

(H. Con. Res. 552) recognizing the 50th anniversary of the chartering of the Boy Scouts of America. Mr. Arch A. Moore, Jr., of West Virginia, asked and received unanimous consent to consider a similar Senate resolution (S. Con. Res. 68) in lieu of the House concurrent resolution. Mr. Moore then offered an amendment to the Senate resolution striking out all after the resolving clause and inserting the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 552:

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE:⁽³⁾ Is the purpose of the gentleman from West Virginia to strike out the preamble?

MR. MOORE: My amendment would strike out the language of the Senate concurrent resolution and substitute in lieu thereof the language of the concurrent resolution just passed by the House.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: Would the amendment of the gentleman from West Virginia strike out the preamble or all after the enacting clause and substitute the language of the House concurrent resolution just passed?

MR. MOORE: It would strike out all after the enacting clause.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: That would not eliminate the preamble.

MR. MOORE: Then, Mr. Speaker, I move to strike the preamble.

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: The Clerk will report the amendment of the gentleman from West Virginia.

3. Carl Albert (Okla.).

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Moore moves to strike out the preamble.

The amendment was agreed to.

A similar House concurrent resolution was laid on the table.

Preamble of Joint Resolution

§ 9.11 The preamble of a joint resolution is properly amended after the engrossment and pending the third reading of the resolution.

On Apr. 2, 1962,⁽⁴⁾ the House considered and agreed to a House joint resolution (H.J. Res. 628) along with a committee amendment to strike out the preamble.

The House Journal records that the joint resolution was ordered engrossed, that the preamble was amended or stricken out, and that the resolution was then ordered read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.⁽⁵⁾

§ 10. Petitions and Memorials

A petition is a plea to the Congress to take some action, or refrain from action, on a subject of legislative concern. The term "me-

4. 108 CONG. REC. 5516, 87th Cong. 2d Sess.

5. H. Jour. 231 (1962).

morial" is ordinarily used to describe a petition from a state legislature.⁽⁶⁾

Petitions and memorials, when brought to the attention of the House by a Member or the Speaker, are referred to the committees having appropriate jurisdiction. They are not legislative measures, but may provide the initiative for legislative action. Thus, they are not reported from committee and voted on in the House in the manner of bills and resolutions.⁽⁷⁾

Introduction by Request

§ 10.1 When a citizens' petition is introduced "by request" under Rule XXII, these words are entered on the Journal and printed in the Record following the name of the Member who introduces the petition.

On Apr. 13, 1961,⁽⁸⁾ the following was recorded in the Record:

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerks' desk and referred as follows:

6. See *House Rules and Manual* §§ 389, 849 (1981).
7. The introduction and reference of petitions and memorials is governed by Rule XXII clauses 1, 3, 4, *House Rules and Manual* §§ 849, 853, 854 (1981).
8. 107 CONG. REC. 5900, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.

118. By Mr. [Perkins] Bass of New Hampshire (by request): Petition of 67 faculty members of Dartmouth College seeking the elimination of the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a standing committee; to the Committee on Rules.

Presentation by Petitioners

§ 10.2 The Speaker declined to entertain a unanimous-consent request that certain petitioners be permitted to present a petition on the floor of the House.

On May 24, 1972,⁽⁹⁾ the following proceedings took place:

MRS. [BELLA] ABZUG [of New York]: Mr. Speaker, we have petitioning us today outstanding citizens of this country, social leaders, leaders of the arts, sciences, and professions. They have come here to petition us to act immediately to cut off funds for the war and end our military activity in Indochina. . . .

Mr. Speaker, I renew my request in the form of asking unanimous consent that a representative of those citizens come in and have the opportunity to present a petition and that we hear what those people, who are the conscience of this country and who represent a majority of the American people, have to say. . . .

THE SPEAKER:⁽¹⁰⁾ The time of the gentlewoman from New York has expired.

9. 118 CONG. REC. 18679-81, 92d Cong. 2d Sess.
10. Carl Albert (Okla.).

The gentlewoman's request is not in order.

Parliamentarian's Note: Under Rule XXXII clause 1, the Speaker

does not have the authority to entertain a request to waive the rule pertaining to the privilege of admission to the floor.

B. GENERAL PROCEDURES ASSOCIATED WITH PASSAGE OF LEGISLATION

§ 11. Readings

The reading of a bill or joint resolution is an essential step leading to passage. It is read the first time by title (which requirement is now complied with upon introduction of the bill or joint resolution by printing the title in the Journal and Record), the second time in full, and the third time by title. The applicable rule, Rule XXI clause 1, was amended in 1965⁽¹¹⁾ to eliminate the right of any Member to demand the reading in full of the engrossed copy.

The second reading, which is a reading in full, may be dispensed with only by unanimous consent.⁽¹²⁾ It may not be dispensed with by motion.⁽¹³⁾ And when a

bill is read in full for the first time the text of the bill as originally introduced is read. Proposed committee amendments are not reported at that time.⁽¹⁴⁾

The three readings referred to in Rule XXI clause 1 do not include the actual procedure for reading for amendment. Reading for amendment is actually yet another reading that, although not specifically provided for in that rule, is conducted pursuant to a practice of the House derived from an earlier version of the present Rule XXIII clause 5,⁽¹⁵⁾ or pursuant to the terms of a special order or rule which may be adopted to govern the consideration of a particular bill.

Cross Reference

Reading bills for Amendment and reading of amendments, Ch. 27, *infra*.

11. H. Res. 8, 111 CONG. REC. 21-25, 89th Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 4, 1965.
12. See § 11.1, *infra*.
13. Compare 4 Hinds' Precedents § 4738 where Chairman Albert Hopkins (Ill.), ruled that a bill that had been read in full in the House may be again read in full on the demand of

- a Member in the Committee of the Whole ". . . unless its reading is dispensed with by the action of the Committee."
14. See 75 CONG. REC. 8139, 72d Cong. 1st Sess., Apr. 13, 1932.
15. *House Rules and Manual* § 872 (1981).