

UNPARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE. See “Debate, the Call to Order.”**UPDIKE.**

The Indiana election case of *Udike v. Ludlow*, in the Seventy-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **55**.

UPTON.

The Virginia election case of Charles H. Upton, in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **366**.

The Virginia election case of *Beach v. Upton*, in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **686**.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

An urgent deficiency bill appropriating generally for the various Departments and services of the Government was held to be a general appropriation bill within the meaning of Rule XXI. Volume **IV**, sections **3569, 3570**.

USELESS PAPERS.

The statutes provide for the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses to consider reports as to destruction of useless papers in the Executive Departments. Volume **IV**, section **4419**. Volume **VII**, section **2166**.

UTAH.

House election cases from:

Thirty-first Congress.—Almon W. Babbitt. Volume **I**, section **407**.

Fortieth Congress.—McGrorty v. Hooper. Volume **I**, section **467**.

Forty-third Congress.—Maxwell v. Cannon. Volume **I**, sections **468–470**.

Forty-seventh Congress.—Campbell v. Cannon. Volume **I**, sections **471–473**.

Fifty-sixth Congress.—Brigham H. Roberts. Volume **I**, sections **474–470**.

Senate election case from:

Fifty-eighth Congress.—Reed Smoot. Volume **I**, sections **481–483**.

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VACANCIES.

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(1) In seats of Members.—By Death

A Member-elect producing credentials showing his election to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of his predecessor is sworn in at once, although no other notice of the deceased may have been given to the House. Volume **I**, section **568**.

The death of the person elected creates a vacancy, although no certificate may have been awarded. Volume **I**, section **323**.

The person elected dying before credentials are issued, the minority candidate may not receive the credentials. Volume **I**, section **323**.

A contestant dying after a report in his favor, the House unseated the returned Member and declared the seat vacant. Volume **II**, section **965**.

A Member whose seat had been contested dying, the House did not admit a claimant with credentials until contestant's claim was settled. Volume **I**, section **326**.

It was long the practice to notify the executive of the State when a vacancy was caused by the death of a Member during a session. Volume **II**, sections **1198–1202**.

Since 1914 Members elected to fill vacancies occasioned by death of predecessor are paid salary from date of election only. Volume **VI**, section **202**.

(2) In seats of Members.—By Resignation.—Methods of.

A Member may resign his seat by a letter transmitted to the House alone. Volume **II**, sections **1181–1186**.

In a few instances Members have announced their resignations to the House verbally. Volume **II**, sections **1179–1180**.

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**.

The resignation of a Member appears satisfactorily from his letter directed to the governor of his State. Volume **I**, sections **565, 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**.

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**, sections **1167–1176**.

The executive of a State may inform the House that he has received the resignation of a Member. Volume **II**, sections **1193–1194**.

VACANCIES—Continued.**(2) In seats of Members.—By Resignation.—Methods of—Continued.**

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**. 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**.

In exceptional cases old Members have expressed in their letters of resignation their feelings toward the House. Volume **II**, sections **1215–1217**.

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**.

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**.

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**.

A Delegate resigns his seat in a communication addressed to the Speaker. Volume **II**, section **1304**.

(3) In seats of Members.—By Resignation.—To Take Effect at a Future Date.

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**.

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**.

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**.

(4) In seats of Members.—By Resignation.—In General.

A Member who had resigned was not permitted by the House to withdraw his resignation. Volume **II**, section **1213**.

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**.

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**.

Instance wherein 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**.

A Senator having resigned, the Senate desisted from proceedings to declare his seat vacant or to expel him. Volume **II**, section **1279**.

An instance of the resignation of a Member who had not taken his seat. Volume **II**, section **1231**.

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**.

(5) In seats of Members.—By Declination.

An instance wherein one who had been declared elected to a seat in the House declined to accept it. Volume **II**, section **1234**.

One who had been declared elected to a seat in the House having failed to appear, the House directed the State executive to be notified of its action. Volume **II**, section **1234**.

VACANCIES—Continued.**(5) In Seats of Members.—By Declination—Continued.**

Instance wherein the House decided an election contest against a returned Member who had not appeared to claim the seat. Volume **I**, section **638**.

Instance wherein a Member-elect, being convicted in the courts on indictment, did not take his seat during the Congress (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **4484**.

(6) In Seats of Members.—By Withdrawal.

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 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**.

(7) In Seats of Members.—By Action of the House.

A seat being declared vacant, the House directs that the executive of the State be informed. Volume **II**, sections **1203–1205**.

A seat being declared vacant, the House directed the Speaker to notify the executive of the State. Volume **I**, section **824**.

A seat being declared vacant, the Speaker was directed to inform the executive of the State. Volume **I**, section **709**.

The House having declared a seat vacant directs the executive of the State to be informed. Volume **I**, section **502**.

The seat of a Delegate being declared vacant, the Speaker was directed to inform the governor of a Territory. Volume **I**, section **773**.

(8) In Seats of Members.—Questions as to the Existence of.

The House declined to give prima facie effect to credentials regular in form but relating to seats already occupied. Volume **I**, section **518**.

The House declined to seat a person bearing credentials regular in form until it had ascertained whether or not the seat was vacant. Volume **I**, section **565**.

A person appearing with credentials intended to entitle him to seat already occupied, the House declined to seat him at once and referred the credentials. Volume **I**, section **569**.

Although the claimant for a seat presented unimpeachable credentials, the House declined to seat him until it had determined that the seat was actually vacant. Volume **I**, section **322**.

The House unseated a person returned as elected at a second election on ascertaining that another person had actually been chosen at the first election. Volume **I**, section **646**.

There being a question as to a vacancy to be filled, the Senate examined the case before administering the oath to a bearer of regular credentials. Volume **I**, section **573**.

The Senate has admitted a person elected while the case of another claimant to the seat was yet pending. Volume **I**, section **353**.

A question relating to the existence of a vacancy in the membership of the House was held to be of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2588**.

A resolution notifying the governor of a State of a vacancy in the representation of a district is presented as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2589**.

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**.

(9) In Seats of Members.—State Executive Calls Election to Fill.

The executive of a State issues writs of election to fill vacancies in its representation in the House. Volume **I**, section **515**.

Examination of the term “vacancy” as used in the Federal Constitution to empower a State executive to issue writs for an election. Volume **I**, section **518**.

VACANCIES—Continued.**(9) In Seats of Members.—State Executive Calls Election to Fill**—Continued.

A Federal law empowers the States and Territories to provide by law the times of elections to fill vacancies in the House. Volume **I**, section **516**.

Discussion as to the functions of a governor in calling an election to fill a vacancy in the Congressional representation. Volume **I**, section **312**.

Discussion of power of a State executive to call an election to fill a vacancy, although the State law did not provide for the contingency. Volume **I**, section **518**.

An election to fill a vacancy called by the governor in pursuance of constitutional authority was held valid, although no State law prescribed time, place, or manner of such election. Volume **I**, section **517**.

Two candidates having equal numbers of votes, the governor did not issue credentials to either, but ordered a new election after they had waived their respective claims. Volume **I**, section **555**.

Reference to cases in the Senate relating to the authority of State executives to make appointments to fill vacancies in the United States Senate (footnote). Volume **I**, section **790**.

Senate decision as to the time when a legislature should fill a vacancy in the United States Senate. Volume **I**, section **394**.

(10) In Seats of Members.—Term of the Person Elected to Fill.

A Member elected to fill a vacancy serves no longer time than the remainder of the term of the Member whose place he takes. Volume **I**, section **3**.

Discussion as to the length of term of a Member elected to fill a vacancy caused by the House having declared a seat vacant. Volume **II**, section **1206**.

Conclusions of law as to the time of beginning of compensation of a Member elected to fill a vacancy. Volume **I**, section **500**.

Forms of credentials borne by persons elected to fill vacancies. Volume **I**, sections **535**, **536**.

A Senator appointed by the State executive to fill a vacancy ceases to serve after the final adjournment of the legislature which should elect his successor. Volume **V**, section **6689**.

The question as to when the term of service of a Senator appointed by a State executive to fill a vacancy ceases. Volume **I**, sections **787–790**.

(11) In Seats of Members.—As Related to Qualifications.

This disqualification of a Member-elect does not entitle a minority candidate to the seat. Volume **I**, section **326**.

The English law under which a minority candidate succeeds to a vacancy resulting from the disqualification of the majority candidate is not applicable under the Constitution. Volume **VI**, section **59**.

The exclusion of a disloyal Member-elect would not allow a minority candidate to take the seat. Volume **I**, section **323**.

The person receiving the majority of the votes in a district being excluded as disqualified, the House, after careful examination, declined to seat the one receiving the next highest number. Volume **I**, section **1450**.

The Elections Committee, in a report sustained on the main issue, held, as an incidental question, that the English law as to seating a minority candidate when a vacancy is caused by disqualifications is not applicable under the Constitution. Volume **I**, section **450**.

A Delegate-elect being excluded for disqualification, the House declined to seat the candidate having the next highest number of votes. Volume **I**, section **473**.

During the discussion of the qualifications of a Senator he presented his resignation, but the Senate disregard it and proceeded to declare his election void. Volume **I**, section **440**.

(12) In Seats of Members.—In Relation to Incompatible Offices.

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**.

VACANCIES—Continued.**(12) In Seats of Members.—In Relation to Incompatible Offices—Continued.**

Opinion of the Judiciary Committee that when a Member-elect retains an incompatible office and does not qualify a vacancy exists in his seat. Volume **I**, section **500**.

In 1898 the Judiciary Committee found that four Members by accepting commission in the Army and being mustered into the service after taking the oath as Representatives thereby vacated their seats. Volume **I**, section **494**.

In the cases of Baker and Yell the Elections Committee held that the acceptance of a commission as an officer of volunteers in the national Army vacated the seat of a Member. Volume **I**, section **488**.

The Elections Committee found that Thomas W. Newton, already seated on prima facie showing, was entitled to the seat made vacant by Archibald Yell's acceptance of an office in the Army. Volume **I**, section **489**.

The house seated a person bearing regular credentials on ascertaining that his predecessor in the same Congress had accepted a military office. Volume **I**, section **572**.

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 State executive having issued credentials in due form on the assumption that a Senator had vacated his seat by accepting an army office, the credentials were referred and the bearer was not seated. Volume **I**, section **491**.

A Senator-elect who had, before qualifying, exercised the authority of an Army officer de facto was held not to have vacated his seat. Volume **I**, section **491**.

A Senate discussion as to incompatible offices and as to cases wherein the acceptance of one creates a vacancy in another. Volume **I**, section **563**.

A resolution declaring vacant the seat of a Member who has accepted an incompatible office may be agreed to by a majority vote. Volume **I**, section **504**.

Form of resolution declaring vacant the seat of a Member-elect who has accepted an incompatible office. Volume **I**, sections **488**, **490**, **492**.

(13) In Seats of Members.—As Related to Apportionment.

An election to fill a vacancy being held in a newly apportioned district, the larger portion of which was new, both as to territory and people, the Elections Committee considered the election invalid. Volume **I**, section **327**.

The New Hampshire districts being changed after Representatives to the Thirty-first Congress were elected, an election to fill a vacancy was called in the new district and the election was sustained. Volume **I**, section **311**.

The North Carolina districts being changed after Representatives to the Forty-eighth Congress were elected, the House did not disturb the Member chosen in a new district to fill a vacancy in an old district. Volume **I**, section **312**.

The House gave prima facie effect to the perfect credentials of a State delegation, declining at that time to inquire whether or not the election was invalidated by choice of three persons for two seats. Volume **I**, section **519**.

Credentials being in regular form and unimpeached, the House honors them, although there may be a question as to the proper limits of the constituency. Volume **I**, section **535**, **536**.

(14) In Seats of Members.—Constituency Impaired by Intimidation.

Discussion of the extent of intimidation sufficient to invalidate an election and justify declaring the seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **325**.

The House declared vacant a seat in a case wherein over one-half of the total vote of a district had been rejected for intimidation. Volume **I**, section **334**.

The House, going outside the allegations of the parties and ascertaining by historic knowledge disturbances causing 232 deaths, declared an election invalid. Volume **I**, section **329**.

Over half the vote being rejected because of undue influence, the committee, in an inconclusive case, favored declaring the seat vacant. Volume **II**, section **925**.

VACANCIES—Continued.**(14) In Seats of Members.—Constituency Impaired by Intimidation—Continued.**

Although fraud and intimidation in a district had been very extensive the House preferred seating contestants to declaring the seat vacant. Volume **II**, section **970**.

In a report not approved by the House, the Elections Committee recommended that a seat be vacated because of intimidation in five-sixths of the district. Volume **I**, section **324**.

The House has assigned final right to a seat from a district wherein 14,346 out of 27,055 returned votes were rejected because of intimidation. Volume **I**, section **332**.

(15) In Seats of Members.—Constituency Impaired by Civil War.

The House declined to recognize an informal election, participated in by a mere fraction of the voters, in a district entirely under military domination. Volume **I**, section **376**.

The House declined to hold valid an election participated in by a little less than half the voters of a district divided between contending armies. Volume **I**, section **374**.

The House declined to hold valid an election which was entirely broken up by contending armies, so that only fragmentary and informal returns could be obtained. Volume **I**, section **373**.

In time of civil war an election participated in by a small number of loyal voters was held invalid, more than two-thirds of the district being unable to participate. Volume **I**, section **369**.

The House unseated a person chosen by a few votes, at an election wholly informal, in a district almost entirely under duress of civil war. Volume **I**, section **366**.

An election by one-third of the voters of a district was held invalid when the presence of an armed enemy prevented the remainder from expressing their wishes. Volume **I**, section **375**.

The House declined to hold valid an election informally held and, because of civil war, participated in by only a small fraction of the voters of the district. Volume **I**, section **372**.

The House refused to seat a claimant chosen by a mere fraction of the people at an election informally called and held in a district under duress of armed enemies. Volume **I**, sections **363**, **367**, **368**.

The House considered invalid an election informally held, wherein all but a fraction of the voters were prevented by civil war from participating. Volume **I**, section **371**.

An instance wherein the House recognized an election legal in form but participated in by a small fraction of the voters, the district being disturbed by civil war. Volume **I**, section **364**.

The House seated a loyal claimant voted for at an election called on the legal day but by the governor of a State in secession. Volume **I**, section **365**.

The House seated a claimant who had received a third of the votes of a district, the remainder being cast for candidates for a secessionist Congress. Volume **I**, section **365**.

The House denied prima facie title to a person enrolled by the Clerk on credentials signed by a mere claimant to the governorship in a State disrupted by civil war. Volume **I**, section **376**.

The House declined to give prima facie effect to regular credentials, having historic knowledge that the district was incapacitated by civil war from holding a regular election. Volume **I**, section **364**.

The House declined to seat on prima facie showing a claimant declared elected by the governor's proclamation, the district referred to being notoriously under duress of civil war. Volume **I**, section **368**.

(16) In Seats of Members.—Constituency in Reconstruction.

The House declined to invalidate an election because a State constitution had established qualifications of voters in disregard of reconstruction legislation. Volume **II**, section **1134**.

VACANCIES—Continued.**(17) On Committees.**

In the earlier, but not in the latter practice the Speaker filled vacancies on committees only by the special direction of the House. Volume **IV**, sections **4458–4460**.

The Speaker, in filling vacancies of a committee, sometimes designates the rank of the appointee on the committee list. Volume **IV**, section **4489**.

A rule provides that vacancies in standing committees shall be filled by election by the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2178**.

A motion to fill vacancies on standing committees was offered as privileged. Volume **VIII**, section **2172**.

In event of a permanent vacancy in the chairmanship of a committee the House elects a successor. Volume **VIII**, section **2201**.

In filling vacancies in chairmanships of committees the House has usually, but not invariably, followed the rule of seniority and elected the next ranking member of the committee. Volume **VIII**, section **2202**.

The absence of a manager of a conference causes a vacancy, which the Speaker fills by appointment. Volume **VIII**, section **3228**.

Forms of resignations and of resolutions providing for election of Members to fill vacancies on joint committees. Volume **VII**, section **2170**.

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**.

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**.

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 vacancy on a special committee created by joint resolution was filled by a further joint resolution. Volume **VI**, section **552**.

(18) In the Offices of the House.

A resolution declaring vacant the office of Speaker is presented as a matter of high constitutional privilege. Volume **VI**, section **35**.

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**.

The vacancy caused by the death of the Sergeant-at-Arms was, after some delay, filled by the House by election. Volume **VI**, section **32**.

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**.

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. **I**, sections **288, 289**.

(19) In General.

The question as to the pay of a Member elected 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**.

The question relating to the compensation of Ernest M. Pollard in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1155**.

The office of Clerk becoming vacant, it was held that the House would not be organized for business until a Clerk should be elected. Volume **I**, section **237**.

VACANCIES—Continued.**(19) In General**—Continued.

The vacancy caused by the death of the Doorkeeper was, after several days, filled by the House by election. Volume **I**, section **267**.

VACATE.

The Journal records proceedings subsequently vacated. Volume **VI**, section **635**.

It is within the discretion of the Chairman as to whether he will vacate the chair on an appeal from his decision. Volume **VIII**, section **3101**.

Proceeding to vacate action by the House is not provided for under the rules, and a suspension of the order of business for that purpose is by unanimous consent only. Volume **VI**, section **711**.

A request of the Senate that the House vacate the signature of the Speaker to an enrolled bill was denied by the House, unanimous consent being refused. Volume **VII**, section **1083**.

It having been erroneously announced that a quorum had voted when the roll later disclosed the absence of a quorum on the vote, the Speaker declared subsequent proceedings in connection therewith vacated, and the Journal was amended accordingly. Volume **VIII**, section **3161**.

A witness giving contradictory testimony while under order for arrest for refusing to answer questions propounded by a committee of inquiry, the Senate vacated the order and referred the case to the district attorney. Volume **VI**, Section **345**.

The Journal and the Record record proceedings vacated under the rules. Volume **VI**, section **636**.

An order for the yeas and nays coming over as unfinished business from a previous day may be vacated by unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **740**.

On discovery of error in announcing the presence of a quorum on a call of the House, a motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call was vacated by unanimous consent and the call resumed. Volume **VI**, section **713**.

VALLANDIGHAM.

The Ohio election case of Vallandigham v. Campbell in the Thirty-fifth Congress (prima facie title). Volume **I**, section **726**.

The Ohio election case of Vallandigham v. Campbell in the Thirty-fifth Congress (final right to seat). Volume **I**, section **835**.

VALUES.

Bills for defining and fixing the standard of value and regulating coinage and exchange of coin are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV**, section **4095**.

VAN ALLEN.

The New York election case of Van Rensselaer v. Van Allen in the Third Congress. Volume **I**, section **759**.

VAN BUREN, MARTIN, VICE-PRESIDENT.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Debate. Volume **V**, section **5160**.

Duty of presiding officer. Volume **IV**, section **3320**.

VANDERBURG.

The Oregon election case of Vanderburg v. Tongue in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1100**.

VANDEVER.

The Iowa election case of Byington v. Vandever in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **490**.

The California election case of Lynch v. Vandever in the Fiftieth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1012**.

VAN HORN.

The Missouri election case of Birch v. Van Horn in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **869, 870.**

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The inquiry into the conduct of Judges William P. Van Ness, Matthias B. Tallmadge, and William Stephens, in 1818. Volume **III**, section **2489.**

VAN RENSSELAER.

The New York election case of Van Rensselaer v. Van Allen in the Third Congress. Volume **I**, section **759.**

VAN WYCK.

The New York election case of Van Wyck v. Green in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **II**, section **875.**

VARE.

The Senate election case of William B. Wilson v. William S. Vare, of Pennsylvania, in the Seventieth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **180.**

The Missouri election case of Shields v. Van Horn in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **II**, section **883.**

The Missouri election case of Van Horn v. Tarsney in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1062.**

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The Massachusetts election case of Joseph Bradley Varnum in the Fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **763.**

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The Virginia election case of Langston v. Venable in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1032, 1033.**

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The rule gives to the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics jurisdiction of subjects relating “to ventilation and acoustics.” Volume **IV**, section **4313.**

The electrician and laborers connected with the lighting, heating, and ventilating of the House are under direction of the Superintendent, subject to the control of the Speaker. Volume **V**, section **7312.**

VENTILATION AND ACOUSTICS, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics. Section 41 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4313**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics jurisdiction of subjects relating "to ventilation and acoustics." Volume **IV**, section **4313**.

Subjects relating to the Hall of the House have been considered by the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics. Volume **IV**, section **4314**.

A resolution from the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics relating to the comfort of Members in the Hall was received as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2629**.

VERBAL STATEMENT.

A verbal statement may not be received in the House as the report of a committee. Volume **IV**, section **4654**.

VERIFICATION.

The Speaker's count of a quorum is not subject to verification by tellers. Volume **IV**, section **2916**, Volume **VI**, section **647**.

The Chairman's count of a quorum is not subject to verification by tellers. Volume **VIII**, sections **2369**, **2436**.

On a demand for the yeas and nays it is not in order to request a rising vote in the negative and the count of the Chair is not subject to verification. Volume **VIII**, section **3114**.

The count of the Speaker in ascertaining whether one-fifth of those present support a demand for the yeas and nays is not subject to verification, and a request for a rising vote of those opposed to the demand is not in order. Volume **VIII**, section **3112**.

While the count of the Speaker in determining whether a requisite number of Members has sustained a demand for the yeas and nays is not subject to verification, and a call for those opposed may not be demanded as a matter of right, in exceptional instances requests for tellers have been entertained. Volume **VIII**, section **3115**.

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**.

VERMONT.

Objection was made to the manner of appointment of one of the electors of Vermont in 1877, but the vote was counted. Volume **III**, section **1980**.

House election cases from:

Fourth Congress.—Lyon v. Smith. Volume **I**, section **761**.

Sixteenth Congress.—Mallory v. Merrill. Volume **I**, section **774**.

VERREE.

The Pennsylvania election case of Kline v. Verree in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **727**. Volume **II**, section **848**.

VESSELS.

A bill granting American register to a foreign-built vessel is classed as a private bill. Volume **IV**, section **3292**.

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**.

The subject of tonnage taxes on vessels has been considered to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1856**.

The naming and measuring of vessels are subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4132**.

The inspection of steam vessels, as to hulls and boilers, is generally within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4133**.

The general subjects 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**.

VESSELS—Continued.

Bills relating to the titles, conduct, and licensing of officers of vessels under the more recent practice have been considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4139**.

Protection from fire on vessels is a subject which, under the later practice, has been considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4141**.

Conditions relating to the health of seamen are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4141**.

The regulation of small vessels propelled by naphtha, etc., and the transportation of inflammable substances on passenger vessels are generally but not exclusively reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4142**.

The privileges of foreign vessels in American ports, bills of lading, contracts in export trade, and wrecks in international waters have been reported generally by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4144**.

Lights and signals on vessels are subjects that have been considered both by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4135**.

Bills of lading, liability of shipowners, and entering and clearing of vessels are subjects which have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4137**.

Collisions, coasting districts, marine schools, etc., are subjects of doubtful jurisdiction between the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4146**.

Bills authorizing the construction of revenue cutters and auxillary craft of the customs service are reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4108**.

Bills of lading as evidence, bonds in admiralty cases, willful destruction of vessels, mutiny, etc., are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4145**.

Subjects relating to the creation and activities of the United States Shipping Board including the adjustment and payment of claims arising under its administration and the regulation of vessels under its jurisdiction are reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1849**.

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**.

The Committee on the Judiciary exercises jurisdiction over legislation regulating legal process and procedure relating to vessels in foreign jurisdictions. Volume **VII**, section **1771**.

The inspection of steamboats, the regulation of officering and manning vessels, and the classification and salaries of clerks in the Steamboat-Inspection Service are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1854**.

VETOED BILLS.

(1) **Return of, by the President.**

(2) **Consideration of.—General principles as to.**

(3) **Consideration of.—Reference to committees.**

(4) **Consideration of.—Relative to adjournment and quorum**

(5) **Consideration of.—Privilege of.**

(6) **Voting on.**

(7) **Messages as to action on.**

(1) **Return of, by the President.**

A bill which the President does not approve he returns, with his objections, to the House in which it originated. Volume **IV**, section **3520**.

VETOED BILLS—Continued.**(1) Return of, by the President—Continued.**

A vetoed bill received in the House by way of the Senate is considered as if received directly from the President and supersedes the regular order of business. Volume **IV**, section **3537**. Volume **VII**, section **1109**.

When the President was prevented by adjournment from returning a bill with his objections it was formerly customary for him at the next session to communicate his reason for not approving. Volume **V**, sections **6618–6620**.

A question as to the return of a vetoed bill, Congress being in recess beyond the limit of ten days. Volume **IV**, section **3496**.

A veto message may not be returned to the President of the United States. Volume **IV**, section **3521**.

The term “adjournment” as used in the constitutional provision does not refer exclusively to the final adjournment of the Congress, but includes the adjournment of an intermediate session as well. Volume **VII**, section **1115**.

The phrase “within 10 days” in the constitutional provision fixing the time within which bills shall be returned by the President, refers not to legislative days but to calendar days. Volume **VII**, section **1115**.

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

The “House” to which a bill is to be returned by the President is a House in session with authority to receive the return and enter the President’s objections on its Journal and no return can be received when the House is not in session. Volume **VII**, section **1115**.

No officer or agent of either House has authority to receive returned bills or messages from the President for delivery at the next session. Volume **VII**, section **1115**.

The pocket-veto case decided by the Supreme Court in 1929. Volume **VII**, section **1115**.

A bill passed by both Houses during an interim session and presented to the President less than 10 days before adjournment of the session, but neither signed by the President nor returned without his signature, does not become a law. Volume **VII**, section **1115**.

(2) Consideration of.—General Principles as to.

Form of motion to reconsider a bill returned by the President with objections. Volume **VII**, section **1103**.

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**.

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 **IB**, section **3520**.

It is the usual but not invariable rule that a bill returned with the objections of the President shall be read and considered at once. Volume **IV**, sections **3534–3536**.

The question of consideration may not be demanded against a bill returned with the objections of the President. Volume **V**, sections **4969, 4970**.

When a bill returned with the President’s objections is called up the question of reconsideration is considered as pending and a motion to reconsider is not required. Volume **VII**, sections **1097, 1099**.

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**. Volume **VII**, section **1101**.

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**.

VETOED BILLS—Continued.**(2) Consideration of.—General Principles as to—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**.

It is not in order to move to postpone indefinitely the consideration of a veto message of the President. Volume **IV**, section **3548**.

A bill returned with the objections of the President may be laid on the table. Volume **IV**, section **3549**.

A vetoed bill, being privileged, may be taken from the table. Volume **V**, section **5439**.

A vetoed bill when laid on the table is still highly privileged, and thus justifies a motion to take it from the table and action thereon by majority vote (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3550**.

While the specific time at which a message shall be laid before the House is within the Speaker’s discretion, it may not be deferred to a day subsequent except by order of the House. Volume **VII**, section **1104**.

An exceptional instance wherein the consideration of a veto message from the President was held to be in order on Wednesday. Volume **VII**, section **912**.

Reconsideration of a bill returned with the President’s objections may be postponed to a day certain by a majority vote. Volume **VII**, section **1112**.

While bills returned with the President’s objections are taken up for consideration on the day received, the time of the day of laying the message before the House is within the discretion of the Speaker. Volume **VII**, section **1100**.

A veto message received from the President supersedes the regular order of business, but immediate consideration may be deferred, at the discretion of the Speaker, until later on the same day. Volume **VII**, section **1103**.

The reading only of a veto message is mandatory on the day on which received, and subsequent proceedings in reconsideration of the bill may be postponed by the House to a future day. Volume **VII**, section **1103**.

Consideration of a bill similar to one returned by the President without approval, but conforming to objections voiced by the President in the accompanying message, is not in order pending reconsideration of the vetoed bill. Volume **VII**, section **1103**.

(3) Consideration of.—Reference to Committees.

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**. Volume **VII**, sections **1108**, **1114**.

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 order on the constitutional question of reconsideration. Volume **IV**, section **3551**. Volume **VII**, section **1102**.

In the Senate also a motion to refer a vetoed bill has been held in order. Volume **IV**, section **3550**.

Not only have vetoed bills have referred to committees, but in practice those committees have often neglected to report (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3550**.

A committee to which was referred to a veto message from the President made no report thereon. Volume **VII**, sections **1108**, **1114**.

Vetoed bills are sometimes referred to committees and not acted on further (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3523**.

A vetoed bill having been rejected by the House the message was referred. Volume **IV**, section **3552**. Volume **VII**, section **1103**.

The House having referred a vetoed bill, a new bill, identical in all respects with the exception of a provision objected to by the President, was introduced and passed under suspension of the rules. Volume **VII**, section **1114**.

VETOED BILLS—Continued.**(4) Consideration of.—Relation to Adjournment and Quorum.**

A motion to adjourn was held in order, although if carried the effect would have been to prevent for the session the consideration of a veto message of the President. Volume **IV**, section **3523**.

A vetoed bill not acted on before adjournment sine die because of the failure of a quorum was acted on at the next session of the same Congress. Volume **IV**, section **3522**.

A veto message of the President may not be read in the absence of a quorum, even though the House be about to adjourn sine die. Volume **IV**, section **3522**.

The House having adjourned after the reading of a veto message and before voting on reconsideration, the bill came up as unfinished business on the next legislative day. Volume **VII**, section **1109**.

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**.

(5) Consideration of.—Privilege of.

A bill returned with the President's objections is privileged, but the same is not true of a bill reported in lieu of it. Volume **IV**, section **3531**.

A motion to discharge a committee from the consideration of a vetoed bill presents a question of constitutional privilege and is in order at any time. Volume **IV**, section **3532**.

A resolution coming over from the preceding day with the previous question ordered was held to take precedence of a motion for disposition of a veto message from the President. Volume **VIII**, section **2693**.

Reconsideration of a bill returned with the objections of the President is by constitutional mandate and takes precedence of business in order on Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VII**, section **1095**.

A bill returned with the President's objections is privileged when reported by the committee to which referred. Volume **VII**, section **1096**.

Dicta relating to the privilege accorded by the Constitution to the consideration of a measure returned with the President's veto. Volume **VI**, section **48**.

Motions to discharge committees from consideration of questions privileged under the Constitution, as the right of a Member to his seat or the right to consider a vetoed bill, frequently have been held in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2316**.

(6) Voting on.

If two-thirds of the House to which a bill is returned with the President's objections agreed to pass it, and then two-thirds of the other House, it becomes a law. Volume **IV**, section **3520**.

The Constitution provides that the vote on reconsideration of a bill returned with the President's objections shall be determined by yeas and nays. Volume **VII**, section **1110**.

The two-thirds vote required to pass a bill notwithstanding the objections of the President is "two-thirds of the Members present" (footnote). Volume **IV**, sections **3537**, **3538**.

The two-thirds vote required to pass a bill notwithstanding the objections of the President is two-thirds of the Members voting and not two-thirds of those present. Volume **VII**, section **1111**.

Votes by yeas and nays and veto messages of the President are required by the Constitution to be spread on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2726**.

On a vote on passing a bill returned with the objections of the President the yeas and nays are required to be entered on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **3520**.

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**.

A bill passed notwithstanding the objections of the President is sent by the Presiding Officer in the House which last acts on it to the Secretary of State for preservation. Volume **IV**, section **3524**.

VETOED BILLS—Continued.**(6) Voting on—Continued.**

Form of putting the question on the passage of a bill returned with the objections of the President (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3534**.

(7) Messages as to Action on.

It is the practice for one House to inform the other by message of its decision that a bill returned with the President's objection shall not pass. Volume **IV**, sections **3539–3541**.

When a bill returned without the President's approval is passed by the two Houses, the Secretary of State receives the bill from the Presiding Officer of the House in which it last was passed. Volume **IV**, section **3485**.

Since the enactment of the statute the House takes no special action in relation to transmitting to the Secretary of State bills passed over the President's veto. Volume **IV**, sections **3538, 3529**.

Resolutions relating to the disposition of bills passed over the veto of the President have been treated as privileged. Volume **IV**, section **3530**.

Before the enactment of the statute the House directed the Clerk to take the Secretary of State its bills passed over the President's veto. Volume **IV**, sections **3525–3527**.

VICE-PRESIDENT.**(1) Election of.****(2) Functions at the electoral count.****(3) Charges against.—In general.****(4) Charges against.—May be impeached.****(5) Presiding Officer of the Senate.—General duties.****(6) Presiding Officer of the Senate.—Power to call to order.****(7) Presiding Officer of the Senate.—Vote of.****(8) In general.****(1) Election of.**

After the electoral count of 1837 had shown no choice for Vice-President the Senate proceeded to elect in accordance with the constitutional requirement. Volume **III**, section **1941**.

Provisions of the Constitution for the choice of a President and Vice-President by the electors, for the electoral count, and for elections in House and Senate in default of a choice by the electors. Volume **III**, section **1913**.

The statutes designate the time for the choice of electors of President and Vice-President and the time for their meeting to give in their votes. Volume **III**, section **1914**. Volume **VI**, section **438**.

Precedents of the House and Senate in relation to notifying the President-elect and Vice-President-elect of their elections. Volume **III**, section **2000**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress Jurisdiction of the subjects relating to the election of officials enumerated in the designation. Volume **IV**, section **4299**.

Legislative propositions pertaining to the nomination of the President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress. Volume **VII**, section **2025**.

(2) Functions at the Electoral Count.

Certificates of the votes of the electors in the several States for President and Vice-President are transmitted to the President of the Senate, who may in case of delay send for them. Volume **III**, section **1917**.

In 1881 the Senate determined that its President had no authority to decide on the reception or rejection of electoral votes. Volume **III**, section **1957**.

At the electoral count of 1873 the Vice-President, in accordance with the previous practice, not only announced the state of the vote but declared those elected. Volume **III**, section **1952**.

VICE-PRESIDENT—Continued.**(2) Functions at the Electoral Count**—Continued.

Instance wherein the Vice-President, who was also the President-elect, presided at the electoral count. Volume **III**, section **1930**.

In a case where the Vice-President was also the Vice-President-elect the Senate announced the election of a President pro tempore for the sole purpose of opening the certificates and counting the votes, but it does not appear certain that he acted. Volume **III**, section **1929**. The Vice-President-elect, as Speaker of the House, participated in the ceremonies. Volume **VI**, section **446**.

Mr. Speaker Colfax presided with the President pro tempore at the electoral count of 1869, although he was ascertained by that count to be the Vice-President-elect. Volume **III**, section **1950**.

The Speaker of the House, being the Vice-President-elect, called a Member to the chair during discussion of a question relating to the electoral count. Volume **II**, section **1365**.

Under the former joint rule for counting the electoral vote the Vice-President held that objection to the vote of a State, even for a constitutional reason, should be made at the time the vote was opened and counted. Volume **III**, section **1952**.

When, during the electoral count of 1873, the two Houses separated to consider objections, the Vice-President, who had custody of the documents, left with the House duplicates of the electoral certificates. Volume **III**, section **1951**.

Senators who had been candidates for the office of Vice President in the election did not attend the joint session for the count of the electoral vote. Volume **VI**, section **445**.

(3) Charges Against.—In General.

The inquiry as to the conduct of Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States. Volume **III**, section **2510**.

Vice-President Calhoun asked the House, as the grand inquest of the nation, to investigate certain charges made against his conduct as Secretary of War, and the House granted the request. Volume **III**, section **1736**.

The Vice-President was represented by a Member of the House before a committee of the House which was investigating charges against him. Volume **III**, section **1736**.

(4) Charges Against.—May be Impeached.

Treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors require removal of President, Vice-President, or other civil officers on conviction by impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2001**.

The Senate declined to investigate charges against the Vice-President, it being urged that he was subject to impeachment proceedings only. Volume **II**, section **1242**.

(5) Presiding Officer of the Senate.—General Duties.

Enrolled bills are signed first by the Speaker, then by the President of the Senate. Volume **IV**, section **3429**.

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

Discussion and ruling in the Senate as to decisions of questions of order by the Presiding Officer. Volume **II**, section **1340**.

Discussion of the duty of a Presiding Officer in relation to the presentation of communications. Volume **IV**, section **3320**.

In the Senate the process of designating a President pro tempore for the day's sitting has been the subject of much discussion. Volume **II**, sections **1414–1416**.

The Vice President was authorized to name a Senator to preside in the absence of the President pro tempore. Volume **VI**, section **522**.

In the absence of the Vice President during the election of a President pro tempore of the Senate, a President pro tempore was designated to preside. Volume **VI**, section **281**.

VICE-PRESIDENT—Continued.**(5) Presiding Officer of the Senate.—General Duties—Continued.**

Under a rule of the Senate subpoenas or other writs are signed by the Presiding Officer, whether the Vice President or President pro tempore, during session of the Senate sitting in trial of impeachment or in vacation. Volume **VI**, section **485**.

Nature of the office of President pro tempore of the Senate and its relation to the Vice-President. Volume **II**, section **1417**.

One of the first messages from the Senate was transmitted by letter from the Vice-President. Volume **V**, section **6257**.

A spectator in the Senate gallery having addressed remarks to the floor, the Vice President directed the Doorkeeper to remove him. Volume **VI**, section **260**.

Instance in which the Vice President signed a bill passed and signed by the Speaker at the preceding session. Volume **VII**, section **1076**.

Discussion of the rule for limiting debate in the Senate. Volume **VIII**, section **2671**.

A question of order being raised against the presence of unauthorized persons on the floor of the Senate, the Vice President directed the Sergeant at Arms to remove all persons not entitled to the privileges of the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **3639**.

Ruling by the Vice President on tenure of office of Senators holding temporary appointment in the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **145**.

(6) Presiding Officer of the Senate.—Power to Call to Order.

References to discussion of the power of the Vice-President to call to order (footnote). Volume **II**, section **1345**.

Reference to discussions of the powers of the Vice-President as Presiding Officer of the Senate and as to calling to order. Volume **II**, section **1340**.

(7) Presiding Officer of the Senate.—Vote of.

The Vice-President votes on all questions wherein the Senate is equally divided, even on a question relating to the right of a Senator to his seat. Volume **V**, sections **5976**, **5977**.

Instances wherein the Vice-President cast a deciding vote on questions relating to the organization of the Senate. Volume **V**, section **5975**.

The right of the Vice-President to give a casting vote extends to cases arising in the election of officers of the Senate. Volume **V**, sections **5972–5974**.

The Senate has declined to make a rule relating to the vote of the Vice-President. Volume **V**, section **5974**.

(8) In general.

Ceremonies in memory of deceased Vice-Presidents. Volume **VIII**, section **3585**.

The President and Vice President of the United States and their secretaries have the privilege of the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **3634**.

VIEWES OF THE MINORITY.**(1) General practice as to.****(2) Evolution of the practice as to.****(1) General Practice as to.**

The minority of a committee may not make a report or present a proposition of legislation, but in later years the rules have given to them the right to file views to accompany the report. Volume **IV**, sections **4601–4605**.

Minority views accompany reports of committees as a matter of right, but unless filed simultaneously with the report, may be presented only by consent of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2231**.

Unless filed with the report, minority views may be presented only by the consent of the House. Volume **IV**, section **4600**.

A resolution or bill accompanying minority views has no standing thereby, but must be offered by a Member on the floor. Volume **IV**, section **4606**.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY—Continued.**(1) General Practices as to—Continued.**

Views of the minority may not include transcripts of testimony or other matters not strictly in the nature of argument. Volume **IV**, section **4607**.

Views of the minority may properly include excerpts and citations quoted in the nature of argument and as sustaining the minority contention. Volume **VIII**, section **2228**.

A minority of a committee, as a question of privilege, having charged the committee with neglect of duty, it was held that the minority, not being competent to make a report, might not thus present a question of privilege. Volume **IV**, section **4619**.

It is not in order for the minority to present to the House the records of a committee to show that the committee is disregarding its duty. Volume **IV**, section **4619**.

The majority of a committee do not always sign the report, but the minority views are subscribed by those submitting them. Volume **IV**, section **4671**.

While committee reports are ordinarily submitted without signature and minority views require signature by those subscribing thereto, there have been exceptional instances in which the former were signed and the latter submitted without signature. Volume **VIII**, section **2229**.

Members of a committee sometimes submit individual views in addition to the regular minority views. Volume **IV**, section **4671**.

Minority views may accompany the report of a subcommittee made to the committee. Volume **III**, section **1801**. Volume **VI**, section **376**.

Instance wherein the committee rejected the majority report of its subcommittee and adopted the minority views. Volume **VI**, section **188**.

Members of a Congressional commission, who were not members of the House or Senate, exercised the privilege of filing minority views when the report was made. Volume **IV**, section **4703**.

The report of a joint commission constituted by law, with minority views thereon, was received and, with a bill recommended by the commission, was referred to the Union Calendar. Volume **VIII**, section **2317**.

A committee having been given the right by special order to report from the floor, members of the committee are entitled to the same privilege in presenting minority views. Volume **VIII**, section **2227**.

A Member representing 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**.

Members of a committee of conference may not file supplemental reports nor submit minority views. Volume **VIII**, section **3302**.

Minority views, although agreeing with the majority report in the findings of fact, held that the evidence warranted further proceedings toward impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **529**.

Conflicting views of the majority and minority of the Judiciary Committee, in 1921, as to offenses justifying impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **535**.

Discussion of the nature of impeachable offenses in minority views submitted in the Daugherty case. Volume **VI**, section **456**.

Under the practice of the House ample time is allowed for filing minority views in contested election cases. Volume **VI**, section **138**.

Instance wherein minority views, holding a Senator elected by corrupt practices and therefore not entitled to his seat, were sustained by the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **109**.

(2) Evolution of the Practice as to.

Evolution in House and Senate of the practice of filing minority views with reports of committees. Volume **IV**, sections **4601–4605**.

Minority views were not permitted previous to 1822, but the present practice began to develop soon after that date. Volume **IV**, sections **4608–4618**.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY—Continued.**(2) Evolution of the Practice as to—Continued.**

Instance in 1832 wherein a minority dissent was voiced in the report of the majority and not in separate "views." Volume **I**, section **783**.

The report of the Select Committee on the Bank of the United States submitted to the House in 1832 was accompanied by minority views and individual views. Volume **IV**, section **4474**.

Minority views were filed in 1834 by members of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the United States. Volume **III**, section **1732**.

Discussion in the Senate on the presentation of minority views. Volume **IV**, sections **4617**, **4618**.

VIRGINIA.

House election cases from:

- Third Congress.—Trigg v. Preston. Volume **I**, section **760**.
- Fourth Congress.—Basset v. Clopton. Volume **I**, section **762**.
- Eighth Congress.—Moore v. Lewis. Volume **I**, section **765**.
- Twelfth Congress.—Taliaferro v. Hungerford. Volume **I**, section **767**.
- Thirteenth Congress.—Basset v. Bayley. Volume **I**, section **769**.
- Thirteenth Congress.—Taliaferro v. Hungerford. Volume **I**, section **768**.
- Fourteenth Congress.—Porterfield v. McCoy. Volume **I**, sections **770**, **771**.
- Twenty-first Congress.—Loyall v. Newton. Volume **I**, section **780**.
- Twenty-second Congress.—Draper v. Johnson. Volume **I**, sections **781–783**.
- Twenty-seventh Congress.—Smith v. Banks. Volume **I**, section **805**.
- Twenty-eighth Congress.—Botts v. Jones. Volume **I**, sections **809–811**.
- Twenty-eighth Congress.—Goggin v. Gilmer. Volume **I**, section **807**.
- Thirty-seventh Congress.—Samuel F. Beach. Volume **I**, section **367**.
- Thirty-seventh Congress.—Beach v. Upton. Volume **I**, section **686**.
- Thirty-seventh Congress.—Christopher L. Grafflin. Volume **I**, section **371**.
- Thirty-seventh Congress.—Joseph Segar. Volume **I**, sections **363**, **364**.
- Thirty-seventh Congress.—Lewis McKenzie. Volume **I**, section **372**.
- Thirty-seventh Congress.—Charles H. Upton. Volume **I**, section **366**.
- Thirty-seventh Congress.—Wing v. McCloud. Volume **I**, section **368**.
- Thirty-eighth Congress.—Chandler and Segar. Volume **I**, section **375**.
- Thirty-eighth Congress.—McKenzie v. Kitchin. Volume **I**, section **374**.
- Forty-first Congress.—Joseph Segar. Volume **I**, section **318**.
- Forty-first Congress.—Tucker v. Booker. Volume **I**, section **461**.
- Forty-first Congress.—Whittlesey v. McKenzie. Volume **I**, section **462**.
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- Forty-third Congress.—Thomas v. Davis. Volume **II**, section **898**.
- Forty-fourth Congress.—Platt v. Goode. Volume **II**, sections **921–923**.
- Forty-seventh Congress.—Bayley v. Barbour. Volume **I**, section **435**.
- Forty-seventh Congress.—Stovall v. Cabell. Volume **I**, section **681**.
- Forty-eighth Congress.—Garrison v. Mayo. Volume **I**, section **537**.
- Forty-eighth Congress.—Massey v. Wise. Volume **II**, section **993**.
- Forty-eighth Congress.—O'Ferrall v. Paul. Volume **II**, section **985**.
- Fifty-first Congress.—Bowen v. Buchanan. Volume **II**, sections **1027**, **1028**.
- Fifty-first Congress.—Langston v. Venable. Volume **II**, sections **1032**, **1033**.
- Fifty-first Congress.—Waddell, jr., v. Wise. Volume **II**, section **1026**.
- Fifty-third Congress.—Goode v. Epes. Volume **II**, sections **1057**, **1058**.
- Fifty-fourth Congress.—Cornet v. Swanson. Volume **II**, section **1071**.
- Fifty-fourth Congress.—Hoge v. Otey. Volume **I**, section **724**.
- Fifty-fourth Congress.—McDonald v. Jones. Volume **I**, section **436**.
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VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The Committee on Insular Affairs exercises a general jurisdiction of subjects relating to the Virgin Islands, with exception of matters of revenue and appropriations. Volume **VIII**, section **1950**.

VISITORS.

The statutes require the Speaker to appoint certain visitors and trustees of public institutions. Volume **II**, section **1355**.

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**.

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

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An occasion of the introduction of distinguished visitors informally to the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3158**.

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VIVA VOCE VOTING.

(1) **In the election of Speaker.**

(2) **In the election of other officers of the House.**

(3) **In other elections by the House.**

(4) **In elections of Representatives in Congress.**

(1) In the Election of Speaker.

The rule excepts the Speaker from the officers required to be chosen viva voce. Volume **I**, section **187**.

The Speaker, who was at first chosen by ballot, has been chosen by viva voce vote since 1839. Volume **I**, section **187**.

Although always at liberty to choose its manner of electing a Speaker, the House has declined in later years to substitute balloting for viva voce choice. Volume **I**, sections **204–208**.

Procedure for electing the Speaker by viva voce vote. Volume **I**, section **211**.

(2) In the Election of Other Officers of the House.

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 voce vote. Volume **I**, section **187**.

The adoption and object of the rule for viva voce election. Volume **V**, section **6005**.

VIVA VOCE VOTING—Continued.**(2) In the Election of Other Officers of the House—Continued.**

It being proposed to elect an officer of the House an amendment prescribing via voce election is in order. Volume **V**, sections **6004, 6005**.

On a vote for the election of an officer a Member may change his vote at any time before the announcement of the result. Volume **V**, section **5934**.

A resolution declaring certain persons elected officers of the House is at variance with the standing rule of the House. Volume **I**, section **193**.

An election by resolution is not a compliance with the rule requiring election of officers viva voce. Volume **I**, sections **191, 192**.

The election of officers by resolution is subject to objection, but is often permitted by unanimous consent. Volume **I**, sections **194–196**.

By unanimous consent, in 1867, the House elected its Clerk by resolution. Volume **I**, section **241**.

(3) In Other Elections by the House.

In 1877 in accordance with a provision of law the House elected by viva voce vote five members of the electoral commission. Volume **IV**, section **4464**.

The House chose the location of the World's Columbian Exposition by a viva voce vote. Volume **V**, section **5978**.

In the Pickering impeachment the House decided that the managers should not be appointed by the Speaker or by viva voce vote, but by ballot. Volume **III**, section **2323**.

(4) In Elections of Representatives in Congress.

A vote being given viva voce at an election for Congressmen, the voter may not afterwards change it or vote for additional officers. Volume **I**, section **781**.

When the law requires a vote by ballot an election viva voce is not permissible and is a reason for rejection of the returns. Volume **I**, section **773**.

Although the State constitution required that every vote be given viva voce, the Elections Committee, in a report which failed, evidently for other reasons to be sustained, decided that the votes of certain mutes might be counted. Volume **I**, section **54**.

Where elections were viva voce the Elections Committee required contestant to prove the want of residence of such persons as he claimed voted illegally. Volume **II**, section **880**.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND 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**.

Jurisdiction over legislative propositions relating to the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces was exercised by the Committee on Education until transferred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, in 1924. Volume **VII**, section **1975**.

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers are elected by joint resolution of Congress. Volume **V**, section **7336**.

VOORHEES.

The Indiana election case of Washburn v. Voorhees in the Thirty-ninth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **857, 858**.

VOTING. See also "Division," "Pairs," "Tellers," "Unanimous Consent" and "Yeas and Nays."

(1) **Manner of Putting the Question.**

(2) **The tie.—The question lost.**

(3) **The tie.—Speaker's duty as to.**

(4) **Reading of papers before.**

VOTING—Continued.

- (5) **General conditions of.**
 - (6) **Duty of the Member as to.—Requirement of the rule.**
 - (7) **Duty of the Member as to.—Refusal to vote.**
 - (8) **Duty of the Member as to.—In relation to the oath and organization.**
 - (9) **Duty of the Member as to.—Excuses.**
 - (10) **Duty of the Member as to.—Disqualifying personal interest.—The rule.**
 - (11) **Duty of the Member as to.—Disqualifying personal interest.—Interpretation of the rule.**
 - (12) **Duty of the Member as to.—Disqualifying personal interest.—As to authority to prevent the vote.**
 - (13) **Duty of the Member as to.—Members under arrest or in contempt.**
 - (14) **Duty of the Member as to.—Pairs.**
 - (15) **Delegates to not vote.**
 - (16) **The Speaker's vote.**
 - (17) **The Vice-President's vote.**
 - (18) **Journal entries of.**
 - (19) **In committees.**
 - (20) **In relation to the electoral count.**
 - (21) **In the election of a President by the House.**
 - (22) **In general.**
- (1) **Manner of.—Putting the Question.**
 Rule as to form in which the Speaker shall put the question and method of determining the result. Volume II, section 1311.
 The motion as stated by the Chair in putting the question and not as stated by the Member in offering the motion, is the proposition voted upon. Volume VI, section 247.
 The rules prescribe the form in which the Speaker shall put the question. Volume V, section 5927.
 Form of putting the question on the passage of a bill returned with the objections of the President (footnote). Volume IV, section 3534.
 The old and the present form of putting the previous question. Volume V, section 5443.
 The question is put first on the affirmative and then on the negative side. Volume V, section 5925.
 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.
 Debate may continue, the previous question not having been ordered, until the Speaker has put the negative side of the question. Volume V, section 5925.
- (2) **The Tie.—The Question Lost.**
 The voice of a majority decides on a vote, but if the House be equally divided the motion falls. Volume V, sections 5926, 5964.
- (3) **The Tie.—Speaker's Duty as to.**
 The Speaker is not required to vote unless his vote would be decisive. Volume VIII, section 3075.
 The duty of the Speaker to give a casting vote may be exercised after the intervention of other business when a correction of the roll call reveals a tie not before ascertained. Volume V, sections 6061–6063.
 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.

VOTING—Continued.**(3) The Tie.—Speaker's Duty as to—Continued.**

In case of error whereof the correction leaves decisive effect to the Speaker's vote he may exercise his right even though the result has been announced. Volume **V**, section **5970**.

The Speaker having cast his vote in case of an apparent tie asserted his right to withdraw it when the roll seemed to show that there was in fact no tie vote, but later caused it to be recorded to change the result. Volume **V**, section **5971**.

The Chair may note to make a tie and so decide the question in the negative as he may vote to break a tie and decide a question in the affirmative. Volume **VIII**, section **3100**.

When to vote on an appeal has resulted in a tie the Chair has sometimes given a casting vote in favor of his own decision. Volume **V**, section **6956**.

Instance wherein on a tie vote on an appeal the Speaker voted in the affirmative. Volume **V**, section **5686**.

Instance wherein the Chair gave a casting vote in case of a tie on an appeal from his decision. Volume **V**, section **5239**.

When on an appeal from the decision of the Chair the vote would be a tie after the Chair should have voted to sustain his own decision an interesting question would be presented. Volume **V**, section **6957**.

On an appeal from a decision of the chairman in a committee the Chair voted to sustain his ruling, thereby producing a tie, and so the decision was sustained. Volume **IV**, section **4569**.

(4) Reading of Papers Before.

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**.

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**.

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 the reading may not be required again unless the House shall order it read. Volume **V**, section **5260**.

On a motion to refer to 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**, sections **5261**, **5262**.

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**.

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**.

(5) General Conditions of.

A bill or resolution must be considered and voted on by itself. Volume **IV**, section **3408**.

Members may not remain near the Clerk's desk during a vote. Volume **II**, section **1136**.

A negative vote on a motion to disagree was held equivalent to an affirmative vote to agree. Volume **V**, section **6167**.

(6) Duty of the Member as to.—Requirement of the Rule.

Every Member shall be present and vote unless he has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the question. Volume **V**, section **5941**.

Form and history of Rule VIII, section 1, relating to attendance and voting of Members. Volume **V**, section **5941**.

VOTING—Continued.

(7) Duty of the Member as to—Refusal to Vote.

The Speaker has no power to compel a Member to vote. Volume **V**, section **5942**.

In 1822 Mr. John Quincy Adams refused to vote on the resolution censuring Mr. Stanberry, of Ohio. Volume **II**, section **1248**.

A Member declined to vote in 1832 and the House found itself powerless to compel a vote in this as in later instances. Volume **V**, sections **5943–5945**.

A Member having declined to vote in 1836, the House finally abandoned its attempt to compel him. Volume **V**, section **5946**.

A Member having declined to vote and a question arising, the Speaker held that the pending vote should be completed and announced, leaving the incidental question until after the announcement. Volume **V**, sections **5947, 5948**.

A Member having declined to vote on a call of the yeas and nays, the Speaker held that the resulting question of order might be acted on at the conclusion of the call of the roll. Volume **V**, section **5946**.

An instance wherein a Senator refused to vote (footnote). Volume **V**, section **5945**.

(8) Duty of the Member as to.—In Relation to the Oath and Organization.

The names of Members who have not been sworn are not entered on the roll from which the yeas and nays are called for entry on the Journal. Volume **V**, section **6048**.

Members who have not taken the oath of office are entitled to vote. Volume **VIII**, section **3122**. On a question raised while the oath is being administered to Members the right to vote is not confined to those already sworn in. Volume **I**, section **142**.

A Member-elect, enrolled by the Clerk on his regular credentials, did not vote until his disqualifications had been removed and he had been permitted by the House to take the oath. Volume **I**, section **456**.

A new Speaker being elected at the beginning of a second session of Congress, Members-elect present and unsworn participated in the election. Volume **I**, section **224**.

Instance wherein at the organization of the House the oath was administered to a Member-elect during the call of the roll on a motion to agree to the rules. Volume **I**, section **173**.

In 1833 the House decided that a person bearing defective credentials should not be called on the roll call until after the election of Speaker and other officers. Volume **I**, section **53**.

(9) Duty of the Member as to.—Excuses.

Sometimes the House has excused Members from voting on questions in which they had a personal interest (footnote). Volume **V**, section **5950**.

A Member who had been assaulted was excused from voting on questions relating to the punishment of his assailant. Volume **V**, section **5962**.

The Speakers, during the period when the rules made in order a motion to excuse a Member from voting, held the motion dilatory when applied to votes on adjourning or for a call of the House, since it might be used to prevent adjourning or the procuring of a quorum. Volume **V**, sections **5709–5712**.

On a motion for a call of the House a motion to excuse a Member from voting was held not in order, although the rule at the time permitted the motion generally. Volume **IV**, section **3007**.

The request of a Member to be excused from voting or his refusal to vote may be recorded in the Journal, but his reasons therefor or even the fact that he offered reasons may not be recorded. Volume **IV**, sections **2821–2824**.

The motion to excuse a Member from voting was a prolific source of obstruction when privileged. Volume **IV**, sections **2900, 2903**.

(10) Duty of the Member as to.—Disqualifying Personal Interest.—The Rule.

Every Member shall be present and vote unless have a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the question. Volume **V**, section **5941**.

VOTING—Continued.**(10) Duty of the Members as to.—Disqualifying Personal Interest. The Rule—Continued.**

The rule of parliamentary law as to the conduct of a Member when his private interests are concerned in a question. Volume **V**, section **5949**.

The old parliamentary law as to withdrawal of a Member when business concerning himself is debated or decided. Volume **II**, section **1237**.

(11) Duty of the Member as to.—Disqualifying Personal Interest.—Interpretation of the Rule.

The rule prohibiting Members from voting on questions affecting their direct personal or pecuniary interest was held not to apply to votes on propositions increasing the salaries of Members elect. Volume **VIII**, section **3073**.

Where the subject-matter before the House affects a class rather than individuals the personal interest of Members who belong to the class is not such as to disqualify them from voting. Volume **V**, section **5952**. Volume **VIII**, sections **3071**, **3072**.

A bill affecting a particular corporation being before the House, the Speaker held that a Member directly interested in that corporation as a shareholder had no right to vote. Volume **V**, section **5955**.

Members who were stockholders in the Bank of the United States were excused from voting on a question relating to that institution. Volume **V**, section **5954**.

In the proceedings relating to the New Jersey Members in 1939 each contestant did not generally vote on his own case, but voted on the identical cases of his associates. Volume **V**, section **5957**.

The same question affecting the right of four Members to their seats, each voted on the cases of his associates, but not on his own. Volume **V**, section **5958**.

On a motion to discharge a committee from consideration of a resolution affecting the seats of several Members the Chair held that the Members concerned might vote. Volume **V**, section **5960**.

It was held in 1840 that the sitting Members from New Jersey might vote on incidental questions arising during the consideration of their titles to their seats. Volume **V**, section **5953**.

A Member against whom a resolution of censure was pending cast a decisive vote on an incidental question, but on the main question did not vote, except once in the negative on the motion to lay the resolution of the table. Volume **V**, section **5961**.

On a resolution in the Senate censuring two Senators the names of both were called, but neither voted. Volume **II**, section **1665**.

A Member who had preferred charges against Judge Boatner declined, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, to vote on his case. Volume **III**, section **2518**.

A member of a State legislature having cast for himself a decisive vote for United States Senator, the Senate declined to hold the election illegal. Volume **V**, section **5963**.

Instance wherein a Member submitted his resignation from a committee on grounds of disqualifying personal interest. Volume **VIII**, section **3074**.

(12) Duty of the Member as to.—Disqualifying Personal Interest.—As to Authority to Prevent the Vote.

The Speaker has usually held that the Member himself should determine whether or not his personal interest in a pending matter should cause him to withhold his vote. Volume **V**, sections **5950**, **5951**.

A point of order being made that a Member was disqualified for voting by a personal interest, the Speaker held that the Chair might not deprive a Member of his constitutional right to represent his constituency. Volume **V**, section **5956**.

The question as to whether a Member's personal interest is such as to disqualify him from voting is a question for the Member himself to decide and the Speaker will not rule against the constitutional right of a Member to represent his constituency. Volume **VIII**, section **3071**.

VOTING—Continued.**(12) Duty of the Member as to.—Disqualifying Personal Interest.—As to Authority to Prevent the Vote.—Continued.**

Instances wherein the Speakers decided as to whether or not Members should vote in cases of personal interest. Volume **V**, sections **5955, 5958, 5960**.

The power of the House to deprive one of its Members of the right to vote on any question is doubtful. Volume **V**, section **5952**, volume **VIII**, section **3072**.

A Senator having voted on a question affecting directly his title to his seat, the Senate ordered that the vote be not received in determining the question. Volume **V**, section **5959**.

(13) Duty of the Member as to.—Members Under Arrest or in Contempt.

The Speaker declined to assume the authority to deprive Members present in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the right to vote. Volume **V**, section **5937**.

Members present in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms for absence were permitted to vote on a motion to excuse another Member for a similar offense. Volume **V**, sections **5937–5940**.

Two Senators having been declared in contempt a question was raised as to the right to suspend their functions as Senators, including their right to vote, but was not decided. Volume **II**, section **1665**.

The President pro tempore of the Senate declined to take the responsibility of directing the Secretary to omit from the call of the yeas and nays the names of two Senators who had been declared in contempt. Volume **II**, section **1665**.

(14) Duty of the Member as to.—Pairs.

Pairs which are announced but once during the legislative day are announced after the completion of a roll call and are published in the Congressional Record. Volume **V**, section **5981**.

The Speaker is forbidden to entertain a request for the announcement of a pair at a time other than that in which such announcements are in order. Volume **V**, section **6046**.

Growth of the practice of pairing in the House. Volume **V**, section **5981**.

Pairs are not announced in Committee of the Whole. Volume **V**, section **5984**.

A suggestion being made that a pair had been disregarded, the Speaker held that this was not a question for the House. Volume **V**, sections **5982, 5983**.

The record of a yea-and-nay vote may not be impeached by showing that Members voted who were recorded as paired. Volume **V**, section **6095**.

(15) Delegates Do Not Vote.

Each Territory sends to the House a Delegate having the right of debating but not of voting. Volume **II**, section **1290**.

A Delegate may make a point of order but may not vote. Volume **VI**, section **240**.

Determination by a committee that a Delegate as a member of the committee has the right to debate but not to vote. Volume **VI**, section **243**.

In the earlier practice Delegates appear to have voted in committees, but such is not the later rule. Volume **II**, sections **1300, 1301**.

(16) The Speaker's Vote.

The rule as to the Speaker's vote. Volume **V**, section **5964**.

The Speaker's name is not on the voting roll and is not ordinarily called. Volume **V**, section **5970**.

The Speaker's vote is recorded at the end of the roll, or after it. Volume **V**, section **5965**.

The Chair may be counted on a vote by tellers. Volume **V**, sections **5996, 5997**.

On a vote by tellers the Chair may be counted without passing between the tellers. Volume **VIII**, sections **3100, 3101**.

The Speaker has voted when a correction on the day after the roll call has created a condition wherein his vote would be decisive. Volume **V**, section **5969**.

Under the early rule and practice the Speaker did not record his vote in cases where it would not be decisive except by permission of the House. Volume **V**, section **5968**.

VOTING—Continued.**(16) The Speaker's Vote—Continued.**

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**.

The Speaker's vote is properly recorded at the end of the roll call. Volume **VIII**, section **3075**.

(17) The Vice-President's Vote.

The Vice-President votes on all questions wherein the Senate is equally divided, even on a question relating to the right of a Senator to his seat. Volume **V**, sections **5976, 5977**.

The right of the Vice-President to give a casting vote extends to cases arising in the election of officers of the Senate. Volume **V**, sections **5972-5974**.

Instance wherein the Vice-President cast a deciding vote on questions relating to the organization of the Senate. Volume **V**, section **5975**.

The Senate has declined to make a rule relating to the vote of the Vice-President. Volume **V**, section **5974**.

(18) Journal Entries of.

The Journal should record every vote and state in general terms the subject of it. Volume **IV**, section **2804**.

The Journal records the result of a vote in figures only when the yeas and nays are taken. Volume **IV**, section **2827**.

The Journal does not record the names of Members not voting. Volume **VI**, section **637**.

Where a vote is recorded by yeas and nays the nature of the question on which they are taken should be clearly stated in the Journal, even though thereby the summary of an exceptionable petition be printed. Volume **IV**, section **2826**.

In early and rare instances the names of absent Members have been by consent of the House recorded in the Journal among the yeas and nays. Volume **IV**, section **2825**.

The refusal of the yeas and nays by the House is not recorded in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2828**.

In the earlier practice, when a series of ballots were taken, the Journal recorded only the bare result of the decisive ballot. Volume **I**, section **232**.

A Speaker being elected by ballot the Journal should show not only the fact but the state of the ballot or ballots. Volume **IV**, section **2832**.

Instance wherein the Journal recorded the names of the tellers on a vote by ballot. Volume **III**, section **2368**.

The House amends the Journal where a vote is recorded erroneously, even though the result be changed thereby. Volume **IV**, sections **2761-2765**.

It is improper for a Member to have published in the Record the individual votes of Members on a question of which the yeas and nays have not been entered on the Journal. Volume **V**, section **6982**.

(19) In Committees.

The yeas and nays are taken in committees. Volume **IV**, section **4572**.

In a committee a majority vote, a quorum being present, is sufficient to authorize a report, even although later, by action of absentees, those signing minority views outnumber those who voted for the report. Volume **IV**, section **4585**.

A joint committee vote per capita and not as representatives of the two Houses. Volume **IV**, section **4425**.

In the early days the House insisted on the larger portion of the membership of a joint committee and that the quorum and votes should be on a per capita basis. Volume **IV**, section **4431**.

Discussion as to use of proxies at meetings of political executive committees. Volume **II**, section **1117**.

Recognition of voting proxies by standing committees is a matter to be respectively determined by each committee for itself, but proxies may not be counted to make a quorum. Volume **VIII**, section **2219**.

VOTING—Continued.

(20) In relation to the Electoral Count.

In the joint meeting for the court of the electoral vote note debate is allowed and no question is put by the Presiding Officer except to either House on a motion to withdraw. Volume **III**, section **1921**.

In 1877, in accordance with a provision of law, the House elected by viva voce vote five members of the electoral commission. Volume **IV**, section **4464**.

(21) In the Election of a President by the House.

In choosing a President by the House of Representatives the vote is taken by States, each State having one vote. Volume **III**, section **1981**.

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 1825. Volume **III**, section **1984**.

(22) In General.

The House chose the location of the World's Colombian Exposition by a viva voce vote. Volume **V**, section **5978**.

Where a vote was taken by States a question standing 5 to 3 with 3 States divided was held to be carried. Volume **V**, section **5980**.

The rules do not provide for announcement of how colleagues would vote if present, and such procedure is by unanimous consent only. Volume **VI**, section **200**.

There is not provision in the rules authorizing Members to vote by proxy. Volume **VII**, section **1014**.

The integrity of the Speaker in counting a vote has never been questioned in the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3115**.

Explanation of caucus procedure requiring two-thirds vote to bind Members and exempting constitutional questions, matters of conscience, and pledges to constituents. Volume **VIII**, section **3605**.

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