

SENSE OF THE HOUSE IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WEEK

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Government Reform be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 293), expressing the sense of the House of Representatives in support of “National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week,” and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

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

Mr. [Elijah] CUMMINGS [of Maryland]. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, under my reservation, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. OSE) to explain the bill . . .

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 293

Whereas there are 105 historically black colleges and universities in the United States;

Whereas black colleges and universities provide the quality education so essential to full participation in a complex, highly technological society;

Whereas black colleges and universities have a rich heritage and have played a prominent role in American history;

Whereas black colleges and universities have allowed many under-

privileged students to attain their full potential through higher education;

Whereas the achievements and goals of historically black colleges and universities are deserving of national recognition; and

Whereas Senate Resolution 178 would designate the week beginning September 19, 1999, as “National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week”: Now, therefore be it

*Resolved,*

The the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideas of National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States and interested groups to conduct appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for historically black colleges and universities in the United States.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

*Parliamentarian’s Note:* It was important that the identification of the week beginning Sept. 19, 1999, was confined to the preamble.

§ 3. —Federal Holidays

Holidays are a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.<sup>(1)</sup> They were formerly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service,

1. Rule X clause 1(m)(5), *House Rules and Manual* § 732 (2007).

3. John Cooksey (LA).

and prior to that, the Committee on the Judiciary.<sup>(2)</sup>

The following demonstrate examples of how the House observes and commemorates certain Federal holidays.

Adjournments and recesses by the House over holidays are discussed elsewhere in this volume.<sup>(3)</sup>

*United We Stand Day*

**§ 3.1 The House by unanimous consent waived the prohibition in Rule XII clause 5(a)<sup>(1)</sup> against introduction of a measure expressing or establishing a commemoration for a measure described by sponsor and title (or paraphrase thereof).**

On Oct. 24, 2001,<sup>(2)</sup> the following took place:

AUTHORIZING INTRODUCTION OF JOINT RESOLUTION DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 11 AS UNITED WE STAND REMEMBRANCE DAY

Mr. [David] DREIER [of California] (during the Special Order of Mr.

- 2. *Id.* at §§ 729, 730.
- 3. See Chs. 39, 40, *infra*.
- 1. *House Rules and Manual* §823 (2007).
- 2. 147 CONG. REC. 20545, 107th Cong. 1st Sess. See also § 2 *supra*.  
*Parliamentarian's Note:* This marked the first instance of waiver of the commemorative rule since its inception in the 104th Congress.

PALLONE). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 5 of rule XII, Representative FOSSELLA of New York be authorized to introduce a joint resolution to amend title 36, United States Code, to designate September 11 as United We Stand Remembrance Day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSBORNE).<sup>(3)</sup> Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

MAKING IN ORDER ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 2001, CONSIDERATION OF JOINT RESOLUTION DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 11 AS UNITED WE STAND REMEMBRANCE DAY

Mr. DREIER (during the Special Order of Mr. PALLONE). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time on Thursday, October 25, 2001, without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the joint resolution introduced by Representative Fossella of New York pursuant to the previous order of the House (to amend title 36, United States Code, to designate September 11 as United We Stand Remembrance Day); that the joint resolution be considered as read for amendment; that the joint resolution be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Government Reform; and that the previous question be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

- 3. Tom Osborne (NE).

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

There was no objection.

**§ 3.2 The House by unanimous consent modified two previous orders waiving the prohibition in Rule XII clause 5(a)<sup>(1)</sup> against the introduction of a measure expressing or establishing a commemoration for measure described by sponsor and title (or paraphrase thereof); and the consideration of that measure, to apply each of them instead to a new draft that warranted a materially different title.<sup>(2)</sup>**

On Oct. 25, 2001,<sup>(3)</sup> the following took place:

1. *House Rules and Manual* § 823 (2007).
2. *Parliamentarian's Note*: The House had granted unanimous consent for Rep. Vito Fossella (NY) to introduce a joint resolution that was expected to designate a "United We Stand Remembrance Day". See § 3.1, *supra*. It later was discovered that the companion Senate measure (S. J. Res. 29) designated the day as "Patriot Day". Because the designation of the day actually appeared in the title (or paraphrase thereof) by which joint resolution was described in the order of the House, Rep. Fossella needed a modified order of the House to introduce a joint resolution that conformed to that of the Senate.
3. 147 CONG. REC. 20652–59, 107th Cong. 1st. Sess.

APPLYING SPECIAL ORDERS OF OCTOBER 24, 2001 RELATING TO "UNITED WE STAND REMEMBRANCE DAY" TO HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 71

Mr. [Steven] LATOURETTE [of Ohio]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special orders of the House of October 24, 2001, relating to the United We Stand Remembrance Day be applied to House Joint Resolution 71.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.<sup>(4)</sup> Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 11 AS PATRIOT DAY

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House of October 24, 2001, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 71) amending title 36, United States Code, to designate September 11 as Patriot Day, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of House Joint Resolution 71 is as follows:

H.J. RES. 71

Whereas on September 11, 2001, terrorists hijacked 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 the fourth hijacked aircraft crashed in southwestern Pennsylvania after passengers tried to take control of the aircraft in order to prevent the hijackers from crashing the aircraft into an important symbol of democracy and freedom;

4. John Shimkus (IL).

Whereas these attacks were by far the deadliest terrorist attacks ever launched against the United States, killing thousands of innocent people; and

Whereas in the aftermath of the attacks the people of the United States stood united in providing support for those in need: Now, therefore, be it

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

**SEC. 1. DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER 11 AS PATRIOT DAY.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—Chapter 1 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

**“§ 144. Patriot Day**

“(a) DESIGNATION.—September 11 is Patriot Day.

“(b) PROCLAMATION.—The President is requested to issue each year a proclamation calling on—

“(1) State and local governments and the people of the United States to observe Patriot Day with appropriate programs and activities;

“(2) all departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States and interested organizations and individuals to display the flag of the United States at halfstaff on Patriot Day in honor of the individuals who lost their lives as a result of the terrorist attacks against the United States that occurred on September 11, 2001; and

“(3) the people of the United States to observe a moment of silence on Patriot Day in honor of the individuals who lost their lives as a result of the terrorist attacks against the United States that occurred on September 11, 2001.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for chapter 1 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“144. Patriot Day.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, October 24, 2001, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS) each will control 30 minutes.

## *Veterans’ Day*

**§ 3.3 Under a previous order of the House, the Speaker recognized a majority and minority member of the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs for special-order speeches in commemoration of Veterans’ Day.**

On Nov. 11, 1983,<sup>(1)</sup> the following proceedings took place:

**IN COMMEMORATION OF  
VETERANS DAY**

The SPEAKER.<sup>(2)</sup> Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. EDWARDS) will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT) will be recognized for 30 minutes.

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

Mr. [Don] EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Mississippi, the chairman of the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY, would have liked to have been here on this special day for all Americans to express his feelings on the meaning of the Veterans Day observance, but his schedule mandated that he return to his district . . .

I hope you will join with me on this Veterans Day as we display our pride in and our respect for American’s most select group of citizens—our veterans.

1. 129 CONG. REC. 32289, 98th Cong. 1st Sess.
2. Thomas P. O’Neill, Jr. (MA).

It is a day to face our past and make it work for a future of security and peace.

**§ 3.4 The House, by unanimous consent, authorized the Speaker to send on its behalf an appropriate message to General John J. Pershing on the 27th anniversary of Armistice Day.**

On Nov. 12, 1945,<sup>(1)</sup> the following proceedings occurred:

The SPEAKER.<sup>(2)</sup> The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. [John W.] McCORMACK [of Massachusetts]. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE] conferred with me a few minutes ago and made a suggestion which aroused my immediate interest and favorable response, as the result of which I conferred with the Speaker and our distinguished colleague from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER], the acting minority leader on the floor at the present time. Today is Armistice Day. On November 11, 1918, the actual Armistice Day of World War I took place. During that war our land forces were led by a man whose name will occupy the foremost pages in history. Through the divine province of God he is still with us. He was the commander in chief of the Army of the United States during World War I, which he led with such fine judgment and valor so as to bring about the great victory that came

1. 91 CONG. REC. 10610, 79th Cong. 1st Sess.
2. Sam Rayburn (TX).

to our country in that war. It is only proper and fitting, the Speaker and the distinguished acting minority leader agreeing, that the House of Representatives should on this day convey to that great American, that great warrior of World War I, our profound feeling of respect and admiration that this body holds for him, which expression would be symbolic and representative of the feelings of Americans throughout the entire country.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that the Speaker be authorized to send to that great military leader of the last war, that great American, Gen. John J. Pershing, an appropriate message from the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

**§ 3.5 Instance when the House, on a unanimous-consent request of a Member, stood in silence on Armistice Day (now Veterans' Day) in memory of those who lost their lives in World War II.<sup>(1)</sup>**

On Nov. 11, 1940,<sup>(2)</sup> the House, acting on the unanimous consent request of a Member, stood in silence for one minute on Armistice Day in memory of those who lost their lives in the First World War.

Mrs. [Edith Nourse] ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving

1. H.R. 7786 (Pub. L. No. 83-380) changed the name of Armistice Day to Veterans Day. See 99 CONG. REC. 3245, 83d Cong. 2d Sess., Mar. 15, 1954.
2. 86 CONG. REC. 13613, 76th Cong. 3d Sess.

the right to object, and I do not intend to object, but I would like to ask the majority leader and the Speaker if the House would stand in silence for a moment. Today is Armistice Day. Twenty-two years ago the armistice was signed. I wish, out of memory to those men and women who fought a great crusade in order that the world might be safe for democracy, they might know that we are standing doing honor to them today. They lost their ultimate goal for the time being, but out of all the horror and filth that is war their courage, their infinite gentleness, and great heroism have kindled a grimmer determination among millions of people all over the world today to fight for democracy. Mr. Speaker, their sacrifice was not in vain. I earnestly wish that the House might stand in silence for 1 minute, and I make that unanimous-consent request.

The SPEAKER.<sup>(3)</sup> If the gentleman will withhold that until the other unanimous-consent request is disposed of.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I renew my unanimous-consent request now.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### ARMISTICE DAY

The Members of the House rose and stood in silence for 1 minute.

3. Sam Rayburn (TX).

### *Washington's Birthday*

#### § 3.6 The Speaker, pursuant to unanimous-consent agreement, designated a Member to read Washington's Farewell Address.<sup>(1)</sup>

On Feb. 18, 1963,<sup>(2)</sup> the Speaker recognized Mr. Carl Albert, of

1. The House has read the Farewell Address to coincide with Washington's Birthday. See 5 Hinds' Precedents §§ 7070–7075 and 8 Cannon's Precedents §§ 3531–3534 for early examples of reading the address and observances of Washington's Birthday.

The House discontinued the practice of reading of Washington's farewell address after 1979 and began marking the occasion by the appointment of Members to participate in the wreath-laying ceremony held each Feb. 22 on the grounds of the Washington Monument. It became customary for the House to authorize the appointment of two Members by the Speaker, one upon the recommendation of the minority leader. See, e.g., 135 CONG. REC. 2225, 101st Cong. 1st Sess., Feb. 21, 1989; and 130 CONG. REC. 2760, 98th Cong. 2d Sess., Feb. 21, 1984. However, in one instance three Members were authorized and appointed (see 135 CONG. REC. 1873, 101st Cong. 2d Sess., Feb. 20, 1990), and in another case two Members were authorized and only one was ultimately appointed (see 148 CONG. REC. 1887, 107th Cong. 2d Sess., Feb. 26, 2002).

The wreath laying ceremony has not occurred in regular use since 2003.

2. 109 CONG. REC. 2455, 88th Cong. 1st Sess.

Oklahoma, for a unanimous-consent request:

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, February 21, 1963, Washington's Farewell Address may be read by a Member to be designated by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER.<sup>(3)</sup> Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the special order agreed to today, the Chair designates the gentleman from Utah [Mr. BURTON] to read Washington's Farewell Address immediately following the approval of the Journal on February 21, 1963.

On Feb. 21, 1963,<sup>(4)</sup> Speaker John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, recognized Rep. Lawrence J. Burton, of Utah, to read Washington's farewell address.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of February 18, 1963, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah [Mr. BURTON] to

3. John W. McCormack (MA).

4. 109 CONG. REC. 2671, 88th Cong. 1st Sess. For other examples of the reading of Washington's Farewell Address see 112 CONG. REC. 3647-51, 89th Cong. 2d Sess., Feb. 22, 1966 (instance in which the Speaker received messages from the Senate and President before the recognition of a Member to read the address); 111 CONG. REC. 3291-95, 89th Cong. 1st Sess., Feb. 22, 1965; and 105 CONG. REC. 2825-29, 86th Cong. 1st Sess., Feb. 23, 1959.

read George Washington's Farewell Address.

Mr. BURTON read the farewell address[.] . . .

*Parliamentarian's Note:* No extensions of remarks or insertions in the *Congressional Record* were permitted prior to the reading of the address. The Speaker recognized Members for one-minute speeches immediately following the reading of the address.

### *Independence Day*

**§ 3.7 A Member, designated by the Speaker, read the Declaration of Independence at a meeting of the House on July 4, 1951, the 175th anniversary of the Declaration.**

On July 4, 1951,<sup>(1)</sup> Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas, announced that a Member would read the Declaration of Independence:

The SPEAKER. This being the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the signing and adoption of the Declaration of Independence, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. LIND] to read the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. [James F.] LIND [of Pennsylvania]. When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and

1. 97 CONG. REC. 7611, 7612, 82d Cong. 1st Sess.

equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

#### § 4. —Patriotic Observances

##### *Anniversary of the First Congress*

**§ 4.1 By unanimous consent, the House considered a concurrent resolution providing for the participation of Members of the House and the Senate in ceremonies in New York City commemorating the bicentennial anniversary of government under the U.S. Constitution at its original seat of government.**

On Apr. 18, 1989,<sup>(1)</sup> Rep. Corinne C. (Lindy) Boggs, of Louisiana, asked unanimous consent to consider a concurrent resolution, as follows:

Mrs. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 96) providing for participation by delegations of Members of both Houses of Congress in ceremonies to be held in April 1989 in New York City marking the 200th anniversaries of the imple-

1. 135 CONG. REC. 6834, 101st Cong. 1st Sess.

mentation of the Constitution as the form of government of the United States, the convening of the First Congress, the inauguration of President George Washington, and the proposal of the Bill of Rights as the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

##### H. CON. RES. 96

Whereas the Constitution officially became the form of government of the United States on March 4, 1789;

Whereas the First Congress convened in New York City on March 4, 1789;

Whereas New York City served as the first capital of the United States;

Whereas George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States in New York City on April 30, 1789;

Whereas while meeting in New York City, the first Congress passed legislation creating the executive departments of the Federal Government and the Federal court system; and

Whereas while meeting in New York City, the first Congress, under the leadership of Representative James Madison of Virginia, framed and proposed to the States the ten constitutional amendments known today as the Bill of Rights: Now, therefore, be it

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

2. James C. Wright, Jr. (TX).