before the House while a resolution of dismissal was pending and was disregarded. Volume **I**, section **292**.

Communications announcing resignations of employees of the House from statutory offices are read and ordered to be laid on the table. Volume **VI**, section **33**.

The House does not pass upon the acceptance of resignations from statutory positions, even when it is authorized to fill such offices. Volume **VI**, section **33**.

The House does not act upon resignations from statutory offices even when power to fill vacancies in such offices rests with the House or the Speaker. Volume **VII**, section **2169**.

(14) Of Member From Committee Service.

Forms of resignations from committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2197**.

Instance wherein a Member submitted his resignation from a committee on grounds of disqualifying personal interest. Volume **VIII**, section **3074**.

Forms of resignations and of resolutions providing for election of Members to fill vacancies on joint committees. Volume **VII**, section **2170**.

A Member may decline to serve on a committee only with permission of the House. Volume **IV**, sections **4490–4493**.

The request of a Member that he be relieved from service on a committee is submitted to the House for approval. Volume **IV**, section **4507**.

The Speaker may not relieve a Member from service on a committee to which he has appointed him. Volume **IV**, section **4511**.

While the House has usually granted requests of Members that they be excused from committee service, it has sometimes refused. Volume **IV**, sections **4494–4505**.

The chairman of a committee, with the permission of the House, may resign as chairman, still remaining a member of the committee. Volume **IV**, sections **4531**, **4532**.

The request of a Member that he be excused from committee service has generally been treated as privileged, but as debatable to a very limited extent only. Volume **IV**, sections **4508–4510**.

The resignation of a member from a joint select committee created by law is made either to the House or to the committee and, while the House has no power either to accept or to refuse to accept such resignation, it may fill the vacancy so occasioned. Volume **VI**, section **371**.

A member of a joint commission created by law may resign without leave of the House; but announcement of such resignation is properly transmitted to the Speaker. Volume **VII**, section **2168**.

While the House is without power to remove members of joint committees created by law, or to accept or reject resignations from such offices, such resignations are properly addressed to the joint committee or to the House having authority to fill these vacancies. Volume **VII**, section **2170**.

RESIGNATION—Continued.**(14) Of Member From Committee Service**—Continued.

The resignation of a member as conferee is properly addressed to the Speaker, but is acted on by the House, and, being accepted, the Speaker appoints a successor. Volume **VIII**, section **3224**.

It has long been the practice for a manager of a conference to be excused only by authority of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3227**.

A Senator having resigned from all committee assignments, the Senate accepted his resignation and elected successors to the vacancies thus created. Volume **VIII**, section **2200**.

(15) In General.

Resignation and expulsion from the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Volume **V**, sections **7340**, **7341**.

Resignation of member of board of managers of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Volume **V**, section **7337**.

A Senator, member of a joint commission created by law and appointed by the Presiding Officers, of the two Houses, respectively, tendered his resignation in the Senate. Volume **IV**, section **4446**.

RESOLUTIONS. See also "Inquiry" and "Investigations."

(1) Forms of.—Of the House alone.

(2) Forms of.—Concurrent.

(3) Forms of.—Joint.

(4) Uses of.—Of the House alone.

(5) Uses of.—Concurrent.

(6) Uses of.—Joint.

(7) The preamble.

(8) Effect of concurrent.

(9) Consideration of.—In general.

(10) Consideration of.—Relations to the previous question and motion to refer.

(11) Certification of, and approval by the President.

(12) Printing of.

(13) In general.

(1) Forms of.—Of the House Alone.

Forms of simple resolutions. Volume **IV**, sections **3376**, **3426**, **3454**.

Forms of resolution authorizing a joint committee to notify the President of the approaching adjournment of Congress. Volume **V**, section **6723**.

Form of resolution thanking the Speaker at the adjournment of a Congress. Volume **VIII**, sections **3509**, **3513**.

Form of resolutions relating to the administration of affirmation. Volume **VI**, section **17**.

Forms of resolutions authorizing and accepting oaths administered away from the House. Volume **VI**, section **14**.

(2) Forms of.—Concurrent.

Form of concurrent resolutions of the two Houses terminating a session of Congress. Volume **V**, section **6722**.

Form of concurrent resolution creating a joint committee. Volume **IV**, section **4410**.

Forms of resolving clauses of concurrent resolutions. Volume **IV**, section **3378**.

The present form of concurrent resolution appears about 1839. Volume **V**, section **6731**.

(3) Forms of.—Joint.

Forms of joint resolutions. Volume **IV**, section **3367**.

The statutes prescribe the form of the resolving clause of a joint resolution. Volume **IV**, section **3367**. Volume **VII**, section **1034**.

Forms of resolving clauses used in joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution (footnote). Volume **V**, section **7029**.

RESOLUTIONS—Continued.**(4) Uses of.—Of the House Alone.**

- The House expresses facts, principles, and opinions by “resolutions.” Volume **IV**, section **3380**.
- Instances of the use of resolutions for expression of the opinions of the House. Volume **II**, sections **1562–1568**.
- Illustration of the use of resolutions instead of orders in giving direction to the business of the House. Volume **IV**, sections **3376, 3426, 3454**.
- The two Houses by simple and separate resolutions sometimes appoint committees to confer and report. Volume **III**, section **1936**.
- Joint committees of ceremony are provided for by simple and not concurrent resolution. Volume **V**, section **7176**.
- When a joint committee is authorized by simple resolution the resolution itself does not have the concurrent action of the two Houses. Volume **IV**, section **4411**.
- A question of the privilege of the House is presented in the form of a resolution. Volume **VI**, section **86**.
- Instance wherein the Senate by resolution removed its Sergeant at Arms. Volume **VI**, section **37**.
- While the House may by simple resolution establish or abolish offices in its service, a joint resolution is required for such action affecting offices in the joint service of the House and Senate. Volume **VI**, section **36**.
- Where the oath has been administered away from the House and by another than the Speaker, the House has by resolution received and accepted the oath. Volume **VI**, section **14**.
- A newspaper correspondent who violated the privileges of the House was, by resolution, excluded from that portion of the Capitol under the jurisdiction of the House for a period of 10 days. Volume **VI**, section **553**.

(5) Uses of.—Concurrent.

- Joint committees should be authorized by concurrent and not by joint resolutions. Volume **III**, sections **1998, 1999**.
- A joint committee should be provided for by a concurrent and not a joint resolution, and the resolution should not prescribe rules for the proceedings of either House. Volume **IV**, section **4409**.
- A commission which acted and reported during the lifetime of a Congress was created by concurrent resolution. Volume **IV**, section **4703**.
- Congress by concurrent resolution directs executive officers to make investigations in river and harbor matters. Volume **II**, section **1593**.
- Instances wherein concurrent resolutions were used to express the opinions of Congress on public questions. Volume **II**, sections **1566, 1567**.
- A bill sent to the President but not yet signed by him was recalled by concurrent resolution. Volume **VII**, section **1091**.
- A concurrent resolution to send to the President for approval bills which had passed both Houses in the previous session of the same Congress but which for want of time failed to reach him was treated as privileged. Volume **VII**, section **1086**.
- The action of the Speaker in signing an enrolled bill was rescinded and the bill was amended by a concurrent resolution. Volume **VII**, section **1080**.
- By concurrent resolution, the action of the Speaker and the Vice President in signing an enrolled bill was rescinded and the bill amended. Volume **VII**, section **1078**.
- A concurrent resolution authorized the presiding officers of the two Houses to cancel their signatures to an enrolled bill failing to conform to commendations of the Secretary of War. Volume **VII**, section **1077**.
- By concurrent resolution, conferees were authorized to amend a bill in conference. Volume **VII**, section **1071**.

RESOLUTIONS.—Continued.**(5) Uses of.—Concurrent.—Continued**

Authority of correct an error in enrolling a bill was conferred on the Clerk by concurrent resolution. Volume **VII**, sections **1068, 1069**.

A concurrent resolution and not a simple resolution is required to authorize correction, however trivial, of a bill agreed to by both Houses. Volume **VII**, section **1042**.

The two Houses by concurrent resolution provided for the meeting to count the electoral vote. Volume **VI**, section **443**.

In 1920 the Senate requested the concurrence of the House in a resolution proposing the restrict the power of the President in the negotiation of foreign affairs. Volume **VI**, section **327**.

In 1909 the House originated, and the Senate agreed to, a resolution requesting the President to negotiate by treaty or otherwise with a foreign government. Volume **VI**, section **323**.

(6) Uses of.—Joint.

The relative uses of bills and joint resolutions discussed. Volume **IV**, sections **3370–3373**.

Joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution are, when passed, filed with the Secretary of State by the Committee on Enrolled Bills. Volume **V**, section **7041**.

The act of the Government in intervening to stop the war in Cuba was authorized by a joint resolution. Volume **V**, section **6321**.

Notice to a foreign government of the abrogation of a treaty is authorized by a joint resolution. Volume **V**, section **6270**.

Missouri was admitted to the Union by a joint resolution. Volume **IV**, section **4471**.

An error in a bill that has gone to the President of the United States may be corrected by a joint resolution. Volume **IV**, section **3519**.

Self-appropriating orders for printing extra copies of bills, documents, etc., are required to be by joint resolution. Volume **V**, section **7319**.

Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers are elected by joint resolution of Congress. Volume **V**, section **7336**.

Louis Kossuth was welcomed by a joint resolution signed by the President. Volume **V**, section **7083**.

The Congress, by joint resolution approved by the President, invited Lafayette to visit America (footnote). Volume **V**, section **7082**.

Joint resolutions are not required for calling for information from the Executive Departments. Volume **III**, section **1876**.

An error in a bill that has gone to the President of the United States may be corrected by a joint resolution. Volume **VII**, section **1092**.

(7) The Preamble.

The preamble of a bill or joint resolution may be agreed to most conveniently after the engrossment and before the third reading. Volume **IV**, section **3414**.

A bill sometimes has a preamble. Volume **IV**, sections **3413, 3414**.

When a bill is considered for amendment the preamble is taken up after the body of the bill has been gone through. Volume **IV**, section **3411**.

Reference to illustration of mode of disposing of a preamble (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3411**.

On the passage of a joint resolution with a preamble a separate vote may not be demanded on the preamble. Volume **V**, section **6148**.

A preamble may be laid on the table without affecting the status of accompanying resolutions already agreed to by the House. Volume **V**, section **5430**.

A resolution may be laid on the table without carrying with it a connected resolution already agreed to or a preamble not yet acted on. Volume **V**, section **5428**.

(8) Effect of Concurrent.

A concurrent resolution is binding upon neither House until agreed to by both. Volume **IV**, section **3379**.

RESOLUTIONS—Continued.**(8) Effect of Concurrent—Continued.**

A concurrent resolution is without force and effect beyond the confines of the Capitol. Volume **VII**, section **1037**.

Committees of the two Houses acting jointly to devise a plan for the electoral count of 1821 reported different propositions, whereat misunderstanding arose. Volume **III**, section **1936**.

(9) Consideration of.—In General.

A joint resolution is a bill within the meaning of the rules. Volume **IV**, section **3375**. Volume **VII**, section **1036**.

A joint resolution may be changed to a bill by amendment. Volume **IV**, section **3374**.

A joint resolution was substituted for a bill in amending the census act. Volume **VII**, section **1040**.

A joint resolution may be changed to a simple resolution by amendment. Volume **VII**, section **1047**.

A joint resolution may be changed to a concurrent resolution by amendment. Volume **VII**, sections **1043, 1044, 1046**.

A concurrent resolution may be changed to a joint resolution by amendment. Volume **VII**, sections **1037, 1045**.

A resolution of the House may not by amendment be changed to a bill. Volume **VIII**, section **3446**.

A proposition in the form of a bill may not be offered as a substitute for a proposition in the form of a simple resolution. Volume **VIII**, section **3446**.

A Senate joint resolution changed by amendment of the House to a concurrent resolution is still a Senate measure and the enacting clause conforms to that requirement. Volume **VII**, section **1044**.

Under rules of the House which have not disappeared it was held that a resolution of the House might not by amendment be changed to a joint resolution or a bill. Volume **IV**, sections **3376, 3377**.

To a bill proposing one mode of arranging the Presidential succession an amendment proposing a joint resolution for submitting a constitutional amendment on a plan differing as to details was held germane. Volume **V**, section **5582**.

A joint resolution may not be divided for reference. Volume **IV**, section **4376**.

The filing with the Secretary of State and the transmission to the States of joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution. Volume **V**, section **7041**.

Joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution, although not requiring the approval of the President, have their several readings and are enrolled and signed by the Speaker (footnote). Volume **V**, section **7029**.

Bills and resolutions presented in the House for reference under the rule are entered in the Journal and Record by title only. Volume **IV**, section **2853**.

A division of the question may not be demanded on the passage of a joint resolution. Volume **V**, sections **6145, 6146**.

A resolution may be divided if it contains more than one section which standing alone would constitute a substantive proposition. Volume **VIII**, section **3163**.

A resolution need not necessarily be divided because it affects the titles of the seats of two Senators from different States with different questions involved. Volume **V**, section **6119**.

On a motion to strike out a resolution and insert several connected resolutions a division of the question so as to vote separately on each substantive proposition of the matter to be inserted was decided not to be in order (Speaker overruled). Volume **V**, sections **6124, 6125**.

Substitute resolutions offered as an amendment are not divisible, but when agreed to a division of the original as amended may be demanded. Volume **V**, sections **6127, 6128**.

RESOLUTIONS—Continued.**(9) Consideration of.—In General—Continued.**

A bill or resolution must be considered and voted on by itself. Volume **IV**, section **3408**.

A resolution laid on the table by the House may be presented again in similar but not identical form. Volume **IV**, section **3385**.

A proposed amendment to a pending bill being laid on the table, the bill goes there also. Volume **V**, section **5423**.

A Member has the right to withdraw a resolution before a decision thereon, and may modify the proposition in the House, but not in the committee. Volume **VI**, section **570**.

(10) Consideration of.—Relations to the Previous Question and Motion to Refer.

The previous question may be moved on a series of resolutions, but after it is ordered a separate vote may be had on each resolution. Volume **V**, section **5468**.

The previous question being ordered on a series of resolutions, a division was permitted, so as to vote separately on each resolution. Volume **V**, section **6149**.

An early decision, since reversed, held that the previous question when ordered on a resolution with a preamble did not apply to the preamble (footnote). Volume **V**, sections **5469**, **5470**.

The motion to recommit a simple resolution may be made at any time before the question is put on the passage of the resolution and is not in order after the resolution has been agreed to. Volume **VIII**, section **2748**.

The motion to commit after the previous question is ordered applies to resolutions, the word “bill” in the rule being a generic term applying to all legislative propositions. Volume **V**, section **5572**.

The motion to commit provided for in the rule for the previous question applies not only to bills, but to resolutions of the House alone. Volume **V**, section **5573**.

The motion to refer under Rule XVII may be made pending the demand for the previous question on the passage, whether a bill or resolution be under consideration. Volume **V**, section **5576**.

The motion to commit after the ordering of the previous question, as provided by section 1 of Rule XVII, applies to simple resolutions as well as to bills and joint resolutions. Volume **VIII**, section **2742**.

The motion to recommit may not be made while another has the floor, and a Member proposing a resolution is entitled to one hour for debate, during which time the motion may not be offered without his consent. Volume **VIII**, section **2742**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was acting under general parliamentary law, it was held that the motion to recommit was in order pending the motion for the previous question or after it had been ordered on a resolution. Volume **VIII**, section **2755**.

When the previous question has been ordered on a simple resolution (as distinguished from a joint resolution) and a pending amendment the motion to commit should be made after the vote on the amendment. Volume **V**, sections **5585–5588**.

(11) Certification of, and Approval by the President.

The Clerk is required to certify to the passage of all bills and joint resolutions. Volume **I**, section **251**.

In general orders, resolutions, and votes in which the concurrence of the two Houses is necessary must be presented to the President on the same condition as bills. Volume **IV**, section **3482**.

The question as to whether or not concurrent resolutions should be sent to the President for his signature. Volume **IV**, section **3484**. Volume **VII**, section **1084**.

Although the requirement of the Constitution seems specific, the practice of Congress has been to present to the President for approval only such concurrent resolutions as are legislative in effect. Volume **IV**, section **3483**.

A concurrent resolution providing for final adjournment of the two Houses is not presented to the President for approval. Volume **IV**, section **3482**.

Resolutions—Continued.**(11) Certification of, and Approval by the President—Continued.**

It has been conclusively settled that a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution should not be presented to the President for his approval. Volume **V**, section **7040**.

(12) Printing of.

Unless ordered by the House, no bill, resolution, or other proposition reported by a committee shall be printed unless placed on the Calendar. Volume **V**, section **7315**.

Extra copies of bills may be ordered printed by simple resolution of the House if the cost does not exceed \$500, or by concurrent resolution if the cost exceeds that sum. Volume **V**, section **7319**.

The Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House have a discretionary power to order the reprinting of bills, resolutions, documents, etc. Volume **V**, section **7319**.

Motions to print additional numbers of a bill, report, resolution, or document shall be referred to the Committee on Printing and the report thereon must be accompanied by an estimate of cost. Volume **V**, section **7315**.

The statutes require the binding for the files of copies of bills and resolutions of each Congress. Volume **V**, sections **7325**, **7326**.

(13) In General.

The right of a claims committee to report, with the status of a private bill, a resolution providing for sending a series of specified claims to the Court of Claims has been affirmed. Volume **IV**, section **3297**.

The Speaker having ruled a resolution out of order and an appeal having been taken from the decision, it was held that the resolution should appear in the Journal in full. Volume **IV**, section **2843**.

A Member was censured for presenting a resolution insulting to the House. Volume **II**, section **1246**.

Resolutions of State legislatures and of primary assemblies of the people are received as memorials. Volume **IV**, sections **3326**, **3327**.

Joint resolutions of State legislatures intended as communications to Congress are treated as memorials. Volume **IV**, section **3312**.

The term "bill" is a generic one and includes resolutions. Volume **VII**, section **1036**.

Two or more Members may not jointly introduce a bill, petition, or resolution. Volume **VII**, section **1029**.

RESOLVING CLAUSE.

Forms of resolving clauses of concurrent resolutions. Volume **IV**, section **3378**.

The statutes prescribe the form of the resolving clause of a joint resolution. Volume **IV**, section **3367**.

Forms of resolving clauses used in joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution (footnote). Volume **V**, section **7029**.

RESTAURANT.

References to the practice governing management of the House restaurant, especially as to the sale of intoxicating liquors. Volume **V**, section **7244**.

Discussion of various services of the House, including the House restaurant, House barber shops, and stationery and mileage allowances to Members. Volume **VI**, section **216**.

Subjects relating to the House restaurant and kitchen have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **IV**, section **4237**.

Subjects relating to the House restaurant and kitchen, formerly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, have been transferred by the House to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts. Volume **VII**, section **2054**.

RESTAURANT—Continued.

A resolution from the Committee on Accounts relating to management of the House restaurant was not received as a matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2636**.

RESULT OF AN ELECTION. See “**Elections.**”**RETIRED LIST.**

An opinion of the Judiciary Committee that persons on the retired list of the Army do not hold office under the United States in the constitutional sense. Volume **I**, section **494**.

RETIREMENT.

The Committee on the Civil Service exercises exclusive jurisdiction of subjects relating to the retirement of employees in the classified civil service. Volume **VII**, section **2021**.

RETRENCHMENT. See also “**Appropriations.**”

The examination of the accounts of the Departments, proper application of public moneys, enforcement of payment of money due the Government, and economy and retrenchment generally are within the jurisdiction of the several committees on expenditures. Volume **IV**, section **4315**.

The examination of the accounts of the departments, independent establishments, and commissions of the Government, proper application of public moneys, enforcement of payment of money due the Government, and economy and retrenchment generally are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. Volume **VII**, section **2041**.

RETURN OF BILL.

One House sometimes asks of the other the return of a message. Volume **V**, sections **6609–6611**. A request of the Senate for the return of a bill is treated as privileged in the House. Volume **IV**, section **3481**.

The mere request for the other House to return a bill, no error or impropriety being involved, has not been regarded as a privileged matter. Volume **IV**, section **3477**.

A request of one House for the return of a bill by the other is complied with as a matter of routine. Volume **VII**, section **1081**.

The request of the Senate for the return of a bill may be agreed to in the House by unanimous consent only. Volume **VII**, section **1082**.

A request of the Senate for the return of a bill was denied by the House, unanimous consent being refused. Volume **VII**, section **1082**.

A resolution directing return of a bill to the Senate, with notice of refusal of the House to grant the Senate’s request relating thereto, was held not to present a question involving the privilege of the House. Volume **VII**, section **1083**.

Dicta to the effect that a request of the Senate for cancellation of the Speaker’s signature and the return of an enrolled bill could be taken up for consideration under suspension of the rules. Volume **VII**, section **1083**.

The return of a bill which has gone to the President of the United States is requested by concurrent resolution, and such resolution when received from the Senate is treated as privileged. Volume **VII**, section **1090**.

Overruling a decision of the Chair, the Senate held it was not in order to request the House to return papers in possession of the conferees. Volume **VIII**, section **3324**.

RETURN OF MEMORIAL

An instance wherein a memorial was returned to the memorialists. Volume **IV**, section **3349**.

RETURNED MEMBER. See “**Elections.**”**RETURNS.** See “**Elections,**” “**Subopenas,**” and “**Warrants.**”

REVENUE.

- (1) **Bills relating to, originate in the House.—The rule of the Constitution.**
 - (2) **Bills relating to, originate in the House.—Senate's power to amend revenue bills.**
 - (3) **House's prerogatives as to revenue treaties.**
 - (4) **Questions of privilege over alleged invasions of House's prerogatives.**
 - (5) **Jurisdiction of committees over subjects relating to.**
 - (6) **Privilege of bills relating to.**
 - (7) **Consideration of bills relating to, in Committee of the Whole.**
 - (8) **In general.**
- (1) **Bills Relating to, Originate in the House.—The Rule of the Constitution.**
 Revenue bills must originate in the House, but the Senate may concur with amendments. Volume **II**, section **1480**.
 In 1930 the House insisted on its exclusive right to originate revenue measures and returned to the Senate a Senate concurrent resolution characterized as an infringement on its constitutional prerogative. Volume **VI**, section **319**.
 Discussion of the privilege of the House and Senate, respectively, in relation to revenue bills. Volume **II**, section **1488**.
 Discussion of the right of the House to originate revenue legislation. Volume **VI**, section **321**.
 The term "raising revenue," while broadly construed to cover bills relating to the revenue, does not apply to bills remotely affecting the revenue, as bills extending time of payment of foreign debts. Volume **VIII**, section **2278**.
 Arguments in the Senate as to the limits of the prerogatives of the House in relation to revenue legislation. Volume **II**, section **1494**.
 After a full but unconvincing conference with the Senate the House reaffirmed its own exclusive right to originate revenue measures. Volume **II**, sections **1487**, **1488**.
 A bill proposing an increase in rates of postage is a revenue bill within the constitutional requirement as to revenue bills. Volume **VI**, section **317**.
 In 1830 a bill affecting the revenue was presented in the Senate and withdrawn after a discussion of the constitutional question. Volume **II**, section **1482**.
 A bill to abolish a duty was refused consideration in the Senate, one objection being that the Senate had no right to originate such a measure. Volume **II**, section **1483**.
 Instance wherein the Senate declined to consider a bill challenged as an infringement on the right of the House to originate revenue measures. Volume **VI**, section **320**.
 Decision by the Senate holding a bill proposing a gasoline tax in the District of Columbia to be a revenue producing measure and that under the Constitution it should originate in the House. Volume **VI**, section **315**.
 A point of order that a Senate bill proposing an increase in postage rates contravened the prerogative of the House was not sustained by the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **317**.
 The Senate having added certain revenue amendments to a nonrevenue House bill, the House ordered the bill to be returned to the Senate. Volume **II**, section **1495**.
 The House having questioned a Senate amendment providing a tax on incomes on a non-revenue bill, the Senate withdrew the amendment. Volume **II**, section **1486**.
 The Senate having passed a bill with incidental provisions relating to revenue, the House returned the bill, holding it to be an invasion of prerogative. Volume **II**, section **1494**. Volume **VI**, section **317**.
 The Senate having insisted on its right to add a revenue amendment to an appropriation bill, the House declined to proceed further with the bill. Volume **II**, section **1485**.
 Instance, wherein a Senate amendment affecting the revenue was not objected to until the stage of conference. Volume **II**, section **1492**. Volume **VI**, section **314**.

REVENUE—Continued.**(1) Bills Relating to, Originate in the House.—The Rule of the Constitution**—Continued.

The House, while disclaiming the establishment of a precedent, sent to conference a bill declared to involve a question of infringement of the constitutional prerogative of the House in the origination of revenue legislation. Volume **VI**, section **318**.

In 1874 the House declined to take issue with the Senate over an amendment of that body authorizing certain Government obligations. Volume **II**, section **1490**.

Early instances of Senate and House participation in revenue legislation. Volume **II**, section **1484**. A bill raising revenue incidentally was held not to infringe upon the constitutional prerogative of the House to originate revenue legislation. Volume **VI**, section **315**.

Discussion of differentiation between bills for the purpose of raising revenue and bills which incidentally raise revenue. Volume **VI**, section **315**.

(2) Bills Relating to, Originate in the House.—Senate's Power to Amend Revenue Bills.

The Senate may concur in a House revenue bill with amendments. Volume **II**, section **1480**.

In 1872 the House and Senate, after discussion, disagreed as to limitations of Senate amendments to a revenue bill of the House. Volume **II**, section **1489**.

Instances wherein the Senate has acquiesced in the constitutional requirement as to revenue bills, while holding to a broad power of amendment. Volume **II**, sections **1497–1499**.

In 1889 the Senate amendments to a House revenue bill were questioned in the House as an infringement of the House's privilege. Volume **II**, section **1496**.

In 1883 the House raised but did not press a question as to certain Senate amendments relating to the revenue. Volume **II**, section **1491**.

In 1807 the House refused to agree to Senate amendments enlarging the scope of a revenue bill. Volume **II**, section **1481**.

Instance wherein proposed Senate amendments to a revenue bill were questioned in the House as an invasion of the constitutional prerogatives in relation to revenue legislation. Volume **VI**, section **322**.

(3) House's Prerogative as to Revenue Treaties.

The House has at times advised the Executive in regard to treaties affecting the revenue. Volume **II**, sections **1520–1522**.

In 1871 the House asserted its right to a voice in carrying into effect treaties on subjects submitted by the Constitution to the power of Congress. Volume **II**, section **1523**.

In 1880 the House declared that the negotiation of a treaty affecting the revenues was an invasion of its prerogatives. Volume **II**, section **1524**.

In 1881 the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, discussing the treaty-making power, concluded that the House had no share in it. Volume **II**, section **1525**.

In 1884 and 1886 the Ways and Means Committee assumed that the right of the House to a voice in making treaties affecting the revenue had been conceded. Volume **II**, sections **1526, 1527**.

After long and careful consideration the Judiciary Committee of the House decided, in 1887, that the executive branch of the Government might not conclude a treaty affecting the revenue without the assent of the House. Volume **II**, sections **1528–1530**.

Provisions of the tariff act of 1897 in reference to reciprocity treaties. Volume **II**, section **1533**.

In 1844 the Senate took the view that the constitutional method of regulating duties was by act of Congress rather than by treaty. Volume **II**, section **1532**.

Argument that duties are more properly regulated with the publicity of Congressional action than by treaties negotiated by the Executive and ratified by the Senate in secrecy. Volume **II**, section **1532**.

Reference to discussion in the Senate over right of the House to a voice in making treaties affecting the revenue (footnote). Volume **II**, section **1528**.

REVENUE—Continued.**(3) House's Prerogative as to Revenue Treaties—Continued.**

Discussion by a Senate committee as to the jurisdiction of the Senate over revenue treaties. Volume **II**, section **1533**.

Argument that the treaty-making power is subject to the authority and power to originate revenue legislation specially delegated by the Constitution to the House. Volume **VI**, section **324**.

The question raised in the House as to whether a treaty modifying or repealing laws providing for revenue may be negotiated without action on the part of the House. Volume **VI**, section **324**.

(4) Questions of Privilege Over Alleged Invasions of House's Prerogatives.

An alleged invasion by the Senate of the House's constitutional prerogative of originating revenue legislation has been held in the later practice to present a question of privilege. Volume **III**, sections **2559–2562**.

Alleged infringement by the treaty-making power on the constitutional right of the House to originate revenue measures presents a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2564**.

It is for the House and not the Speaker to decide whether or not a Senate amendment on the subject of revenue violates the privileges of the House. Volume **II**, sections **1320, 1322**.

To justify a question of privilege an invasion of the prerogatives of the house must be alleged to be actual, not prospective. Volume **III**, section **2556**.

As to time of making points of order on constitutional questions. Volume **II**, section **1322**.

The question of the constitutional right of the House to originate revenue measures is properly raised at any time after the measure infringing the right has been massaged to the House. Volume **VI**, section **318**.

A question relating to the invasion of the constitutional prerogative of the House by a Senate amendment comes too late after the bill has been sent to conference. Volume **VI**, section **314**.

Instance of a conference over the prerogatives of the two Houses respecting revenue legislation. Volume **II**, section **1485**.

There being a difference between the two Houses as to the right of the Senate to originate a revenue bill, the subject was committed to a conference. Volume **II**, sections **1487, 1488**.

Instance wherein the House referred to the managers of a conference the examination of the question whether or not the Senate amendments in disagreement invaded the House's prerogative of originating revenue bills. Volume **V**, section **6405**.

(5) Jurisdiction of Committees Over Subjects Relating to.

The rules confer on the Ways and Means Committee the jurisdiction of subjects relating to the revenue and bonded debt of the United States. Volume **IV**, section **4020**. Volume **VII**, section **1723**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions jurisdiction of "all matters (except those relating to the revenue and appropriations) referring to the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase and to proposed expositions." Volume **IV**, section **4353**.

The Committee on Ways and Means has exercised jurisdiction as to the seal herds and other revenue-producing animals of Alaska. Volume **IV**, section **4025**.

The Committee on Ways and Means no longer exercises jurisdiction as to the seal herds and other revenue producing animals of Alaska. Volume **VII**, section **1725**.

The revenue relations of the United States with Porto Rico and the Philippines are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **IV**, section **4024**.

REVENUE—Continued.**(5) Jurisdiction of Committees Over Subjects Relating to—Continued.**

The rule gives to the Committee on Insular Affairs jurisdiction of all subjects, other than revenue and appropriations, relating to the islands which came to the United States by the Spanish treaty of 1899. Volume **IV**, section **4213**. Volume **VII**, section **1947**.

Legislation relating to Porto Rico, with the exception of matters of revenue and appropriations, are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Insular Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1949**.

The Committee on Insular Affairs exercises a general jurisdiction of subjects relating to the Virgin Islands, with the exception of matters of revenue and appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1950**.

The Ways and Means Committee has exercised jurisdiction over the subjects of customs unions, reciprocity treaties, and conventions affecting the revenues. Volume **IV**, section **4021**.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has exercised jurisdiction of the subjects of commercial treaties and reciprocal arrangements. Volume **IV**, section **4174**.

The jurisdiction of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, the House affirmed the claim of the former committee. Volume **IV**, section **4029**.

Reference to early jurisdiction of the Committee on Manufactures as to tariff bills. Volume **IV**, section **4221**.

The subjects of tonnage taxes and fines and penalties on vessels are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4131**.

In the later practice of the House subjects relating to transportation of dutiable goods, ports of entry and delivery, and customs collection districts have been reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **IV**, section **4026**.

Jurisdiction of Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce over bills relating to ports of entry and delivery. Volume **IV**, section **4027**.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has jurisdiction of bills affecting domestic and foreign commerce, except such as may affect the revenue. Volume **IV**, section **4097**.

Bills to discourage fictitious and gambling transactions in farm products have been considered within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture, even when an internal revenue question was included. Volume **IV**, section **4161**. Volume **VII**, section **1861**.

Bills imposing an internal revenue tax on olemargeine are, by action of the House, included within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV**, section **4156**.

A bill affecting the internal revenue tax on olemargeine has been reported from the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **II**, section **1455**.

While the Committee on Agriculture has jurisdiction of revenue legislation affecting olemargeine, the Ways and Means Committee has retained jurisdiction as to revenue bills affecting tobacco, lard, cheese, etc. Volume **IV**, section **4022**.

A bill relating to the number of internal-revenue collectors and collection districts was held to be a revenue bill within the meaning of the rule giving such bills privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **2233**.

(6) Privilege of Bills Relating to.

Revenue and general appropriation bills, river and harbor bills, certain bills relating to the public lands, for the admission of new States, and general pension bills may be reported at any time. Volume **IV**, section **4621**. Volume **VIII** section **2251**.

To come within the privilege given the Committee on Ways and Means to report at any time a bill must show on its face that it relates to the raising of revenue. Volume **VIII**, section **2280**.

The right to report at any time a bill raising revenue belongs only to the Ways and Means Committee. Volume **IV**, section **4628**.

REVENUE—Continued.**(6) Privilege of Bills Relating to—Continued.**

The words “raising revenue” in the rule giving privilege to the Ways and Means Committee are broadly construed to cover bills relating to the revenue. Volume **IV**, sections **3076, 4624**.

Under later decisions the words “raising revenue” in the rule giving privilege to the Ways and Means Committee are broadly construed to cover bills relating to the revenue. Volume **IV**, section **4625**.

Bills relating to allowances on internal-revenue duties are reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII**, section **1734**.

A bill providing for a tariff commission was held not to be a revenue bill within the meaning of the rule giving such bills privilege. Volume **IV**, section **4626**.

A declaratory resolution on a subject relating to the revenue is not within the privilege given the Ways and Means Committee to report at any time. Volume **IV**, section **4627**.

A bill merely affecting the revenue incidentally does not come within the privilege of the Ways and Means Committee to report at any time. Volume **VIII**, section **2279**.

A bill relating to the method of packing dutiable tobacco for parcel-post shipment was held not to be a revenue bill within the meaning of the rule giving such bills privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **2280**.

Where the major feature of a bill relates to the raising of revenue, lesser provisions incidental thereto but not strictly revenue producing do not destroy its privilege when reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VIII**, section **2280**.

(7) Consideration of Bills Relating to, in Committee of the Whole.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider a revenue or general appropriation bill may, when authorized by a committee, be made at any time after the Journal is read. Volume **IV**, section **3072**.

A motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union is most highly privileged only for revenue and appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **3073**.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider revenue or appropriation bills may designate the particular bill to be considered. Volume **IV**, section **3074**.

When the House agrees to the privileged motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a particular revenue or appropriation bill, the Committee of the Whole may not consider a different bill. Volume **IV**, section **4734**.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider revenue bills and the motion to do the same to consider general appropriation bills are of equal privilege. Volume **IV**, sections **3075, 3076**.

The privileged motion to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider revenue or appropriation bills may be made on a “suspension day” as on other days. Volume **IV**, section **3080**.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider revenue and general appropriation bills is in order on Monday as on other days. Volume **VII**, section **876**.

The motion to go into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of revenue or appropriation bills is not in order on Wednesday. Volume **VII**, section **904**.

The call of the Consent Calendar on days devoted to its consideration by the rules takes precedence of the motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider revenue or appropriation bills. Volume **VII**, section **986**.

Under a former condition of rule it was held that a motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a general appropriation bill was not privileged as against business in order on District of Columbia day. Volume **IV**, section **3305**.

The motion to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider revenue bills has precedence on Monday of a motion to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider a bill reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **VI**, section **718**.

REVENUE—Continued.**(7) Consideration of Bills Relating to, in Committee of the Whole—Continued.**

Former method of securing precedence of revenue, general appropriation, and river and harbor bills in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4729**.

Appropriation and revenue bills are considered in Committee of the Whole by paragraphs; other bills by sections. Volume **IV**, sections **4739, 4740**.

A bill increasing the rate of postage has been held to affect the revenues and, therefore, to require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4861**.

A bill providing for payment of money into the Treasury and also making an appropriation of the same, requires consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4834**.

Taxes relating to bank circulation have not been considered such "tax or charge upon the people" as require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **4854, 4855**.

All propositions involving a tax or charge on the people are considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4792**.

Where the purpose of a bill is to raise revenue, even though that purpose is affected indirectly, the bill should be considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, section **2399**.

While under the practice of the House appropriation bills and revenue bills are read for amendment by paragraphs and other bills by sections, the Chairman has on occasion authorized the reading of such other bills by paragraphs where the text of the bill was such as to warrant it. Volume **VIII**, section **2340**.

Instance wherein the Committee of the Whole, disregarding the suggestion of the Chairman, determined to read a revenue bill by paragraphs and not by sections. Volume **VIII**, section **2350**.

(8) In General.

Forms of special order for considering in Committee of the Whole and the House, within certain limits of time, a general tariff bill. Volume **IV**, sections **3258, 3259**.

A revenue amendment is not germane to an appropriation bill. Volume **V**, section **5852**.

In 1885 the House, after learned debate, declined to investigate the power of the Senate to originate bills appropriating money. Volume **II**, section **1501**.

A revenue amendment is not germane to an appropriation bill. Volume **VIII**, section **3038**.

An amendment offered to a revenue bill proposing a tax for any other purpose than that of securing revenue is not germane. Volume **VIII**, section **3039**.

To a section of a revenue bill relating to tax returns required by the bill an amendment relating to all tax returns was held not to be germane. Volume **VIII**, section **3044**.

REVENUE CUTTERS.

Bills authorizing the construction of revenue cutters and auxiliary craft of the customs service are reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4108**.

Bills relating to personnel of the Revenue-Cutter Service have been given to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1818**.

REVERSED DECISIONS.

Instance wherein the Speaker reversed as erroneous a decision made in a previous session. Volume **VIII**, section **2794**.

An instance wherein the Chair after announcing a decision subsequently reversed the opinion. Volume **VIII**, section **3435**.

Instance wherein the House reversed the ruling of a United States Federal District Court. Volume **VI**, section **147**.

REVISION OF THE LAWS, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on Revision of the Laws. Section 35 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4293**.

REVISION OF THE LAWS, COMMITTEE ON—Continued.

Recent history of the Committee on Revision of the Laws, section 29 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **2014**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Revision of the Laws jurisdiction of subjects relating “to the revision and codification of the statutes of the United States.” Volume **VI**, section **4293**.

Examples of jurisdiction of the Committee on Revision of the Laws over bills embodying codifications. Volume **IV**, section **4294**. Volume **VII**, section **2015**.

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means over tariff matters being challenged on behalf of the Committee on Revision of the Laws, the House affirmed the claim of the former committee. Volume **IV**, section **4029**.

In exceptional cases the Committee on Revision of the Laws has exercised jurisdiction over bills embodying changes of law rather than revisions or codification. Volume **IV**, section **4295**.

The Committee on the Revision of the Laws has reported bills incidental to its jurisdiction over revision and codification of laws. Volume **VII**, section **2016**.

REWARD.

Provision for payment of reward for information as to violation of a statute was reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1758**.

REYNOLDS.

The Pennsylvania election case of Reynolds v. Shonk in the Fifty-second Congress. Volume **I**, section **682**.

The Missouri election case of Reynolds v. Butler in the Fifty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **685**.

The Senate election case of Reynolds v. Hamilton, of Texas, in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **I**, section **395**.

RHEA.

The Kentucky case of Hunter v. Rhea in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, section **746**.

The Virginia election case of Walker v. Rhea in the Fifty-sixth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1118**.

The Virginia election case of Walker v. Rhea in the Fifty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **737**.

The Kentucky election case of Moss v. Rhea in the Fifty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1120, 1121**.

RHODE ISLAND.

Objection was made to the manner of appointment of one of the electors of Rhode Island in 1877, but the two Houses decided to count the vote. Volume **III**, section **1978**.

House election case from: Forty-ninth Congress.—Page v. Pirce. Volume **II**, sections **1003, 1004**.

Senate election case from: Twenty-third Congress.—Asher Robbins. Volume **I**, section **627**.

RICE.

The Massachusetts election case of Sleeper v. Rice in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, section **849**.

The Kentucky election case of Zigler v. Rice in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **460**.

The Senate election case of Jones and Garland v. McDonald and Rice, from Arkansas, in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, section **389**.

RICHARD.

The Michigan election case of Biddle v. Richard in the Eighteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **421**.

The election case of Biddle and Richard v. Wing, from Michigan Territory, in the Nineteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **777**.

RICHARDS.

The Pennsylvania election case of Morris v. Richards in the Fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **554**.

RICHARDSON.

The South Carolina election case of Richardson v. Rainey in the Forty-fifth Congress. Volume **II**, section **925**.

The South Carolina election case of Lee v. Richardson in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, sections **982, 983**.

The prima facie case of Belknap v. Richardson, from Michigan, in the Fifty-third Congress. Volume **I**, section **56**.

The Michigan election case of Belknap v. Richardson in the Fifty-third Congress. Volume **II**, section **1042**.

The South Carolina election cases of Richardson v. Lever, Prioleau v. Legare, and Myers v. Patterson, in the Sixty-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **128**.

RICHARDSON, JAMES D., of Tennessee, Speaker Pro Tempore and Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendments germane. Volume **V**, section **5846**.

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1556**.

Call of the House. Volume **IV**, section **2997**.

Continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, section **3743**.

House, as in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4934**.

Leave of absence. Volume **IV**, section **3002**.

Legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3839, 3889**.

Limitations on appropriation bills (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3936**.

Precedence of motion. Volume **V**, section **6219**.

Previous question. Volume **V**, section **5458**.

Privilege. Volume **III**, section **2708**.

Question of consideration. Volume **V**, section **4960**.

Recognition. Volume **II**, section **1450**.

Reconsider, motion to. Volume **V**, section **5674**.

Reports of Committies. Volume **IV**, section **3228**.

Special orders. Volume **IV**, section **3185**.

Substitute amendments. Volume **V**, section **5788**.

RICKS, AUGUSTUS J.

The investigation into the conduct of Augustus J. Ricks, United States judge for the northern district of Ohio. Volume **III**, section **2520**.

RIDER RULE. See also “Appropriations, Legislation on General Appropriation Bills.”

A rule forbids in a general appropriation bill any appropriation not previously authorized by law, unless for continuation of works or objects in progress. Volume **IV**, section **3578**.

The old form of rule which admitted on appropriation bills legislation intended to retrench expenditures. Volume **IV**, section **3578**.

Instance of introduction of amendments carrying legislation under the old “rider” rule. Volume **IV**, section **3892**.

RIDING PAGE.

No page, except chief pages and riding pages, shall be under 12 or more than 18 years of age. Volume **V**, section **7233**.

RIGHT OF PETITION.

References to discussions of the right of petition. Volume **IV**, section **3343**.

Incidental discussion of the right of the House to decline to receive a petition. Volume **V**, section **4964**.

While slavery existed the House declared that slaves did not possess the right of petition. Volume **IV**, section **3342**.

The rule requiring petitions to be sent to the Clerk's desk is no invasion of the constitutional right of petition. Volume **IV**, section **3314**.

RINAKER.

The Illinois election case of Rinaker v. Downing in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1069, 1070**.

RIPLEY.

The Maine election case of Washburn v. Ripley in the Twenty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **779**.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The river and harbor bill is not a general appropriation bill. Volume **IV**, section **4219**.

The river and harbor bill not being one of the general appropriation bills, the rule relating to legislation on such bills does not apply to it. Volume **IV**, sections **3897-3903**.

A subject of which the River and Harbor Committee has jurisdiction may be reported in the river and harbor bill. Volume **IV**, section **4119**.

A proposition to improve the harbor of a foreign country was held not to be germane to the river and harbor bill. Volume **IV**, section **4121**.

To a bill providing generally for the improvement of rivers and harbors an amendment providing for an additional harbor was held to be germane. Volume **IV**, section **4120**.

An amendment providing for a system of irrigating arid lands was held not to be germane to the river and harbor bill. Volume **IV**, section **4128**.

An amendment prohibiting the employment of nonresident foreigners on certain river and harbor works was held not to be germane to the river and harbor bill. Volume **IV**, section **4127**.

River and Harbor improvements not authorized or placed under contract may not be appropriated for in the sundry civil appropriation bill. Volume **IV**, sections **4122-4124**.

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors does not have jurisdiction of the subject of canals and may not include provisions therefor in the river and harbor appropriation bill. Volume **IV**, section **4219**.

Former method of securing precedence of revenue, general appropriation, and river and harbor bills in Committee on the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4729**.

RIVERS.

Bills declaring as to whether or not streams are navigable and for preventing hindrances to navigation are reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4101**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors the jurisdiction of subjects relating "to the improvement of rivers and harbors." Volume **IV**, section **4118**.

The preservation of public works for the benefit of navigation and the use of water power on improved streams have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **IV**, section **4125**.

The Appropriations Committee may report appropriations in fulfillment of contracts authorized by law for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Volume **IV**, section **4036**.

A bill authorizing an appropriation for the straightening and broadening of a river for the purpose of relieving flood conditions was referred to the Committee on Flood Control. Volume **VII**, section **2073**.

Bills providing for preliminary surveys of rivers and harbors are classed as private bills. Volume **VII**, section **1027**.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Congress, by concurrent resolution, directs executive officers to make investigations in river and harbor matters. Volume **II**, section **1593**.

Revenue and general appropriation bills, river and harbor bills, certain bills relating to the public lands, for the admission of new States, and general pension bills may be reported at any time. Volume **VIII**, section **2251**.

Overruling the decision of the Chairman, the Committee of the Whole decided that the river and harbor bill should be read by sections. Volume **VIII**, section **2347**.

RIVERS AND HARBORS, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Section 8 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4118**.

Recent history of the Committee on Rivers on Rivers and Harbors, section 8 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **1832**.

The Committees on Rules, Elections, Ways and Means, Appropriations, Rivers and Harbors, Public Lands, Territories, Enrolled Bills, Invalid Pensions, Printing, and Accounts may report at any time on certain matters. Volume **IV**, section **4621**. Volume **VIII**, section **2251**.

The right of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to report at any time is confined to river and harbor bills, and matter not germane to such bills, although within the jurisdiction of the committee, is subject to a point of order. Volume **VIII**, section **2286**.

The privilege of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to report at any time is confined to legislative propositions for the improvement of rivers and harbors and does not extend to provisions for the improvement of canals or artificial waterways. Volume **VIII**, section **2287**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors the jurisdiction of subjects relating "to the improvement of rivers and harbors." Volume **IV**, section **4118**.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce considers bills relating to dams on navigable streams unless they are related to improvements under jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **IV**, section **4100**.

A provision relating to a commission to investigate the conditions and uses of water adjacent to an international boundary line was ruled out of the river and harbor bill as not being within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **IV**, section **4165**.

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors has reported on the subject of an international arrangement as to the use of water at the outlet of the Great Lakes. Volume **IV**, section **4126**.

The preservation of public works for the benefit of navigation and the use of water power on improved streams have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **IV**, section **4125**.

The subject of canals is not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **IV**, section **4220**. Volume **VIII**, section **2287**.

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors does not have jurisdiction of the subject of canals and may not include provisions therefor in the river and harbor appropriation bill. Volume **IV**, section **4219**.

The investigation of watersheds of streams under improvement and the survey and investigation of dams on such streams are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **1833**.

The construction of locks on navigable streams is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors rather than that of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1834**.

The construction and maintenance, but not the rental, of equipment necessary for river improvement are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **1835**.

RIVERS AND HARBORS, COMMITTEE ON—Continued.

- The pollution of navigable waters is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **1839**.
- The preservation of Niagara Falls and the control and regulation of the Niagara River are subjects which have been reported by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **1842**.
- Navigation of International boundary streams and the construction of aids thereto have been considered by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **1843**.
- The subjects of construction, maintenance, and operation of locks and dry locks are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VIII**, section **2286**.
- The Committee on Rivers and Harbors and not the Committee on Flood Control was deemed to have jurisdiction over proposed legislation relating to the erosion of banks along navigable streams. Volume **VII**, section **1838**.
- Bills relating to intrastate inland waterways have been held to fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors rather than that of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1840**.
- The printing of reports by the Board of Engineers relating to rivers and harbors is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on Printing and not the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **2095**.
- Plans for flood protection and the extent to which the United States should cooperate with the States therein are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Flood Control rather than of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **2071**.
- The Committee on Rivers and Harbors has exercised jurisdiction over proposed legislation pertaining to drainage districts and levees, but may not report a bill relating to control of clerks of the War Department in the administration of such legislation. Volume **VII**, section **1844**.
- The building, maintenance, and operation of bridges across navigable waters or artificial waterways in process of construction is not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **1846**.
- Authorization of interstate agreements relating to river improvements is a subject not within the jurisdiction of the committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **1845**.
- Under the statute exempting appropriations for rivers and harbors from the operation of the law requiring unexpended balances to be covered into the Treasury, a provision that an appropriation for flood control should remain available until expended was held to be in order. Volume **VII**, section **1401**.

ROACH.

- In the case of William N. Roach, charged with a crime alleged to have been committed before his election, the Senate discussed its power in such a case but took no action. Volume **II**, section **1289**.

ROADS, COMMITTEE ON.

- The creation and history of the Committee on Roads, Section 38 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **2065**.
- The rule gives to the Committee on Roads jurisdiction of "Matters relating to the construction or maintenance of roads, other than appropriations therefor." Volume **VII**, section **2065**.
- Legislation authorizing Federal aid to the States in the construction of rural post roads and Federal highways is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Roads. Volume **VII**, section **2066**.
- The construction and maintenance of post roads are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Roads and not the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **VII**, section **2067**.

ROADS, COMMITTEE ON—Continued.

A bill providing for the establishment of a Memorial National Highway and authorizing Federal aid therefor was held to belong to the Committee on Roads and not the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **2068**.

The rule provides that it shall not be in order for any bill providing general legislation in relation to roads to contain any provisions for any specific road, not for any bill in relation to a specific road to embrace a provision in relation to any other specific road. Volume **VII**, section **2065**.

The subject of a highway commission has been considered by the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV**, section **4153**.

ROBBINS.

The Pennsylvania election case of *Littell v. Robbins, jr.*, in the Thirty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **820**.

The Alabama election case of *Aldrich v. Robbins* in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1064, 1065**.

The Alabama election case of *Aldrich v. Robbins* in the Fifty-sixth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1115, 1116**.

The Rhode Island election case of *Asher Robbins*, in the Senate, in the Twenty-third Congress. Volume **I**, section **627**.

ROBERTS.

The case of *Brigham H. Roberts* in the Fifty-sixth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **474–480**.

ROBERTSON.

The Louisiana election case of *Smith v. Robertson* in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **750**.

ROBINSON.

The Alabama election case of *Robinson v. Harrison* in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1068**.

ROBINSON, GEORGE D., of Massachusetts, Chairman.

Decision on question of order relating to revenue bills. Volume **IV**, section **4626**.

ROBINSON, JOSEPH T., of Arkansas, President pro tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Debate, Volume **VIII**, section **2524**.

ROCK CREEK PARK.

Subjects relating to public reservations and parks within the District of Columbia, including Rock Creek Park, are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **IV**, section **4236**.

ROCKWELL.

The New York election case of *Noyes v. Rockwell* in the Fifty-second Congress. Volume **I**, sections **574–576**.

RODDENBERRY, S. A., of Georgia, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1183, 1185, 1186, 1332, 1454**.

RODENBERG, W. A., of Illinois, Chairman.

Decision on question of order relating to jurisdiction of Committee on Claims. Volume **IV**, section **4265**.

RODGERS.

The Tennessee election case of *John B. Rodgers* in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **317**.

The Tennessee election case of *John B. Rodgers* in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **370**.

ROGERS.

The Arkansas election cases of Johnson, Jacks, and Rogers in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **380**.

ROLL. See “Clerk (Makes the Roll).”

ROLL CALL. See “Quorum” and “Yeas and Nays.”

ROLLINS, EDWARD H., of New Hampshire, Speaker Pro Tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendments germane. Volume **V**, section **5923**.

Censure. Volume **II**, section **1252**.

Debate. Volume **V**, section **5174**.

Lay on table, motion to. Volume **V**, section **5428**.

ROMAIN.

The Louisiana election cases of Gazin and Romain v. Meyer in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1110**.

ROMEIS.

The Ohio election case of Hurd v. Romeis in the Forty-ninth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1000**, **1001**.

ROOMS. See also “House Office Building.”

The Speaker has general control of the Hall, corridors, and unappropriated rooms in the House Wing of the Capitol. Volume **II**, section **1354**.

The Speaker has the disposal of the unappropriated rooms in that part of the Capitol assigned to the use of the House. Volume **VI**, section **261**.

The control of the Speaker extends only to the “unappropriated rooms” of the House Wing, and the House itself controls the disposition of the other rooms. Volume **V**, sections **7273–7281**.

The Doorkeeper has the custody of all the furniture, books, and public property in the committee and other rooms under his charge. Volume **I**, section **261**.

A resolution assigning a room to a committee presents a question of privilege. Volume **V**, section **7273**.

No work of art not the property of the Government shall be exhibited in the Capitol and no room shall be used for private studios without permission of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **V**, section **7312**.

The assignment of committee and other rooms in the House Wing, custody of documents, etc., have been considered by the Committee on Accounts. Volume **IV**, section **4330**.

Members may exchange rooms with each other, but such exchange is valid only so long as both Members remain in the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3652**.

Instance wherein a Member delegated to another not in the service of the House the use of his frank and the occupancy of a room in the Capitol. Volume **VI**, section **397**.

ROOT.

The New York election cases of Wright, jr., v. Fisher and Root v. Adams in the Twenty-first and Fourteenth Congresses. Volume **I**, section **650**.

ROSE, JOHN M., of Pennsylvania, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1278**.

ROSENTHALL.

The Texas election case of Rosenthal v. Crowley, in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **684**.

ROTUNDA.

The use of the Rotunda of the Capitol is controlled by concurrent action of the two Houses. Volume **V**, section **7313**.

ROUNSAVELL.

The case of Nathaniel Rounsavell, a recalcitrant witness, in 1812. Volume **III**, section **1666**.

ROUSSEAU.

The case of Lovell H. Rousseau, in contempt of the House, in 1866. Volume **II**, sections **1655**, **1656**.

The House, after declining to expel, censured a Member for contempt in assaulting another Member for words spoken in debate. Volume **II**, section **1656**.

RUINS.

Bills relating to the preservation of prehistoric ruins and national objects of interest on the public lands have been reported by the Committee on Public Lands. Volume **IV**, section **4199**.

RULES.

- (1) **Power of the House to make.—Conferred by the Constitution.**
- (2) **Power of the House to make.—As related to the Constitution and laws.**
- (3) **Power of the House to make.—Not binding on a succeeding House.**
- (4) **Power of the House to make.—Standing orders.**
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- (6) **Power of the House to make.—As to administration of oaths.**
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- (11) **Committee on.—Origin of its functions.**
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- (17) **Committee on.—Jurisdiction of.—In general.**
- (18) **Committee on.—Jurisdiction of.—As to special orders.**
- (19) **Adoption and amendment of.**
- (20) **Forms and history of, severally.**
- (21) **Procedure before the adoption of.—In general.**
- (22) **Procedure before the adoption of.—Call of the House, preservation of order, etc.**
- (23) **Procedure before the adoption of.—As to certain motions.**
- (24) **Procedure before the adoption of.—Debate, voting, etc.**
- (25) **Suspension of.—Provisions of the rule for.**
- (26) **Suspension of.—Duty of and limitations on the Speaker as to entertaining motions for.**
- (27) **Suspension of.—Precedence of motion.—As related to questions of privilege.**
- (28) **Suspension of.—Precedence of motion.—As related to special orders.**
- (29) **Suspension of.—Precedence of motion.—As related to previous questions.**
- (30) **Suspension of.—Precedence of motion.—As related to other pending matters.**
- (31) **Suspension of.—Form and nature of the motion.**
- (32) **Suspension of.—When in Order.**
- (33) **Suspension of.—Application of.—In general.**
- (34) **Suspension of.—Application of.—For change of the rules.**
- (35) **Suspension of.—Application of.—For making special orders.**
- (36) **Suspension of.—The demand for a second.**
- (37) **Suspension of.—Relation to other motions.**
- (38) **Suspension of.—Withdrawal or modification of.**

RULES—Continued.

- (39) **Suspension of.—Debate on the motion.**
 - (40) **Suspension of.—The motion as unfinished business.**
 - (41) **Suspension of.—Question not to be divided for the vote.**
 - (42) **Suspension of.—In general.**
 - (43) **Of a committee of investigation.**
 - (44) **Of the Elections Committees. See also “Elections of Representatives.”**
 - (45) **Former joint rule for the electoral count.**
 - (46) **For the election of a President of the United States.**
 - (47) **As to conduct of Members.**
 - (48) **Of committees.**
 - (49) **In general.**
- (1) **Power of the House to Make.—Conferred by the Constitution.**
 The Constitution confers on the House the power to determine the rules of its proceedings. Volume **V**, section **6741**.
 The constitutional right of the House to “determine the rules of its proceeding” may not be impaired or destroyed by the indefinite repetition of dilatory motions. Volume **V**, sections **5707, 5708**.
 Discussion by the Supreme Court of the power of the House to make its own rules. Volume **V**, section **6755**.
 In exercising its constitutional power to change its rules the House has confined itself within certain limitations. Volume **V**, section **6756**. Volume **VIII**, section **3376**.
 A motion which in effect rescinded a rule of the House having been offered without objection and agreed to by the House was held to be in force as against the rule. Volume **V**, section **6764**.
 A proposition which would in effect change a rule of the House was held to be a change of existing law and not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **IV**, section **3819**.
 A proposition to impose upon an officer of the House duties in addition to those prescribed by the rules is in effect an amendment of the rules, and should be acted on in the way prescribed for such amendment (Speaker overruled). Volume **V**, section **6769**.
- (2) **Power of the House to Make.—As Related to the Constitution and Laws.**
 Mr. Speaker Macon, following the example of Mr. Speaker Trumbull, exercised his constitutional right to vote, although the rule forbade. Volume **V**, sections **5966, 5967**.
 Congress may not by law interfere with the constitutional right of a future House to make its own rules. Volume **I**, section **82**.
 A law passed by a prior Congress may not authorize legislation—like the specifying of contracts—on a general appropriation bill as against a rule of the existing House forbidding such legislation. Volume **IV**, section **3579**.
 The question as to whether or not the House, in its procedure, is bound by a law passed by a former Congress. Volume **IV**, section **3298**.
 The validity of a law passed by a preceding Congress which proposes to govern the House as to its rules or its organization is doubtful. Volume **V**, sections **6765, 6766**.
 The House has held, notwithstanding the law of 1789, that it may adopt rules before electing a Clerk. Volume **I**, section **245**.
 A question has arisen as to whether or not the House, in the face of the provision of law, may proceed to business before the election of a Clerk. Volume **I**, section **243**.
 It has been decided that notwithstanding the requirements of the act of 1789 the House may proceed to business before the election of a Clerk. Volume **I**, section **242**.
 A law passed by the then existing Congress was recognized by the House as of binding force in matters of procedure. Volume **V**, sections **6767, 6768**.
 The Speaker held it his duty to proceed in accordance with the mandatory provision of a law, in the enactment of which the then existing House had concurred. Volume **II**, section **1341**.

RULES—Continued.**(2) Power of the House to Make.—As Related to the Constitution and Laws—Continued.**

A law providing that a committee of the House be “chosen” the Speaker never appointed without special sanction of the House. Volume **IV**, sections **4465, 4466**.

The Joint Committee on the Library is a creature of the laws rather than the rules, the statutes providing for it originally and conferring on it several duties. Volume **IV**, section **4337**.

It was held in order to refer a matter to a joint committee, although a law directed that such matters be referred to the House members of the said joint committee. Volume **IV**, section **4433**.

The two Houses, by concurrent resolution, have assumed to extend the powers of a joint committee beyond the adjournment of Congress, but later action seems to recognize a law as to the proper instrumentality for such purpose. Volume **IV**, sections **4437–4444**.

Under the present practice reports from the Court of Claims under the Bowman Act, which are also reported by a House committee and sent to the Private Calendar, do not remain on that calendar during a succeeding Congress. Volume **IV**, sections **3299, 3302**.

While the House gives priority to the consideration of business made privileged by constitutional mandate, it determines by its rules the procedure of such consideration. Volume **VI**, section **48**.

(3) Power of the House to Make.—Not Binding on a Succeeding House.

The rules of one House of Representatives are not binding on a succeeding House, directly or indirectly, unless adopted by the latter House. Volume **V**, section **6002**.

The rules and orders of a previous Congress are not in effect until adopted by the sitting House. Volume **VIII**, section **3383**.

The attempt to establish the theory that one House might prescribe rules for its successor and the end thereof. Volume **I**, section **187**.

For a time the rules provided for their own continuance in a new Congress, thus affording a rule for election of officers. Volume **V**, section **6743**.

The theory that a House might make its rules binding on the succeeding House was at one time much discussed and even followed. Volume **V**, sections **6744–6747**.

Discussion as to whether or not the rules of one House remain the rules of the next House until changed. Volume **I**, section **210**.

Although the House becomes *functus officio* at the end of its term, yet in practice certain rules and regulations have extended beyond that time. Volume **V**, sections **6748–6751**.

The House in a rule continuing the Clerk in the office until the election of his successor assumed to perpetuate its authority beyond its own existence. Volume **I**, section **235**.

The House has made rules which have been followed through other Congresses by the Executive Departments, although the authority for the rules has been considered doubtful. Volume **V**, sections **6752–6754**.

A rule, which, however, is not operative at the time the House is organized, provides that the Clerk shall call the new House to order and preside until the election of a Speaker. Volume **I**, section **64**.

A rule, which, however, is not in force at the time of organization, provides that all the elective officers except the Speaker shall be chosen by viva voice vote. Volume **I**, section **187**.

Instance wherein a joint rule provided a joint committee for the next Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4445**.

(4) Power of the House to Make.—Standing Orders.

The resolution of the House fixing the hour of daily meeting is a standing order rather than a rule. Volume **I**, sections **116, 117**.

At the beginning of each session the House fixes by resolution the daily hour of meeting. Volume **I**, sections **104–109**.

RULES—Continued.**(4) Power of the House to Make.—Standing Orders—Continued.**

In the early practice a motion to change the hour of daily meeting was made at any time, but as the order of business grew more rigid the motion lost its privilege. Volume I, section 110-115.

(5) Power of the House to Make.—Special Orders. See also “Special Orders of Business.”

A special order suspends the regular order of business for the time being and a motion to proceed to the regular order is not in order. Volume IV, sections 3170-3172.

Although a special order may set apart a day for a special purpose, yet the House may transact other business by unanimous consent. Volume V, section 7246.

Special orders are made either by vote of the House on a report from the Committee on Rules, by suspension of the rules, or by unanimous consent. Volume IV, sections 3152, 3153.

A special order being in effect a change of the rules establishing the regular order of business may be made only in the manner prescribed for making a change of the rules. Volume IV, sections 3161, 3162.

Where a motion not in order under the rules is made without objection and agreed to by the House by majority vote, the action is binding on the House and the Speaker. Volume IV, section 3177.

Special orders are sometimes made by unanimous consent without awaiting the process required for changing the rules. Volume IV, sections 3165, 3166.

Although a rule may confine a certain session of the House to a specified course of business, yet if a quorum be present and no objection be made effective a special order may be made binding on the House at a future session. Volume IV, sections 3167, 3168.

In the early practice a committee might not present a special order to be adopted by majority vote. Volume IV, section 3153.

In the earlier years of the House special orders were made by a two-thirds vote on a motion to suspend the rules. Volume IV, sections 3161, 3162.

Instance in 1875, wherein by suspension of the rules a rule was adopted that the Speaker should entertain no dilatory motions. Volume V, section 6775.

A special order providing for the consideration of a particular bill is properly reported from the Committee on Rules. Volume IV, section 3160.

In 1886 the former custom of permitting the various committees to propose special orders for the consideration of business reported by them began to cease, the function being absorbed by the Committee on Rules. Volume V, section 6774.

A resolution from the Committee on Rules providing for the consideration of a bill relating to a certain subject may not be amended by a proposition providing for the consideration of another and not germane subject. Volume V, sections 5834-5836.

A special order fixing a day for particular business has been held to be so far in the nature of a change of rules as to permit the Committee on Rules to report it under its leave to report it at any time. Volume V, section 6774.

A special order reported by the Committee on Rules is agreed to by majority vote. Volume IV, section 3169.

Construction of a special order limiting time for making motions to suspend the rules. Volume IV, section 3230.

At an extraordinary session the House sometimes adopts a rule limiting the business to be considered. Volume IV, sections 3064-3068.

The House may by majority vote on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules revoke a unanimous-consent agreement. Volume VIII, section 3390.

(6) Power of the House to Make.—As to Administration of Oaths.

The authority to administer oaths should be given by law rather than by rule of either House. Volume III, sections 1823, 1824.

Abandonment by the Senate of the earlier theory that an officer might be empowered by rule to administer oaths. Volume III, sections 2079, 2303, 2479.

RULES—Continued.**(7) The General System and the “Reed Rules.”**

Each House has usually adopted the rules of its predecessor, sometimes with additions or changes, thus building up what has become in fact a permanent system. Volume **V**, section **6742**.

The “Reed rules” as related to the general system of rules of the House (footnote). Volume **V**, section **6742**.

The House is governed by the rules of Jefferson’s Manual in all cases in which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the House. Volume **V**, section **6757**.

Reference to an early criticism of the rules as too strict in relation to freedom of debate (footnote). Volume **V**, section **5043**.

References to discussion and criticism of defects in the rules in former days (footnote). Volume **V**, section **6742**.

Instance of a practice which survived after the rule creating it had been inadvertently dropped. Volume **V**, section **6727**.

A proposition to ensure a Member for violating the rules of the House involves a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2651**.

(8) As Related to Jefferson’s Manual.

Discussion of the importance of Jefferson’s Manual as an authority in congressional procedure. Volume **VIII**, section **2518**.

Discussion of the authority and importance of Jefferson’s Manual in the law of the House. Volume **VII**, section **1049**.

The rules of parliamentary practice in Jefferson’s Manual govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with standing rules and orders. Volume **VII**, section **1029**.

The House is governed by the rules of Jefferson’s Manual in all cases where they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3330**.

Jefferson’s Manual is recognized, in as far as applicable, as a part of the rules of the Senate. Volume **VIII**, section **2501**.

Although not formally adopted as a part of the rules of the Senate, Jefferson’s Manual has been cited as authoritative in Senate decisions on parliamentary procedure. Volume **VIII**, section **2517**.

(9) Joint.

In 1876 the joint rules were abrogated, the action being accompanied by discussion in both Houses, and subsequent efforts to restore them have failed. Volume **V**, sections **6782–6787**.

History of certain of the joint rules and their abrogation in 1876. Volume **IV**, section **3430**.

When enrolled bills are printed on parchment in accordance with the provisions of joint rules confirmed by statute. Volume **IV**, sections **3433–3437**.

The printing, enrolling, signing, and certification of bills on their passage between the two Houses are governed by usages founded on former joint rules. Volume **IV**, section **3430**.

A joint rule formerly prescribed the method of presenting a joint address of the Houses to the President. Volume **V**, section **6630**.

The manner of delivering and receiving messages between the two Houses was early arranged by a joint rule. Volume **V**, section **6595**.

Practice as to the reception in the House of messages from the Senate as founded on former joint rules. Volume **V**, section **6592**.

In the days of reconstruction the two Houses by joint rule excluded Members-elect with credentials in due form, some entirely, others until the States were declared by law entitled to representation. Volume **I**, section **361**.

RULES—Continued.**(9) Joint—Continued.**

A concurrent resolution suspending a joint rule is agreed to by majority vote. Volume **V**, sections **6788, 6789.**

All proposed action touching joint rules is referred to the Committee on Rules. Volume **V**, section **6770.**

(10) In Committee of the Whole.

The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in Committee of the Whole so far as they may be applicable. Volume **IV**, section **4737.** Volume **VIII**, section **2605.**

(11) Committee on.—Origin of Its Functions.

The creation and history of the Committee on Rules. Section 53 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4321.** Volume **VII**, section **2047.**

A discussion of the jurisdiction and functions of the Committee on Rules. Volume **VIII**, section **3396.**

Origin of the practice whereby the Speaker has become a member of the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV**, section **4321.**

The first step by which the Committee on Rules became an instrumentality through which the House may exercise special power for a particular piece of legislation. Volume **V**, section **6780.**

The use of the motion to suspend the rules has gradually been restricted, while the functions of the Committee on Rules have been enlarged. Volume **V**, section **6790.**

The gradual abolition of the motion with one day's notice as a means of changing the rules. Volume **V**, section **6790.**

It was established in practice, even when a rule suggested otherwise, that a proposition to change the rules in order to be agreed to by majority vote should be referred to and reported by the Committee on Rules. Volume **V**, sections **6772, 6773.**

In 1875 the function of the Committee on Rules in reporting rules for special purposes was so little used that there was doubt as to its validity without a two-thirds vote. Volume **V**, section **6775.**

An illustration of the functions of the Committee on Rules in affording the House a method of suspending the rules by majority vote. Volume **V**, section **6777.**

The Committee on Rules may report a resolution for the consideration of a bill, even though the effect be to discharge a committee and bring before the House a bill not yet reported. Volume **V**, section **6771.**

The House sometimes, by agreeing to a resolution reported by the Committee on Rules, authorizes on a general appropriation bill legislative provisions. Volume **IV**, sections **3839-3843.**

Pending the engrossment of a general appropriation bill an amendment proposing legislation may be authorized by the adoption of a report from the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV**, section **3844.**

A resolution changing or construing a standing rule or order is in order only when presented in the manner prescribed for changing the rules. Volume **V**, sections **6777, 6779.**

(12) Committee on.—Sits During Sessions of the House.

No committee, except the Committee on Rules, may without leave sit during the sitting of the House. Volume **IV**, section **4546.**

(13) Committee on.—Privilege of Reports From.

The Committee on Rules, Elections, Ways and Means, Appropriations, Rivers and Harbors, Public Lands, Territories, Enrolled Bills, Invalid Pensions, Printing, and Accounts may report at any time on certain matters. Volume **IV**, section **4621.** Volume **VIII**, section **2251.**

A report by the Committee on Rules on matters within its jurisdiction is in order at any time. Volume **VIII**, section **2253.**

RULES—Continued.**(13) Committee on.—Privilege of Reports From—Continued.**

- The right of the Committee on Rules to report at any time is confined strictly to reports pertaining to the rules, joint rules, and order of business. Volume **VIII**, section **2254**.
- The privilege of the Committee on Rules to report at any time is restricted to specified subjects, and reports on subjects other than the rules, joint rules, and order of business do not come within the privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **2255**.
- Reports from the Committee on Rules are privileged only when on matters touching the rules, joint rules, and order of business. Volume **VIII**, section **2256**.
- A resolution which does not relate to rules, joint rules, or order of business is not privileged when reported by the Committee on Rules. Volume **VII**, section **1044**.
- The right of the Committee on Rules to report at any time is limited to reports on subjects within its jurisdiction and the incorporation of extraneous matter destroys the privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **2257**.
- A report from the Committee on Rules has a special and high privilege, and one motion to adjourn but no other dilatory motion may be entertained during its consideration. Volume **IV**, section **4621**.
- In the early practice the privilege of the Committee on Rules was specially given for each Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4650**.
- In 1841 it was held that as the House had given the Committee on Rules leave to report at all times it might report in part at different times. Volume **V**, section **6780**.
- A special order fixing a day for particular business has been held to be so far in the nature of a change of rules as to permit the Committee on Rules to report it under its leave to report it at any time. Volume **V**, section **6774**.
- A report from the Committee on Rules, though highly privileged, is not in order after the House has voted to go into Committee of the Whole. Volume **V**, section **6781**.
- A conference report has precedence of a report from the Committee on Rules on which the yeas and nays and the previous question have been ordered. Volume **V**, section **6449**.
- A rule requires the presentation of privileged reports from the Committee on Rules within three legislative days from the time ordered to be reported by the committee. Volume **VIII**, section **2269**.
- A question of privilege takes precedence of a report from the Committee on Rules. Volume **VIII**, section **3491**.

(14) Committee on.—Consideration of Reports From.

- Reports from the Committee on Rules shall be presented within three legislative days and if not immediately considered shall be referred to the calendar and if not called up by the Member reporting them within seven legislative days may be called up by any member of the committee. Volume **VIII**, section **2268**.
- Unless agreed to by a two-thirds vote, a report from the Committee on Rules shall not be called up on the same day on which presented except on the last three days of the session. Volume **VIII**, section **2260**.
- Consideration of a report from the Committee on Rules on the day on which report is not in order until the House has by a two-thirds vote authorized consideration. Volume **VIII**, section **2261**.
- Special orders reported by the Committee on Rules are not divisible. Volume **VIII**, section **3164**.
- A division of the question may be demanded on a privileged report from the Committee on Rules containing more than one substantive proposition. Volume **VIII**, section **2271**.
- A division of the question was denied on a privileged resolution reported by the Committee on Rules wherein the structural relation of the clauses containing several propositions was such as to render them interdependent and indivisible. Volume **VIII**, section **2275**.
- The motion to recommit is not admitted after the previous question has been ordered on a report from the Committee on Rules. Volume **VIII**, section **2270, 2750**.

RULES—Continued.**(15) Committee on.—No Dilatory Motions Pending Report From.**

Pending consideration of a report from the Committee on Rules the Speaker is forbidden to entertain dilatory motions. Volume **V**, section **5738**.

Construction of the rule permitting one motion to adjourn and thereafter on other dilatory motion pending consideration of a report from the Committee on Rules. Volume **V**, sections **5740–5742**.

Although the decisions conflict, those last made do not admit the motion to commit after the previous question has been ordered on a report from the Committee on Rules. Volume **V**, sections **5593–5601**.

Pending consideration of a report from the Committee on Rules appeals and the motion to reconsider have been ruled out as dilatory within the meaning of the rule. Volume **V**, section **5739**.

A report from the Committee on Rules has a special and high privilege, and one motion to adjourn, but no other dilatory motion may be entertained during its consideration. Volume **VIII**, section **2260**.

(16) Committee on.—Question and Consideration Not To Be Raised Against Report of.

In the later but not in the earlier practice it has been held that the question of consideration may not be raised against a report from the Committee on Rules relating to the order for considering individual bills. Volume **V**, sections **4961–4963**.

The question of consideration may not be raised against a report from the Committee on Rules relating to the order of considering individual bills. Volume **VIII**, section **2440**.

(17) Committee on.—Jurisdiction of.—In General.

The rule gives to the Committee on Rules jurisdiction of “all proposed action touching the rules, joint rules, and order of business.” Volume **IV**, section **4321**.

Subjects relating to the rules are referred to the Committee on Rules, which has high privilege for its reports. Volume **V**, section **6770**.

It was held as early as 1876 that a proposition to change the rules might be referred only to the Committee on Rules. Volume **V**, section **6776**.

It was established in practice, even when a rule suggested otherwise, that a proposition to change the rules, in order to be agreed to by a majority vote, should be referred to and reported by the Committee on Rules. Volume **V**, sections **6772, 6773**.

Orders or resolutions directing committees of the House to make investigations are considered by the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV**, section **4322**. Volume **VII**, section **2048**.

Resolutions or orders for the creation of select committees to make investigations are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV**, section **4322**. Volume **VII**, section **2048**.

A direction to a committee to make an investigation, being an addition to its duties and therefore a change of the rules, should be referred to the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV**, sections **4323, 4324**.

Resolutions providing appointment of special committees fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules. Volume **VII**, section **2049**.

Jurisdiction over proposals for the creation of joint committees and commissions has been held, but not invariably, to rest with the Committee on Rules. Volume **VII**, section **2050**.

Propositions relating to the hour of daily meeting and the days on which the House shall sit are considered by the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV**, section **4325**.

Orders relating to the use of the galleries of the House during the electoral count are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV**, section **4327**.

The House library is under the control and direction of the Librarian of Congress, and the House librarian and his assistants are removable only for cause and with the approval of the Committee on Rules. Volume **V**, section **7269**.

Rules of the House may be suspended by resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules. Volume **VII**, section **775**.

RULES—Continued.**(17) Committee on.—Jurisdiction of.—In General—Continued.**

An instance of the exercise of the function of the Committee on Rules in affording the House a method of suspending the rules by majority vote. Volume **VIII**, section **3393**.

Resolutions providing for investigations in the departments of the Government come within the jurisdiction of the several expenditures committees and not the Committee on Rules. Volume **VI**, section **2045**.

A resolution providing for investigation with a view to impeachment was transferred from the Committee on Rules to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1787**.

(18) Committee on.—Jurisdiction of.—As to Special Orders.

History of the evolution of the special order as made on a report from the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV**, section **3152**.

In 1883 the House first began the practice of making a special order by majority vote on a report from the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV**, section **3160**.

In 1886 the former custom of permitting the various committees to propose special orders for the consideration of business reported by them began to cease, the function being absorbed by the Committee on Rules. Volume **V**, section **6774**.

Special orders providing for the consideration of individual bills or classes of bills are reported by the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV**, section **4326**.

The Committee on Rules may report a resolution for the consideration of a bill, even though the effect be to discharge a committee and bring before the House a bill not yet reported. Volume **V**, section **6771**.

The Committee on Rules may report orders of procedure subject to two limitations only: it may not provide for abrogation of the Calendar Wednesday rule except by two-thirds vote or for denial of the motion to recommit while the previous question is pending on final passage. Volume **VIII**, section **2262**.

No resolution shall be reported by the Committee on Rules to set aside Calendar Wednesday by a vote of less than two-thirds of the Members voting. Volume **VIII**, section **2260**.

While the Committee on Rules is forbidden to report special orders abrogating the Calendar Wednesday rule or excluding the motion to recommit after ordering of the previous question, a resolution making possible that ultimate result was on one occasion held in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2267**.

The Committee on Rules shall report no provision excluding the motion to recommit after the previous question has been ordered on the passage of a bill or joint resolution. Volume **VIII**, sections **2260**, **2263**.

A resolution reported by the Committee on Rules authorizing the Speaker to appoint conferees “without intervening motion” was held to be in conflict with the limitation placed upon the Committee on Rules in section 56 of Rule XI. Volume **VIII**, section **2264**.

A resolution reported by the Committee on Rules providing that a House bill with Senate amendments be taken from the Speaker’s table, Senate amendments disagreed to, conference agreed to, and that Speaker “without intervening motion” appoint conferees, was held not to be in violation of the second paragraph of section 56 of Rule XI, since opportunity would be afforded to offer the motion to recommit on the conference report. Volume **VIII**, section **2266**.

The limitation on the Committee on Rules in reporting orders of business operating to prevent the motion to recommit while the previous question is pending, applies to resolutions for the consideration of bills only and not to a resolution designating a day to be devoted to motions to suspend the rules. Volume **VIII**, section **2265**.

The Committee on Rules may not report any order of business under which it shall not be in order to offer the motion to recommit after the previous question is ordered on the passage of the bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2264**.

The Committee on Rules may report a resolution rescinding or modifying a special order of business. Volume **VIII**, section **3390**.

RULES—Continued.

(18) Committee on.—Jurisdiction of.—As to Special Orders—Continued.

The Committee on Rules may originate a resolution for the consideration of a bill regardless of whether the subject matter has been referred to it by the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3389**.
 The Committee on Rules may report a resolution authorizing consideration of a bill on which suspension of the rules has been denied by the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3392**.
 The Committee on Rules may report a resolution providing for the consideration of a bill which has not yet been introduced. Volume **VIII**, section **3388**.

(19) Adoption and Amendment of.

In 1839 the House declined to adopt rules until the Members had been sworn in according to the Constitution and law of 1789. Volume **I**, section **140**.
 Before the election of a Speaker the House has adopted a rule regulating debate. Volume **I**, sections **94, 95**.
 Instance wherein the rules were adopted immediately after the election of the Speaker. Volume **I**, section **93**.
 It was held in 1881 that the administration of the oath to Delegates was of higher privilege than the adoption of rules. Volume **I**, section **180**.
 On a resolution for the adoption of a series of rules which were not presented as a part of the resolution, it was held not in order to demand a separate vote on each rule. Volume **V**, section **6159**.
 The previous question having been demanded on a resolution adopting rules for the House, a demand for the reading of the rules, which were not a part of the resolution, was overruled. Volume **V**, section **5297**.
 Memorandum of a program to be followed in the adoption of rules, agreed upon preliminary to the organization of the House. Volume **VI**, section **24**.
 A proposition to amend the rules is not privileged for consideration as against a demand that business proceed in the regular order. Volume **VIII**, section **3376**.
 A proposition to amend the rules is not privileged for immediate consideration. Volume **VIII**, section **3378**.

(20) Forms and History of, Severally.

(Due to the addition of new rules and sections the numbers of many of the rules and sections have been changed since Hinds' Precedents was issued. In order to provide a cross-index between the present rules and the rules as numbered at the time Hinds' Precedents was published, the following table lists, in the first column, the rule and section numbers as of the date of publication of Cannon's Precedents (Seventy-fourth Congress); in the second column the rule and section numbers as of the date of publication of Hinds' Precedents (Sixtieth Congress); in the third column the citation to Hinds' Precedents; and in the fourth column the citation to Cannon's Precedents.)

Rule and section No. according to Manual of Seventy-fourth Congress		Rule and section No. according to Manual of Sixtieth Congress		Volume and section No. Hinds' Precedents		Volume and section No. Cannon's Precedents	
Rule	Section	Rule	Section	Volume	Section	Volume	Section
I	1	I	1	II	1310	.....	.....
I	2	I	2	II	1343	.....	.....
I	3	I	3	II	1354	.....	.....
I	4	I	4	II	1313	.....	.....
I	5	I	5	II	1311	.....	.....
I	6	I	6	V	5964	.....	.....

RULES—Continued.

(20) Forms and History of, Severally—Continued.

Rule and section No. according to Manual of Seventy-fourth Congress		Rule and section No. according to Manual of Sixtieth Congress		Volume and section No. Hinds' Precedents		Volume and section No. Cannon's Precedents	
Rule	Section	Rule	Section	Volume	Section	Volume	Section
I	7	I	7	II	1377	VI	263
II	.....	II	.....	I	187	.....	.....
III	1	III	1	I	64	.....	.....
III	2	III	2	I	252	.....	.....
III	3	III	3	I	251	VI	27
III	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	VI	25
IV	1	IV	1	I	257	.....	.....
IV	2	IV	2	II	1346	.....	.....
V	1	V	1	I	260	.....	.....
V	2	V	2	I	261	.....	.....
V	3	V	3	V	7295	.....	.....
VI	.....	VI	.....	I	270	.....	.....
VII	.....	VII	.....	I	272	.....	.....
VIII	1	VIII	1	V	5941	.....	.....
VIII	2	VIII	2	V	5981	.....	.....
IX	.....	IX	.....	III	2521	.....	.....
X	1	X	1	IV	4448	VIII	2171
X	2	X	2	IV	4470	VIII	2192
X	3	X	3	IV	4470	VIII	2201
X	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	VIII	2178
X	5	X	4	IV	4533	VIII	2206
XI	1	XI	1	IV	4019	VII	1721
XI	2	XI	2	IV	4020	VII	1723
XI	3	XI	3	IV	4032	VII	1741
XI	4	XI	4	IV	4054	VII	1746
XI	5	XI	5	IV	4082	VII	1789
XI	6	XI	6	IV	4090	VII	1797
XI	7	XI	7	IV	4096	VII	1803
XI	8	XI	8	IV	4118	VII	1832
XI	9	XI	9	IV	4129	VII	1847
XI	10	XI	10	IV	4149	VII	1860
XI	11	XI	11	IV	4162	VII	1878
XI	12	XI	12	IV	4179	VII	1890
XI	13	XI	13	IV	4189	VII	1906
XI	14	XI	14	IV	4190	VII	1914
XI	15	XI	15	IV	4194	VII	1923
XI	16	XI	16	IV	4204	VII	1933
XI	17	XI	17	IV	4208	VII	1941
XI	18	XI	18	IV	4213	VII	1946
.....	.....	XI	19	IV	4217	VII	1952
.....	.....	XI	20	IV	4221	.....	.....
XI	19	XI	21	IV	4223	VII	1954
XI	20	XI	22	IV	4231	VII	1962
.....	.....	XI	23	IV	4239	.....	.....
.....	.....	XI	24	IV	4239	.....	.....

RULES—Continued.

(20) Forms and History of, Severally—Continued.

Rule and section No. according to Manual of Seventy-fourth Congress		Rule and section No. according to Manual of Sixtieth Congress		Volume and section No. Hinds' Precedents		Volume and section No. Cannon's Precedents	
Rule	Section	Rule	Section	Volume	Section	Volume	Section
XIII	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	VI	743
XIV	1	XIV	1	V	4979	.....	.....
XIV	2	XIV	2	V	4978	.....	.....
XIV	3	XIV	3	V	4996	.....	.....
XIV	4	XIV	4	V	5175	.....	.....
XIV	5	XIV	5	V	5177	.....	.....
XIV	6	XIV	6	V	4991	.....	.....
XIV	7	XIV	7	II	1136	.....	.....
XIV	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XV	1	XV	1	V	6046	.....	.....
XV	2	XV	2	IV	2982	.....	.....
XV	3	XV	3	IV	2905	.....	.....
XV	4	XV	4	IV	3041	VI	690
XVI	1	XVI	1	V	5300	.....	.....
XVI	2	XVI	2	V	5304	.....	.....
XVI	3	XVI	3	V	4936	.....	.....
XVI	4	XVI	4	V	5301	VIII	2757
XVI	5	XVI	5	V	6740	.....	.....
XVI	6	XVI	6	V	6107	VIII	2175, 3164
XVI	7	XVI	7	V	5767	.....	.....
XVI	8	XVI	8	V	5743	VIII	2823
XVI	9	XVI	9	IV	3072	.....	.....
XVI	10	XVI	10	V	5706	.....	.....
XVII	1	XVII	1	V	5443– 5446	.....	.....
XVII	2	XVII	2	V	5447	.....	.....
XVII	3	XVII	3	V	5448	.....	.....
XVIII	1	XVIII	1	V	5605	.....	.....
XVIII	2	XVIII	2	V	5647	.....	.....
XIX	.....	XIX	.....	V	5753	.....	.....
XX	1	XX	1	IV	4796	.....	.....
XX	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	VII	1571
XXI	1	XXI	1	IV	3391	.....	.....
XXI	2	XXI	2	IV	3578	VII	1125
XXI	3	XXI	3	IV	4380	VII	2129
XXI	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXII	1, 2, 3	XXII	1, 2, 3	IV	3312, 3364, 3365	.....	.....
XXII	4	XXII	4	IV	3366	.....	.....
XXII	5	XXII	5	III	1856	.....	.....
XXIII	1	XXIII	1	IV	4704	.....	.....
XXIII	2	XXIII	2	IV	2966	.....	.....
XXIII	3	XXIII	3	IV	4792	.....	.....
XXIII	4	XXIII	4	IV	4729	.....	.....
XXIII	5	XXIII	5	V	5221	.....	.....

RULES—Continued.

(20) Forms and History of, Severally—Continued.

Rule and section No. according to Manual of Seventy-fourth Congress		Rule and section No. according to Manual of Sixtieth Congress		Volume and section No. Hinds' Precedents		Volume and section No. Cannon's Precedents	
Rule	Section	Rule	Section	Volume	Section	Volume	Section
XXIII	6	XXIII	6	V	5224	.....	.....
XXIII	7	XXIII	7	V	5326	.....	.....
XXIII	8	XXIII	8	IV	4737	.....	.....
XXIV	1	XXIV	1	IV	3056	.....	.....
XXIV	2	XXIV	2	IV	3089	.....	.....
XXIV	3	XXIV	3	IV	3112	.....	.....
XXIV	4	XXIV	4	IV	3118	.....	.....
XXIV	5	XXIV	5	IV	3134	.....	.....
XXIV	6	XXIV	6	IV	3267	VII	846
XXIV	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	VII	881
XXIV	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	VII	872
XXV	.....	XXV	.....	IV	3061	.....	.....
.....	.....	XXVI	1	IV	3266	.....	.....
.....	.....	XXVI	2	IV	3281	.....	.....
.....	.....	XXVI	3	IV	3304	.....	.....
XXVI	.....	XXVII	.....	V	6727	.....	.....
XXVII	1	XXVIII	1	V	6790	.....	.....
XXVII	2	XXVIII	2	V	6797	.....	.....
XXVII	3	XXVIII	3	V	6821	.....	.....
XXVII	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	VII	1007
XXVIII	1a	XXIX	1	V	6443	.....	.....
XXVIII	1½a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXVIII	1b	XXIX	1	V	6443	.....	.....
XXVIII	2	XXIX	2	V	6516	.....	.....
XXIX	.....	XXX	.....	V	7247	.....	.....
XXX	.....	XXXI	.....	V	5257	.....	.....
¹ XXXI	1, 2	XXXII	.....	I	119	.....	.....
XXXII	.....	XXXIII	.....	V	7270	.....	.....
XXXIII	1	XXXIV	1	V	7283	VIII	3634
XXXIII	2	XXXIV	2	V	7346	VIII	3634
XXXIV	.....	XXXV	.....	V	7302	.....	.....
XXXV	1	XXXVI	1	V	6958	.....	.....
XXXV	2	XXXVI	2	V	7304	.....	.....
XXXVI	.....	XXXVII	.....	III	1825	.....	.....
XXXVII	.....	XXXVIII	.....	V	7260	.....	.....
XXXVIII	.....	XXXIX	.....	V	7256	.....	.....
XXXIX	.....	XL	.....	V	6003	VIII	3106
XL	.....	XLI	.....	V	6593	.....	.....
XLI	.....	XLII	.....	IV	3573	.....	.....
XLII	.....	XLIII	.....	V	7227	.....	.....
XLIII	.....	XLIV	.....	V	6757	.....	.....
.....	.....	XLV	.....	V	7315	.....	.....

¹This rule, "Drawing of Seats," was omitted in adoption of rules in the Sixty-Third Congress but is still carried in the Manual and assigned a number.

RULES—Continued.**(21) Procedure Before the Adoption of.—In General.**

Before the adoption of rules the House proceeds under general parliamentary law. Volume **VIII** section **3383**.

Before the completion of the organization of the House in 1923 the Clerk decided questions of order and enforced, in as far as applicable, the rules of the preceding Congress. Volume **VI**, section **623**.

Before rules are adopted the House is governed by general parliamentary law, but the Speakers have been inclined to give weight to the precedents of the House in modifying the usual constructions of that law. Volume **V**, sections **6758–6760**.

While the House is governed by general parliamentary usage prior to the adoption of rules, the Speakers have been inclined to give weight to the precedents of the House in the interpretation of that usage. Volume **VIII**, section **3384**.

Before the adoption of rules the House proceeds under general parliamentary law, founded on Jefferson's Manual and modified by the practice of American legislative assemblies, especially of the House of Representatives. Volume **V**, sections **6761–6763**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House is proceeding under general parliamentary law, the provisions of the House's accustomed rules are not necessarily followed. Volume **V**, section **5509**.

Reference to the rules and practices of the House as persuasive authority on general parliamentary law. Volume **V**, section **5604**.

Prior to the adoption of rules by the House, those rules which embody practices of long established custom will be enforced as if already in effect. Volume **VI**, section **191**.

Prior to the adoption of rules the House proceeds under general parliamentary law, but the Speaker has followed as closely as practicable the customs and practices of the House under former rules. Volume **VIII**, section **3386**.

During the interim preceding the election of Speaker and adoption of rules the Journal of the proceedings is read and approved daily. Volume **VI**, section **623**.

(22) Procedure Before the Adoption of.—Call of the House, Preservation of Order, etc.

A call of the House is in order both under the general parliamentary law and the Constitution. Volume **IV**, section **2981**.

Before the election of officers or the adoption of rules the House has made a rule for enforcing order in the galleries. Volume **I**, section **102**.

Before the adoption of rules the House sometimes authorizes the Speaker to appoint certain necessary committees. Volume **IV**, sections **4455, 4456**.

(23) Procedure Before the Adoption of.—As to Certain Motions.

The motion to lay on the table is admitted under general parliamentary law. Volume **V**, section **5390**.

The motion to lay on the table an appeal from a decision of the Chair may be made under general parliamentary law before the adoption of rules. Volume **V**, section **5440**.

Before the adoption of rules the motion to commit has been admitted after the ordering of the previous question. Volume **V**, section **6758**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was acting under general parliamentary law, it was held that the motion to commit was in order pending the motion for the previous question or after it had been ordered on a resolution. Volume **V**, section **5604**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was acting under general parliamentary law, it was held that the motion to recommit was in order pending the motion for the previous question or after it had been ordered on a resolution. Volume **VIII**, section **2755**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House proceeds under general parliamentary law, the motion for the previous question is admissible. Volume **V**, section **5450**.

Before the adoption of rules the previous question has been admitted, although in the earlier practice it was conceived to differ somewhat from the previous question of the rules. Volume **V**, sections **5451–5455**.

RULES—Continued.**(23) Procedure Before the Adoption of.—As to Certain Motions—Continued.**

Prior to adoption of rules, the motion for the previous question is admissible under general parliamentary law, but if ordered without prior debate the 40 minutes' debate prescribed by the rules of the previous Congress is not in order. Volume **VIII**, section **3386**.

Before the adoption of rules the previous question of general parliamentary law does not permit forty minutes of debate on questions on which there has been no debate. Volume **V**, section **5509**.

As to the repetition of the motion to rescind under general parliamentary law. Volume **V**, section **5325**.

Under general parliamentary law, before the adoption of rules, the motion to rescind is used. Volume **V**, section **5324**.

Before the adoption of rules, and consequently before there is a rule prescribing an order of business, a Member may offer for immediate consideration a special order. Volume **V**, section **5450**.

Before the adoption of rules and the consequent establishment of an order of business it was held in order, without unanimous consent, to offer on the floor, and consider at once a proposition relative to the transaction of business. Volume **IV**, section **3060**.

While the House was acting under the general parliamentary law, before rules had been adopted, a Member offered from the floor a special order for the consideration of a bill. Volume **V**, section **4971**.

(24) Procedure Before the Adoption of.—Debate, Voting, etc.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was proceeding under general parliamentary law, it was held that a Member having the floor in debate might not yield the floor to another without losing the right to resume. Volume **V**, sections **5038–5040**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was proceeding under the general parliamentary law, the Speaker held that a Member in debate on an election case might not have read, as a matter of right, the record of testimony. Volume **V**, section **5259**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was acting under the general parliamentary law, it was held that the right to demand tellers did not exist. Volume **V**, section **6002**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was proceeding under general parliamentary law, the Speaker held that Members might not remain near the Clerk's desk during a vote. Volume **VI**, section **191**.

Before the adoption of rules the Speaker has declined to record the vote of a Member who failed to qualify as being in the Hall and listening when his name was called. Volume **VIII**, section **3386**.

(25) Suspension of.—Provision of the Rule for.

No rule may be suspended except by a two-thirds vote. Volume **V**, section **6790**.

Motions to suspend the rules may be entertained by the Speaker on the first and third Mondays of each month and on the last six days of a session. Volume **V**, section **6790**.

Instance wherein a motion to suspend the rules was by unanimous consent entertained on a day other than a suspension day. Volume **V**, section **6795**.

(26) Suspension of.—Duty of and Limitations on the Speaker as to Entertaining Motions for.

Recognition for motions to suspend the rules is within the discretion of the Speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **3403**.

Recognition to move suspension of the rules on days on which the motion is in order is within the discretion of the Speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **3402**.

In the later practice it has been held that the rules permit but do not require the Speaker to entertain motions to suspend the rules. Volume **V**, sections **6791–6794**.

The admission of the motion to suspend the rules on a committee suspension day is a matter of recognition by the Chair. Volume **V**, section **6845**.

RULES—Continued.**(26) Suspension of.—Duty of and Limitations on the Speaker as to Entertaining Motions for—Continued.**

The Speaker is forbidden to entertain a request for the suspension of the rule relating to the privilege of the floor. Volume **V**, section **7283**. Volume **VIII**, section **3634**.

The Speaker is forbidden to recognize for motions to suspend the rule prohibiting the introduction of persons in the galleries. Volume **VI**, section **197**.

The rule forbidding the Speaker to entertain requests for the suspension of the rule relating to admission to the floor is held to apply also to the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Volume **V**, section **7285**.

The Speaker is forbidden to entertain a motion for a suspension of the rule relating to the use of the Hall of the House. Volume **V**, section **7270**.

Instance wherein the Speaker near the end of a session requested that Members desiring to be recognized to move to suspend the rules submit their request in writing. Volume **VIII**, section **3402**.

(27) Suspension of.—Precedence of Motion.—As Related to Questions of Privilege.

A proposition involving a question of constitutional privilege may supersede a pending motion to suspend the rules. Volume **III**, section **2553**.

A question of high privilege being before the House, the Speaker held that a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill was not in order. Volume **V**, sections **6825, 6826**.

A question of privilege takes precedence over business in order under the rule on “suspension day.” Volume **VI**, sections **553, 565**.

(28) Suspension of.—Precedence of Motion.—As Related to Special Orders.

A motion to suspend the rules is not in order during consideration of a bill under a special order. Volume **V**, section **6838**.

While the House was acting under a special order a motion to suspend the rules to enable a Member to exceed the hour rule of debate was admitted. Volume **V**, section **6839**.

(29) Suspension of.—Precedence of Motion.—As Related to Previous Question.

In the later but not the earlier practice the motion to suspend the rules has been admitted after the previous question has been moved. Volume **V**, sections **6831–6833**.

A motion to suspend the rules may be entertained, although a bill on which the previous question has been ordered may be pending. Volume **V**, section **6827**.

While the previous question was operating on a series of Senate amendments to a House bill it was held not in order to move to suspend the rules to admit a motion to take the vote on the amendments in gross. Volume **V**, sections **6828–6830**.

(30) Suspension of.—Precedence of Motion.—As Related to Other Pending Matters.

In the early practice the motion to suspend the rules was used only to enable a matter to be taken up, and was not permitted when a subject was already before the House. Volume **V**, sections **6852, 6853**.

A motion to suspend the rules may be entertained although a bill on which the previous question has been ordered may be pending. Volume **VII**, section **3418**.

A motion to suspend the rules may be entertained although the yeas and nays may have been demanded on a motion highly privileged under the rules. Volume **V**, section **6835**.

A motion to suspend the rules and approve the Journal was held in order, although the Journal had not been read and the then highly privileged motion to fix the day to which the House should adjourn was pending. Volume **IV**, section **2758**.

While one matter is before the House the motion to suspend the rules, if in order on the day, may be applied to the consideration of that matter, but it may not be used to displace it with a new matter. Volume **V**, section **5278**.

A Member who had submitted a motion to refer, which was pending, was permitted to move to suspend the rules to consider an entirely different matter. Volume **V**, section **6834**.

RULES—Continued.**(30) Suspension of.—Precedence of Motion.—As Related to Other Pending Matters—**
Continued.

When the rules are suspended to enable a matter to be considered, another motion to suspend the rules may not be made during that consideration. Volume **V**, sections **6836, 6837**.

(31) Suspension of.—Form and Nature of the Motion.

Reference to a discussion as to the function and importance of the motion to suspend the rules. Volume **VIII**, section **3412**.

Under the later practice it is possible by one motion both to bring a matter before the House and pass it under suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, sections **6846, 6847**.

The rules may be suspended by a single motion and vote, so as to permit the House to vote first on a specified amendment to a bill and then on the bill itself. Volume **V**, section **6851**.

A motion to suspend the rules may include in its provisions both the discharge of a committee from the consideration of a bill and the final passage of it. Volume **V**, section **6850**.

It was held in order by one motion and vote to suspend the rules so as to permit several bills to be reported. Volume **V**, section **6857**.

Illustration of the earlier practice of moving to suspend the rules in order to introduce for consideration under the rules a proposition that might not otherwise be admissible in the order of business. Volume **V**, sections **6854, 6855**.

Illustration of the earlier use of the motion to suspend the rules in order to permit the making of a motion not otherwise in order under the rules. Volume **V**, sections **6828–6830**.

The rules having been suspended simply for the introduction of a matter, that matter may be amended. Volume **V**, section **6842**.

Where the rules have been suspended simply to enable a proposition to be introduced, it has been the practice to permit motions to amend it during consideration. Volume **V**, section **6856**.

Suspension of the rules to pass a bill suspends all rules inconsistent with its purpose and the provision of clause 5 of Rule XXI admitting a question or order at any time is not applicable to the motion. Volume **VIII**, section **3426**.

A motion to suspend the rules and agree to a conference report proposes suspension of all rules inconsistent with the adoption of the report, including the rule requiring printing before consideration. Volume **VIII**, section **3423**.

A motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill with amendments is a proposal to suspend all rules and it is not necessary to read the bill in its original form. Volume **VIII**, section **2871**.

(32) Suspension of.—When in Order.

In making motions to suspend the rules individuals have the preference on the first Monday of the month and committees on the third. Volume **V**, section **6790**.

On committee-suspension days the Speaker has in rare instances called the committees in regular order for motions to suspend the rules, but this method is not required. Volume **V**, sections **6810–6811**.

The motion to suspend the rules on a committee-suspension day must be authorized formally and specifically by a committee. Volume **V**, sections **6805–6807**.

If on a committee-suspension day an individual motion to suspend the rules is made and seconded it is then too late to make a point of order. Volume **V**, section **6809**.

After a motion to suspend the rules has been seconded and debate has begun it is too late to make the point of order that the motion has not been authorized by a committee. Volume **V**, section **6808**.

A bill offered for passage on a committee-suspension day may carry with it only such amendments as are authorized by the committee. Volume **V**, section **6812**.

On a committee-suspension day a committee may not move to suspend the rules and pass a bill over which it has not jurisdiction. Volume **V**, section **6848**.

RULES—Continued.**(32) Suspension of.—When in Order—Continued.**

On a committee-suspension day a committee may not present a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill which has not been referred to it. Volume **V**, section **6813**.

The rule providing for the call of the Consent Calendar on the first and third Mondays does not preclude recognition within the discretion of the Speaker for a motion to suspend the rules, and such motion is in order before the calendar is called or at any time before the call is completed. Volume **VIII**, section **3405**.

The last six days of a session, in which motions to suspend the rules may be entertained under the rule, can not be determined, other than at the last session of a Congress, until a resolution fixing the date of adjournment has been agreed to in both Houses, and the fact that such resolution has been passed by one House is not to be construed as admitting the motion until the resolution has been adopted by the other House. Volume **VIII**, section **3397**.

(33) Suspension of.—Application of.—In General.

A motion to suspend the rules applies to the parliamentary law of Jefferson's Manual as well as to the rules of the House. Volume **V**, section **6796**.

During the Johnson trial the House considered matters pertinent thereto under suspension of the rules. Volume **III**, section **2043**.

Instance wherein, on a motion to suspend the rules, the House ordered the Clerk to incorporate in the engrossment of a general appropriation bill already passed a provision embodying legislation. Volume **IV**, section **3845**.

The House on a motion to suspend the rules may authorize another motion to suspend the rules on a future day not a suspension day under the ordinary rules (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3845**.

The right of the member to have read a paper on which the House is to vote may be abrogated by a suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, sections **5278–5284**.

Under the later decisions it is held that the right of a Member to have read a paper on which the House is to vote may not be abrogated by a suspension of the rules. Volume **VIII**, section **3400**.

On one motion to suspend the rules a vote whereby a resolution had been passed was reconsidered, the resolution amended, and as amended passed. Volume **V**, section **6849**.

Instance wherein a motion to suspend the rules was utilized in taking a bill from the Speaker's table and agreeing to Senate amendments. Volume **VIII**, section **3425**.

The fact that a proposition is subject to points of order does not preclude its passage under a suspension of the rules. Volume **VIII**, section **3424**.

A motion to suspend the rules and pass a conference report does not admit the point of order that the conference report contains matter not in disagreement between the two Houses. Volume **VIII**, section **3406**.

Pending the decision of a question of order raised against a conference report it is in order to move to suspend the rules and agree to the report. Volume **VIII**, section **3422**.

A motion to suspend the rules may provide for the passage of a bill regardless of whether it has been reported or referred to any calendar or even previously introduced. Volume **VIII**, section **3421**.

Adoption of a motion to suspend the rules suspends all rules, including the unwritten law and practice of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3406**.

(34) Suspension of.—Application of.—For Change of the Rules.

It has long been established that one of the standing rules of the House may be changed by a two-thirds vote on a motion to suspend the rules. Volume **V**, section **6862**.

When the pressure of business began to make necessary a rigid rule for the order of business the motion to suspend the rules began to be used frequently to modify the rigors of that rule (footnote). Volume **V**, section **6820**.

RULES—Continued.**(34) Suspension of.—Application of.—For Change of the Rules—Continued.**

A motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill being seconded and under consideration was held to suspend all rules inconsistent with this purpose, including a rule requiring a recess to be taken. Volume **V**, section **5752**.

The use of the motion to suspend the rules has gradually been restricted, while the functions of the Committee on Rules have been enlarged. Volume **V**, section **6790**.

(35) Suspension of.—Application of.—For Making Special Orders.

A special order may be made under suspension of the rules. Volume **IV**, section **3154**.

The first special orders were made by unanimous consent or suspension of the rules. Volume **IV**, sections **3155–3159**.

(36) Suspension of.—The Demand for a Second.

A motion to suspend the rules is not submitted to the House until seconded by a majority on a vote by tellers. Volume **V**, section **6797**.

When a motion to suspend the rules is entertained the Speaker is accustomed to ask at once, "Is a second demanded?" Volume **V**, section **6800**.

On a motion to suspend the rules a demand for a second is not in order until the bill has been read. Volume **VIII**, section **3413**.

On a motion to suspend the rules it is the right of a Member to demand a second, but not the duty of the Chair to call for it. Volume **V**, section **6801**.

On a motion to suspend the rules a member of the committee which reported the bill is entitled to priority over other opponents of the bill in demanding a second. Volume **V**, sections **6802–6804**.

On a motion to suspend the rules the Speaker in recognizing a Member to demand a second gives priority to one opposed to the motion, but if no one rises in opposition, recognizes for that purpose a Member favoring the proposition. Volume **VIII**, section **3407**.

On a motion to suspend the rules a member of the committee opposing the bill is entitled to priority in demanding a second, but members of the committee favoring the bill yield to its opponents in the right to demand a second. Volume **VIII**, section **3408**.

On motion to suspend the rules one opposed to the bill has prior right to recognition to demand a second over a member of the committee reporting the bill who favors the motion. Volume **VIII**, section **3409**.

While the Speaker in recognizing members to demand a second on a motion to suspend the rules, in the absence of other considerations, gives priority to members of the committee and to the political minority, the determining qualification is opposition to the motion and members of the political majority opposing the proposition will be recognized in preference to members of the political minority favoring the proposition. Volume **VIII**, section **3415**.

If no one qualifies to demand a second on a motion to suspend the rules, and no minority member seeks recognition for that purpose, the Speaker recognizes at his discretion. Volume **VIII**, section **3416**.

A motion to suspend the rules may not be debated until a second is ordered. Volume **V**, section **6799**.

Requests for recognition to demand a second to a motion to suspend the rules come too late after the second has been ordered. Volume **VIII**, section **3416**.

On a motion to suspend the rules the right to demand a second is not necessarily precluded by preliminary debate. Volume **V**, section **6800**.

Pending a motion to suspend the rules the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House adjourn, but thereafter no other dilatory motion may be made. Volume **V**, section **5743**.

Pending consideration of a motion to suspend the rules a motion for a recess was held to be such dilatory motion as is forbidden by the rule. Volume **V**, sections **5748–5751**.

There being no doubt of the presence of a quorum a motion for a call of the House was held to be such dilatory motion as the rule forbids pending consideration of a motion to suspend the rules. Volume **V**, section **5747**.

RULES—Continued.**(36) Suspension of.—The Demand for a Second—Continued.**

A motion to suspend the rules having been entertained and one motion to adjourn having been voted on, another motion to adjourn may not be made unless the failure of a quorum be demonstrated. Volume **V**, section **5744**.

Where a quorum fails on a vote by tellers on seconding a motion to suspend the rules and a count by the Speaker discloses the presence of a quorum, the second is ordered. Volume **VIII**, section **3412**.

When a quorum fails on a vote to second a motion to suspend the rules a second motion to adjourn is not considered a dilatory motion within the prohibition of the rule. Volume **V**, sections **5745, 5746**.

The constitutional right to demand the yeas and nays does not exist as to the vote to second a motion when such second is required by the rules. Volume **V**, sections **6032–6036**.

On seconding, by tellers, a motion to suspend the rules, a quorum failed, whereupon the Speaker ordered the doors closed and the roll called. Volume **IV**, sections **3053–3055**.

If a quorum be present it is not necessary that a quorum actually participate in a vote by tellers on seconding a motion to suspend the rules. Volume **IV**, section **2932**.

(37) Suspension of.—Relation to Other Motions.

A motion to amend may not be applied to a motion to suspend the rules. Volume **V**, sections **5322, 5405, 5406, 6858, 6859**.

The motion to postpone indefinitely may not be applied to a motion to suspend the rules. Volume **V**, section **5322**.

Under the later practice the motion to lay on the table may not be applied to a motion to suspend the rules. Volume **V**, section **5405**.

The motion to reconsider may not be applied to the vote on a motion to suspend the rules. Volume **V**, sections **5645, 5646**. Volume **VIII**, section **2781**.

During consideration of a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill it is not in order to move to commit the bill or to demand a separate vote on amendments pending with the bill. Volume **V**, section **6860**.

The House having laid on the table a motion to reconsider the vote by which a proposition had been laid on the table, the proposition may be taken up only by unanimous consent or a suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, section **5640**.

The privileged motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider revenue or appropriation bills may be made on a “suspension day” as on other days. Volume **IV**, section **3080**.

Pending a motion to suspend the rules, the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House adjourn, but thereafter no other motion may be made. Volume **VIII**, section **2823**.

(38) Suspension of.—Withdrawal or Modification of.

A motion to suspend the rules may be withdrawn at any time before a second is ordered. Volume **V**, section **6844**.

A motion to suspend the rules may be withdrawn at any time before a second is ordered, even after tellers are appointed on seconding the motion. Volume **VIII**, section **3419**.

A second not having been ordered on a committee motion to suspend the rules, the committee may, on a succeeding suspension day, withdraw the motion. Volume **V**, section **6845**.

By the later practice, when the rules are suspended to enable a Member to submit a proposition, he may withdraw it, but another Member may not renew it. Volume **V**, sections **6854, 6855**.

A Member may modify his motion to suspend the rules at any time before the House has ordered a second. Volume **V**, section **6840**.

The rules having been suspended to enable a Member to present a proposition, he may not then modify it. Volume **V**, sections **6841–6843**.

After a second is ordered on a motion to suspend the rules the motion may be withdrawn or modified by unanimous consent only. Volume **VIII**, section **3420**.

RULES—Continued.**(39) Suspension of.—Debate on the Motion.**

Except as specially provided by rule, the motion to suspend the rules is not debatable. Volume **V**, section **6820**.

Debate on a motion to suspend the rules is limited to 20 minutes on each side, and if adjournment is taken before the 40 minutes have been consumed, the time remaining is available when the motion is again considered. Volume **VIII**, section **3412**.

The motion to suspend the rules was not debatable before the rule was made to allow the forty minutes of debate. Volume **V**, section **5405**.

Forty minutes of debate are allowed on a motion to suspend the rules, one-half for those favoring and one-half for those opposing. Volume **V**, section **6821**.

Where the proponent of a motion to suspend the rules is opposed to the proposition, a member who favors it will be recognized to control the 20 minutes of debate on that side. Volume **VIII**, section **3416**.

In the allotment of time for debate on a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill, a member of the committee reporting the bill has prior right to recognition over one not a member of the committee. Volume **VIII**, section **3415**.

On a motion to suspend the rules the Member demanding a second divides with the mover the forty minutes of debate. Volume **V**, sections **6823**, **6824**.

On a motion to suspend the rules the forty minutes of debate are allowed, although the proposition presented may not be debatable otherwise. Volume **V**, section **6822**.

Time yielded by a Member in control of half of the 40 minutes of debate on a motion to suspend the rules may not be reserved or yielded to a third Member. Volume **VIII**, section **3417**.

Where the time allowed for debate on a motion to suspend the rules was extended by unanimous consent, the Speaker divided the additional time on the ratio governing division of the original 40 minutes provided by the rule. Volume **VIII**, section **3415**.

Instance in which the 40 minutes of debate allowed on a motion to suspend the rules were increased by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **3414**.

(40) Suspension of.—The Motion as Unfinished Business.

A motion to suspend the rules on which a second has been ordered remaining undisposed of at adjournment recurs as the unfinished business on the next day on which such motion is again in order. Volume **VIII**, section **3412**.

A motion to suspend the rules pending and undisposed of at adjournment recurs as unfinished business on the next day when such business is again in order. Volume **VIII**, section **3411**.

A motion to suspend the rules pending and undisposed of on one suspension day is first in order on the next, the individual motion going over to committee day, and vice versa. Volume **V**, sections **6814–6816**.

A motion to suspend the rules made on one suspension day, but not seconded, comes up as unfinished business on the next suspension day. Volume **V**, section **6817**.

A motion to suspend the rules on which a second fails to be ordered does not come up as unfinished business on the next legislative day. Volume **V**, section **6818**.

A bill which, on a suspension day, was withdrawn with an agreement that it should be unfinished business on the next suspension day was held to continue as unfinished business, although not called up on the day named. Volume **V**, section **6819**.

(41) Suspension of.—Question Not To Be Divided for the Vote.

A division of the question may not be demanded on a vote on suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, sections **6141–6143**.

On a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill with amendments it is not in order to demand a separate vote on the amendments. Volume **VIII**, section **3171**.

RULES—Continued.**(42) Suspension of.—In General.**

The rules being suspended to enable a bill to be reported and considered, the requirement that it should be considered in Committee of the Whole was held to be thereby waived. Volume **V**, section **6861**.

It has generally, but not uniformly, been held that the right of a Member to have read the paper on which he is called to vote is not changed by the fact that the procedure is by suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, sections **5273–5277**.

A concurrent resolution suspending a joint rule is agreed to by majority vote. Volume **V**, sections **6788, 6789**.

The House has on occasion, by resolution, provided for suspension of the rules by majority vote. Volume **VIII**, section **3399**.

(43) Of a Committee of Investigation.

A committee charged with an investigation sometimes adopts rules to govern the examination of witnesses and the use of the testimony by persons implicated. Volume **III**, sections **1841, 1842**.

A committee of investigation adopted rules for examination of witnesses and taking of testimony. Volume **VI**, section **377**.

A committee of investigation permitted persons affected by the investigation to consult counsel and adopted rules for asking questions of persons under examination before the committee. Volume **VI**, section **400**.

(44) Of the Elections Committees. See also “Elections of Representatives.”

Rules of the Elections Committees for hearing a contested election case. Volume **I**, section **707**. Application of a rule of the Committee on Elections. Volume **VI**, section **162**.

Parties to a contested election case may be defaulted for noncompliance with the rules of the committee on elections. Volume **VI**, section **117**.

(45) Former Joint Rule for the Electoral Count.

The former joint rule providing for the electoral count (footnote). Volume **III**, section **1951**.

(46) For the Election of a President of the United States.

Rules adopted in 1801 for the election of a President of the United States by the House of Representatives. Volume **III**, section **1982**.

The rules adopted by the House to govern the voting for the President of the United States when the election was thrown into the House by the failure of the electoral college to make a choice in 1828. Volume **III**, section **1984**.

(47) As to Conduct of Members.

By rule the Member is restricted as to his movements during business or debate, and as to wearing his hat and smoking. Volume **VI**, section **190**.

Members may not remain near the Clerk’s desk during a vote. Volume **VI**, section **190**.

Discussion of the importance of observing the rule against remaining at the desk during roll call, and smoking in the Hall of the House. Volume **VI**, section **193**.

The rules require Members to address themselves to “Mr. Speaker” only, and it is a breach of parliamentary law for Members to preface remarks by addressing themselves to “Gentlemen of the House,” “Ladies and gentlemen,” etc. Volume **VI**, section **285**.

Under the rules Members seeking recognition rise and address themselves to the Speaker from their places in the House and the Speaker declines to recognize Members preferring requests from the well of the House. Volume **VI**, section **286**.

The Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper are charged with the enforcement of certain rules relating to decorum. Volume **VI**, section **190**.

(48) Of Committees.

Insofar as applicable the rules of the House are the rules of the standing committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2215**.

RULES—Continued.**(48) Of committees—Continued.**

Procedure in committees, where not otherwise provided, is governed by the rules of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2213**.

A committee may fix a date of meeting and adopt rules under which it will exercise its functions. Volume **VIII**, section **2214**.

(49) In General.

A rule adopted by the House is not to be interpreted as retroactive unless so provided in express terms. Volume **VIII**, section **3387**.

A bill taken up as unfinished business is governed by the rules in force at the time of its consideration and not by those in force at the time it was first called up. Volume **VIII**, section **3393**.

Instance wherein the chairman of the committees of the majority caucus, by direction of the caucus, proposed changes in the rules and the election of members to committees which were agreed by the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3619**.

On occasions of special interest the House sometimes provides additional rules governing admission to the galleries. Volume **VIII**, section **3640**.

The assignment of rooms in the House Office Building is subject to the control of the House by rule, resolution, or otherwise, Volume **VIII**, section **3652**.

The rules do not require the printing of hearings, and the distribution of record of hearings is within the discretion of the committee in charge of the bill. Volume **III**, section **3667**.

A discussion of the unwritten rule of seniority of service. Volume **VI**, section **233**.

While circumscribe by the rules and practices of the House, the exercise of the power of recognition is not subject to a point of order. Volume **VI**, section **294**.

While a rule of the House provides for secret sessions, it is long obsolete, and the convening of the House in secret is a procedure unprecedented for more than a century. Volume **VI**, section **434**.

The procedure of the House is governed in some instances by the practice of the House rather than by express rules. Volume **VII**, section **1029**.

Discussion as to the influence of precedent upon the rulings of the Chair. Volume **VII**, section **1363**.

Discussion of instances in which Speakers have reserved rulings on points of order. Volume **VII**, section **2106**.

The formal rules of party caucus with statement of party principles. Volume **VIII**, section **3609**.

RULES OF THE ROAD.

The subject of rules to prevent collisions at sea and international arrangements therefore have been reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4135**.

RULINGS.

The decisions of the Speaker on questions of order are not like judgments of courts, which conclude the rights of parties, but may be reexamined and reversed. Volume **IV**, section **4637**.

The preliminary rulings of the Presiding Officer on an impeachment trial stand as the judgments of the Senate unless some Senator requires a vote. Volume **III**, section **2084**.

The Presiding Officer on an impeachment trial may make preliminary rulings on questions of evidence and incidental questions, or may submit such questions to the Senate at once. Volume **III**, section **2084**.

The Presiding Officer during an impeachment trial sometimes rules preliminarily on evidence and cautions or interrogates witnesses. Volume **III**, sections **2085–2087**.

Discussion of the propriety of the Presiding Officer on an impeachment making a preliminary decision on questions of evidence. Volume **III**, section **2084**.

RULINGS—Continued.

Discussion of the functions of the Chief Justice in decisions as to evidence in an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2084**.

In the Johnson trial Chief Justice Chase held that the managers might not appeal from a decision of the Presiding Officer as to evidence. Volume **III**, section **2084**.

The right to ask a decision of the Senate after the Presiding Officer has ruled preliminarily on evidence belongs to a Senator but not to counsel. Volume **III**, section **2915**.

Instance of an appeal from a ruling of the President pro tempore in the Senate sitting for an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2179**.

RUMOR.

The statement by a Member that a certain thing “is rumored” is sufficient basis for raising a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2538**.

A contention that common fame was sufficient basis for the House to entertain a proposition relating to its privileges. Volume **III**, section **2701**.

A Member having stated upon the authority of “common rumor” that another Member had been menaced, there was held to be ground for action. Volume **III**, section **2678**.

Rumors that certain employees have been intimidated are not considered in an election contest. Volume **II**, section **943**.

Common rumor of an indefinite amount of intimidation of workingmen by employers was disregarded by the House. Volume **II**, section **971**.

The allegation of mere rumors of bribery is not sufficient to cause the Senate to investigate the election of a Senator. Volume **II**, section **955**.

Mere rumors of bribery in election of Senator unsupported by evidence do not warrant investigation by the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **87**.

It being declared by common fame that Judge Humphreys had joined the foes of the Government, the House voted to investigate his conduct. Volume **III**, section **2385**.

In the case of Mr. Justice Chase the House, after long debate and a review of precedents, decided to order investigation, although Members could give only hearsay evidence as to the facts. Volume **III**, section **2342**.

Instance wherein the House ordered an investigation of the conduct of a judge without a statement of charges, but in a case wherein common fame had made the facts known. Volume **III**, section **2506**.

English precedents reviewed in the Chase case on the question of ordering an investigation on the strength of common rumor. Volume **III**, section **2342**.

RUNK.

The New Jersey election case of *Farlee v. Runk* in the Twenty-ninth Congress. Volume **I**, section **813**.

RURAL CREDITS.

Subjects relating to rural credits and farm-loan legislation, including the extension of rural-credit legislation to the territories, come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **VIII**, section **1791**.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads exercises jurisdiction over proposed legislation relating to the carrying of mails both foreign and domestic, including Rural Free Delivery and the Air Mail Service, and over the Postal Savings System. Volume **VII**, section **1915**.

RURAL POST ROADS.

Legislation authorizing Federal aid to the States in the construction of rural post roads and Federal highways is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Roads. Volume **VII**, section **2066**.

RUSK.

The Maryland election case of *Booze v. Rusk* in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1067**.

RUSSELL, JOSEPH J., of Missouri, Chairman.

Decisions of questions of order relating to—

Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VIII**, sections **2975, 3000**.

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1184**.

Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VII**, section **951**. Volume **VIII**, section **2372**.

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Preferential motion. Volume **VIII**, section **2615**.

Question of consideration. Volume **VIII**, section **2436**.

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RYAN.

The Louisiana election case of *Newsham v. Ryan* in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I**, sections **328-336**.

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