

**Ch. 36 § 15**      DESCHLER-BROWN-JOHNSON PRECEDENTS

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 17 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 11:30 a.m.

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**AFTER RECESS**

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Burr of North Carolina) at 11 o'clock and 30 minutes a.m.

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**CALL OF THE HOUSE**

Mr. [Ken] CALVERT [of California]. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Members responded to their names:

[Roll No. 341] . . .

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**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE  
SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members will proceed through the center doors to the Rotunda for the viewing of Detective John Gibson and Officer Jacob Chestnut.

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**RECESS**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the House stands in recess until approximately 1 p.m.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 56 minutes a.m.) the House stood in recess until approximately 1 p.m.

**AFTER RECESS**

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Burr of North Carolina) at 1 p.m. . . .

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**ADJOURNMENT**

Mr. [Gil] GUTKNECHT [of Minnesota]. Mr. Speaker, in honor of the memory of John Michael Gibson and Jacob Joseph Chestnut, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 392, nays 0, answered "present" 1, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 342] . . .

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

(Following adjournment of the House, the Speaker pro tempore announced that Members should proceed through the double doors to the memorial service).

**§ 16. —Honoring Victims  
of National Tragedies**

The House has honored the victims of national tragedies in a variety of ways, including moments

of silence<sup>(1)</sup> and authorizing the use of the Capitol grounds for memorial services for fallen peace officers.<sup>(2)</sup>

The House marked the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, with several ceremonies and observances. On the calendar day following the attacks, the House adopted a joint resolution that condemned the attacks, declared Sept. 12, 2001, a National Day of Unity and Mourning, and marked the day's adjournment out of respect of the victims of the attacks.<sup>(3)</sup> On that same date, the House also agreed to a concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Rotunda for a prayer vigil in memory of those who lost their lives in the events.<sup>(4)</sup>

The House marked the one-year anniversary of the attacks with a special ceremonial meeting of the House and Senate in Federal Hall in New York, New York.<sup>(5)</sup> In ensuing years, the House has traditionally observed a moment of silence on or around the year anniversary of the attacks.<sup>(6)</sup>

1. See § 13, *supra*.
2. See § 16.1, *infra*.
3. See § 16.3, *infra*. See also Ch. 39, *infra*.
4. See § 16.2, *infra*.
5. See § 16.4, *infra*.
6. See, *e.g.*, 151 CONG. REC. 19779, 109th Cong., 1st Sess., Sept. 8, 2005;

### ***National Peace Officers' Memorial Service***

#### **§ 16.1 By concurrent resolution, the House authorized the use of the Capitol Grounds for the annual National Peace Officers' Memorial Service.**

The Fraternal Order of Police Auxiliary has hosted the National Police Officers' Memorial Service on the steps of the Capitol. The use of the Capitol grounds for the service was authorized by concurrent resolution. The ceremony honored those Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers who were killed in the line of duty during the course of the previous year.

On May 10, 2005,<sup>(1)</sup> the following proceedings took place:

#### AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUND FOR NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL SERVICE

Mr. [Charlie] DENT [of Pennsylvania]. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 136) authorizing the use of the Capitol

150 CONG. REC. 17851, 108th Cong. 2d Sess., Sept. 9, 2004; 149 CONG. REC. 21835, 108th Cong., 1st Sess., Sept. 11, 2003; and 148 CONG. REC. 16567, 107th Cong. 2d. Sess., Sept. 11, 2002.

1. 151 CONG. REC. H3077-79, 109th Cong. 1st Sess.

Grounds for the National Peace Officers' Memorial Service.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 136

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),*

**SECTION 1. USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL SERVICE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Grand Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police and its auxiliary (in this resolution referred to as the "sponsor") shall be permitted to sponsor a public event, the 24th annual National Peace Officers' Memorial Service (in this resolution referred to as the "event"), on the Capitol Grounds, in order to honor the law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty during 2004.

(b) DATE OF EVENT.—The event shall be held on May 15, 2005, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate jointly designate.

**SEC. 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board, the event shall be—

(1) free of admission charge and open to the public; and

(2) arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress.

(b) EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.—The sponsor shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

**SEC. 3. EVENT PREPARATIONS.**

Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, the sponsor is authorized to erect upon the Capitol Grounds such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment, as may be required for the event.

**SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.**

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 5104(c) of title 40, United States Code, concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, in connection with the event.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(2)</sup> Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) and the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms.

2. Shelley Moore Capito (WV).

SCHWARTZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT).

Mr. DENT. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 136 authorizes the use of the Capitol grounds for the annual National Peace Officers' Memorial Service to take place on May 15, 2005. The Grand Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police and its auxiliary are the sponsors wishing to honor some of America's bravest men and women. The memorial service will honor the 154 Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers who made the ultimate sacrifice while protecting their communities in 2004. . . .

Mr. DENT. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 136.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

***Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001***

**§ 16.2 The House by unanimous consent agreed to a concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Rotunda for a prayer vigil in**

**memory of those who lost their lives in the events of Sept. 11, 2001.**

On the legislative day of Sept. 11, 2001,<sup>(1)</sup> the following proceedings took place:

PERMITTING USE OF ROTUNDA OF CAPITOL FOR PRAYER VIGIL IN MEMORY OF THOSE WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Mr. [Robert W.] NEY [of Ohio]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 223) permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a prayer vigil in memory of those who lost their lives in the events of September 11, 2001, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(2)</sup> Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. [Steny H.] HOYER [of Maryland]. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and obviously I will not nor do I intend to object, but I want to reserve the right to object so the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) can kindly explain the purpose of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. [Robert W.] NEY [of Ohio]. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOYER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 223 permits the use of the Capitol rotunda for a prayer vigil in memory of those who lost their lives in yesterday's tragic act of terrorism against the United States.

This country has suffered the most terrible and horrific terrorist attack in its history. Although we still do not know the full story, these unspeakable acts of brutality strike at the very heart of our society. Our heartfelt prayers and sympathy go out to all who have been directly touched by this tragedy and their families.

Prayer can now be the source of unification and peace for a Nation that is beginning the healing process. The rotunda in our Nation's Capitol is a symbol of unification. House Members, Senators and the American people have historically gathered there for solemn occasions. It is, therefore, fitting that the people's representatives from both bodies gather together there today. No matter what the troubles in the world, you can have peace with God and you can achieve it with prayer.

My fellow colleagues, please join me and the millions across the country and the world as we remember those who died in a senseless and cowardly act of terrorism. May their memory serve as a reminder that the American spirit lives on and cannot be extinguished.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I, of course, concur in the Chairman's characterization of the resolution.

It is appropriate that we authorize the use of the rotunda of the Capitol, the center and heart of this Nation's

1. 147 CONG. REC. 16761, 16762, 107th Cong. 1st Sess.

2. Ray LaHood (IL).

Capitol, to remember those who have paid the final price for living in freedom and defending freedom.

Our democracy, of course, will not crumble in the face of this disaster. Our democracy will endure this test and emerge stronger and more dedicated to freedom and justice throughout the world.

We do this to honor and remember those of our fellow citizens, those who live among us who perished yesterday, and those whose lives have been forever changed by grievous acts of cowardice.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 223

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That the rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used at any time on September 12, 2001, for a prayer vigil in memory of those who lost their lives in the events of September 11, 2001. Physical preparations for the vigil shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**§ 16.3 Special order by unanimous consent for consideration of unREFERRED joint res-**

**olution: (1) expressing sense of Congress on terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001; (2) declaring Sept. 11, 2001 a National Day of Unity and Mourning; and (3) marking the day's adjournment out of respect of the victims of terrorist attacks.**

On the legislative day of Sept. 11, 2001,<sup>(1)</sup> the following proceedings took place:

Mr. [Dick] ARMEY [of Texas]. Mr. Speaker, I offer a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 61), expressing the sense of the Senate and House of Representatives regarding the terrorist attacks launched against the United States on September 11, 2001, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration pursuant to the following order:

Debate on the joint resolution shall be limited to 3 hours equally divided and controlled by the majority leader and the minority leader;

After opening speeches, the majority leader and the minority leader each may yield the remainder of his time to the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on International Relations, respectively, who may control that time;

The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion; and

Following passage of the joint resolution and upon receipt of a message

1. 147 CONG. REC. 16762, 16851-53, 107th Cong. 1st Sess.

that the Senate has passed an identical joint resolution, the House shall be considered to have passed the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(2)</sup> The Clerk will report the joint resolution.<sup>(3)</sup>

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. RES. 61

Whereas on September 11, 2001, terrorists hijacked and destroyed four civilian aircraft, crashing two of them into the towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, and a third into the Pentagon outside Washington, D.C.;

Whereas thousands of innocent Americans were killed and injured as a result of these attacks, including the passengers and crew of the four aircraft, workers in the World Trade Center and in the Pentagon, rescue workers, and bystanders;

Whereas these attacks destroyed both towers of the World Trade Center, as well as adjacent buildings, and seriously damaged the Pentagon; and

Whereas these attacks were by far the deadliest terrorist attacks ever launched against the United States, and, by targeting symbols of American strength and success, clearly were intended to intimidate our Nation and weaken its resolve: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress—*

(1) condemns in the strongest possible terms the terrorists who

planned and carried out the September 11, 2001, attacks against the United States, as well as their sponsors;

(2) extends its deepest condolences to the victims of these heinous and cowardly attacks, as well as to their families, friends, and loved ones;

(3) is certain that the people of the United States will stand united as our Nation begins the process of recovering and rebuilding in the aftermath of these tragic acts;

(4) commends the heroic actions of the rescue workers, volunteers, and State and local officials who responded to these tragic events with courage, determination, and skill;

(5) declares that these premeditated attacks struck not only at the people of America, but also at the symbols and structures of our economic and military strength, and that the United States is entitled to respond under international law;

(6) thanks those foreign leaders and individuals who have expressed solidarity with the United States in the aftermath of the attacks, and asks them to continue to stand with the United States in the war against international terrorism;

(7) commits to support increased resources in the war to eradicate terrorism;

(8) supports the determination of the President, in close consultation with Congress, to bring to justice and punish the perpetrators of these attacks as well as their sponsors; and

(9) declares that September 12, 2001, shall be a National Day of Unity and Mourning, and that when Congress adjourns today, it stands adjourned out of respect to the victims of the terrorist attacks.

□ 1500

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

2. Ray LaHood (IL).

3. *Parliamentarian's Note*: The last paragraph after the resolved clause of the joint resolution contained a commemorative banned under Rule XII clause 5 (*House Rules and Manual* § 823 (2007)).

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT) each will control 90 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY).

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is a time when we should choose our words carefully and deliver them deliberately. . . .

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. [Christopher H.] SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 408, nays 0, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 338] . . .

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON).<sup>(4)</sup> Pursuant to the order of the House of earlier today, S.J. Res. 22 is passed.

Without objection, the motion to reconsider S.J. Res. 22 is laid on the table, and H.J. Res. 61 is laid on the table.

There was no objection. . . .

ADJOURNMENT OUT OF RESPECT TO VICTIMS OF TERRORIST ATTACKS

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, consistent

4. Michael K. Simpson (ID).

with the language of the joint resolution just passed, when the House adjourns on this legislative day, it stand adjourned out of respect to the victims of the terrorist attacks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the previous order of the House, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. today out of respect to the victims of the terrorist attacks.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes a.m.) on Thursday, September 13, 2001, (legislative day of Tuesday, September 11, 2001), under its previous order, the House adjourned until today, September 13, 2001, at 10 a.m. out of respect to the victims of the terrorist attacks.

§ 16.4 The House, by unanimous consent, considered and adopted a concurrent resolution (unreferred) providing that the Congress “conduct a special meeting in Federal Hall in New York, New York” on Sept. 6, 2002, in remembrance of Sept. 11, 2001.

On July 25, 2002,<sup>(1)</sup> Rep. Dick Armeý, of Texas, offered the following concurrent resolution:

PROVIDING FOR A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CONGRESS IN NEW YORK, NEW YORK ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 2002 IN REMEMBRANCE OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 448) providing for representation by Congress at a special meeting<sup>(2)</sup> in New York, New York on Friday, September 6, 2002, in remembrance of the victims and the heroes of September 11, 2001, in recognition of the courage and spirit of the City of New York, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. [Charles B.] RANGEL [of New York]. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will not object, but on behalf of the New York delegation and the people of New York, I would like to thank the leadership of the House of

1. 148 CONG. REC. 14640–45, 107th Cong. 2d Sess.
2. This measure provided for a strictly ceremonial meeting and not an actual session of the House (as was proposed by H. Con. Res. 249). In this sense, it resembled the ceremonial festivities surrounding the bicentennial anniversary of the Constitution on July 16, 1987, in Philadelphia. See § 4.5, *supra*.

Representatives and that of the other body for supporting this resolution that would allow a joint session of the House and Senate to take place in the City of New York . . .

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding.

It is a particular pleasure for me to now be finally able to bring this resolution to the floor. The resolution, Mr. Speaker, calls on the United States Congress to convene a ceremonial joint meeting in New York City on Friday, September 6, 2002. The joint commemorative meeting will be in remembrance of the thousands of people killed and injured as well as the thousands more grieving friends and families left after the terrorist attacks upon the World Trade Center . . .

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD).<sup>(2)</sup> Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

#### H. CON. RES. 448

Whereas on September 11, 2001, thousands of innocent people were killed and injured in combined terrorist attacks involving four hijacked airliners, the World Trade Center, and the Pentagon;

Whereas in the aftermath of the attacks, thousands more were left grieving for beloved family and friends, livelihoods were compromised, and businesses and property were damaged and lost;

Whereas the greatest loss of life, personal injury, and physical destruction occurred in and was sustained by the City of New York;

2. Ray LaHood (IL).

Whereas government and the American people responded decisively, through the bravery, sacrifice and toil of the fire and rescue workers, law enforcement, building trades, caregivers, armed forces, and millions more who through their many expressions of care and compassion brought forth comfort, hope, and the promise of recovery;

Whereas the City of New York attended to the aftermath of the destruction of the World Trade Center with profound respect for the victims and compassion to the survivors;

Whereas the City of New York has invited the Congress to meet at the site of the original Federal Hall, where the First Congress of the United States convened on March 4, 1789; Now, therefore be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That, in remembrance of the victims and the heroes of September 11, 2001, and in recognition of the courage and spirit of the City of New York, the Congress shall conduct a special meeting in Federal Hall in New York, New York, on September 6, 2002.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The same day,<sup>(3)</sup> the following House concurrent resolution was offered:

PROVIDING FOR REPRESENTATION BY CONGRESS AT A SPECIAL MEETING IN NEW YORK, NEW YORK ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 2002

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 449) providing for representation by

3. See 148 CONG. REC. 14646, 107th Cong. 2d Sess., July 25, 2002.

Congress at a special meeting in New York, New York on Friday, September 6, 2002, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 449

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That (a) The Speaker of the House of Representatives (in consultation with the minority leader of the House of Representatives), with respect to the House of Representatives, and the President pro tempore of the Senate (in consultation with the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate), with respect to the Senate, may send such Representatives, Senators and other appropriate persons, to a special meeting of Congress and related events to be held on Friday, September 6, 2002 in New York, New York, in remembrance of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and in recognition of the City of New York for the harm it sustained and its recovery.

(b) Attendees under subsection (a) shall be led by the Speaker and the minority leader of the House of Representatives, and by the President pro tempore (or his designee), majority leader, and the minority leader of the Senate.

SEC. 2. The Congress may accept the offer of the City of New York and entities controlled by the City of New York to host and pay the expenses of the Congress to prepare, attend, and participate in the special meeting of September 6, 2002, and related events of that day, referred to in Section 1.

SEC. 3. On behalf of the Congress, the officers of the House of Representatives and the officers of the Senate may make arrangements with the City of New York and other required entities and agencies for participation by the Congress for the purposes designated under this resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

On Sept. 9, 2002,<sup>(4)</sup> the proceedings of the special ceremonial meeting of Congress in Federal Hall in New York were printed in the *Congressional Record* as follows:

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS OF SPECIAL CEREMONIAL MEETING OF UNITED STATES CONGRESS HELD IN FEDERAL HALL, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2002

Mr. [Dick] ARMEY [of Texas]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that proceedings of the special ceremonial meeting of the United States Congress held in Federal Hall, New York, New York, on Sept. 6, 2002, be printed in the RECORD, and that all Members have 5 legislative days to insert their remarks on the topic of the ceremonial meeting.

4. See 148 CONG. REC. 16352–57, 107th Cong. 2d Sess.

On Oct. 10, 2002, the House also agreed to H. Con. Res. 487, authorizing the printing of a volume of transcripts of the New York City meeting and statements of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. See *Id.* at p. 20366.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Isakson).<sup>(5)</sup> Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

COMMEMORATIVE JOINT MEETING OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE VICTIMS AND HEROES OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001, AND IN RECOGNITION OF THE COURAGE AND SPIRIT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FEDERAL HALL, NEW YORK, NY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 2002

The SPEAKER. The special ceremonial meeting will be in order.

The invocation will be given by the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The Chaplain of the House of Representatives, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following invocation: . . .

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the Honorable Jerrold Nadler, Representative from New York, and the Honorable Harry Reid, Senator from Nevada, to lead us in the Pledge of Allegiance to our flag. . . .

The SPEAKER. Our National Anthem will now be sung by LaChanze. . . .

The SPEAKER. My colleagues, we are here in Federal Hall in New York, New York, pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 448 of the 107th Congress to conduct a special ceremonial meeting in remembrance of the victims

5. Johnny Isakson (GA).

and the heroes of September 11, 2001, and in recognition of the courage and the spirit of the City of New York.

When representatives of the New York delegation introduced in the House and the Senate in 2001 Concurrent Resolutions that suggested that the Congress convene outside the seat of government to symbolize the Nation's solidarity with New Yorkers who epitomize the human spirit of courage, resilience and strength, my initial reaction of support was tempered by the realization that under article 1, section 5, clause 4 of the Constitution, "Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting."

There is no precedent for the convening of an actual session of Congress outside the seat of government, but on one special occasion the Congress has engaged in ceremonial functions outside the seat of government. Members of both houses traveled to Philadelphia on July 16, 1987, for organized festivities surrounding the bicentennial anniversary of the Constitution pursuant to a similar Concurrent Resolution.

On the strength of the precedent of the uniquely historical and national significance of that occasion, it is appropriate to dedicate another ceremonial gathering to a matter of transcendent importance at another place of basic institutional relevance to the Congress.

Thus, we are gathered in Federal Hall where the First Congress met in 1789 before moving the third session of that Congress to Congress Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1790.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are, therefore, meeting here under that precedent.

The Chair recognizes the Honorable RICHARD B. CHENEY, the Vice President of the United States and President of the United States Senate.

(Applause.)

Vice President CHENEY. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Each time Congress meets, we are mindful of the great charge that we have all been given as public servants. Assembled today in Federal Hall we are reminded of the ones who served before us and those who served first. It is a humbling experience to stand on the site where the First Congress met, where the first President was sworn, where the Bill of Rights was introduced. . . .

The SPEAKER. The Clerk of the House of Representatives has laid upon the desk the list of representatives in attendance.

Vice President CHENEY. The Secretary of the Senate has laid upon the desk the list of Senators in attendance.

The list of Representatives and Senators in attendance is as follows: . . .

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the Honorable BENJAMIN GILMAN and the Honorable CHARLES RANGEL, Representatives from New York, and the Honorable HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON and the Honorable CHARLES SCHUMER, SENATORS from New York, in a reading and presentation of House Concurrent Resolution 448.

READING AND PRESENTATION OF  
HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 448

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, leaders of the House and the Senate, on behalf of BEN GILMAN, Senator SCHUMER and Senator CLINTON, and the entire New York congressional delegation, we would like to

thank you for your support of this resolution that gives us in New York an opportunity to say thank you for the way you responded to the attack on our city and our State.

You give our mayor and our governor an opportunity to be here on this historic event to say you did not treat us like New Yorkers, you treated us like Americans.

The text of the Concurrent Resolution was read as follows:

Mr. RANGEL. "Whereas on September the 11, 2001, thousands of innocent people were killed and injured in a combined terrorist attack involving four hijacked aircraft, the World Trade Center, and the Pentagon;

"Whereas in the aftermath of the attacks, thousands more were left grieving for beloved family and friends, livelihoods were compromised, and businesses and property were damaged and lost;"

Mr. [Benjamin A.] GILMAN [of New York]. "Whereas the greatest loss of life, personal injury, and physical destruction occurred in and was sustained by the City of New York;

"Whereas Government and the American people responded decisively through the bravery, sacrifice and toil of the fire and rescue workers, law enforcement, building trades, caregivers, Armed Forces, and millions more who through their many expressions of care and compassion brought forth comfort, hope, and the promise of recovery;"

Senator [Hillary Rodham] CLINTON [of New York]. "Whereas the City of New York attended to the aftermath of the destruction of the World Trade Center with profound respect for the victims and compassion to the survivors; and

"Whereas the City of New York has invited the Congress to meet at the site of the original Federal Hall, where the First Congress of the United States convened on March 4, 1789: Now, therefore, be it"

Senator [Charles E.] SCHUMER [of New York]. "Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, in remembrance of the victims and the heroes of September 11, 2001, and in recognition of the courage and spirit of the City of New York, the Congress shall conduct a special meeting in Federal Hall, New York, New York, on September 6, 2002.

Passed by the House of Representatives, July 25, 2002.

Passed by the Senate, July 26, 2002."

(Applause.)

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Members present, on behalf of themselves and the Congress of the United States, do hereby affirm the aforesaid Concurrent Resolution.

Would Mayor Bloomberg and Governor Pataki please come forward and accept the Concurrent Resolution.

Mayor Bloomberg and Governor Pataki of New York accepted the Concurrent Resolution.

(Applause.)

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the Honorable VITO FOSSELLA, Representative from New York, and the Honorable SUSAN COLLINS, Senator from Maine, in a reading and presentation of the commemorative plaque.

READING AND PRESENTATION OF  
COMMEMORATIVE PLAGUE

Senator COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, on behalf of the United

States Congress, we present this commemorative plaque to Director Mainella for her stewardship of our Nation's treasures, especially this building, Federal Hall.

The plaque is inscribed as follows:

"Commemorative Joint Meeting of the Congress of the United States of America in Federal Hall, New York, New York, this Sixth Day of September, Two Thousand and Two."

Mr. FOSSELLA. "Convened in remembrance of the victims and heroes of September 11, 2001, and in recognition of the courage and spirit of the City of New York.

"This gift to Federal Hall from the Congress of the United States of America was made from a section of Aquia Creek, Virginia, sandstone and used as an original building material of the United States Capitol. It was removed on the East Central Front extension in 1958."

The SPEAKER. Director Mainella, please come forward and accept the commemorative plaque.

Director Mainella accepted the commemorative plaque.

(Applause.)

The SPEAKER. Billy Collins, Poet Laureate of the United States of America, will now read a poem written for this occasion entitled "The Names."

READING OF "THE NAMES" BY BILLY COLLINS, POET LAUREATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. COLLINS. This poem is dedicated to the victims of September 11, and to their survivors. . . .

The SPEAKER. The Chair now recognizes the Honorable RICHARD GEPHARDT, Representative from Missouri

and Democratic Leader of the United States House of Representatives.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, and my fellow colleagues of the United States Congress, today we speak of the unspeakable, we remember the unimaginable, and we reaffirm our utmost resolve to defend the birthright of this land and our gift outright to this world: Ideals of liberty and tolerance that will never die. . . .

Vice President CHENEY.<sup>(6)</sup> The Chair now recognizes the Honorable TRENT LOTT, the Senator from Mississippi and the Republican Leader of the United States Senate.

Senator LOTT. Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Congress, and distinguished guests, on behalf of the Senate and a united Congress, it is truly an honor to stand in this place in this city, New York City, today. . . .

We are here to remember and to continue to mourn those that lost their lives, those innocent men, women, and children that were killed in that horrible event, September 11, a year ago.

Vice President CHENEY. The Chair now recognizes the Honorable TOM DASCHLE, the Senator from South Dakota and Majority Leader of the United States Senate.

Senator DASCHLE. Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, distinguished visitors and my colleagues, the United States Congress has come here to commemorate a shattering experience. One that has transformed America. . . .

Thank you.

(Applause.)

The SPEAKER. We are gathered here today in this ceremonial session

6. Richard B. Cheney (WY).

to pay tribute to the people of New York and to the people of New York City who have suffered great loss, but persevered in the face of adversity. In doing so, we pay tribute to the American spirit.

It is altogether appropriate that we meet here today in Federal Hall. After all, it was here that the First Congress met to ratify the Bill of Rights and to inaugurate our first President of the United States, George Washington.

As in 1789, when ordinary Americans did extraordinary things to create a new Nation conceived in liberty and dedication to freedom, on September 11, ordinary Americans exhibited extraordinary courage in fighting a horrific evil. . . .

We elected Members of the 107th Congress, like those Members gathered in this location of the First Congress, simply reflect the desires of a people who cherish liberty and are willing to fight for freedom.

Let us always remember those we lost on September 11, and may God continue to bless America.

Thank you.  
(Applause.)

“GOD BLESS AMERICA” SUNG BY CHAMBER CHOIR, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY.

The SPEAKER. The Stuyvesant High School Chamber Choir will now sing “God Bless America.”

The Chamber Choir, Stuyvesant High School, sang “God Bless America.”

(Applause.)

The Members and guests sang “God Bless America.”

The SPEAKER. Ladies and gentlemen of the House and the Senate, this

concludes the special ceremonial meeting of the Congress. Members are asked to remain in their seats and make their exit with the colors.

The Chair will assure that the record of these proceedings will be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The proceedings are closed.

The Colors were retired by the Color Guard composed of members of the New York City Fire Department, New York City Police Department, New York State Unified Court System Officers, Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Police, and the United States Capitol Police.

[Whereupon, the Commemorative Joint Meeting of the Congress was adjourned.](<sup>6</sup>)

## § 17. Former Members’ Day

The House traditionally has received the United States Association of Former Members of Congress in the House Chamber to submit its annual report<sup>(1)</sup> to Congress.

6. See § 4.5, *supra*, for the first instance in which Congress engaged in a ceremonial function outside the seat of government.
1. As a federally chartered corporation established under Title 36 of the United States Code, the Association is required to submit an annual report to Congress. See 36 USC § 70312.