

House committees. These functions are discussed in detail in succeeding sections.

§ 3. Chairmen—Functions

At the beginning of a Congress, the Democratic Caucus and Republican Conference elect chairmen.⁽⁹⁾

The chairman has duties and functions which are to some extent specified in the caucus or conference rules. Thus, the following rule defines the authority of the Democratic Caucus Chairman with respect to determining the time and place of caucus meetings:

Meetings of the Democratic caucus may be called by the chairman upon

9. See 8 Cannon's Precedents §§3603, 3604a; *Cannon's Procedure in the House of Representatives*, H. Doc. No. 122, 86th Cong. 1st Sess. (1959) p. 187; Riddick, Floyd M., *Congressional Procedure*, Chapman and Grimes (Boston, 1941), pp. 31, 32.

The chairman of the caucus for the preceding Congress may call the initial meeting to order. See *Cannon's Procedure in the House of Representatives*, H. Doc. No. 122, 86th Cong. 1st Sess. (1959), p. 187.

For discussion of more recent developments, including procedures for calling an organizational meeting of the caucus prior to the opening of a new Congress, see supplements to this edition as they appear.

his own motion and shall be called by him whenever requested in writing by 50 members of the caucus or at the request of the party leader. While the House is in session the Democratic caucus shall meet regularly at a time and place to be determined by the chairman, on the third Wednesday of each month, except January of odd numbered years. If the House not be in session on the third Wednesday, the monthly caucus shall be held on the next succeeding Wednesday on which the House is in session. The chairman may cancel any monthly caucus, but not two consecutive monthly caucuses, provided members are given reasonable notice of such cancellation.⁽¹⁰⁾

The caucus rules also delimit the role of the chairman in determining the order and nature of business to be transacted at caucus meetings. The caucus rules provide that, at each monthly caucus,

. . . members shall have the right to place before the caucus any question, provided that notice of such intention is (1) delivered to the office of the chairman, and (2) transmitted to all members of the caucus not later than 5:00 p.m. on the ninth day immediately preceding the day of such caucus. The chairman shall prescribe the order of business and shall provide members with an agenda at least 5 days before caucus. Amendments to the agenda shall be in order only if

10. Rule 3, Democratic Caucus Rules (July 20, 1971). For general discussion of the caucus rules, see §4, *infra*.

submitted to caucus members at least 48 hours before the hour of convening and if supported in writing by 50 members.⁽¹¹⁾

The following are rules of a general nature that relate to the conduct of business by the chairman:

General parliamentary law, with such special rules as may be adopted, shall govern the meetings of the Caucus.⁽¹²⁾

That the 5-minute rule that governs the House of Representatives shall govern debate in the Democratic Caucus, unless suspended by a vote of the caucus.⁽¹³⁾

. . . If the absence of a quorum is established, the chairman may continue the meeting for purposes of discussion only, but no motion of any kind, except a motion to adjourn, shall be in order at such continued meeting.⁽¹⁴⁾

No persons, except Democratic Members of the House of Representatives, a caucus Journal Clerk, and other necessary employees, shall be admitted to the meetings of the caucus without the express permission of the chairman.⁽¹⁵⁾

In addition to those activities relating directly to his conduct of

11. Rule 3, Democratic Caucus Rules (July 20, 1971).
12. Rule 5, Democratic Caucus Rules (July 20, 1971).
13. Rule 9, Democratic Caucus Rules (July 20, 1971).
14. Rule 4, Democratic Caucus Rules (July 20, 1971).
15. Rule 10, Democratic Caucus Rules (1971).

caucus or conference business, the chairman undertakes certain functions, described in succeeding sections, on the floor of the House. It should also be noted that the chairman may serve as an ex officio member of various party committees; the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus, for example, has in past Congresses been an ex officio member of the Steering Committee.⁽¹⁶⁾

Announcement of Candidate for Speaker

§ 3.1 At the beginning of every Congress, each caucus or conference chairman announces in the House the name of his party's candidate for the office of Speaker.

At the beginning of the 91st Congress, immediately following the roll call of the states to establish a quorum and the announcement of the receipt of the credentials of the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, the Clerk called for nominations for Speaker. The Chairman of the Democratic Caucus, Mr. Daniel D. Rostenkowski, of Illinois, presented the name of Mr. John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts. The Chairman of the Republican Con-

16. See §13, *infra*.

ference, Mr. John Anderson, of Illinois, presented the name of Mr. Gerald R. Ford, of Michigan.⁽¹⁷⁾

§ 3.2 The Speaker having died prior to the second session of the 87th Congress, the Clerk at the beginning of the second session called for nominations for Speaker, and the Chairmen of the Democratic Caucus and Republican Conference announced their respective parties' nominations for Speaker.

On Jan. 10, 1962,⁽¹⁸⁾ the Clerk called the House to order for the purpose of electing a Speaker. Immediately following the call of the roll, the following proceedings took place:

THE CLERK: Nominations for Speaker of the House of Representatives are now in order.

17. 115 CONG. REC. 13, 91st Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 3, 1969. For substantially the same proceedings in prior Congresses, see, for example, 113 CONG. REC. 12, 90th Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 10, 1967; and 111 CONG. REC. 17, 89th Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 4, 1965. In the 90th Congress, 1st Sess. (113 CONG. REC. 12), the proceedings differed mainly in that the Clerk, before calling for nominations for Speaker, announced a vacancy in the second district of Rhode Island occasioned by the recent death of a Representative-elect.

18. 108 CONG. REC. 5, 87th Cong 2d Sess.

The Clerk recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Walter).

MR. [FRANCIS E.] WALTER [of Pennsylvania]: Mr. Clerk, as chairman of the Democratic Caucus I am directed by the unanimous vote of that caucus to present for election to the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives the name of the Honorable John W. McCormack, a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

THE CLERK: The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Hoeven] is recognized.

MR. [CHARLES B.] HOEVEN [of Iowa]: Mr. Clerk, by authority, by direction, and by unanimous vote of the Republican Conference, I nominate for Speaker of the House of Representatives the Honorable Charles A. Halleck, a Representative from the State of Indiana.

Third-Party Nomination for Speaker

§ 3.3 A third party may organize as a conference and name its candidate for Speaker, and the chairman of such conference announces his party's candidate for the Speakership in the same manner as the major parties' candidates are announced.

On Jan. 5, 1937,⁽¹⁹⁾ following the nominations by the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus and Republican Conference of candidates

19. 81 CONG. REC. 11, 75th Cong. 1st Sess.

for the Speakership, the following proceedings took place:

THE CLERK: Are there any further nominations?

MR. [GARDNER R.] WITHROW [of Wisconsin]: Mr. Clerk, as chairman of the Farmer-Labor-Progressive Party's Conference, I have been directed, and I have the authority, to present to this body as a candidate for the Speakership of the Seventy-fifth Congress Hon. George J. Schneider, a Representative-elect from the State of Wisconsin.

Resolution Electing Speaker Pro Tempore

§ 3.4 The Chairman of the Democratic Caucus offered a resolution electing a Speaker pro tempore.

On Jan. 10, 1966, Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, the Speaker pro tempore by designation, left the chair pending the offering of a resolution electing him as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.⁽²⁰⁾ Mr. Albert requested that the chair be tempo-

20. 112 CONG. REC. 6, 89th Cong. 2d Sess.

Parliamentarian's Note: Speaker John W. McCormack (Mass.) was absent because of the death of his brother. Since the duration of the Speaker's absence was uncertain, and since there were new Members present to be sworn as well as business requiring a signature, the election of a Speaker pro tempore was considered essential.

rarily assumed by Mr. Hale Boggs, of Louisiana, who thereupon assumed the chair and recognized the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus for purposes of offering the resolution.

A similar resolution was offered by the caucus chairman in the 87th Congress.⁽¹⁾ Speaker Rayburn being absent on Aug. 31, 1961, Carl Albert, the Democratic whip, called the House to order and laid down a letter from the Speaker designating Carl Albert as Speaker pro tempore for the day. Following the prayer, approval of the Journal and receipt of a message from the Senate, the caucus chairman offered the resolution electing John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, as Speaker pro tempore.

Announcement of Election of Party Leader

§ 3.5 At the beginning of a Congress, it is usual for announcements to be made by the caucus and conference chairmen as to their respective parties' floor leaders.

On Jan. 3, 1969,⁽²⁾ following the transaction of business relating to

1. 107 CONG. REC. 17765, 17766, 87th Cong. 1st Sess., Aug. 31, 1961.

2. 115 CONG. REC. 34, 91st Cong. 1st Sess.

the swearing in of Members, the following proceedings took place:

MR. [DANIEL D.] ROSTENKOWSKI [of Illinois]: Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Democratic caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have selected as majority leader the gentleman from Oklahoma, the Honorable Carl Albert.

MR. [JOHN B.] ANDERSON [of Illinois]: Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by that Conference to officially notify the House that the gentleman from Michigan, the Honorable Gerald R. Ford, has been selected as the minority leader of the House.⁽³⁾

§ 3.6 Where a vacancy has occurred in the office of floor leader, the chairman of the party caucus announces the party's selection of a new floor leader.

On Jan. 10, 1962,⁽⁴⁾ the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus announced the selection of Carl Albert as Majority Leader, to replace John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, who had been elevated to the Speakership after the

3. Substantially the same procedure has been followed in other Congresses. See, for example, 113 CONG. REC. 27, 90th Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 10, 1967; 111 CONG. REC. 20, 89th Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 4, 1965; and 109 CONG. REC. 13, 88th Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 9, 1963.
4. 108 CONG. REC. 7, 87th Cong. 2d Sess.

death of Speaker Rayburn. The announcement was made as follows:

MR. WALTER: Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Democratic caucus I am directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have selected as majority leader the gentleman from Oklahoma, the Honorable Carl Albert.

Announcement of Republican Whip

§ 3.7 Generally,⁽⁵⁾ after the members of the Republican Conference select their party whip, such selection is announced to the House by the chairman of the conference.⁽⁶⁾

On Jan. 3, 1969,⁽⁷⁾ immediately after announcements relating to the selection of party floor leaders, the following announcement was made by the Chairman of the Republican Conference:

MR. [JOHN B.] ANDERSON of Illinois: Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by that conference to notify the House officially that the Republican Members

5. For occasions on which the selection of the Republican whip has been announced by the Republican floor leader, see § 23.3, *infra*.
6. As to the announcement of the selection of the Democratic whip, see § 20.3, *infra*.
7. 115 CONG. REC. 34, 91st Cong. 1st Sess.

have selected as minority whip the gentleman from Illinois, the Honorable Leslie C. Arends.⁽⁸⁾

Announcements as to Other Party Officers

§ 3.8 The Chairman of the Republican Conference has on occasion announced to the House the selection of other party officers, in particular the Chairman of the Republican Policy Committee and the Chairman of the Republican Committee on Research and Planning.

On Jan. 10, 1967,⁽⁹⁾ the Chairman of the Republican Con-

8. Substantially similar proceedings have taken place in other Congresses. See, for example 113 CONG. REC. 27, 90th Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 10, 1967. Of course, announcements relating to the selection of the whips are not always made at the same time as announcements relating to the selection of floor leaders. In the 89th Congress, for example, the Chairman of the Republican Conference announced the selection of the minority whip on Jan. 14, 1965 (111 CONG. REC. 656, 89th Cong. 1st Sess.), whereas the selection of the floor leaders had been announced on Jan. 4 (111 CONG. REC. 20, 89th Cong. 1st Sess.).
9. 113 CONG. REC. 27, 90th Cong. 1st Sess. See also 109 CONG. REC. 506, 88th Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 17, 1963, in which the Chairman of the Repub-

ference, after announcing the selection of the Minority Leader and the minority whip, announced:

The Conference has also directed me to notify the House officially that the Republican Members have selected as Chairman of the Republican Committee on Policy the gentleman from Arizona, the Honorable John J. Rhodes, and has chosen as Chairman of the Republican Committee on Research and Planning the gentleman from New York, the Honorable Charles E. Goodell.

Resolution Naming Officers of the House

§ 3.9 The chairman of the caucus or conference customarily introduces a resolution pertaining to the election of the Clerk of the House, Sergeant at Arms, Doorkeeper, Postmaster, and Chaplain.

On Jan. 3, 1969,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus of-

lican Conference announced the selection of the minority whip and the Chairman of the Republican Policy Committee. In the 89th Congress (111 CONG. REC. 20, 89th Cong. 1st Sess.), on Jan. 4, 1965, the conference chairman announced first the selection of the Minority Leader and immediately thereafter the selection of the Chairman of the Republican Policy Committee; the announcement of the selection of the minority whip was made by the conference chairman on Jan. 14, 1965 (111 CONG. REC. 656, 89th Cong. 1st Sess.).

10. 115 CONG. REC. 34, 91st Cong. 1st Sess.

ferred the following resolution, which was read by the Clerk:

H. RES. 3

Resolved, That W. Pat Jennings, of the Commonwealth of Virginia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Zeake W. Johnson, Jr., of the State of Tennessee, be, and he is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

That William M. Miller, of the State of Mississippi, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives;

That H. H. Morris, of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be, and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives;

That Reverend Edward G. Latch, of the District of Columbia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Immediately after the introduction of the above resolution, the Chairman of the Republican Conference announced that he had a substitute to offer to the resolution. He thereupon requested that there be a division on the question on the resolution so as to permit a separate vote on the office of the Chaplain. After that portion of the resolution providing for the election of the Chaplain was agreed to, the Chairman of the Republican Conference offered a substitute amendment for the remainder of the resolution; such amendment, in the same form as

the original resolution, named different persons to fill the posts of Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, Doorkeeper, and Postmaster. In the proceedings that followed, the substitute amendment was rejected, and the resolution offered by the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus was agreed to.⁽¹¹⁾

In the 89th Congress,⁽¹²⁾ no substitute amendment was offered, and the resolution offered by the caucus chairman pertaining to the election of the House officers was immediately agreed to.

Resolution as to Compensation of Minority Employees

§ 3.10 The chairman of the minority caucus or conference may introduce a resolution relating to the compensation of certain minority employees.

On Jan. 3, 1969,⁽¹³⁾ the Chairman of the Republican Conference

11. 115 CONG. REC. 34, 91st Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 3, 1969. In the 90th Congress (113 CONG. REC. 27, 90th Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 10, 1967), the proceedings were substantially the same, except that the request for a division of the resolution electing officers was made by the minority whip.

12. 111 CONG. REC. 20, 89th Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 4, 1965.

13. 115 CONG. REC. 35, 91st Cong. 1st Sess. For further discussion of the minority employees, see § 1, supra.

offered a resolution relating to the compensation of certain minority employees as follows:

MR. [JOHN B.] ANDERSON of Illinois: Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 8) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 8

Resolved, That pursuant to the Legislative Pay Act of 1929, as amended, six minority employees authorized therein shall be the following-named persons . . . to wit: Harry L. Brookshire and Richard T. Burress to receive gross compensation of \$28,000 respectively. . . .

Election of Members to Committee on Ways and Means

§ 3.11 Resolutions electing Democratic Members to the Committee on Ways and Means, including resolutions to fill vacancies, are offered in the House by the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus.

[Note: For more recent changes in the functions and composition of the Committee on Ways and Means, see supplements to this edition as they appear.]

On Jan. 14, 1969,⁽¹⁴⁾ the following proceedings took place:

MR. [DANIEL D.] ROSTENKOWSKI [of Illinois]: Mr. Speaker, I offer a privi-

14. 115 CONG. REC. 611, 91st Cong. 1st Sess.

leged resolution (H. Res. 124) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 124

Resolved, That Sam Gibbons, of Florida, be, and he is hereby, elected a Member of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on Ways and Means.

The resolution was agreed to.

Substantially the same procedure has been followed in other Congresses.⁽¹⁵⁾ On Jan. 16, 1962,⁽¹⁶⁾ the resolution offered by the caucus chairman named two persons for membership on the Committee on Ways and Means, one of them the first woman elected to the committee. The proceedings were as follows:

MR. [FRANCIS E.] WALTER [of Pennsylvania]: Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I send to the desk a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

15. See, for example, 114 CONG. REC. 24220, 90th Cong. 2d Sess., July 30, 1968, in which the caucus chairman called up a resolution electing Omar Burlison to the Committee on Ways and Means; Mr. Burlison had previously resigned (114 CONG. REC. 24215, 90th Cong. 2d Sess., July 30, 1968) from two positions on committees pending his election to the Committee on Ways and Means. See also 110 CONG. REC. 10027, 88th Cong. 2d Sess., May 5, 1964.

16. 108 CONG. REC. 263, 87th Cong. 2d Sess.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 507

Resolved, That Clark W. Thompson, of Texas, and Martha W. Griffiths, of Michigan, be, and they are hereby, elected members of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on Ways and Means.

Resolution Electing Members to Other Standing Committees

§ 3.12 On occasion, the caucus chairman has offered a resolution electing Members to various standing committees of the House.

On Jan. 5, 1937,⁽¹⁷⁾ the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus, Robert L. Doughton, of North Carolina, offered a resolution electing Members to certain standing committees of the House.

On Jan. 23, 1961,⁽¹⁸⁾ the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus, Francis E. Walter, of Pennsyl-

17. 81 CONG. REC. 15, 75th Cong. 1st Sess. Ordinarily, at the beginning of recent Congresses, the resolution electing Democratic Members to the standing committees of the House has been offered by the Democratic Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. For further discussion of assignments to standing committees, see §§9.1–9.5, *infra*; see also Ch. 17, *infra*.

18. 107 CONG. REC. 1155. 87th Cong. 1st Sess.

vania, offered separate resolutions electing Members respectively to the standing Committee on Rules and the standing Committee on Appropriations.

Announcement of Caucus Meeting

§ 3.13 The caucus chairman has on occasion made announcements in the House concerning caucus meetings.

On Jan. 12, 1937,⁽¹⁹⁾ the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus made the following announcement in the House:

MR. [ROBERT L.] DOUGHTON [of North Carolina]: Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time to inform the majority Members of the House that there will be a Democratic Caucus at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning to hear a report of the majority Committee on Committees.

Ceremonial Activities; Courtesies

§ 3.14 The chairmen of the caucus and conference have on occasion been appointed to the committee of escort⁽²⁰⁾ which traditionally accom-

19. 81 CONG. REC. 190, 75th Cong. 1st Sess.

20. At times, the committee of escort has consisted only of the majority and minority floor leaders. See §21.1, *infra*.

panies a new Speaker-elect to the chair.

On Jan. 10, 1967,⁽¹⁾ following the Clerk's announcement of the election of the Speaker, the following proceedings took place:

[THE CLERK:] The Clerk appoints the following Committee to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair: . . . the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Laird] . . . the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Rostenkowski]. . . .

The Doorkeeper announced the Speaker-elect of the House of Representatives of the 90th Congress, who was escorted to the chair by the committee of escort.

Committee to Notify President

§ 3.15 The chairman of the majority caucus has been appointed on occasion to the committee to notify the President as to the assembly of Congress.

In the 86th Congress, the committee to notify the President as to the assembly of Congress consisted of the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, and the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus.⁽²⁾

1. 113 CONG. REC. 13, 90th Cong. 1st Sess.

2. See 105 CONG. REC. 15, 86th Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 7, 1959.

Administration of Oath to Speaker Pro Tempore

§ 3.16 On occasion,⁽³⁾ the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus has administered the oath to a newly-elected Speaker pro tempore.

On Aug. 31, 1961,⁽⁴⁾ after the adoption by the House of a resolution introduced by the caucus chairman electing John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, the Speaker pro tempore, the caucus chairman administered the oath to Mr. McCormack.

Assumption of Duties as Speaker Pro Tempore

§ 3.17 In the 88th Congress, the Chairman of the Republican Conference⁽⁵⁾ presided as Speaker pro tempore during consideration of a resolution expressing the appreciation of the House for the manner in which Speaker John W.

3. For a discussion of other persons who might administer the oath to a newly-elected Speaker pro tempore, see Ch. 6, *infra*.

4. 107 CONG. REC. 17766, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.

5. The chairman was acting for the minority whip, who was absent. The minority whip usually fulfills the duties that were undertaken by the conference chairman on the occasion described above. See §24.1, *infra*.

McCormack, of Massachusetts, performed the duties of the Chair in the 88th Congress.

On Oct. 3, 1964,⁽⁶⁾ shortly before adjournment of the second session of the 88th Congress, the Speaker requested the Chairman of the Republican Conference to assume the Chair as Speaker pro tempore. Having assumed the Chair, the Speaker pro tempore, Gerald R. Ford, of Michigan, recognized the Minority Leader, who sent to the desk the resolution of thanks to the Speaker of the House. The Minority Leader then delivered to the House remarks in praise of the Speaker, at the conclusion of which the Speaker pro tempore stated, "The question is on the resolution." The resolution having been unanimously agreed to, the Speaker pro tempore recognized the Speaker, who responded to the resolution.

Tribute to Speaker for Campaign Efforts

§ 3.18 In the 91st Congress, the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus inserted in the *Congressional Record* the text of a resolution adopted by the caucus expressing gratitude

6. 110 CONG. REC. 24058, 24059, 88th Cong. 2d Sess.

to the Speaker for his efforts during the recent election campaign.

On Nov. 18, 1970,⁽⁷⁾ the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus asked and was given permission to address the House for one minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

MR. [DANIEL D.] ROSTENKOWSKI [of Illinois]: Mr. Speaker, this morning in the Democratic Caucus an extremely meritorious resolution was unanimously adopted commending the Honorable John W. McCormack, of the State of Massachusetts, for his participation in last November's campaign.

This resolution was offered by our distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. Albert), and I wholeheartedly subscribe to the resolution which is as follows:

RESOLUTION BY REPRESENTATIVE
CARL ALBERT, DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS,
NOVEMBER 18, 1970

. . . Whereas the Speaker elevated [the] campaign to a higher plane by focusing on valid issues, promoting rational debate, maintaining a demeanor fitting of high public office, and disdaining divisive and inflammatory rhetoric; and

. . . Whereas his efforts in the late days of the campaign, and the catalyzing effect of his statements on the issues were resoundingly [successful]
. . . Be it therefore

7. 116 CONG. REC. 37821, 37822, 91st Cong. 2d Sess.

Resolved, That this Democratic Caucus express its unanimous gratitude to Speaker John W. McCormack for his leadership and guidance during the election period just completed. . . .

Expressions of Praise or Recognition

§ 3.19 On special occasions, the caucus or conference chairman has made appropriate remarks of felicitation or recognition.

On many occasions, the caucus or conference chairman has been among those offering expressions of felicitation or recognition. Thus, during proceedings relating to a resolution offered in the 91st Congress commending Speaker John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, on his length of service as Speaker, the conference chairman, John B. Anderson, of Illinois, was among those speaking in recognition of the Speaker's record of service.⁽⁸⁾

Similarly, the chairman has announced birthdays and the like, extending appropriate felicitations.⁽⁹⁾

8. 116 CONG. REC. 17023, 91st Cong. 2d Sess., May 26, 1970.

9. See, for example, 112 CONG. REC. 15706, 89th Cong. 2d Sess., July 14, 1966 (birthday of party floor leader).

§ 4. Adoption of Rules; Recent Changes

[Note: Later versions of the caucus rules will be discussed in supplements to this edition as they appear.]

The party caucus or conference adopts rules that govern its proceedings.⁽¹⁰⁾ The Republicans have in the past adopted as the rules for the conference the rules of the preceding Congress so far as applicable and except as modified.⁽¹¹⁾ Democratic Caucus rules adopted at the commencement of each Congress have, with few exceptions, remained substantially unchanged for a period of many years. The earlier caucus rules are set forth elsewhere,⁽¹²⁾ and a more recent, though substantially similar, version was inserted in the Record of the 92d Congress.⁽¹³⁾ Only the significant changes in the rules will be noted here.⁽¹⁴⁾

10. See 8 Cannon's Precedents §§ 3603, 3604a, 3609, and 3610.

11. 8 Cannon's Precedents § 3610. See also Riddick, Floyd M., *Congressional Procedure*, Chapman and Grimes (Boston, 1941), p. 32.

12. See 8 Cannon's Precedents § 3609.

13. 117 CONG. REC. 434, 92d Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 25, 1971.

14. Further discussion of the caucus rules as they relate to specific subjects is to be found in the sections that deal with such subjects. See, for