would be authorized by H.R. 14580, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969.

However, the Chair recalls that when this appropriation bill passed the House, it was considered under a rule waiving points of order. The House agreed to a total figure for military assistance of $454,500,000. The Senate reduced this figure to $350 million. The conferees have reached an agreement between these two amounts, as they had the authority to do.

The Chair holds that the conferees have not exceeded their authority and overrules the point of order.

Appropriations in Amendments to Senate Bills

§ 7.30 Although the managers on the part of the House may not without the prior consent of the House agree to a Senate amendment providing for an appropriation not authorized by law or an appropriation upon any bill other than a general appropriation bill, this restriction does not apply where a Senate bill with House amendments is committed to conference.

On Jan. 25, 1972,[18] Mr. Thomas E. Morgan, of Pennsylvania, called up the conference report on S. 2189, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1971, and obtained the consent of the House that the statement of the managers be read in lieu of the report. At this point, Mr. H. R. Gross, of Iowa, raised a point of order against the conference report on the grounds that it contained matter that was beyond the range of disagreement submitted to the conferees, and which was not germane to the Senate bill or House amendment. Mr. Morgan responded to the point of order:

. . . Last November the House sent to conference two foreign aid bills, one economic and one military, which passed the Senate. At that time the House struck out all after the enacting clauses of both bills and inserted in lieu thereof the complete text of H.R. 9910, which had passed the House last August.

All the provisions of both the House and Senate bills that were in disagreement were considered in conference. The House having adopted a rule to send these two Senate bills to conference therefore the amendments to which the gentleman from Iowa has objected automatically became House amendments and the provisions from the Senate bill are no longer subject to a point of order.

THE SPEAKER:[19] The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from Iowa has raised a point of order against the conference report on the ground that the House

18. 118 CONG. REC. 1076, 1077, 92d Cong. 2d Sess.

19. Carl Albert (Okla.).

conferees have exceeded their authority by including in the conference report provisions not germane or not in either the Senate bill or the House amendment and agreed to an appropriation in violation of clause 2, rule XX.[20] That rule provides in relevant part:

> No amendment of the Senate . . . providing for an appropriation upon any bill other than a general appropriation bill, shall be agreed to by the managers on the part of the House.

The Chair would point out that it was a Senate bill which was sent to conference, with a House amendment thereto. The rule is restricted in its application to Senate amendments, and thus is not applicable in the present situation.

The Chair also points out that the resolution under which this conference report is being considered specifically waives points of order under clause 3, rule XXVIII.[1]

The action of the conferees in adding the language in section 658 of the conference report is protected by this waiver of points of order.

For these reasons, the Chair overrules the point of order.

§ 8. Changing Conferees; Resignations

Conference committees are in the nature of a "select committee" and as such are appointed by the Speaker.[2] Once appointed, they are in a sense agents of the House and must have permission of that body to resign or be excused.

Once they have received this permission, the Speaker can fill the vacancy thus created.

In the 103d Congress, the Speaker was given the authority to add or remove conferees after his initial appointment.[3]

A conference committee is terminated when either House acts on its report or when discharged by action of the House.[4]

Removal of Conferees

§ 8.1 Where several conferees could not attend an urgent conference meeting, the manager of the bill asked unanimous consent that they be removed as managers on the part of the House and that the Speaker appoint replacements.

20. *House Rules and Manual* § 829 (1997).
1. *Id.* at § 913(a) (1997).
2. Rule X clause 6(f), *House Rules and Manual* § 701e (1997).
3. Rule X clause 6(f), *House Rules and Manual* § 701e (1997); 139 CONG. REC. 49, 103d Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 5, 1993 (H. Res. 5).
4. Rule XXVIII clause 1(c), *House Rules and Manual* § 910 (1997).

Rule X clause 6(f)[5] now gives the Speaker the authority to remove conferees after their original appointment or to appoint additional conferees. This authority was added in the 103d Congress.[6] The request carried below from the proceedings of Dec. 15, 1980,[7] was made under the earlier practice, where the removal of a conferee was with the consent of the House.

MR. [JAMIE L.] WHITTEN [of Mississippi]: Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as the existing continuing resolution expires at midnight tonight, it is absolutely necessary for the Congress to act today on the further continuing resolution to provide financing for many departments and agencies. Inasmuch as several of the House conferees are not immediately available, I ask unanimous consent that Messrs. Smith of Iowa, Addabbo, and Conte, be removed as conferees on the remaining amendment to House Joint Resolution 637, and the Speaker be authorized to appoint substitute conferees.

THE SPEAKER:[8] Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

MR. [JOHN] ROUSSELOT [of California]: Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, could the gentleman give us the names of the three Members who are removed from the conference?

MR. WHITTEN: . . . Excuse me, that is a matter for the Speaker. . . .

This is the Speaker's prerogative. I was out of order on the question of appointing new conferees.

MR. [ROBERT E.] BAUMAN [of Maryland]: Many of us are periodically.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

THE SPEAKER: Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. Murtha, Dicks, and McEwen.

Excusing Manager From Service

§ 8.2 House managers at a conference are excused from service on the committee of conference only by action of the House.

On Oct. 23, 1969,[9] the following proceedings occurred in regard to S. 1857, a National Science Foundation appropriation bill:

MR. [GEORGE P.] MILLER of California: Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California (Mr. Bell), one of the members on the part of the House on the conference on the bill S. 1857, be excused. The

5. See *House Rules and Manual* § 701e (1997).
6. See H. Res. 5, 139 CONG. REC. 50, Jan. 5, 1993.
7. 126 CONG. REC. 34177, 34178, 96th Cong. 2d Sess.
8. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (Mass.).
9. 115 CONG. REC. 31198, 91st Cong. 1st Sess.

gentleman was called to California this morning.

THE SPEAKER:[10] Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THE SPEAKER: The Chair appoints the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Winn) as a manager on the part of the House at the conference on the bill S. 1857, to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation of the gentleman from California (Mr. Bell).

The Clerk will notify the Senate of the change in conferees.[11]

Replacements

§ 8.3 When the resignation of a conferee is by unanimous consent accepted by the House, the Speaker then appoints a successor.

On Aug. 9, 1972,[12] the following proceedings occurred in regard to H.R. 15692, a bill authorizing the Small Business Administration to reduce the interest rate on certain disaster loans:

The Speaker[13] laid before the House the following resignation as a conferee:

AUGUST 9, 1972.

The SPEAKER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby resign as a conferee in connection with the conference between the Senate and the House of Representatives on the bill, H.R. 15692.

Sincerely,

THOMAS L. ASHLEY.

THE SPEAKER: Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

THE SPEAKER: The Chair appoints the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Moorhead) as a conferee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill H.R. 15692, to fill the existing vacancy.[14]

Request To Be Excused as Conferee Made by a Colleague

§ 8.4 By unanimous consent, a Member was excused from further service as a House conferee (at the request of another Member) and the Speaker appointed another Member to fill the vacancy.

10. John W. McCormack (Mass.).
11. See, for example, 102 CONG. REC. 8198, 84th Cong. 2d Sess., May 15, 1956; 97 CONG. REC. 10141, 82d Cong. 1st Sess., Aug. 16, 1951; and 95 CONG. REC. 3233, 81st Cong. 1st Sess., Mar. 25, 1949.
12. 118 CONG. REC. 27520, 92d Cong. 2d Sess.
13. Carl Albert (Okla.).
14. See, for example, 118 CONG. REC. 8480, 8481, 92d Cong. 2d Sess., Mar. 15, 1972; 117 CONG. REC. 34348, 34349, 92d Cong. 1st Sess., Sept. 30, 1971; and 116 CONG. REC. 32745, 91st Cong. 2d Sess., Sept. 21, 1970.

On Dec. 2, 1971,[15] Speaker Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, recognized Mr. John L. McMillan, of South Carolina, to make this request concerning H.R. 11341, the District of Columbia Revenue Act:

MR. MCMILLAN: Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Abernethy) may be excused as a manager on the part of the House at the conference on the bill H.R. 11341, and that the Speaker be authorized to appoint another Member to fill the vacancy.

THE SPEAKER: Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

THE SPEAKER: The Chair appoints as a manager on the part of the House at the conference on the bill (H.R. 11341) the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stuckey) to fill the existing vacancy thereon.[16]

§ 8.5 By unanimous consent, a Member was excused from service as a conferee upon request of another Member, and the Speaker thereupon appointed a successor to fill the vacancy.

On Dec. 10, 1973,[17] the following proceedings occurred in regard to H.R. 11324, the Daylight Savings Time Act:

MR. [HARLEY O.] STAGGERS [of West Virginia]: Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stuckey) be excused from further service as a conferee on the bill H.R. 11324, and that the Speaker be authorized to appoint a Member to fill the vacancy.

THE SPEAKER:[18] Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

THE SPEAKER: The Chair appoints the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Eckhardt) to fill the vacancy, and the Senate will be notified of the action of the House.

§ 8.6 One of the House managers at a conference with the Senate was, at the request of the senior House manager and by unanimous consent, excused from further service as a conferee and the Speaker then appointed a successor.

On Oct. 23, 1969,[19] the following proceedings occurred in regard

15. 117 CONG. REC. 44258, 92d Cong. 1st Sess.
16. See also 113 CONG. REC. 35134, 90th Cong. 1st Sess., Dec. 6, 1967; and 112 CONG. REC. 5358, 89th Cong. 2d Sess., Mar. 9, 1966.
17. 119 CONG. REC. 40500, 93d Cong. 1st Sess.
18. Carl Albert (Okla.).
19. 115 CONG. REC. 31198, 91st Cong. 1st Sess.

to S. 1857, the National Science Foundation appropriation bill:

MR. [GEORGE P.] MILLER of California: Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California (Mr. Bell), one of the members on the part of the House on the conference on the bill S. 1857, be excused. The gentleman was called to California this morning.

THE SPEAKER:[20] Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THE SPEAKER: The Chair appoints the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Winn) as a manager on the part of the House at the conference on the bill S. 1857, to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation of the gentleman from California (Mr. Bell).

The Clerk will notify the Senate of the change in conferees.[1]

Letters of Resignation

§ 8.7 Where a Member resigns from a committee of conference to which he has been appointed, the consent of the House is required, and the letter of resignation is laid before the House and accepted.

While a Speaker may remove a conferee, under the authority granted to the Speaker in the 103d Congress (by the amendment to Rule X clause 6(f)),[2] the unilateral resignation of a manager still requires the concurrence of the House.

Once a resignation is accepted, the Speaker (or a Speaker Pro Tempore, by unanimous consent) then can appoint a new conferee or realign the assignment of conferees, under the authority of the new rule. The proceedings of July 20, 1993,[3] are illustrative.

RESIGNATION AS CONFEREE AND APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREE ON H.R. 2264, OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1993

The Speaker pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a conferee:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 20, 1993.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have been named as a conferee to the Budget Reconciliation bill, H.R. 2264, due to my position on the House Natural Resources Committee. Due to unexpected time constraints in my other positions, Armed Services and Intelligence, I respectfully request that I be allowed to withdraw as a conferee.

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20. John W. McCormack (Mass.).

1. See also 118 CONG. REC. 24864, 92d Cong. 2d Sess., July 24, 1972.

2. See *House Rules and Manual* § 701e (1997).

3. 139 CONG. REC. 16260, 103d Cong. 1st Sess.

Thank you for your attention to this matter and if you have any question please feel free to call me.

Sincerely,

JAMES V. HANSEN,
Member of Congress.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE:[4] Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: Without objection, the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. Thomas] is appointed to replace the gentleman from Utah [Mr. Hansen] as a member of the Committee of Conference on the bill (H.R. 2264) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 7 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1994.

There was no objection.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: The Clerk will notify the Senate of the change in conferees.

MODIFICATIONS IN APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 2264, OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1993

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: Without objection, the Chair announces the following modifications in the appointment of conferees on H.R. 2264: . . .

In the panel appointed from the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, Mr. Borski is appointed in lieu of Mr. de Lugo.

Vacancy by Death

§ 8.8 The Speaker may appoint a conferee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of another Member.

On Apr. 8, 1948,[5] the following proceedings occurred:

MR. [ALBERT L.] REEVES [Jr., of Missouri]: Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Speaker be authorized to appoint a conferee on the part of the House on the bill (H.R. 2389) for the relief of Harriet Townsend Bottomley to fill the vacancy caused by the death of our former colleague from Indiana, Mr. Springer.

THE SPEAKER:[6] Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Case] as a conferee. The Clerk will notify the Senate of the action of the House.[7]

Where Member Declines To Serve

§ 8.9 Where a Member declines to serve on a conference committee, the question is put to the House to excuse him and then the Speaker immediately appoints another Member.

4. Michael R. McNulty (N.Y.).

5. 94 CONG. REC. 4255, 80th Cong. 2d Sess.

6. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Mass.).

7. See also 119 CONG. REC. 36222, 36223, 93d Cong. 1st Sess., Nov. 7, 1973.

On Aug. 13, 1937,[8] the following proceedings occurred:

MR. [SAM D.] MCREYNOLDS [of Tennessee]: Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the resolution (H.J. Res. 437) relative to determination and payment of certain claims against the Government of Mexico, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference. . . .

THE SPEAKER:[9] Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. McReynolds, Bloom, and Fish.

MR. [HAMILTON] FISH [Jr., of New York]: Mr. Speaker, I respectfully decline to accept the appointment as conferee on this bill.

THE SPEAKER: Without objection, the gentleman from New York is relieved of responsibility as a conferee.

There was no objection.

THE SPEAKER: The Chair appoints the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Martin] conferee in the place of the gentleman from New York [Mr. Fish].

Resignation of Conferee; Statement on Floor

§ 8.10 The resignation of a conferee is "accepted" by the House, usually by unanimous consent; and where a manager on the part of the House resigned after a dispute about the scope of his involvement in a conference on a bill that had been jointly referred in the House to two committees and which had conference representation from both, he made a statement for the Record setting forth his reasons.

Where the Speaker appoints conferees from two House committees, without delineating the portions of the matter in conference that is within either committee's jurisdiction, the managers can participate fully in all conference deliberations.

During the conference on the bill H.R. 3474,[10] the Energy Research and Development Administration authorization for fiscal 1976, a motion was adopted in conference to limit the managers participation between those representing the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and those appointed from the Committee on Science and Technology. The resignation and the statement by the resigning conferee are self-explanatory.

8. 81 CONG. REC. 8847, 75th Cong. 1st Sess.

9. William B. Bankhead (Ala.).

10. 121 CONG. REC. 35980, 35981, 94th Cong. 1st Sess., Nov. 11, 1975.

The Speaker laid before the House the following resignation as a manager of H.R. 3474:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
November 11, 1975.

HON. CARL ALBERT,
The Speaker,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Please accept this as my resignation from your designation as a manager of H.R. 3474.

I shall set forth my reasons for resigning in a statement on the floor of the House today.

Respectfully,

TENO RONCALIO,
Congressman for Wyoming.

THE SPEAKER:[11] Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection. . . .

MR. RONCALIO: Mr. Speaker, I was appointed by you on September 5, 1975, to serve as a manager on the part of the House for the conference committee considering the Energy Research and Development Administration authorization for fiscal year 1976.

Today, the conferees met for the first time and elected a chairman for the conference, Mr. Teague. The conferees then agreed to a motion by Mr. McCormack to separate the conferees into nuclear and nonnuclear groups each considering these respective parts of the bill. I was in opposition to this motion.

Mr. Speaker, the subject matter of this legislation is not divided by title into nuclear and nonnuclear matters. It provides funding for all ERDA energy programs. Nor were we named specifically by you to act as managers and conferees on specific titles or subject areas of the legislation. There were no restrictions at the time of appointment.

Mr. Speaker, I have spent the last 3 years in the House almost totally absorbed in energy matters, both nuclear and nonnuclear. The entire bill has matters in it of great importance to the people of my State and to me as their Representative. I could not agree with the McCormack motion which would have prohibited me from voting on coal and other fossil fuel R. & D. funding and other items of vital interest to my State. I, therefore, have no alternative but to respectfully resign this conference.

Authority of Speaker Pro Tempore

§ 8.11 By unanimous consent the House accepted the resignation of a conferee and authorized the Speaker Pro Tempore to appoint another Member in his place.

On Sept. 20, 1961,[12] Speaker Pro Tempore John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, recognized Mr. John L. McMillan, of South Carolina:

MR. MCMILLAN: Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Abernethy] be

11. Carl Albert (Okla.).

12. 107 CONG. REC. 20491, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.

excused as a conferee on the bill H.R. 5968, and that another Member be designated as a conferee in his place.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: The Chair appoints to the committee of conference the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Huddleston] vice the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Abernethy].

The Clerk will notify the Senate of the appointment by the Speaker pro tempore.

Resignation of Conferee Following Conviction

§ 8.12 The House accepted the resignation of a conferee who had been convicted of a felony in a federal criminal trial, where the Member resigning did so to comply with a resolution adopted earlier in that Congress expressing the sense of the House that persons in such a situation should refrain from participating in committee business.

On Sept. 24, 1974,[13] the Speaker laid before the House a letter of resignation of a conferee. The resignation was prompted by a House policy regarding a Member's participation in committee deliberations after conviction of a felony.

House Resolution 128 had been adopted[14] by the House in the preceding year and provided as follows:

H. RES. 128

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that any Member of, Delegate to, or Resident Commissioner in, the House of Representatives who has been convicted by a court of record for the commission of a crime for which a sentence of two or more years' imprisonment may be imposed should refrain from participation in the business of each committee of which he is then a member and should refrain from voting on any question at a meeting of the House, or of the Committee of the Whole House, unless or until judicial or executive proceedings result in reinstatement of the presumption of his innocence or until he is reelected to the House after the date of such conviction. This resolution shall not affect any other authority of the House with respect to the behavior and conduct of its Members.

The provisions of this resolution were later made part of Rule XLIII, the Code of Official Con-

13. 120 CONG. REC. 32420, 93d Cong. 2d Sess.

14. 119 CONG. REC. 36943, 36944, 93d Cong. 1st Sess., Nov. 14, 1973.

duct, and are carried today as clause 10 of that rule.[15]

The letter of resignation and the action of the House thereon are included.

RESIGNATION OF CONFEREE AND APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREE ON S. 386 AND H.R. 11221

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
September 19, 1974.

Hon. CARL ALBERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In view of my present circumstances, and because of the provisions of House Resolution 128, I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the conference committee on S. 386 and H.R. 11221.

With warmest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK J. BRASCO.

THE SPEAKER:[16] Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

THE SPEAKER: The Chair appoints the gentleman from California (Mr. Stark) as a conferee on the bill S. 386 to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brasco), and the Chair appoints the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Moorhead) as a conferee on the bill H.R. 11221 to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brasco).

The Clerk will notify the Senate of the action of the House.

Resignation of Conferee Accepted by House

§ 8.13 The House may accept the resignation of a conferee after the Speaker lays before it a letter from the resigning Member.

On July 13, 1954,[17] Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, laid before the House the following letter from Mr. Graham A. Barden, of North Carolina:

JULY 13, 1954.

Hon. JOSEPH MARTIN,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a conferee on H.R. 7434, H.R. 7601, H.R. 9040, and S. 2759.

Very truly yours,

GRAHAM A. BARDEN.

THE SPEAKER: Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

THE SPEAKER: The Chair appoints the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Kelley, to serve on the conference committee on the bill H.R. 7434, on the bill H.R. 7061, and on the bill H.R. 9040, and the Senate will be notified accordingly.

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15. See *House Rules and Manual* § 939 (1997).

16. Carl Albert (Okla.).

17. 100 CONG. REC. 10426, 83d Cong. 2d Sess.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from West Virginia, Mr. Bailey, to serve on the conference committee on the bill S. 2759, and the Senate will be notified accordingly.[18]

§ 8.14 When a conferee submits a letter of resignation to the Speaker, it is not effective until laid before the House and accepted by that body.

A conference committee is a select committee, and while the Speaker has the appointment authority under Rule X clause 6(f),[19] the House must accept a resignation, as demonstrated by the proceedings of Nov. 14, 1989.[20]

RESIGNATION AS CONFEREE AND APPOINTMENT AS CONFEREE ON H.R. 2712, EMERGENCY CHINESE ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS FACILITATION ACT OF 1989

The Speaker pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a conferee:

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, November 10, 1989.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: As you know, on October 4, 1989, I was appointed as a House conferee on the bill, H.R. 2712, the Emergency Chinese Adjustment of Status Facilitation Act of 1989. As passed by the House on July 31 of this year, H.R. 2712 responds to the Chinese government's repression of the pro-democracy movement and actions against pro-democracy students by granting those students a waiver from the requirement that they return to China for two years before being eligible to change their immigrant status.

It now appears that the House may be concluding the business of the First Session within the next few days. I would not want my absence from the Congress for medical reasons to impede the enactment of this critically needed piece of legislation, leaving thousands of Chinese students in doubt as to their immigration status. Accordingly, in order to expedite resolution of this matter, I am submitting my resignation as a conferee on this bill.

With every good wish, I am
Sincerely,

JACK BROOKS,
Chairman.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE:[1] Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

Resignations Submitted by Telegram

§ 8.15 The House accepted the resignation of a Member from a conference committee which was submitted by tele-

18. See also 90 CONG. REC. 5265, 78th Cong. 2d Sess., June 3, 1944; and 84 CONG. REC. 10732, 76th Cong. 1st Sess., Aug. 1, 1939.
19. See *House Rules and Manual* § 701e (1997).
20. 135 CONG. REC. 28834, 101st Cong. 1st Sess.

1. James H. Bilbray (Nev.).

gram, and the Speaker then appointed another conferee.

On June 22, 1944,[2] the following proceedings occurred in regard to H.R. 4292, the 1945 Department of Agriculture appropriation bill:

THE SPEAKER:[3] The Chair has a telegram from the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. Plumley] resigning as a conferee on the agricultural appropriation bill.

Without objection, the resignation is accepted, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. Taber] is appointed in his stead.

There was no objection.[4]

Notification to Senate

§ 8.16 The Speaker directs the Clerk to notify the Senate of any change in House conferees.

On Sept. 30, 1971,[5] the following proceedings occurred:

The Speaker[6] laid before the House the following resignation as a conferee:

WASHINGTON, D.C.
September 29, 1971.

Hon. CARL ALBERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: On September 23, 1971, you appointed me one of the conferees on H.R. 9844, the fiscal year 1972 Military Construction Authorization bill.

Due to my schedule I will be unable to serve in this capacity, and hereby tender my resignation.

Sincerely,

CHARLES S. GUBSER.

THE SPEAKER: Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

THE SPEAKER: The Chair appoints the gentleman from New York, Mr. King, as a manager on the part of the House at the conference on the bill H.R. 9844, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation.

The Clerk will notify the Senate of the appointment by the Speaker.[7]

House Notified of Senate Changes

§ 8.17 The House is informed by message of a change in Senate conferees.

2. 90 CONG. REC. 6510, 78th Cong. 2d Sess.
3. Sam Rayburn (Tex.).
4. See also 90 CONG. REC. 7378, 78th Cong. 2d Sess., Aug. 29, 1944; and 86 CONG. REC. 9289, 9290, 76th Cong. 3d Sess., July 8, 1940.
5. 117 CONG. REC. 34348, 34349, 92d Cong. 1st Sess.
6. Carl Albert (Okla.).
7. See also 111 CONG. REC. 26967, 89th Cong. 1st Sess., Oct. 14, 1965; 110 CONG. REC. 3170, 88th Cong. 2d Sess., Feb. 19, 1964; and 104 CONG. REC. 15436, 85th Cong. 2d Sess., July 29, 1958.

On Oct. 20, 1965,[8] the Record contained the following reference to a message from the Senate:

> The message also announced that Mr. Prouty be appointed a conferee on the bill (S. 2118) entitled "An act to amend sections 9 and 37 of the Shipping Act, 1916, and subsection O of the Ship Mortgage Act, 1920" in place of Mr. Dominick, excused.[9]

Rescinding Appointments

§ 8.18 The House agreed to a Senate concurrent resolution rescinding the action of the two Houses in appointing conferees and returning the bill to the Senate for further amendment.

On May 20, 1940,[10] Speaker William B. Bankhead, of Alabama, recognized Mr. Sam Rayburn, of Texas, who made the following request:

> Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 47.
>
> The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:
>
> *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the action of the two Houses, respectively, with reference to the appointment of conferees on the bill (H.R. 8438) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes, be, and it is hereby, rescinded; and that the bill, with the accompanying papers, be returned to the Senate.
>
> THE SPEAKER: Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Rayburn]? . . .
>
> There was no objection.
>
> The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to.

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8. 111 CONG. REC. 27648, 27649, 89th Cong. 1st Sess.
9. See also 107 CONG. REC. 16844, 16845, 87th Cong. 1st Sess., Aug. 23, 1961.
10. 86 CONG. REC. 6463, 6464, 76th Cong. 3d Sess.