

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,⁽¹⁾ 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.⁽²⁾ 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).

That (a) the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate, in consultation with the Minority Leaders and the Bicentennial Committee Chairmen of their respective Houses, are authorized and directed to appoint Members of their respective Houses to serve on a delegation of Members of the Congress, which will take part in ceremonies to be held in New York City in April 1989 commemorating the 200th anniversaries of the implementation of the Constitution as the form of government of the United States, the convening of the First Congress, the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States, and the proposal of the Bill of Rights as the first ten amendments to the Constitution, and shall invite the President to join the delegation in participating in the ceremonies.

(b) The specific planning of the ceremonies described in subsection (a) shall be coordinated directly with the Historian of the Senate, under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Senate, and the Historian of the House of Representatives, under the jurisdiction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mrs. BOGGS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be considered as read and printed in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentlewoman from Louisiana [Mrs. BOGGS] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mrs. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, this resolution provides for the participation by delegations from the House and the Senate in the ceremonies scheduled to

be held in New York City the last weekend in April to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as the Nation's first President and the implementation of our Government under the terms of the Constitution.

The resolution empowers the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate, in consultation with the Republican leadership and the House and Senate Bicentennial Commissions, to designate delegations to participate in the New York City ceremonies later this month. Responsibility for coordinating this effort is vested with the House and Senate Historians.

Legislation with virtually the same effect, with only a slight difference in wording, passed the House and Senate last year as House Concurrent Resolution 115. There were 162 House cosponsors and the vote in the House was 421 to 0. We must revisit this matter again this year because the delegation was not appointed during the 100th Congress, therefore the 101st Congress must give its approval.

I do not know how many of you watched television, heard the radio or saw the newspapers, but on Sunday there began a reenactment of George Washington's journey to the Federal Hall in New York City for his inauguration. It began at Mount Vernon and traveled through Alexandria and Georgetown last Sunday and Monday. The reenactment will conclude with the oath-taking in New York City on Sunday, April 30, and in related festivities sponsored by the New York Commission, there will be fireworks, concerts, and a tall ships flotilla.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution has been cleared with the Committee on

Post Office and Civil Service and with the Republican leadership, and I ask unanimous consent for its approval.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

§ 4.2 A joint meeting commemorated the 200th anniversary of the commencement of the First Congress of the United States under the Constitution.

On Feb. 23, 1989,⁽¹⁾ Speaker James C. Wright, Jr., of Texas, was authorized, by unanimous consent, to declare recesses on Mar. 2, 1989, for the purpose of celebrating the 200th anniversary of the commencement of the First Congress of the United States under the Constitution.

On Mar. 2, 1989,⁽²⁾ the following proceedings took place:

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, February 23, 1989, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair, which will be at 10 a.m.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 32 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair at 10 a.m.

1. 135 CONG. REC. 2611, 101st Cong. 1st Sess.

2. *Id.* at pp. 3210–18.

□ 1158

JOINT MEETING OF THE 101ST CONGRESS IN COMMEMORATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE U.S. CONGRESS

During the recess, the following proceedings took place in commemoration of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Congress.

The U.S. Army Band, under the direction of Col. Eugene W. Allen, leader and conductor, Maj. C. Benjamin DuBose, conducting, entered the door to the left of the Speaker, took the positions assigned to them, and presented a prelude concert.

The honored guests entered the door to the right of the Speaker and took the positions assigned to them.

The Doorkeeper, Hon. James P. Molloy, announced the President pro tempore and Members of the U.S. Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The U.S. Army Band, under the direction of Col. Eugene W. Allen, leader and conductor, and Maj. C. Benjamin DuBose, presented a prelude concert.

The SPEAKER. The joint meeting to commemorate the Bicentennial of the U.S. Congress will come to order.

The Doorkeeper announced the flag of the United States.

The flag was carried into the Chamber by the joint Armed Forces color guard accompanied by the 3d U.S. Infantry Fife and Drum Corps.

The national anthem was presented by the U.S. Army Band.

The color guard saluted the Speaker, faced about, and saluted the House.

The SPEAKER. The color guard will post the colors.

The flag was posted, and the Members were seated.

The SPEAKER. The invocation will be given by the Reverend James David Ford, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the . . . invocation[.] . . .

The Doorkeeper announced the House and Senate Journals of the First Federal Congress, and they were carried by the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate and placed in the well.

The Doorkeeper announced the mace of the House and the gavel of the Senate, and they were carried by the House and Senate Sergeants at Arms and placed in the well.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Louisiana, the Honorable LINDY BOGGS, Chairman of the Commission of the Bicentenary of the House of Representatives.⁽³⁾ [Applause.]

Mrs. BOGGS. . . .

It is my great pleasure to introduce to you Senator ROBERT C. BYRD, the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Chairman of the Senate Bicentennial Commission[.] . . .

Senator BYRD [of West Virginia].
Mr. Speaker, Mrs. BOGGS, Members of

3. H. Res. 83 established the Commission on the Bicentary of the House of Representatives. See 135 CONG. REC. 2508, 2509, 101st Cong. 1st Sess., Feb. 22, 1989. The Commission expired at the end of the 101st Congress.

the 101st Congress, fellow citizens, as Chairman of the Senate Commission on the Bicentennial, it is a privilege and an honor for me to address this joint meeting commemorating the beginning of the First Congress on March 4, 1789. . . .

The PRESIDENT pro tempore⁽⁴⁾ (presiding). The Chair recognizes the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Mr. JIM WRIGHT. [Applause.] . . .

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Maine, the Honorable GEORGE MITCHELL, the majority leader of the U.S. Senate. [Applause.] . . .

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington, the Honorable THOMAS S. FOLEY, majority leader of the U.S. House of Representatives. [Applause.] . . .

The SPEAKER. The U.S. Army Band will now perform America the Beautiful.

The U.S. Army Band presented a musical interlude.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, the Honorable ROBERT H. MICHEL, minority leader of the U.S. House of Representatives. [Applause.]

Mr. MICHEL. . . .

Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen, it is my pleasure to introduce the Poet Laureate of the United States, Howard Nemerov. [Applause.] . . .

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Kansas, the Honorable BOB DOLE, minority leader of the U.S. Senate. [Applause.]

Mr. DOLE. . . .

4. John C. Stennis (MS).

Now I have the pleasure of introducing an outstanding American, a very special guest speaker, David McCullough. David is well known to us in the Senate, who debated the Panama Canal, the Panama Canal treaties of 1978. A dog-eared copy of his book on the creation of the Panama Canal, "The Path Between the Seas," rested on the table in the well of the Senate and was consulted extensively by those on both sides of that heated issue. That book won the National Book Award for history. His most recent book, a biography of Theodore Roosevelt entitled "Mornings on Horseback" won the American Book Award. He is a narrator of the forthcoming CBS documentary produced in honor of the congressional bicentennial.

I am honored and proud to present David McCullough. [Applause.] . . .

The SPEAKER. It is my privilege to present soloists of the U.S. Army Band, Sfc. Will Shead and Sfc. Evelyn Yount, who will perform a patriotic note.

Sfc. Will Shead and Sfc. Evelyn Yount presented a musical interlude.

The SPEAKER. The Chair at this time would like to recognize Mr. Anthony Frank, the Postmaster General of the United States, who will introduce to Members the special congressional postage stamps that will be issued in commemoration of the bicentennial of Congress. [Applause.] . . .

The SPEAKER. The Chair at this time would like to recognize the Honorable Nicholas Brady, Secretary of the Department of the Treasury, who will introduce to us the special congressional coins that will be issued in commemoration of the Bicentennial of Congress. [Applause.] . . .

The SPEAKER. The stamp and coin designs will be available for viewing in the Speaker's lobby after today's ceremony.

Now we will rise for the benediction which will be spoken by the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, Chaplain of the Senate.

The Chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Richard C. Halverson, L.I.D., D.D., offered the . . . benediction[.] . . .

The SPEAKER. Members and guests will remain standing for the retirement of the colors.

The color guard retired the colors.

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint meeting dissolved. The House will continue in recess until approximately 12 noon.

The honored guests, and the Members of the Senate retired from the Chamber.

At 11 o'clock and 44 minutes a.m., the proceedings in commemoration of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Congress were concluded.

§ 4.3 Proceedings had in the House commemorating the 168th anniversary of the institution of the Congress under the Constitution.

On Mar. 4, 1957,⁽¹⁾ the proceedings in the House commemorating the 168th anniversary of Congress and the bicentennial of Alexander Hamilton's birth were held as follows:

The SPEAKER.⁽²⁾ Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] is recognized for 60 minutes.

1. 103 CONG. REC. 3034-40, 85th Cong. 1st Sess.
2. Sam Rayburn (TX).

Mr. [Wayne N.] ASPINALL [of Colorado]. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ASPINALL. Is not the Consent Calendar in order at this time?

The SPEAKER. Not before this recognition. This was made the special order of business at this time.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. [Frederic Rene] COUDERT [of New York]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that immediately following the remarks of Members who participate in this proceeding, all Members be permitted to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There is no objection.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Speaker, today is the birthday of this ancient and honorable body. One hundred and sixty-eight years ago today the House of Representatives began life under the Constitution of the United States in New York City. The day before, New York City rang down the curtain on the old Government under the Articles of Confederation by a salute of 13 guns and rang up the curtain on the new Government the next morning by a salute of 11 guns. Members will recall that neither Rhode Island nor North Carolina were represented in the early days of the first Congress. Similar celebrations ringing out the old and ringing in the new were held in the cities of the Nation.

The 83d Congress established a Commission to prepare plans and a

program for signaling the bicentennial of Alexander Hamilton. . . .

Mr. [Peter W.] RODINO [Jr., of New York]. Mr. Speaker, today the 168th anniversary of the institution of the Congress of the United States under the Constitution, is a great moment in our history. It is therefore appropriate that we should pause to commemorate the occasion and pay tribute to the men whose wisdom, purpose and courage brought about our unique system of constitutional government. . . .

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Speaker, permit me to express on behalf of the Hamilton Commission, which includes another distinguished descendant of Hamilton, our appreciation of the arrangements made possible by the Speaker, the majority leader, and the minority leader for this commemorative hour.

§ 4.4 Proceedings in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the commencement of the First Congress of the United States under the Constitution held in the House Chamber in joint session.

On Mar. 4, 1939,⁽¹⁾ the following proceedings occurred:

The VICE PRESIDENT.⁽²⁾ Under the terms of House Concurrent Resolution No. 4,⁽³⁾ heretofore agreed to by the Senate, today at 12 o'clock noon the

1. 84 CONG. REC. 2245-52, 76th Cong. 1st Sess.
2. John N. Garner (TX).
3. See 84 CONG. REC. 974, 76th Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 31, 1939.

Senate is to participate in a joint session of the two Houses for the purpose of commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the meeting of the First Congress of the United States. As the time from now until 12 o'clock will be required to enable the Senate to reach the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Chair suggests, if it is agreeable, that the Senate now proceed in a body to the Chamber of the other House. . . .

The Senate will now proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Senate, preceded by its Sergeant at Arms (Chesley W. Journey), the Vice President, and the President pro tempore, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives. . . .

At 12 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m., the Doorkeeper, Mr. Joseph J. Sinnott, announced the Vice President of the United States and the Members of the Senate.

The Members of the House rose.

The Senate, the Vice President, and the President pro tempore, preceded by its Chief Clerk, Mr. John C. Crockett, and Sergeant at Arms, Col. Chesley W. Journey, entered the Chamber.

The Vice President took the chair to the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate took the seats reserved for them.

Whereupon, the Speaker relinquished the gavel to the Vice President, who, as the Presiding Officer of the Joint Session of the two Houses, called the meeting to order.

The Doorkeeper announced the following guests of honor, who were escorted to the seats assigned to them:

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of

the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Ambassadors, the Ministers, and the Chargé d'Affaires of Foreign Governments.

The Chief of Staff of the United States Army, the Chief of Naval Operations of the United States Navy, the Major General Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, and the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The members of the President's Cabinet.

At 12 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m., the Doorkeeper announced the President of the United States, accompanied by the Joint Congressional Committee on Arrangements of the Senate and House, who was escorted to a seat on the Speaker's rostrum.

Miss Gladys Swarthout sang "America."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York, Mr. BLOOM, a member of the Joint Committee on Arrangements, to read the concurrent resolution providing for the assembling of the two Houses of Congress in the Hall of the House of Representatives on this day for the purpose of holding fitting and proper exercises in commemoration of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Commencement of the First Congress of the United States under the Constitution.

Mr. [Sol] BLOOM [of New York]. On February 1, 1939, the following concurrent resolution was adopted by the Congress [reading]:

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

That in commemoration of the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the First Congress of the United States under the Constitution, begun and held at the city of New York on Wednesday, the 4th of March 1789, the two Houses of Congress shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 12 o'clock p.m., on Saturday, March 4, 1939.

That a joint committee consisting of five Members of the House of Representatives and five Members of the Senate shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, respectively, which is empowered to make suitable arrangements for fitting and proper exercises for the joint session of Congress herein authorized.

That invitations to attend the exercises be extended to the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Diplomatic Corps (through the Secretary of State), the General of the Armies, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Commandant of the Coast Guard, and such other persons as the Joint Committee on Arrangements shall deem proper.

That the President of the United States is hereby invited to address the American people at the joint session of the Congress in commemoration of the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the First Congress of the United States under the Constitution.

Adopted February 1, 1939.

Mr. BLOOM. Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to present the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD.⁽⁴⁾

4. William B. Bankhead (AL).

ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES HON. WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD

Mr. President, Mr. Vice President, gentleman of the Supreme Court, Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps, ladies, and gentlemen: . . .

One hundred and fifty years ago this day there assembled in the city of New York the First Congress of the United States of America under its newly adopted Constitution. The mere statement of that incident carries only a reflection of the years that have passed, but in terms of what that occasion meant there has been no more arresting episode in the history of modern civilization. The properties of this occasion forbid even a casual review on my part of the historical background of the event we are convened to celebrate. . . .

To my brethren in both branches of Congress this should be embraced as an occasion of rededication to the best interests of our Republic. Despite the limitations of our judgments and intellects—because, forsooth, at no time nor under any administration, have we infallibly measured up to the full needs of the hour—nevertheless, we are the emissaries of our constituencies and the symbols of representative government. May we this day find the grace to renew the prayer of Daniel Webster, deposited in the cornerstone of this wing of the Capitol on July 4, 1851:

If, therefore, it shall be hereafter the will of God that this structure shall fall from its base, that its foundation be upturned, and this deposit brought to the eyes of men, be it then known, that, on this day, the

Union of the United States of America stands firm, that their Constitution still exists unimpaired, and with all its original usefulness and glory; growing every day stronger and stronger in the affections of the great body of the American people, and attracting more and more the admiration of the world. And all here assembled, whether belonging to public life or to private life, with hearts devoutly thankful to Almighty God for the preservation of the liberty and happiness of the country, unite in sincere and fervent prayers that this deposit, and the walls and arches, the domes and towers, the columns and entablatures now to be erected over it may endure forever!

God save the United States of America!

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas, Mr. RAYBURN.

Mr. [Sam] RAYBURN [of Texas]. It is a privilege at this time to present the President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States, Mr. KEY PITTMAN.⁽⁵⁾

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE HON. KEY PITTMAN

Mr. President, Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, gentlemen of the Supreme Court, Members of the House of Representatives and the United States Senate, gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps, ladies, and gentlemen:

This in my opinion is the most remarkable and happiest birthday ever celebrated on behalf of a parliamentary body. This celebration is honored by the President of the United States and by the Chief Justice of the United States as heads of the other two great

independent departments of our Government, the commanders in chief of every branch of our military service, and the diplomatic corps of the world. . . .

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Kentucky, Mr. BARKLEY.

Mr. [Alben W.] BARKLEY [of Kentucky]. Mr. President, since the 4th day of March 1789 there have been 8,124 men and women who have served in the House of Representatives. One thousand three hundred and eighty-four men and women have served in the United States Senate. The number of those who have served in both Houses is 461. The total number of persons who have served in the Cabinets of all the Presidents is 313. The number of individuals who have served as Governors of the various States is 1,558. There have been 42 Speakers of the House of Representatives; 32 different persons have served as Vice Presidents, of whom 6 have succeeded to the Presidency by virtue of the death of the President; 31 individuals have served as President. On the Supreme Court there have been 70 Associate Justices and 11 Chief Justices of the United States. . . .

I present to you the Chief Justice of the United States.

ADDRESS OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES

Mr. President, Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps, ladies, and gentlemen:

I thank you, Senator BARKLEY, from the depths of my heart for your very generous words.

5. Key Pittman (NV).

The most significant fact in connection with this anniversary is that after 150 years, notwithstanding expansion of territory, enormous increase in population and profound economic changes, despite direct attack and subversive influences, there is every indication that the vastly preponderant sentiment of the American people is that our form of government shall be preserved. . . .

The VICE PRESIDENT. Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HON. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, gentlemen of the Supreme Court, Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps, ladies, and gentleman:

We near the end of a 3-year commemoration of the founding of the Government of the United States. It has been aptly suggested that its successful organizing should rank as the eighth wonder of the world—for surely the evolution of permanent substance out of nebulous chaos justifies us in the use of superlatives. . . .

Here in this great Hall are assembled the present members of the Government of the United States of America—the Congress, the Supreme Court, and the Executive. Our fathers rightly believe that this Government which they set up would seek as a whole to act as a whole for the good governing of the Nation. It is in the same spirit that we are met here today, 150 years later, to carry on their task. May God continue to guide our steps.

Miss Gladys Swarthout and Mr. John Charles Thomas sang “The Star-Spangled Banner.”

BENEDICTION

Rev. ZeBarney Thorne Phillips, D.D., LL.D., Chaplain of the Senate, pronounced the benediction[.]. . .

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Joint Session of the Congress which assembled for the purpose of holding fitting and proper exercises in commemoration of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Commencement of the First Congress of the United States under the Constitution is now dissolved.

Thereupon,

The Joint Congressional Committee on Arrangements escorted the President of the United States and the members of his cabinet from the Hall of the House.

The Doorkeeper escorted the other invited guests of honor from the Hall of the House in the following order:

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court;

The Ambassadors, the Ministers, and the Chargés d’Affaires of foreign governments;

The Chief of Staff of the United States Army; the Chief of Naval Operations of the United States Navy; the Major General Commandant of the United States Marine Corps; and the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard;

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the proceedings in the House today

will be included in the Record of this date.

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the House will stand adjourned until 12 o'clock on Monday.

There was no objection.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until Monday, March 6, 1939, at 12 o'clock noon.

Anniversary of the Constitution

§ 4.5 The House agreed to a concurrent resolution, considered by unanimous consent, providing for the attendance of Members and Senators at a special ceremony to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in honor of the Bicentennial of the Constitution and in commemoration of the Great Compromise of the Constitutional Convention.

On May 28, 1987,⁽¹⁾ the House agreed to the following:

PROVIDING FOR PROCEDURES
IN HONOR OF THE BICENTENNIAL
OF THE CONSTITUTION

Mr. [Thomas S.] FOLEY [of Washington]. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 131) pro-

1. 105 CONG. REC. 14031-34, 100th Cong. 1st Sess.

viding for the attendance of Representatives, Senators, and other appropriate persons at a special ceremony and related events to be held in Philadelphia, PA, in honor of the bicentennial of the Constitution and in commemoration of the Great Compromise of the Constitutional Convention, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.⁽²⁾ The Clerk will report the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 131

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That (a) the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate, acting jointly, shall designate, from among the Representatives and Senators from each State, one official delegate to represent the Congress at a special ceremony to be held on Thursday, July, 16, 1987, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in honor of the bicentennial of the Constitution and in commemoration of the Great Compromise of the Constitutional Convention.

(b) The official delegates designated under subsection (a) shall be led by the Speaker, the majority leader, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives, and by the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate, who shall also be official delegates.

(c) Each designation under subsection (a) shall be made upon the recommendation of the Representatives and Senators of the State involved, acting jointly. Such recommendation shall be delivered to

2. John Murtha (PA).

the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate not later than fourteen days after the date on which this resolution is agreed to.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House of Representatives (in consultation with the majority leader and the minority leader of the House of Representatives), with respect to the House of Representatives, and the President pro tempore of the Senate (in consultation with the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate), with respect to the Senate, may designate additional Representatives, Senators, and other appropriate persons to participate in events related to the special ceremony.

SEC. 3. On behalf of the Congress, the Representatives and Senators from Pennsylvania (acting jointly and in cooperation with the Commission on the U.S. House of Representatives Bicentenary, the U.S. Senate Bicentennial Commission, the officers of the House of Representatives, and the officers of the Senate) may make arrangements with the sponsors of the special ceremony and related events for participation by the official delegates and other persons designated under this resolution.

SEC. 4. Amounts necessary to carry out this resolution with respect to the House of Representatives shall be available as provided by law. There shall be available from the contingent fund of the Senate such amounts as may be necessary to carry out this resolution with respect to the Senate.

Mr. FOLEY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

There was no objection. . . .

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.⁽³⁾

This concurrent resolution represents a greatly scaled-down version of Congressional participation in the Philadelphia celebration of the bicentennial. The original plans called for each House to convene and actually conduct business there, but the logistics (especially the cost and security involved) became prohibitive.

§ 4.6 By unanimous consent, the House considered a concurrent resolution, reported from the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, authorizing a public ceremony to be conducted on the west lawn of the Capitol.

3. *Parliamentarian's Note*: This occasion marked the first time that the Congress engaged in ceremonial functions outside the seat of government. The second instance was the ceremonial meeting that took place in Federal Hall, New York, New York following the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001. See § 16.4, *supra*.

On Aug. 6, 1987,⁽¹⁾ the House considered House Concurrent Resolution 161, authorizing a ceremony in honor of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. The proceedings were as follows:

CELEBRATION OF CITIZENSHIP CEREMONY

Mr. [James] HOWARD [of New Jersey]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 161) authorizing a public ceremony on the west lawn of the Capitol in honor of the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 161

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION TO CONDUCT A CEREMONY ON THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL GROUNDS.

On September 16, 1987, the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution may conduct a ceremony, entitled "Celebration of Citizenship," on the West Terraces and Lawns of the United States Capitol to honor the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. For the purposes of this resolution, the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution is authorized to erect upon the United States Capitol Grounds, subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, such stands,

- 1. 133 CONG. REC. 22719, 22720, 100th Cong. 1st Sess.
2. Brian Joseph Donnelly (MA).

stages, sound amplification devices and other related structures and equipment as may be required for the conduct of the ceremony.

SEC. 2. RESPONSIBILITY OF CAPITOL POLICE BOARD.

The Capitol Police Board shall take such action as may be necessary to carry out section 1.

SEC. 3. CONDITIONS RELATING TO PHYSICAL PREPARATION.

The Architect of the Capitol may prescribe conditions for physical preparations for the event authorized by section 1.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

On Sept. 16, 1987,⁽³⁾ the Speaker⁽⁴⁾ was authorized to declare a recess on a subsequent day for a ceremony on the west terrace of the Capitol in honor of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. The announcement was as follows:

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Let the Chair announce that the Celebration of Citizenship which will be observed on the west front of the Capitol commencing at 1 o'clock will last for approximately 1 hour. The latter half of that time will be nationally televised. This is an occurrence for the purpose of observing the 200th anniversary of the Constitution. Therefore, it will be the purpose of the Chair to declare a recess at approximately 12:45 in order that Members may take the seats reserved for Members of the Congress on the west front for this ceremony commemorating the 200th anniversary of our Constitution.

- 3. 133 CONG. REC. 24057, 100th Cong. 1st Sess.
4. James C. Wright, Jr. (TX).

We would then expect to be back in session at approximately 2:15.

1976 Bicentennial Celebration

§ 4.7 Resolution reported from the Committee on Rules providing for consideration in the House of a concurrent resolution not reported from that committee; after adoption, the Committee on Rules also discharged a similar Senate concurrent resolution from consideration in the House.

On June 23, 1975,⁽¹⁾ the following took place:

Mr. [Gillis W.] LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 555 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 555

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 292) to provide for the appointment of a Joint Committee on Arrangements for the Commemoration of the Bicentennial of the United States of America in the House. After the adoption of H. Con. Res. 292, the Committee on Rules shall be discharged from the further consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 44, and it shall then be in order to consider

said Senate concurrent resolution in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore.⁽²⁾ The gentleman from Louisiana is recognized for 1 hour. . . .

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Concurrent Resolution 292 and ask that it be considered in the House.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 292

Whereas the Congress has represented the people of the United States since the First Continental Congress met in Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia from September 5 to October 26, 1774; and . . .

SEC. 5. The expenses of the joint committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the joint committee. . . .

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Louisiana is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes. . . .

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the concurrent resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the concurrent resolution.

1. 121 CONG. REC. 20261-64, 94th Cong. 1st Sess.

2. John J. McFall (CA).

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rule, I call up the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 44) and ask for its immediate consideration.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. LONG OF
LOUISIANA

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring) That the Congress should play a significant and substantive role in honoring the Nation's two hundredth anniversary and in assisting the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby established a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Arrangements for the Commemoration of the Bicentennial of the United States of America (herein referred to as the "joint committee"). . . .

SEC. 5. The expenses of the joint committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the joint committee.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 292) was laid on the table.

Magna Carta Loan for Bicentennial Celebration

§ 4.8 By unanimous consent, the House considered a concurrent resolution expressing the appreciation of the Congress to the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the loan to the United States of the Magna Carta of 1215 A.D.

On Oct. 22, 1975,⁽¹⁾ the following proceedings took place:

LOAN OF THE MAGNA CARTA TO
THE UNITED STATES FOR THE
BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Mr. [Thomas P.] O'NEILL [Jr., of Massachusetts]. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the minority leader and myself, I offer a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 458) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 458

Whereas, The historic document known as the Magna Carta of 1215 A.D. represents an essential link in the long chain of constitutional instruments; and

Whereas, American colonists brought with them from England the traditions of free government and the principle that all persons stand as equals before the law, concepts which had been embodied in the Magna Carta, and they regarded them as their birthright and incorporated them in their colonial charters and constitutions; and

1. 121 CONG. REC. 33674, 33675, 94th Cong. 1st Sess.

Whereas, In drafting the Constitution and the Bill of Rights of the United States, our founding fathers sought to guarantee to the people of these United States the freedom of the church, an independent judiciary, the right to a speedy trial, and the concept of due process of law, which principles were clearly derived from the Magna Carta; and

Whereas, In recognition of the Bicentennial celebrations of the United States of America, the House of Lords and the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have unanimously adopted motions respectfully praying that Her Majesty, the Queen, direct that an original copy of the Magna Carta be loaned to the people of the United States, to be held by their representative, the Congress of the United States, for a period of one year; and

Whereas, This loan has been authorized by Her Majesty, The Queen, in order that this historic document may be displayed in the Capitol, enclosed in a showcase donated by the United Kingdom for that purpose; Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States recognizes that it is natural that men should value the original documents which guarantee their rights, and thus hereby expresses its sincere gratitude to Her Majesty, The Queen, the Parliament and the people of the United Kingdom for their loan to this Nation of the Magna Carta, a document of historic and symbolic significance to the peoples of both our Nations, and believes that its temporary residence here in the country of its philosophical descendants, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, will contribute an important historical perspective to the Bicentennial celebration, and be it further

Resolved, That the showcase donated to the United States by the United Kingdom to be used to display the Magna Carta may be placed in the rotunda of the United States Capitol, and the Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized to make the necessary arrangements therefor, including the payment of all necessary expenses incurred in connection with the installation, maintenance, and protection thereof; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State is requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

There was no objection.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

§ 4.9 Instance where the House rejected a Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appointment of a joint House-Senate delegation to go to the United Kingdom at the invitation of the British Parliament to accept the loan of an original copy of the Magna Carta.

On Mar. 9, 1976,⁽¹⁾ the following proceedings occurred:

2. Carl Albert (OK).

1. 122 CONG. REC. 5847, 5848, 94th Cong. 2d Sess.

PROVIDING FOR DELEGATION
OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
TO GO TO UNITED KINGDOM
TO ACCEPT LOAN OF AN
ORIGINAL COPY OF THE
MAGNA CARTA

Mr. [Thomas P.] O'NEILL [Jr., of Massachusetts]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 98) to provide for a delegation of Members of Congress to go to the United Kingdom for purposes of accepting a loan of an original copy of the Magna Carta, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

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

Mr. [Robert E.] BAUMAN [of Maryland]. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, earlier I objected to the consideration of this Senate concurrent resolution on today. I am fully aware, of course, that an objection would do nothing more than send the Senate concurrent resolution to the Committee on Rules, where a rule will be obtained and this resolution brought to the floor for a vote.

I do not personally support sending such a congressional delegation at taxpayers' expense for this purpose, and I will vote against it, but I do not object to the consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution at this time.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution as follows:

S. CON. RES. 98

Whereas, in recognition of the Bicentennial celebrations of the United States of America, the House of Lords and the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have unanimously adopted motions respectfully praying that Her Majesty, the Queen, direct that an original copy of the Magna Carta be placed on loan to the people of the United States for a period of one year; and

Whereas, this loan has now been graciously authorized by Her Majesty, the Queen, and, by concurrent resolution of the United States Congress, this historic document of freedom and of the abiding principles of law will now be displayed in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol, there to be contained within a showcase to be donated by the United Kingdom for such purpose: now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That (a) a delegation of Members of Congress shall be appointed to proceed at the invitation of the two Houses of Parliament, to the United Kingdom, there to attend the presentation of the Magna Carta, under suitable auspices, to the people of the United States, to be held in the custody of their representative, the Congress of the United States, for a period of one year;

(b) the delegation shall consist of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and not to exceed twenty-four additional Members appointed as follows:

(1) Twelve appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

2. Carl Albert (OK).

(2) Twelve appointed by the President of the Senate on the recommendation of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

(3) The Speaker shall be the Chairman of the delegation and the Majority Leader of the Senate shall be the Vice Chairman.

SEC. 2. There are authorized to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate on vouchers approved by the Chairman and Vice Chairman, such amounts as the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the delegation jointly shall determine to be necessary (one half of such expenditures shall be reimbursed by the House of Representatives and such reimbursement is hereby authorized):

(1) for the expenses of the delegation, including expenses of staff members designated by the Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively to assist the delegation;

(2) for the reimbursement of any department or agency of the Federal Government for expenses incurred by it on behalf of the delegation and expenses incurred in connection with the functions of the delegation in the United Kingdom;

(3) for payment of expenses in connection with the display of the Magna Carta in the United States Capitol, including those expenses associated with delegations invited from the Government of the United Kingdom or other nations in connection with joint Bicentennial ceremonies at the Capitol.

SEC. 3. All authority for such expenditures shall expire at the close of business on December 31, 1976.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Senate concurrent resolution.

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

Mr. [Steven D.] SYMMS (of Idaho). Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present

and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were, yeas 167, nays 219, answered "present" 1, not voting 45, as follows:

[Roll No. 97] . . .

So the Senate concurrent resolution was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will notify the Senate of the action of the House.⁽³⁾

§ 4.10 The Speaker announced from the Chair the program to be held in the Capitol Rotunda prior to convening of the House on a subsequent day to receive a copy of the Magna Carta from a delegation from the British Parliament.

On June 1, 1976,⁽¹⁾ the Speaker⁽²⁾ made the following announcement:

3. See 122 CONG. REC. 6776-94, 94th Cong. 2d Sess., Mar. 17, 1976, where the House vacated proceedings and agreed to S. Con. Res. 98, as amended.
1. 122 CONG. REC. 16018, 16019, 94th Cong. 2d Sess.
2. Carl Albert (OK).

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE
SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. A historic Bicentennial ceremony will take place in the rotunda of the Capitol on Thursday, June 3, 1976, when the Magna Carta is formally accepted by the Congress from the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Members are advised that they should assemble in the Hall of the House promptly at 10 a.m. on Thursday, June 3, 1976, in order to proceed in a body to the rotunda for the ceremony. The procession to the rotunda will be led by leadership representing both sides of the aisle and senior Members of the House, with other Members following in order of their relative seniority in the House. . . .

Without objection, the order of proceedings will be included at this point in the RECORD:

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS

Musical Program by the United States Air Force Orchestra to begin at 10:15 a.m.

Arrival of The Senate.

Arrival of the House of Representatives.

Procession of The American Delegation.

Procession of The British Delegation.

Arrival of The Lord Chancellor, The Speaker, The Lord Privy Seal, and The Marquess of Lothian.

Greetings by The Vice President, The Speaker, The Senate Majority Leader, The House Majority Leader, The Senate Minority Leader, and The House Minority Leader.

Playing of the British and American National Anthems by the United States Marine Band.

Procession of Congressional and Parliamentary Leaders led by the

Senate and House Sergeants at Arms.

The Honorable Carl Albert.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Elwyn-Jones, Q.C.

The Rt. Hon. George Thomas, M.P.

Mr. John Watheston.

Brigadier N. E. V. Short.

The Honorable Nelson Rockefeller.

The Honorable Mike Mansfield.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Shepherd.

The Marquess of Lothian.

The Honorable Hugh Scott.

The Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.

The Honorable John Rhodes.

Welcome by the Honorable Hugh Scott, The Minority Leader of the Senate.

Invocation by the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, Chaplain of The Senate.

"Ballad of Magna Carta" performed by United States Air Force Orchestra and Chorus.

Remarks by The Honorable Hugh Scott.

Posting of the British Military Detail: The Grenadier Guards, The Coldstream Guards, The Scots Guards, The Irish Guards, and The Welsh Guards.

Presentation of Magna Carta by The Rt. Hon. Lord Elwyn-Jones, Q.C., The Lord Chancellor.

Opening of Presentation Case by the British Military Detail.

Acceptance of Magna Carta by The Honorable Carl Albert, The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Posting of the American Military Detail: The United States Army, The United States Marine Corps, The United States Navy, The United States Air Force, and The United States Coast Guard.

Benediction by The Reverend Edward G. Latch, Chaplain of The House of Representatives.

The British and American Delegations will view Magna Carta, followed by Members of the Senate and House of Representatives and Guests.

Those who do not wish to view the Magna Carta at the end of the ceremony may exit through the north and south rotunda doors.

§ 4.11 By unanimous consent, the proceedings had in the British Parliament, when the Magna Carta was presented on loan to the congressional delegation in Westminster Hall and in the Capitol Rotunda, were printed in the *Congressional Record*.

On June 3, 1976,⁽¹⁾ the following proceedings occurred:

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS OF THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1976, IN WESTMINSTER HALL AND OF TODAY IN THE ROTUNDA DURING ACCEPTANCE OF MAGNA CARTA

Mr. [John J.] McFALL [of California]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings on Thursday, May 27, 1976, in Westminster Hall and the proceedings of today in the rotunda during acceptance of the Magna Carta be printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

1. 122 CONG. REC. 16492, 94th Cong. 2d Sess.
2. Carl Albert (OK).

In the Senate, on June 3, 1976, the following transcript was printed in the *Congressional Record*:⁽³⁾

RECESS UNTIL 2:13 P.M.

Mr. [Michael J.] MANSFIELD [of Montana]. Now, Mr. President, under the previous order I ask that the Senate stand in recess for 15 minutes for the purpose of introducing the parliamentary delegation from the United Kingdom visiting here for the purpose of allowing us to retain the original copy of the Magna Carta for the rest of this Bicentennial Year, and also for the purpose of allowing those of us who wish to do so, and I believe that will include all of us, to shake hands with our distinguished guests, the time not to exceed 15 minutes.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 1:58 p.m., recessed until 2:13 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. FANNIN).

(During the recess, the following proceedings occurred:)

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senate, and if Senators will take their seats temporarily, I would like to welcome, on behalf of the Senate, the delegation from the Parliament of the United Kingdom and their associates.

This delegation, which the distinguished Republican leader and I met with in England, is over in this country as our guests. It is here for the presentation of the original copy of the Magna Carta, to emphasize the link between our respective countries based

3. See 122 CONG. REC. 16473-75, 94th Cong. 2d Sess.

on two of the greatest documents in the world insofar as the rights of people are concerned, the Magna Carta and the Declaration of Independence.

Their hospitality has been extraordinary; we hope that, in some small way, we have been able to repay them.

I would like at this time to introduce the members of the delegation of the United Kingdom and their associates. I would suggest that their wives rise at the time of the announcement of the names of their husbands.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Elwyn-Jones, Q.C., Lord Chancellor, accompanied by Lady Elwyn-Jones.

The Rt. Hon. George Thomas, M.P., Speaker.

The Rt. Hon. Michael Foot, M.P., Lord President of the Council (who I believe is absent due to official business of the Council.) . . .

And finally, one of the real spark plugs in this gathering, Brigadier P.S. Ward, C.B.E., Secretary of the Parliamentary Bicentenary Committee.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

Thereupon the distinguished visitors were greeted by Senators in the well of the Chamber.

(This concludes proceedings that occurred during the recess.)

MAGNA CARTA

Mr. [John G.] TOWER [of Texas]. Mr. President, a British visitor to this country once observed that the United States is a virtual museum of British legal and political institutions; in fact, Mr. President, we owe a great deal to the constitutions of Clarendon, the Magna Carta, and the English Bill of Rights of 1688.

I think never have I seen a more persuasive sense of history in this Capitol than was the case this morning with the very moving presentation of the Magna Carta by our British friends and the acceptance by the Speaker.

I, therefore, Mr. President, ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD the remarks made by Senator HUGH SCOTT, as the keynote, the presentation speech made by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Elwyn-Jones, and the acceptance speech made by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Congressman ALBERT.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS BY U.S. SENATOR HUGH SCOTT

Another distinguished British observer, Lord Bryce, visited the United States during the time of our centennial celebration. He observed that Americans love all that is old and established. He explained our evident pride in our history and government by reference to the deeply-rooted instincts of our British heritage "that practical shrewdness which recognizes the vale of permanence and solidity in institutions." . . .

ADDRESS BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR, LORD ELWYN-JONES

It is my honour and pleasure first to bring to this great Assembly of representatives of the American people the greetings and abundant good wishes of my fellow Parliamentarians and of the people of the United Kingdom. . . .

REMARKS BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, CARL ALBERT

We meet here today to complete what was begun in such warm good

will ten days ago. The Members of Parliament of the United Kingdom welcomed my colleagues and me then at Westminster Hall, the most historic structure in Britain. . . .

I salute this friendship. I salute the generosity of the British peoples, their sovereign and their government. I thank them for giving Americans the opportunity to view, during the coming year, an original copy of Magna Carta and the superb replica and the showcase of gold, silver and enamel that will find their permanent home here.

§ 4.12 The Speaker, pursuant to authority previously granted, declared a recess to allow members to attend a ceremony in the Rotunda in connection with the return of a copy of the Magna Carta to Great Britain.

On June 10, 1977,⁽¹⁾ the Speaker pro tempore⁽²⁾ was authorized to declare a recess subject to the call of the Chair:

AUTHORIZING SPEAKER OR
SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO
DECLARE RECESS ON MON-
DAY NEXT PERMITTING MEM-
BERS TO ATTEND CEREMONY
IN CONNECTION WITH RE-
TURN OF THE MAGNA CARTA
TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE

Mrs. [Shirley] CHISHOLM [of New York]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time on Monday, June 13, 1977, for the Speaker or the Speaker pro tempore to

1. 123 CONG. REC. 18408, 95th Cong. 1st Sess.
2. James C. Wright, Jr. (TX).

declare a recess subject to the call of the Chair, for the purpose of permitting Members to attend a ceremony in the rotunda of the Capitol. There will be a short ceremony at about 3 p.m. in connection with the return of the Magna Carta to the British people who so graciously loaned it for our Bicentennial.

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

There was no objection.

On June 13, 1977,⁽³⁾ pursuant to authority previously granted, the Speaker declared a recess to allow Members to attend the ceremony in the Rotunda of the Capitol in connection with the return of a copy of the Magna Carta to Great Britain:

RECESS

The SPEAKER.⁽⁴⁾ Pursuant to the order of the House of June 10, 1977, the Chair declares the House in recess until the hour of 3:30 p.m., for the purpose of allowing Members to attend the ceremonies at approximately 3 p.m. in the rotunda of the Capitol in connection with the return of the Magna Carta.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 3:30 p.m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the

3. 123 CONG. REC. 18579, 18580, 95th Cong. 1st Sess.
4. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (MA).

Speaker at 3 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

§ 5. —Patriotic Observances Of Another Country

§ 5.1 Concurrent resolution extending best wishes of Congress to the Norwegian parliament on occasion of the 150th anniversary of the Norwegian constitution.

On May 14, 1964,⁽¹⁾ Donald Fraser of Minnesota, offered the following concurrent resolution.

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF NORWEGIAN CONSTITUTION

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 302) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Whereas one hundred and fifty years ago, on May 17, 1814, the Norwegian Constitution was adopted at Eidsvoll, Norway; and

Whereas through the years the Kingdom of Norway has dem-

onstrated its firm dedication to the high ideals of representative democracy, individual freedom, and social justice; and

Whereas the peoples of Norway and the United States are joined in warm and binding friendship bred of common purpose and shared ancestry; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States recognizes the significant contributions made by Norway to the achievement of closer cooperation among the countries in the Atlantic partnership: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the congratulations and best wishes of Congress of the United States are hereby cordially extended to the Norwegian Storting, upon the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Norwegian Constitution.

SEC. 2. The Clerk of the House shall transmit a copy of this resolution, through the Department of State, to the President of the Norwegian Storting.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

§ 5.2 Unanimous-consent request providing a one-hour period as the second order of business for the purpose of observing the 42d anniversary of Lithuanian independence.

On Jan. 18, 1960,⁽¹⁾ the following proceedings occurred:

Mr. [William T.] MURPHY [of Illinois]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous

1. 110 CONG. REC. 10962, 88th Cong. 2d Sess.

2. John W. McCormack (MA).

1. 106 CONG. REC. 670, 86th Cong. 2d Sess.