

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[.](<sup>2</sup>)

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.<sup>(1)</sup> These include a Federal building,<sup>(2)</sup> House Office Buildings,<sup>(3)</sup> and rooms in the Capitol.<sup>(4)</sup>

### *Federal Building*

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

On Oct. 7, 2002,<sup>(2)</sup> 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.

JOE SKEEN FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. [Steven] LATOURRETTE [of Ohio]. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5427) to designate the Federal building located at Fifth and Richardson Avenues in Roswell, New Mexico, as the “Joe Skeen Federal Building”.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5427

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

**SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.**

The Federal building located at Fifth and Richardson Avenues in Roswell, New Mexico, shall be known and designated as the “Joe Skeen Federal Building”.

**SEC. 2. REFERENCES.**

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Joe Skeen Federal Building”.

**SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

This Act shall take effect on January 1, 2003. . . .

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BROWN of South Carolina).<sup>(3)</sup> The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURRETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5427.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

***Chestnut-Gibson Memorial Door***

**§ 22.2 The House suspended the rules and agreed to a**

3. Henry E. Brown, Jr. (SC).

**concurrent resolution designating the “document entrance” on the east plaza of the Capitol as the “Chestnut-Gibson Memorial Door”, in honor of two Capitol Police officers slain in the line of duty.<sup>(1)</sup>**

On July 20, 1999,<sup>(2)</sup> the following proceedings took place:

Mr. [Bob] FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 158), as amended, designating the Document Door of the United States Capitol as the “Memorial Door”.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 158

Whereas on July 24, 1998, a lone gunman entered the United States Capitol through the door known as the Document Door, located on the first floor of the East Front;

Whereas Officer Jacob Joseph Chestnut was the first United States Capitol Police officer to confront the gunman just inside the Document Door and lost his life as a result;

Whereas Detective John Michael Gibson also confronted the gunman and lost his life in the ensuing shoot-out;

Whereas the last shot fired by Detective John Gibson—his final act as an officer of the law—finally brought down the gunman and ended his deadly rampage;

1. See § 15 *supra*, for more information about the officers’ deaths.
2. 145 CONG. REC. 16745–50, 106th Cong. 2d. Sess. See also § 15, *infra*; and Ch. 38, *infra*.

Whereas while the gunman's intentions are not fully known, nor may ever be known, it is clear that he would have killed more innocent people if United States Capitol Police Officer Jacob Chestnut and Detective John Gibson had not ended the violent rampage;

Whereas the United States Capitol Police represent true dedication and professionalism in their duties to keep the United States Capitol and the Senate and House of Representatives office buildings safe for all who enter them;

Whereas the United States Capitol shines as a beacon of freedom and democracy all around the world;

Whereas keeping the sacred halls of the United States Capitol, known as the People's House, accessible for all the people of the United States and the world is a true testament of Congress and of our Nation's dedication to upholding the virtues of freedom;

Whereas the door near where this tragic incident took place has been known as the Document Door; and

Whereas it is fitting and appropriate that the Document Door henceforth be known as the Memorial Door in honor of Officer Jacob Chestnut and Detective John Gibson: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That the door known as the Document Door and located on the first floor of the East Front of the United States Capitol is designated as the "Memorial Door" in honor of Officer Jacob Joseph Chestnut and Detective John Michael Gibson of the United States Capitol Police, who gave their lives in the line of duty on July 24, 1998, near that door.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CALVERT).<sup>(3)</sup> Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr.

FRANKS) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. SHOWS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS).

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

House Concurrent Resolution 158, as amended, introduced by the Majority Whip, the Speaker, the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, the Minority Whip and other Members of both sides of the aisle, designates the Document Door located on the first floor of the east front of the Capitol as "Memorial Door", in honor of Officer Jacob Chestnut and Detective John Gibson.

In my brief tenure of chairman of the subcommittee charged with the responsibility of bringing to the House bills designating Federal facilities in honor of individuals, I have considered it a great pleasure to honor Americans who have distinguished themselves in public service. A naming bill is often a capstone for those fortunate to have bestowed upon them such an honor.

But this action that we take today, while richly deserved, gives me no joy. This week is the first anniversary of an event that we hope will never be repeated. Officer Chestnut became the first Capitol Hill Police Officer killed in the line of duty. Detective Gibson became the second.

Those few minutes on Friday, July 24, 1998 changed forever the way we look and feel about the Document Door and the visitor's entrance to the Capitol. The horror of senseless shootings that cut short the lives of these officers will remain forever in the minds of those who are alive today because of them.

3. Ken Calvert (CA).

These two officers were ordinary men, and in those horrifying minutes did extraordinary things. The action we take today reminds us we should never forget the duty these officers swear to uphold. We also need to remember particularly how fragile life is in the face of the dangers that confront the fine men and women of the Capitol Police. . . .

### ***Capitol Police Headquarters Building***

#### **§ 22.3 The House suspended the rules and agreed to a concurrent resolution redesignating the Capitol Police headquarters building as the “Eney, Chestnut, Gibson Memorial Building.”**

On Oct. 15, 1998,<sup>(1)</sup> the following proceedings took place:

Mr. [Jay] KIM [of California]. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 120) to redesignate the United States Capitol Police headquarters building located at 119 D Street, Northeast, Washington, D.C., as the “Eney, Chestnut, Gibson Memorial Building.”

The Clerk read as follows:

S. CON. RES. 120

Whereas the United States Capitol Police force has protected the Capitol

1. 144 CONG. REC. 26486–88, 105th Cong. 2d Sess.

See also § 15, *supra*; and Ch. 38, *infra*, for additional information on the deaths of Capitol Police officers.

and upheld the beacon of democracy in America;

Whereas 3 officers of the United States Capitol Police have lost their lives in the line of duty;

Whereas Sgt. Christopher Eney was killed on August 24, 1984, during a training exercise;

Whereas officer Jacob “J.J.” Chestnut was killed on July 24, 1998, while guarding his post at the Capitol; and

Whereas Detective John Gibson was killed on July 24, 1998, while protecting the lives of visitors, staff, and the Office of the Majority Whip of the House of Representatives: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the United States Capitol Police headquarters building located at 119 D Street, Northeast, Washington, D.C., shall be known and designated as the “Eney, Chestnut, Gibson Memorial Building”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(2)</sup> Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM).

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

Senate Concurrent Resolution 120 redesignates the United States Capitol Police Headquarter Building located at 119 D Street, Northeast, Washington, D.C., as the Eney, Chestnut, Gibson Memorial Building in honor of the three Capitol Police officers who made an ultimate sacrifice by giving their lives in the line of service.

Officer Eney was killed in training exercises in August 1984. Officers

2. Gil Gutknect (MN).

Chestnut and Gibson were struck down in the line of fire defending the Members of this body, congressional staff and visitors just a few weeks ago on July 24.

This certainly is a most fitting tribute to these fallen heroes. I support the resolution and urge my colleagues to join me in support.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time. . . .

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 120.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

*House Office Buildings*

**§ 22.4 A resolution was adopted under suspension of the rules to designate House Annex 1 as the Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., House Office Building and House Annex 2 as the Gerald R. Ford House Office Building.**

On Sept. 10, 1990,<sup>(1)</sup> the following proceedings took place:

1. 136 CONG. REC. 23632-35, 101st Cong. 2d Sess.

Mr. [Glenn M.] ANDERSON [of California]. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 402) designating two House of Representatives office buildings as the "Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. House of Representatives Office Building" and the "Gerald R. Ford House of Representatives Office Building," respectively, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 402

*Resolved,*

**SECTION 1. DESIGNATIONS.**

(a) Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. House of Representatives Office Building.—The House of Representatives office building located at C Street and New Jersey Avenue, Southeast, in the District of Columbia, and known as House of Representatives Office Building Annex No. 1, shall be known and designated as the "Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. House of Representatives Office Building".

(b) Gerald R. Ford House of Representatives Office Building.—The House of Representatives office building located at 3d and D Streets, Southwest, in the District of Columbia, and known as House of Representatives Office Building Annex No. 2, shall be known and designated as the "Gerald R. Ford House of Representatives Office Building".

**SEC. 2. REFERENCES.**

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to a building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the building as designated in that section.

**SEC. 3. STATUES.**

The Speaker of the House of Representatives may purchase or accept as a gift to the House of Representatives, for permanent display in the appropriate building designated in section 1, a suitable statue or bust of the individual for whom the building is named. Such purchase or acceptance shall be carried out—

(1) in the case of the building referred to in section 1(a), in consultation with the majority leader of the House of Representatives; and

(2) in the case of the building referred to in section 1(b), in consultation with the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

For general information about House office buildings, see Ch. 4, *supra*.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(2)</sup> Pursuant to the rule, a second is not required on this motion.

The gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON].

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

Mr. Speaker, this legislation being brought to the House floor for consideration today would result in an important and appropriate tribute to two former Members of the House: Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill, Jr. and President Gerald R. Ford. . . .

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. MAZZOLI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 402.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**§ 22.5 Members were invited to include personal messages or other writings in the copper box to be sealed in the cornerstone of the Rayburn House Office Building.**

2. Romano L. Mazzoli (KY).

On May 24, 1962,<sup>(1)</sup> the President and the Speaker of the House participated in laying the cornerstone of the Rayburn House Office Building. The proceedings were as follows:

The proceedings commenced at 10:30 o'clock, a.m.

Mr. STEWART.<sup>(2)</sup> Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen, we have met today to lay the cornerstone of the Rayburn House Office Building. I welcome each of you to the ceremony, and express the hope that in the years to come those who labor in this building will pause occasionally and pay tribute to the Honorable Sam Rayburn, whose great leadership and foresight made this structure possible.

At this time I will ask the Reverend Bernard Braskamp, D.D., Chaplain of the House of Representatives, to offer the invocation.

INVOCATION

Mr. BRASKAMP. Let us pray. . . .

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

Mr. STEWART. I now have the great honor to introduce to this assembly the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and also Chairman of the House Office Building Commission. Speaker MCCORMACK. [Applause.]

REMARKS BY SPEAKER MCCORMACK

The SPEAKER. Mr. President, Mr. Chief Justice, reverend clergy, my distinguished colleagues of both branches of the Congress, ladies and gentlemen:

1. 108 CONG. REC. 9119, 9120, 87th Cong. 2d Sess.
2. J. George Stewart, Architect of the Capitol.

As great Americans of the past have contributed to the making and stabilizing of our Constitution, now the oldest Constitution on earth, a living, dynamic organism representing the hopes and the national objectives of our people, so did our late friend, Speaker Sam Rayburn, make his contributions during his long and honored public career. . . .

This building will always be a living monument to his memory, a constant reminder to present and future legislators that Speaker Sam Rayburn was a legislator's legislator.

We are signally honored in having with us today the Chief Executive of our country, a former colleague of ours, and a personal friend and strong admirer of Sam Rayburn. Under our Constitution the President represents and symbolizes the hopes and aspirations of our people and the national objectives of our country. With the wisdom he gained by his service in both branches of the Congress, the people have complete confidence in him and his courageous qualities of leadership. How happy is Sam Rayburn in the Great Beyond in the knowledge that President John F. Kennedy is with us on this occasion.

I have the great honor and personal privilege of presenting to you the President of the United States. [Applause, the audience rising.]

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The PRESIDENT. I thank you.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chief Justice, Members of the House and Senate, I appreciate very much the opportunity to join you in dedicating this building

today to Speaker Sam Rayburn. We say in this country that ours is a Government of laws, and not of men; and it is in that sense that we strive for equality and integrity in the administration of Government and of justice. But this is also a Government of man, and it needs men of particular talents to make this system of ours work. . . .

This ceremony, this edifice, this assembly of public servants from all branches of Government, all States, and all parties pay homage to the memory of Speaker Sam Rayburn.

No monument, no memorial, no statue would please him half so much, I believe, as to have his name preserved here in this fashion on Capitol Hill. The Congress was his life, the House was his home. He served far longer than any who preceded him, but with distinction and wisdom as well. He preferred to preside over this body to any place of prestige or power.

As a former Member of the House of Representatives, I join with all of you in saying that while he may be long missed, he will not be forgotten. Our task is to carry on the work to which he was so deeply dedicated.

Thank you. [Applause, the audience rising.]

A READING

Mr. STEWART. At this time, Dr. Norman Gerstenfeld, rabbi of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, will give a reading. Dr. Gerstenfeld.

Dr. GERSTENFELD. Mindful of our experience at the last inaugural, I have attempted extreme brevity. This is a reading, this is not a prayer; this is a reading from the morning service of the Union Prayer Book[.] . . .

THE LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE

Mr. STEWART. We will now proceed with the laying of the cornerstone.

Thereupon, at 10 o'clock and 40 minutes a.m., the Speaker of the House, the Honorable JOHN W. McCORMACK, laid the cornerstone.

BENEDICTION

Mr. STEWART. The Very Reverend Monsignor Edward J. Herrmann, assistant chancellor of the Archdiocese of Washington, will pronounce the benediction. . . .

Mr. STEWART. This concludes the ceremony. I thank you all for coming.

Thereupon (at 10 o'clock and 49 minutes a.m.) the ceremony was concluded.

CORNERSTONE OF THE RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. [Carl] ALBERT [of Oklahoma]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

Mr. SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, the copper box that will be sealed into the cornerstone of the Rayburn House Office Building will be placed in the Speaker's Lobby on May 28, 29, and 30, 1962, and during that period Members of the House of Representatives may deposit in the box any message, signature, or other writing which they wish to have preserved for posterity, in an envelope not to exceed the size of a postal card.

It is requested that each Member deposit only one message.

*Rooms of the Capitol*

**§ 22.6 The Speaker took the floor following adoption of a resolution naming a room in the Capitol after him to express his gratitude for the action by the House.**

On Oct. 9, 1986,<sup>(1)</sup> the following proceedings took place:

DESIGNATING ROOM H-324 IN THE CAPITOL AS THE THOMAS P O'NEILL, JR. ROOM

Mr. [James C.] WRIGHT [Jr., of Texas]. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a resolution (H. Res. 582) designating room H-324 in the Capitol, as the Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Room, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

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

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 582

*Resolved*, That room H-324 on the third floor of the House part of Capitol is hereby designed the Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Room.

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

There was no objection. . . .

1. 132 CONG. REC. 29952-54, 99th Cong. 2d. Sess.
2. John Joseph Moakley (MA).

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DESIGNATION OF THE THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR. ROOM

(Mr. WRIGHT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, little needs be said. A very few rooms in the Capitol on the House side have been officially designated by the House to honor individuals who are so much a part of our institution that their names will forever epitomize the heart and soul of the United States of House of Representatives.

One of those people, clearly, is THOMAS P. "TIP" O'NEILL, JR. As long as free men and women live and serve in this Chamber—the most democratic, in the sense of a little "d," of all institutions of Government—the memory of THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR., will live and thrive and survive to inspire us and future generations of public servants.

Therefore, it seems appropriate to me, and I know to all of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle will surely agree, that it is a fitting tribute for us this day to designate officially the room on the third floor of the House side of the Capitol as the Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Room.

THE THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR., ROOM IN PERPETUITY

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. [Robert H.] MICHEL [of Illinois]. Mr. Speaker, may I simply associate myself with the very appropriate remarks of the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WRIGHT].

But not being privy to where the recesses of this Capitol all are, cubbyholes or ornate rooms and all the rest, might I inquire of the distinguished majority leader if this room, so appropriately named for THOMAS P. O'NEILL, is sufficiently large enough in size and befitting to accommodate what we normally expect for the Speaker of the House?

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, it is a spacious and gracious room, ample in its proportions, warm in its hospitality. It is on the third floor, just opposite the Visitors' Gallery, where the public may see it, and where a sign may forever proclaim it as the THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr. Room.

Mr. MICHEL. I definitely thank the gentleman for that explanation.

Might I assure the gentleman from Texas, and of course, the Speaker himself, that when that great day comes when we on the Republican side have a majority in this House, it shall remain the THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr. Room.

□ 1030

EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE FROM THE SPEAKER

(Mr. O'NEILL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I want to tell all of you how grateful I am for having a room named after me in this building. . . .

*Parliamentarian's Note:* No House precedent was discernable on the authority of the House by simple resolution to name a room in the Capitol. The Committee on Appropriations has designated a room under its control the Mahon Room; and the East Front Commission designated the Rayburn Room. The Architect of the Capitol advised the Parliamentarian that several rooms on the Senate side of the Capitol had been named after Senators pursuant to Senate resolution. Under Rule I clause 3,<sup>(3)</sup> the Speaker controls rooms in the Capitol assigned to the House, but the naming of those rooms should be by House action.<sup>(4)</sup>

### ***Independence Hall in Philadelphia***

#### **§ 22.7 By House resolution, the Speaker was authorized to**

3. *House Rules and Manual* § 623 (2007).
4. See, e.g., 152 CONG. REC. 22267–22269, 109th Cong. 2d Sess., Dec. 5, 2006 (H. Res. 1087); 149 CONG. REC. 5827, 108th Cong. 1st Sess., Mar. 11, 2003 (H. Res. 19); 146 CONG. REC. 7818–22, 106th Cong. 2d Sess., May 15, 2000 (H. Res. 491); 136 CONG. REC. 34164, 34165, 101st Cong. 2d Sess., Oct. 25, 1990 (H. Res. 525).

#### **appoint a delegation to attend the dedication of the restored Assembly Room at Independence Hall in Philadelphia.**

On June 17, 1965,<sup>(1)</sup> Mr. William A. Barrett, of Pennsylvania, called up House Resolution 426, and asked for its immediate consideration. The proceedings were as follows:

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 426 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved,* That the Speaker of the House of Representatives is authorized to appoint eight Members of the House of Representatives as a delegation to attend the dedication of the historic Assembly Room of Independence Hall, to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on June 28, 1965, at the invitation of the city of Philadelphia, and to designate the chairman of said delegation.

SEC. 2. The expenses of the delegation shall not exceed 1,000 and shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House upon vouchers signed by the chairman of the delegation and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

The resolution was agreed to.<sup>(2)</sup>

1. 111 CONG. REC. 13956, 89th Cong. 1st Sess.
2. *Parliamentarian's Note:* The Speaker originated action on this resolution following receipt of a letter from the mayor of Philadelphia, requesting that a delegation from the House be appointed to attend this historic dedication.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

*East Front of the Capitol*

**§ 22.8 Proceedings held during the ground-breaking ceremony for the extension of the East Front of the Capitol.**

On Feb. 24, 1959,<sup>(1)</sup> a ground-breaking ceremony was held for the extension of the East Front of the Capitol. The proceedings were as follows:

Mr. [Homer] THORNBERRY [of Texas]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may insert in the RECORD at this point the proceedings of the ground-breaking ceremony at the east front of the Capitol today.

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

There was no objection.  
(The matter referred to follows:)

GROUND-BREAKING CEREMONY FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE EAST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1959, 11 A.M.

The Architect of the Capitol, J. George Stewart, acted as master of ceremonies.

Mr. STEWART. To the honored Members of the Congress, our neighbors on Capitol Hill, the distinguished members of the Supreme Court, their assistants, officials of the Library of Congress, and ladies and gentlemen, a warm welcome.

In undertaking this historic ground-breaking ceremony, it is proper that we should invoke the blessing of the Divine Providence. I ask the Chaplain of the House of Representatives, the Reverend Bernard Braskamp, to offer an invocation.

The Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., Chaplain of the House of Representatives, offered the . . . prayer[.] . . .

To Thy name we ascribe all the praise and glory. Amen.

Mr. STEWART. It is my high honor, and personal privilege, to present a member of the Commission for the Extension of the United States Capitol, the Honorable EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN,<sup>(3)</sup> the minority leader, U.S. Senate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, I presume that any modification of a historic shrine and structure that has over the generations insinuated itself into the hearts and into the affections of the people brings a clash between sentiment and necessity. And, oddly enough, I think a case can be made for both sides. On the sentimental side, and I use the term most advisedly, I think of it in terms of reverence, devotion, and respect for those things that are a part of the great pageantry of this Republic which have become so deeply instilled into the hearts of the people. I believe that sentiment, when the time comes to make a modification of one of our shrines, is a polite and good and felicitous deterrent, so that we do not act too hastily and too fast. . . .

So today I have come here to use the spade, and to turn the first piece of ground, hoping that in January 1961—and I have been promised that as much as anyone could be promised anything—the incoming President of the United States will walk through a hall just above us

1. 105 CONG. REC. 2850, 2851, 86th Cong. 1st Sess.

2. Sam Rayburn (TX).

3. Everett McKinley Dirksen (IL).

and will be inaugurated on the steps of the new east front of the Capitol. (The Speaker thereupon took the silver spade and broke the ground.)

## BENEDICTION

Mr. STEWART. The Chaplain of the U.S. Senate, the Reverend Frederick Brown Harris, will now pronounce the benediction. . . .

(Thereupon the ground-breaking ceremonies were concluded.)

On June 23, 1959,<sup>(4)</sup> Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas, laid before the House an announcement advising that cornerstone laying ceremonies for the Capitol's East Front extension would be held on July 4, 1959. The following proceedings occurred:

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following announcement:

J. George Stewart, Architect of the Capitol, announced today, on behalf of the Commission for the Extension of the U.S. Capitol, that the cornerstone of the East Front Extension of the U.S. Capitol will be laid by the Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States, with Masonic ceremonies, at 12 o'clock, noon, Saturday, July 4, 1959. The members of the Commission are Speaker Sam Rayburn, Chairman, Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen, Representatives Charles A. Halleck, and J. George Stewart. July 4th commemorates the date on which President Millard Fillmore laid the cornerstone of the House and Senate wings of the U.S. Capitol in 1851. The Masonic ceremonies will commemorate the ceremonies held not

only at that cornerstone laying, but also at the laying of the cornerstone of the original section of the Capitol Building, September 18, 1793, by President George Washington.

When the first column in the portico of the extended East Front of the Capitol was to be installed, the Speaker, on May 24, 1960,<sup>(5)</sup> announced the date for the installation and invited Members to witness the installation:

Mr. RAYBURN. As chairman of the Commission for Extension of the U.S. Capitol, I wish to invite the members, officers, and employees of the House of Representatives to witness the setting in place of the first large marble column in the portico of the extended east central front of the Capitol, at 9:30 a.m., Thursday, May 26, 1960.

This is a historic occasion in which I feel each Member will be deeply interested. You are invited to enter the construction area at the door to the fenced enclosure just north of the entrance to the House wing, from where you will be directed to a safe and appropriate vantage point.

The old records indicate that the original sandstone columns were erected in 1824 and that the stonecutters at the Capitol participated in a procession and exhibit celebrating July 4, 1824.

The new columns are duplicates of the originals except that they are of Georgia white marble instead of sandstone. They are monolithic, weigh about 18 tons each, are 24 in number, and are 24 feet 9 inches high. The columns are of the Corinthian order and

4. 105 CONG. REC. 11669, 11670, 86th Cong. 1st Sess.

5. 106 CONG. REC. 10966, 86th Cong. 2d Sess.

taper uniformly from a diameter of 3 feet at the base to 2 feet 6 inches at the top.

The original columns were designed by Charles Bulfinch in carrying out the overall plan for the east portico prepared by, his predecessor, Benjamin H. Latrobe. Mr. Latrobe and Mr. Bulfinch were the second and third Architects of the Capitol, respectively.

The column to be set on Thursday, May 26, will be the one located immediately to the southeast of the main entrance leading to the rotunda.

On the legislative day of Aug. 31, 1960,<sup>(6)</sup> the Speaker announced the ceremonies to be held in connection with the raising of the first flag over the extended East Central Front of the Capitol:

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that a brief ceremony will be held on Friday, September 2, 1960, at 10 a.m., in connection with the raising of the first flag over the extended east central front of the U.S. Capitol. Members and their staffs are cordially invited to attend this ceremony.

In the Senate, on Aug. 31, 1960,<sup>(7)</sup> Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, of Texas, advised that a press release concerning the flag raising had been issued by the Speaker of the House, and referred the Speaker's

6. 106 CONG. REC. 18906, 86th Cong. 2d Sess. (Calendar Day Sept. 2, 1960).

7. 106 CONG. REC. 18506, 86th Cong. 2d Sess.

invitation to all Members, officers, and employees of both Houses of Congress to attend the ceremony:

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, on Friday, September 2, at 10 a.m., the first flag will be raised over the extended east front of the U.S. Capitol.

For the information of the Members of the Senate, there will be a brief ceremony at that time. The U.S. Marine Band will be present and the Marine Corps will provide a color guard.

SPEAKER RAYBURN has invited all Members, officers, and employees of both branches of Congress to attend the ceremonies. I ask unanimous consent that a press release issued by the Speaker of the House be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the press release was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Speaker SAM RAYBURN, Chairman of the Commission for Extension of the U.S. Capitol, announced today that a brief ceremony would be held on Friday, September 2, 1960, at 10 a.m., in connection with the raising of the first flag over the extended east central front of the U.S. Capitol.

The U.S. Marine Band will play selections from 9:45 to 10 a.m. The U.S. Marine Corps will provide a color guard, the members of which will lower the flag from the temporary pole installed in the peristyle of the dome during construction (when the old east front and old flagpole were removed about 2 years ago) and will raise a new flag over the extended east front. The color guard will receive the new flag from the Speaker of the House and proceed up the main central steps and through the Capitol to the roof. As they ascend the steps, the band will

play “America the Beautiful.” As the flag is raised for the first time on the permanent pole located on the roof of the extended east front, and as, simultaneously, the flag on the temporary pole is lowered a trumpeter will sound “To the Colors.”

The band will then play “The Star Spangled Banner” and in conclusion, “Stars and Stripes Forever.”

SPEAKER RAYBURN invites Members, officers, and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the general public to attend the ceremonies to be held in the area immediately in front of the main east central steps.

### § 23. Ceremonies for Visiting Dignitaries

The House and Senate often adopt unanimous-consent requests to recess to meet with the other legislative body in joint meetings in the Hall of the House in order to hear addresses from visiting foreign dignitaries.<sup>(1)</sup>

As part of the preparation for a joint meeting, the Chair announces the customary policy on

1. A joint meeting is distinguishable from a joint session, which is a more formal occasion that is arranged by the adoption of a concurrent resolution. Typically, joint sessions are held to receive Presidential messages and to count the electoral votes for the President and Vice President. For a discussion of joint sessions to receive Presidential messages, such as the President’s annual state of the Union address, see Ch. 35, *infra*.

floor privileges for joint meetings. In recent years the Chair has also announced that the practice of reserving seats by placard for joint meetings would not be allowed and that Members could reserve seats only by their physical presence following a security sweep of the Chamber.<sup>(2)</sup>

When the joint meeting commences, the Speaker and the Vice President traditionally announce the appointment of the Members of the House and Senate who will serve as the escort committee that ushers the foreign dignitary down the center aisle to the rostrum.<sup>(3)</sup>

2. *Parliamentarian’s Note:* The “no placard” announcement became standard for joint sessions as of Sept. 19, 2001 (see 147 CONG. REC. 17226, 107th Cong. 1st Sess.), and was first extended to a joint meeting during the address by the Honorable John Howard, Prime Minister of Australia, on June 12, 2002. See 148 CONG. REC. 10133–36, 107th Cong. 2d Sess.
3. For a variation on this practice, see 149 CONG. REC. 18595–98, 108th Cong. 1st Sess., July 17, 2003, for the joint meeting for Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. In that instance, members of the House and Senate escort committees assembled in the Office of the Speaker to meet with the Prime Minister, instead of first assembling in the Chamber. This change was prompted by the Prime Minister’s tight schedule and his meeting with Senate leadership