

appropriate for him to use a shillelagh on St. Patrick's Day to preside over the House of Representatives. This shillelagh was presented to me during my visit in Ireland by Mr. Nicholas Lakas, one of our younger and most promising Foreign Service officers, who was in charge of the United States consulate at Cork, Ireland. I, in turn, present it to our Speaker with my compliments, a shillelagh from O'Busbey to Speaker O'Rayburn.

The SPEAKER. I appreciate the suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois.

§ 21. Statuary

The old Hall of the House of Representatives is today used for the reception and protection of statuary and has come to be known as National Statuary Hall. Statuary Hall was created under a July 2, 1864, law that authorized the President to "invite all the states to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each state, of deceased citizens deemed worthy of this national commemoration."⁽¹⁾ In 1876, supervision and direction of the collection were assigned to the Architect of the Capitol.⁽²⁾

1. Act July 2, 1864, ch. 210, §§ 2, 13 Stat. 347, codified as 2 USC § 2131.
2. See R.S. § 1814; Aug. 15, 1876, ch. 287, 19 Stat. 147, codified as 2 USC § 2131.

Originally, all State statues were placed in National Statuary Hall. However, the Hall soon became overcrowded, and the aesthetic appearance of the Hall began to suffer as a result. In 1933, Congress adopted a concurrent resolution providing for the relocation of statues and to govern the future reception and location of statues by the Architect of the Capitol, upon the approval of the Joint Committee of the Library and with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts.⁽³⁾ Under authority of this resolution, it was decided that only one statue from each State should be placed in Statuary Hall. The collection is now located in several areas of the Capitol: in National Statuary Hall, the Capitol Rotunda, the first and second floor House and Senate corridors, the Hall of Columns, the Crypt and the Capitol Visitor Center.⁽⁴⁾ In 2000, legislation was passed that allowed for

Parliamentarian's Note: If the State legislature votes to replace one of its statues its request must be approved by the Joint Committee on the Library. State replacement statues for former Presidents Eisenhower, Reagan, and Ford have been approved.

3. H. Con. Res. 47, adopted Feb. 24, 1933, 47 Stat. Part 2, 1784.
See 5 Hinds' Precedents §§ 7089–7099 and 8 Cannon's Precedents §§ 3545–3557.
4. See Ch. 4, § 6 *supra*.

any State to request that the Joint Committee on the Library replace a statue that had previously been provided for display.⁽⁵⁾

With the addition of New Mexico's second statue in 2005, the collection is now complete and consists of 100 statues contributed by 50 States.⁽⁶⁾ In addition, in 2005, Congress, by law, directed the Joint Committee on the Library to obtain a statue of Rosa Parks and to place the statue in National Statuary Hall in a suitable permanent location.⁽⁷⁾ Upon completion, the Rosa Parks statue will be the only non-state statue contribution to National Statuary Hall. Other non-State statutes in the Capitol complex include Martin Luther King in the Rotunda and Sojourner Truth in the Visitor's Center.

Honoring Rosa Parks

§ 21.1 The House, by unanimous consent, considered and passed an unreported bill authorizing the place-

5. Pub. L. No. 106-554, codified as 2 USC § 2132.
6. For a complete list of statuary in the collection, see <http://www.aoc.gov/cc/art/nsh/index.cfm>
7. Pub. L. No. 109-116. See § 21.1, *infra*.

ment in Statuary Hall of a statue of Rosa Parks (after adopting an amendment imposing a 10-year moratorium on the placement of most other statues).

On Nov. 17, 2005,⁽¹⁾ the following proceedings took place:

PLACEMENT OF STATUE OF ROSA PARKS IN NATIONAL STATUARY HALL

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 bill (H.R. 4145) to direct the Architect of the Capitol to obtain a statue of Rosa Parks and to place the statue in the United States Capitol in National Statuary Hall, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Ms. [Juanita] MILLENDER-McDONALD [of California]. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio to explain the purpose of this legislation.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 4145, a bill to direct the Joint Committee on the Library to obtain a statue of Rosa Parks and to place the statue in the United States Capitol in National Statuary Hall. . . .

Ms. [Juanita] MILLENDER-McDONALD [of California]. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

1. 151 CONG. REC. 26849-53, 109th Cong. 1st Sess.
2. John Randy Kuhl, Jr. (NY).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KUHL of New York). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 4145

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PLACEMENT OF STATUE OF ROSA PARKS IN NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

(a) Obtaining Statue.—The Architect of the Capitol shall enter into an agreement to obtain a statue of Rosa Parks, under such terms and conditions as the Architect considers appropriate consistent with applicable law.

(b) Placement.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Architect shall place the statue obtained under subsection (a) in the United States Capitol in a suitable permanent location in National Statuary Hall.

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act, and any amounts so appropriated shall remain available until expended.

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MR. NEY

Mr. NEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. Ney:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. PLACEMENT OF STATUE OF ROSA PARKS IN NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

(a) Obtaining Statue.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Joint Committee on the Library shall enter into an agreement to obtain a statue of Rosa Parks, under such terms and conditions as the Joint Committee considers appropriate consistent with applicable law.

(b) Placement.—The Joint Committee shall place the statue obtained under sub-

section (a) in the United States Capitol in a suitable permanent location in National Statuary Hall.

SEC. 2. ELIGIBILITY FOR PLACEMENT OF STATUES IN NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

(a) Eligibility.—No statue of any individual may be placed in National Statuary Hall until after the expiration of the 10-year period which begins on the date of the individual's death.

(b) Exceptions. Subsection (a) does not apply with respect to--

(1) the statue obtained and placed in National Statuary Hall under this Act; or

(2) any statue provided and furnished by a State under section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2 U.S.C. 2131) or any replacement statue provided by a State under section 311 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2001 (2 U.S.C. 2132).

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act, and any amounts so appropriated shall remain available until expended.

Mr. NEY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment in the nature of a substitute be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

The amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

Honoring Po'Pay

§ 21.2 The House suspended the rules and adopted an unreported concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Rotunda to commemorate the unveiling of a statue

of Po'Pay that was provided for display in Statuary Hall by the State of New Mexico.

PROVIDING FOR ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE OF PO'PAY FOR PLACEMENT IN NATIONAL STATUARY HALL

On Sept. 21, 2005,⁽¹⁾ the following proceedings took place:

Mr. [Robert W.] NEY [of Ohio]. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 242) providing for acceptance of a statue of Po'Pay, presented by the State of New Mexico, for placement in National Statuary Hall, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 242

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

SECTION 1. ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE OF PO'PAY FROM THE PEOPLE OF NEW MEXICO FOR PLACEMENT IN NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

(a) In General.—The statue of Po'Pay, furnished by the people of New Mexico for placement in National Statuary Hall in ac-

1. 151 CONG. REC. 20806, 109th Cong. 1st Sess.

See also 116 CONG. REC. 40211, 40212, 91st Cong. 2d Sess., Dec. 7, 1970 (S. Con. Res. 2, authorizing acceptance for National Statuary Hall of a statue of the late Senator E.L. Bartlett, presented by the State of Alaska); and 114 CONG. REC. 21332, 21333, 90th Cong. 2d Sess., July 15, 1968 (S. Con. Res. 75, authorizing acceptance for the National Statuary Hall of a collection of statues of Father Damien and King Kamehameha I, presented by the State of Hawaii).

cordance with section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2 U.S.C. 2131), is accepted in the name of the United States, and the thanks of the Congress are tendered to the people of New Mexico for providing this commemoration of one of New Mexico's most eminent personages.

(b) Presentation Ceremony.—The State of New Mexico is authorized to use the Rotunda of the Capitol on September 22, 2005, for a presentation ceremony for the statue. The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board shall take such action as may be necessary with respect to physical preparations and security for the ceremony.

(c) Display in Rotunda.—The statue shall be displayed in the Rotunda of the Capitol for a period of not more than 6 months, after which period the statue shall be moved to its permanent location in the National Statuary Hall Collection.

SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL TO GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit an enrolled copy of this concurrent resolution to the Governor of New Mexico.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.⁽²⁾ Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

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

I rise today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 242. As the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, which has the privilege and responsibility for the acceptance and placement of statues, the National Statuary Hall collection, I want to first thank my colleagues from the New Mexico delegation and their constituents for the statue of the Indian Pueblo leader Po'Pay. This resolution was introduced by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON) and also supported by the gentleman from New

2. Candice S. Miller (MI).

Mexico (Mr. UDALL) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE). I also want to thank all three of those Members for bringing this resolution before us.

Po'Pay was the San Juan Pueblo Indian leader and organizer of the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 that drove the Spanish colonials from Pueblo lands. It was not until after his death that the Spanish recolonized the land. But because of Po'Pay, they granted the Pueblo more rights and freedoms during their recolonization. . . .

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of Michigan). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 242.

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.

Honoring Sarah Winnemucca

§ 21.3 The House suspended the rules and adopted an unreported concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Rotunda to commemorate the unveiling of a statue of Sarah Winnemucca that was provided for display in Statuary Hall by the State of Nevada.

On Mar. 1, 2005,⁽¹⁾ the following proceedings took place:

1. 151 CONG. REC. 3068, 3069, 3079, 109th Cong. 1st Sess.

Mr. [Robert W.] NEY [of Ohio]. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 5) providing for the acceptance of a statue of Sarah Winnemucca, presented by the people of Nevada, for placement in National Statuary Hall, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 5

Whereas Sarah Winnemucca was the daughter of Chief Winnemucca and the granddaughter of the redoubtable Chief Truckee of the Northern Paiute Tribe who led John C. Fremont and his men across the Great Basin to California;

Whereas Sarah, before her 14th birthday, had acquired five languages, including three Indian dialects, Spanish, and English, and was one of only two Northern Paiutes in Nevada at the time who was able to read, write, and speak English;

Whereas Sarah was an intelligent and respected woman who served as an interpreter for the United States Army and the Bureau of Indian Affairs and served as an aide, scout, peacemaker, and interpreter for General Oliver O. Howard during the Bannock War of 1878, in Idaho;

Whereas, in 1883, Sarah published *Life Among the Paiutes: Their Wrongs and Claims*, the first book written and published by a Native American woman;

Whereas Sarah became a tireless spokeswoman for the Northern Paiute Tribe and in 1879, gave more than 300 speeches throughout the United States concerning the plight of her people;

Whereas Sarah established a non-governmental school for Paiute children near Lovelock, Nevada, which operated for three years and became a model for future educational facilities for Native American children; and

Whereas Sarah, in fighting for justice, peace, and equality for all persons, represented the highest ideals of America and is hereby recognized as a distinguished citizen of Nevada: Now, therefore, be it

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

SECTION 1. ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE OF SARAH WINNEMUCCA FROM THE PEOPLE OF NEVADA FOR PLACEMENT IN NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

(a) In General.—The statue of Sarah Winnemucca, furnished by the people of Nevada for placement in National Statuary Hall in accordance with section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2 U.S.C. 2131), is accepted in the name of the United States, and the thanks of the Congress are tendered to the people of Nevada for providing this commemoration of one of Nevada’s most eminent personages.

(b) Presentation Ceremony.—The State of Nevada is authorized to use the rotunda of the Capitol on March 9, 2005, for a presentation ceremony for the statue. The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board shall take such action as may be necessary with respect to physical preparations and security for the ceremony.

(c) Display in Rotunda.—The statue shall be displayed in the rotunda of the Capitol for a period of not more than 6 months, after which period the statue shall be moved to its permanent location.

SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL TO GOVERNOR OF NEVADA.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the Governor of Nevada.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.⁽²⁾ Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. BERKLEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

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

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great honor to rise and welcome Nevada’s second statue to the National Statuary Hall Collection, located inside of the United States Capitol. This statue, of Sarah

2. John Abney Culberson (TX).

Winnemucca, is a welcome addition. . . .

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 5, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. NEY. 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 418, nays 0, not voting 15. . . .

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Portrait Busts

§ 21.4 By unanimous consent, the House considered a Senate concurrent resolution to authorize use of the Capitol Rotunda for the unveiling of a bust of President George H. W. Bush.

On June 26, 1991,⁽¹⁾ the following proceedings took place:

1. 137 CONG. REC. 16462, 102d Cong. 1st Sess.

Mr. [William (Bill)] CLAY [of Missouri]. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 49) authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the unveiling of the portrait bust of President George Bush on June 27, 1991.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.⁽²⁾ Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. [Bill] BARRETT [of Nebraska]. Madam Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY] for the purpose of explaining his request.

Mr. CLAY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 49 authorizes the use of the rotunda by the Senate Rules Committee for unveiling

On May 13, 1886, the Senate passed a resolution ordering the commissioning of marble portrait busts of those who have served as Vice President of the United States. The busts were intended to honor their service, under the Constitution, as Presidents of the Senate. The first 20 portrait busts (honoring those who served between 1789 and 1885) are housed in niches in the Senate gallery. The remaining busts are placed throughout the Senate wing of the Capitol. For additional information, see *United States Senate Catalogue of Fine Art*, by William Kloss and Diana K. Skvarta, S. Doc. No. 107-11 (2002).

2. Jolene Unsoeld (WA).

of the portrait bust of President George Bush tomorrow, June 27, at 1:30 p.m.

□ 1700

The Senate has asked the House to process the resolution, and as a matter of comity, the House shall approve this resolution.

Mr. BARRETT. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

Madam Speaker, George Herbert Walker Bush, now our 41st President, was the 43d man to serve as Vice President, and only the 14th of our Vice Presidents to later become President of the United States. We all look forward to the unveiling of the portrait bust of President Bush, and its placement in the Senate corridors, where it will join the marble busts of the other men who served the country as Vice President and fulfilled their constitutional duty as presiding officer of the Senate.

Madam Speaker, I will not object to the request by the gentleman from Missouri and withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. UNSOELD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 49

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration is authorized to use the rotunda of the Capitol for the unveiling of the portrait bust of President George Bush at 2:30 p.m. on June 27, 1991. The Architect of

the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board shall take such action as may be necessary with respect to physical preparations and security for the ceremony.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

§ 21.5 The House, by unanimous consent, agreed to a Senate concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Rotunda for the unveiling of a portrait bust of Vice President Dan Quayle.

On Sept. 5, 2003,⁽¹⁾ the following proceedings took place:

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL FOR THE UNVEILING OF THE PORTRAIT BUST OF VICE PRESIDENT DAN QUAYLE ON SEPTEMBER 10, 2003

Mr. [Robert H.] NEY [of Ohio]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 63) authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the unveiling of the portrait bust of Vice President Dan Quayle on September 10, 2003, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

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

1. 149 CONG. REC. 21319, 21320, 108th Cong. 1st Sess.
2. Mac Thornberry (TX).

Mr. [Robert A.] BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) for the purposes of explaining the resolution.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY), one of our distinguished members of the Committee on House Administration for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 63 which authorizes the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for the unveiling of the portrait bust of former Vice President Dan Quayle on September 10, 2003.

The mainstay of the Senate's fine arts collection is the Vice Presidential bust collection. In 1886, the Joint Committee on the Library began commissioning busts to be sculpted of the Vice Presidents to occupy the niches that surround the Senate Chamber. Once these spaces were filled, new additions were placed throughout the Senate wing of the Capitol.

The collection acknowledges the patriotic service performed by each individual who has served as Vice President and pays tribute to the Vice President's role as President of Senate. It also provides a unique survey of American sculpture for the 19th century to the present day.

The Senate currently maintains over 80 sculptures by some of America's preeminent artists, commemorating many of the great figures of our national history. . . .

In August 1988, at the Republican National Convention in New Orleans,

George Bush called upon Mr. Quayle to serve as his Vice Presidential running mate in the general election, which George Bush went on to win.

Dan Quayle was sworn in as the 44th Vice President of the United States on January 20 of 1989 and served with distinction in that capacity over the following 4 years. . . .

Mr. Speaker, I urge full support of this resolution.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. 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 Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration is authorized to use the rotunda of the Capitol for the unveiling of the portrait bust of Vice President Dan Quayle on September 10, 2003. The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board shall take such action as may be necessary with respect to physical preparations and security for the ceremony.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Honoring Sakakawea

§ 21.6 The House suspended the rules and adopted an unreported concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Rotunda to commemo-

rate the unveiling of a statue of Sakakawea that was provided for display in Statuary Hall by the State of North Dakota.

On July 15, 2003,⁽¹⁾ the following proceedings took place:

PERMITTING USE OF THE ROTUNDA TO COMMEMORATE THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF SAKAKAWEA PROVIDED BY THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA FOR DISPLAY IN STATUARY HALL

Mr. [Robert W.] NEY [of Ohio]. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 236) permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony to commemorate the unveiling of the statue of Sakakawea provided by the State of North Dakota for display in Statuary Hall.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 236

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used on October 16, 2003, for a ceremony to commemorate the unveiling of the statue of Sakakawea provided by the State of North Dakota for display in Statuary Hall. Physical preparations for the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.⁽²⁾ Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

1. 149 CONG. REC. 18032-34, 108th Cong. 1st Sess.
2. E. Clay Shaw, Jr. (FL).

Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 236. This legislation permits the use of the rotunda of the Capitol on October 16, 2003, for a ceremony to commemorate the unveiling of the statue of Sakakawea provided by the State of North Dakota. . . .

Sakakawea, simply put, was a leader of leaders. She was a key part of the boldest and most dangerous expedition in American history. She served as an interpreter, guide, and provider to Lewis and Clark; but her most important role was that of a peacemaker. As a woman and a mother, her presence made it clear that Lewis and Clark were not leading a war party. As Clark wrote in his journal: "Our interpreter we find reconciles all the Indians as to our friendly intentions. A woman with a party of men is a token of peace." She was courageous and indomitable, but it was her gentle spirit and interpretive skills that appeased potential enemies. . . .

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 236.

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.

Honoring President Dwight D. Eisenhower

§ 21.7 The House suspended the rules and adopted a concurrent resolution authorizing the placement of a statue of President Dwight D. Eisenhower of Kansas in the Capitol.

On Mar. 25, 2003,⁽¹⁾ the following proceedings took place:

PROVIDING FOR ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE OF PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER FOR PLACEMENT IN CAPITOL

Mr. [Robert W.] NEY [of Ohio]. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 84) providing for the acceptance of a statue of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, presented by the people of Kansas, for placement in the Capitol, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 84

Whereas Dwight D. Eisenhower gave a lifetime of service to the Nation as a military officer, leader of the victorious Allied armies in World

1. 149 CONG. REC. 7403–407, 108th Cong. 1st Sess.

Parliamentarian's Note: This concurrent resolution, providing for the replacement of one of Kansas' existing statues (of former Kansas Governor George Washington Glick) is believed to be the first of its kind.

War II, first supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and as President of the United States;

Whereas Dwight D. Eisenhower was raised in Abilene, Kansas;

Whereas Dwight D. Eisenhower was the 34th President of the United States from 1953 to 1961, and during his presidency he saw the end of the Korean War, maintained peace during the Cold War, desegregated the military, marking the beginning of the modern civil rights movement, and implemented the interstate highway program, among other accomplishments;

Whereas Dwight D. Eisenhower and his wife Mamie are buried in the Place of Meditation, on the grounds of the Eisenhower Center and Presidential Library and Museum in Abilene, Kansas, a premier historical institution recognized around the world; and

Whereas the great State of Kansas desires to honor its most famous son for his many contributions and to keep his legacy alive for future generations: Now, therefore, be it

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

SECTION 1. ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE OF DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER FROM THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS FOR PLACEMENT IN THE CAPITOL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The statue of Dwight D. Eisenhower, furnished by the people of Kansas for placement in the Capitol in accordance with section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (40 U.S.C. 187), is accepted in the name of the United States, and the thanks of Congress are extended to the people of Kansas for providing this commemoration of one of the most eminent persons from Kansas.

(b) PRESENTATION CEREMONY.—The State of Kansas is authorized to use the Rotunda of the Capitol on June 4, 2003, for a presentation ceremony for the statue. The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board shall take such action as may be necessary with respect to physical preparations and security for the ceremony.

(c) DISPLAY IN ROTUNDA.—The statue shall be displayed in the Rotunda of the Capitol for a period of not more than 6 months,

after which time the statue shall be moved to its permanent location.

SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL TO GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the Governor of Kansas.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.⁽²⁾ Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 84. This legislation provides for the acceptance of the statue of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, presented by the people of Kansas, for placement in the Capitol.

The Capitol's National Statuary Hall Collection started in 1864 to let each State honor two of its famous own. About half the statues joined the collection in the late 1800s and the early 1900s.

A bronze statue of Dwight D. Eisenhower, better known as "Ike," will replace the statue of the former Governor, George Washington Glick. . . .

Mr. NEY. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 84.

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.

2. Jo Ann Emerson (MO).

Portrait Monument to the Pioneers of the Women's Suffrage Movement

§ 21.8 The House agreed to a concurrent resolution directing the Architect of the Capitol to restore the statue of three suffragettes (portrait monument)⁽¹⁾ and to move it from the Capitol crypt to the Rotunda for one year and then to a permanent sit to be selected by a commission.

On Sept. 26, 1996,⁽²⁾ the following proceedings took place:

1. This group portrait monument to the pioneers of the woman suffrage movement was sculpted by Adelaide Johnson from an 8-block of marble in Carrara, Italy. The monument features portrait busts of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott and Susan B. Anthony, the leaders of the woman suffrage movement. The monument was presented to the Capitol as a gift from the women of the United States by the National Woman's Party and was accepted on behalf of Congress by the Joint Committee on the Library on Feb. 10, 1921. The unveiling ceremony was held in the Rotunda on Feb. 15, 1921, the 101st anniversary of the birth of Susan B. Anthony, and was attended by representatives of over 70 women's organizations. The Committee authorized the installation of the monument in the Crypt, where it remained on continuous display. In accordance with H. Con. Res. 216, the sculpture was relocated to the Capitol Rotunda in May 1997.
2. 142 CONG. REC. 25244-46, 104th Cong. 2d Sess.

PROVIDING FOR RELOCATION OF PORTRAIT MONUMENT

Mrs. [Constance A.] MORELLA [of Maryland]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Oversight be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 216) providing for relocation of the portrait monument, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.⁽³⁾ Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland? . . .

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 216

Whereas in 1995, women of America celebrated the 75th anniversary of their right to participate in our government through suffrage;

Whereas Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony were pioneers in the movement for women's suffrage and the pursuit of equal rights; and

Whereas the relocation of the Portrait Monument to a place of prominence and esteem would serve to honor and revere the contribution of thousands of women: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Architect of the Capitol shall—

(1) restore the Portrait Monument and place it in the Rotunda of the Capitol for one year at which time it shall be moved to a permanent site along with an appropriate educational display, as determined by

3. Mark Foley (FL).

the commission created in section 3, and an alternative statue recommended by the commission shall be placed in the Rotunda;

(2) make all necessary arrangements for a rededication ceremony of the Portrait Monument in the Rotunda in conjunction with the Woman Suffrage Statue Campaign; and

(3) use no Federal funds to pay any expense of restoring or moving the statue.

SEC. 2. The Rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used at a time mutually agreed upon by the majority leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives for a ceremony to commemorate and celebrate the statue's return to the Rotunda.

SEC. 3. A commission of 11 interested parties, including Senators and Representatives, will be appointed. The majority leader of the Senate will appoint three members and the minority leader of the Senate will appoint two members to the commission. The Speaker of the House of Representatives will appoint one member, the majority leader of the House of Representatives will appoint two members, the minority leader of the House of Representatives will appoint two members, and the Architect of the Capitol will serve as the eleventh member of the commission. Immediately following the relocation of the Portrait Monument, the commission shall—

(1) select a permanent site for the Portrait Monument;

(2) plan and develop an educational display to be located near the statue at its permanent site, describing some of the most dramatic events of the suffragettes' lives;

(3) select an alternative statue for permanent placement in the Rotunda of the Capitol to commemorate the struggle of women in America for equal rights;

(4) provide its recommendation to the Senate and the House of Representatives no later than one year after the relocation of the Portrait Monument; and

(5) use no Federal funds to pay any expense of the educational display and/or relocation of the Portrait Monument.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

§ 21.9 A concurrent resolution relating to the use of the Capitol building and grounds has no force and effect beyond the Congress in which it is adopted since the House is not a continuing body, and authorities contained therein must be reaffirmed in a subsequent Congress to have continuing effect.⁽¹⁾

1. *Parliamentarian's Note*: H. Con. Res. 216 of the 104th Congress authorized the movement of the monument and an accompanying ceremony in the Rotunda. See § 21.8, *supra*. The Senate leadership originally resisted a concurrent resolution in the 105th Congress and attempted to use a letter to be signed jointly by the President pro tempore and the Speaker. Because the House is not a continuing body, and because the authority of that concurrent resolution did not constitute a rule of the House such as would be carried forward by the customary provision in H. Res. 5 of the 105th Congress, the authority for a ceremony required renewal in the 105th Congress. The

On June 24, 1997,⁽²⁾ the House, by unanimous consent, authorized extension into the 105th Congress of the authority, granted by concurrent resolution in the 104th Congress, to use the Rotunda for a ceremony to commemorate the placement of the Portrait Monument in the Capitol Rotunda. The proceedings were as follows:

Mr. [Bill] THOMAS [of California]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the authorization contained in House Concurrent Resolution 216, which was passed in the 104th Congress, relating to the use of the rotunda for a ceremony to commemorate the placement of the Portrait Monument in the Capitol rotunda, be extended into this, the 105th Congress, subject to concurrence by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.⁽³⁾ Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. [Steny H.] HOYER [of Maryland]. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I will not object, but

Senate finally “confirmed” the language authorizing the ceremony on June 25, 1997. As an example of the Senate originating in a subsequent Congress a new concurrent resolution for use of the Rotunda, see S. Con. Res. 2, 105th Congress, continuing authority to use the Rotunda for inaugural ceremonies, originally contained in S. Con. Res. 48 of the previous Congress.

2. 143 CONG. REC. 11900, 105th Cong. 1st Sess.
3. George Radanovich (CA).

if there is any further explanation necessary, I will yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, since the Portrait Monument was actually placed in the rotunda in the 105th Congress we had created an opportunity for a ceremony in the 104th. Given the rules since the 104th expired, there is no current ability to hold a ceremony. What we are asking for is to bring that ceremony authorized in Concurrent Resolution 216 into the 105th, based upon concurrence by the Senate.

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

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

There was no objection.

Dedication of Sam Rayburn Statue

§ 21.10 Ceremonies were held to dedicate a statue of former Speaker Rayburn in the foyer of the Rayburn Office Building.

On Jan. 6, 1965,⁽¹⁾ the following proceedings occurred:

DEDICATION OF THE SAM RAYBURN STATUE

Mrs. [Patsy T.] MINK [of Hawaii]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent

1. 111 CONG. REC. 142, 89th Cong. 1st Sess.

The proceedings were printed pursuant to H. Con. Rec. 83. See 111 CONG. REC. 4765, 89th Cong. 1st Sess., Mar. 11, 1965.

that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ZABLOCKI] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER.⁽²⁾ Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Hawaii?

Mr. [Clement J.] ZABLOCKI [of Wisconsin]. Mr. Speaker, today it was my privilege to be present for the impressive ceremony to dedicate the statue of Sam Rayburn which stands in the main stair hall of the new congressional office building which bears his name.

The speech of dedication by Mrs. Lyndon Baines Johnson was a fine tribute to an outstanding American statesman and former Speaker of the House. The First Lady succeeded in capturing in words the feelings which were in the hearts of all on this inspiring occasion. Your own remarks, Mr. Speaker, bespoke the dignity and power of the office in which both Sam Rayburn and you have distinguished yourselves.

The statue of "Mr. Sam" which was unveiled today is also deserving of high praise. Its sculptor, Mr. Felix W. de Weldon, is recognized as one of the Nation's finest creators of public monuments. He has given us a statue which portrays Sam Rayburn as the man of vigor and purpose which we all remember him to be.

It is fitting that his statue should stand as the focal point of a building which he worked and planned for, and which now bears his name. His presence will be a constant reminder to us and future generations that true greatness can be achieved through service in Congress.

2. John W. McCormack (MA).

Unveiling of Repaired Statue of Abraham Lincoln

§ 21.11 Ceremonies were held in the Rotunda of the Capitol in connection with the unveiling of the repaired statue of Abraham Lincoln.

On May 10, 1962,⁽¹⁾ the second unveiling of the Vinnie Ream Statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Capitol Rotunda occurred as follows:

Mr. [Fred] SCHWENGEL [of Iowa]. Mr. Speaker, it was my distinct privilege on April 16 to participate in a ceremony in the rotunda of this beautiful Capitol Building during which the Vinnie Ream statue of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled for a second time.

When the statue was completed and unveiled originally in 1871, the figure of Lincoln held a scroll in his hand. During the course of the years, this scroll was broken off and either lost or misplaced. Through the cooperation of a great many dedicated people, the statue was repaired with a new scroll to replace the piece which had been broken off.

Since this is the centennial year of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the drafting of the Emancipation Proclamation, it was felt that we should unveil the statue again and thus call attention to these important events in our Nation's history. It is particularly apropos that we do not lose sight of their significance 100

1. 108 CONG. REC. 8232-35, 87th Cong. 2d Sess.

years later when certain civil rights are still in jeopardy.

It is appropriate, therefore, that a public record be made of what took place in the rotunda during this ceremony. I wish to place in the *Record* at this point a copy of the program for the unveiling and the remarks which were made by those who participated. In doing so, I especially want to call attention to the good offices of one individual who tied all of the many details together and made the program possible.

Permit me to recognize the efforts of Mr. Ralph Becker, chairman of the Emancipation Proclamation Committee, who served as master of ceremonies for the unveiling. Mr. Becker was also chairman of the Lincoln banquet on February 10 this year and is responsible for the success of that function. I would also like to note that Mr. Becker's interest in our Nation's history is well established and shared by many. His extensive collection of campaign badges and memorabilia has been donated to the Smithsonian Institution and is presently on display there.

He is a gentleman and a scholar, and what he has done to preserve history and make the record more complete will be long remembered and deeply appreciated. The program of the second unveiling of the Vinnie Ream Lincoln statue . . . is another one of his noble efforts[.](²)

2. For the complete program in the Rotunda, see *Id.*

§ 22. Dedication of Buildings and Structures

Congress has named certain buildings or structures after individuals.⁽¹⁾ These include a Federal building,⁽²⁾ House Office Buildings,⁽³⁾ and rooms in the Capitol.⁽⁴⁾

Federal Building

§ 22.1 The House suspended the rules and passed a bill designating a Federal building after a sitting Member.⁽¹⁾

On Oct. 7, 2002,⁽²⁾ the following proceedings took place:

1. In 2001, the House amended Rule XXI to provide that "It shall not be in order to consider a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for the designation or redesignation of a public work in honor of an individual then serving as a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or Senator." See 147 CONG. REC. 25, 107th Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 3, 2001 (H. Res. 5 § 2(q)) and Rule XXI clause 6, *House Rules and Manual* § 1068a (2007).
2. See § 22.1, *infra*.
3. See §§ 22.4, 22.5, *infra*.
4. See § 22.6, *infra*.
1. *Parliamentarian's Note*: Consideration of this measure under suspension of the rules rendered inapplicable any point of order under Rule XXI, clause 6, *House Rules and Manual*, § 1068a (2007).
2. 148 CONG. REC. 19387-89, 107th Cong. 2d Sess.