

and all Members shall have leave for 30 legislative days to extend their remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on the life, character, and public service of the deceased Members. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the Speaker shall call the House to order and then as a further mark of respect to the memories of the deceased he shall declare the House adjourned. The necessary expenses connected with such memorial services shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House upon vouchers signed by the chairman of the Committee on House Administration.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Similarly, on Apr. 18, 1946,⁽²⁾ the following proceedings took place in the House:

Mr. [John R.] MURDOCK [of Arizona]. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ], chairman of the committee, and by direction of the Committee on Memorials, I offer House Resolution 604, relative to the holding of memorial exercises for our departed colleagues during the past year and fixing Tuesday, the 28th day of May, for that purpose, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That on Tuesday, the 28th day of May, 1946, immediately after the approval of the Journal, the House shall stand at recess for the purpose of holding the memorial services as arranged by the Com-

2. 92 CONG. REC. 3998, 79th Cong. 2d Sess.

mittee on Memorials, under the provisions of clause 40a of rule XI. The order of exercises and proceedings of the service shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and all Members shall have leave for sixty legislative days to extend their remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, on the life, character, and public service of the deceased members. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the Speaker shall call the House to order and then as a further mark of respect to the memories of the deceased, he shall declare the House adjourned: And be it further

Resolved, That the necessary expenses connected with the memorial services herein authorized shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House upon vouchers signed by the chairman of the Committee on Memorials and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

The resolution was agreed to.⁽³⁾

§ 12. Lying-in-State; Lying in Honor

The Rotunda of the Capitol has been chosen as a place for the Nation to pay their final respects to its most eminent citizens. This tribute takes the form of having their remains lie in state or in honor in the Rotunda with a period of public access. The authority for such action is granted by

3. For additional examples of resolutions providing for annual memorial services in the House for deceased Members, see 97 CONG. REC. 4281, 82d Cong. 1st Sess., Apr. 24, 1951 (H. Res. 205); 94 CONG. REC. 2846, 80th Cong. 2d Sess., Mar. 15, 1948 (H. Res. 502).

concurrent resolution or agreement by House and Senate leadership.⁽¹⁾

Concurrent Resolution Authorizing

§ 12.1 By unanimous consent, the House considered and agreed to a concurrent resolution authorizing the remains of former President Lyndon B. Johnson to lie in state in the Rotunda of the Capitol.

On Jan. 23, 1973,⁽¹⁾ Speaker Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, laid before the House a message from the President, announcing the death of former President Johnson. Immediately thereafter, Mr. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., of Massachusetts, offered the following resolution:

H. CON. RES. 90

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in recognition of the long and distinguished service rendered to the Nation and to the world by Lyndon B. Johnson, Thirty-sixth President of the United States, his remains be permitted to lie in state in the rotunda of

1. For a list of those who have lain in state see Appendix, *infra*.
1. 119 CONG. REC. 1838, 1839, 93d Cong. 1st Sess.

the Capitol from January 24 to January 25, 1973, and the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate, shall take all necessary steps for the accomplishment of that purpose.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Parliamentarian's Note: The House Journal correctly indicates that House Concurrent Resolution 90 was called up by unanimous consent (not having been reported by the Committee on Rules).⁽²⁾

§ 12.2 A concurrent resolution authorized the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for the lying-in-state ceremonies for the General of the Army.

On Apr. 6, 1964,⁽¹⁾ concurrent resolutions authorizing the remains of Douglas MacArthur, General of the Army of the United States, to lie in state in the Rotunda of the Capitol and authorizing the purchase of a floral wreath to be placed by the catafalque bearing his remains were laid before the House. The proceedings were as follows:

Mr. [Carl] ALBERT [of Oklahoma].
Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent

2. H. Jour. p. 128, 93d Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 23, 1973.
1. 110 CONG. REC. 6878, 88th Cong. 2d Sess. For Senate arrangements, see *Id.* at pp. 7118, 7119, Apr. 7, 1964.

for the immediate consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 74) authorizing the remains of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol from April 8 to April 9, 1964.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 74

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in recognition of the long and distinguished service rendered by Douglas MacArthur, General of the Army of the United States, the remains be permitted to lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol from April 8 to April 9, 1964, and the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction and supervision of the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall take all necessary steps for the accomplishment of that purpose.

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WREATH TO BE PLACED AT REMAINS OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN THE CAPITOL ROTUNDA

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 75) authorizing the purchase of a floral wreath to be placed by the catafalque bearing the remains of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Capitol rotunda.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 75

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

the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives are each hereby authorized and directed to purchase a floral wreath to be placed by the catafalque bearing the remains of late General of the Army of the United States, Douglas MacArthur, which are to lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol of the United States from April 8 to April 9, 1964, the expenses of which shall be paid from the contingent funds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively.

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

On Apr. 7, 1964,⁽²⁾ a resolution was adopted authorizing the Speaker to appoint the Majority and Minority Leaders and all members of the Committee on Armed Services to represent the House at the lying-in-state ceremonies for General MacArthur. The following proceedings occurred:

Mr. [Carl] ALBERT [of Oklahoma]. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. Res. 671

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the General of the Army, Douglas MacArthur, who has served his country brilliantly for more than sixty-four years.

Resolved, That the House tenders its deep sympathy to the members of

2. *Id.* at pp. 7182, 7183.

the family of the late General of the Army in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House shall appoint a committee composed of the majority and minority leaders, the chairman and members of the Committee on Armed Services, to represent the House in connection with the lying-in-state of the remains of the late General MacArthur in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER.⁽³⁾ The Chair appoints . . . Members to represent the House at the ceremonies in the rotunda[.] . . .

The Clerk will report the remainder of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect, the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to.

On Apr. 8, 1964,⁽⁴⁾ the Speaker made the following announcement:

The SPEAKER. Before declaring a recess, the Chair desires to announce that members will assemble here in the Chamber at 2:45 p.m. and proceed to the rotunda of the Capitol for the purpose of participating in the lying-in-state ceremonies for the late General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

Following the ceremonies in the rotunda, Members will return to the

Chamber. The Chair will then call the House to order for further consideration of business pending in the House.

In other words, there will be no 15-minute bell, but the House will be called to order at that time.

On Apr. 9, 1964,⁽⁵⁾ the following announcement was made by the Speaker regarding the procession to the Rotunda to witness concluding ceremonies for General MacArthur:

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that the Chair is about to declare a recess for the purpose of permitting Members to proceed to the rotunda to witness the conclusion of the lying-in-state ceremonies for the late General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

After conclusion of the ceremonies the House will reconvene. Bells will be rung 15 minutes prior to reconvening.

The Chair now declares a recess subject to the call of the House.

§ 12.3 By unanimous consent, the House agreed to a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the body of the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation should lie in state in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol.

On May 2, 1972,⁽¹⁾ Majority Leader Hale Boggs, of Louisiana,

3. John W. McCormack (MA).

4. 110 CONG. REC. 7290, 88th Cong. 2d Sess.

5. *Id.* at p. 7354.

1. 118 CONG. REC. 15314-16, 92d Cong. 2d Sess.

announced to the House the death of J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. W. S. Stuckey, Jr., of Georgia, offered House Concurrent Resolution 600 and asked unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. The resolution read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate Concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the body of J. Edgar Hoover should lie in state in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol so that the citizens of the United States may pay their last respects to this great American. . . .

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

§ 12.4 Following the deaths of Detective John Michael Gibson and Private First Class Jacob Joseph Chestnut of the United States Capitol Police in the line of duty on July 24, 1998, the Congress took several actions to honor their service including permitting their remains to lay in honor in the Rotunda of the Capitol.

On July 27, 1998,⁽¹⁾ the following procedures took place:

1. 144 CONG. REC. 14738, 105th Cong. 2d Sess. See also Ch. 36, § 15, *supra*.

Mr. [Tom] DELAY [of Texas]. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Oversight be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 310) and I ask for its immediate consideration and adoption by the House.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 310

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

Section 1. Authorizing Use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for Memorial Service for Detective John Michael Gibson and Private First Class Jacob Joseph Chestnut.

The rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used for a memorial service and proceedings related thereto for Detective John Michael Gibson and Private First Class Jacob Joseph Chestnut of the United States Capitol Police on Tuesday, July 28, 1998, under the direction of the United States Capitol Police Board.

Sec. 2. Placement of Plaque in Capitol in Memory of Detective Gibson and Private First Class Chestnut.

The Architect of the Capitol shall place a plaque in honor of the memory of Detective John Michael Gibson and Private First Class Jacob Joseph Chestnut of the United States Capitol Police at an appropriate site in the United States Capitol, with the approval of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

Sec. 3. Payment of Funeral Expenses for John Gibson and Jacob Joseph Chestnut.

(a) In General: The Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to make such arrangements as may be necessary for funeral services for Detective John Michael Gibson and Private First Class Jacob Joseph Chestnut of the United States Capitol Police, including payments for travel expenses of immediate family members, and for the attendance of Members of the House of Representatives at such services, including payments for expenses incurred by Members in attending such services.

2. John M. Shimkus (IL).

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(b) Source and Manner of Making Payments: Any payment made under subsection (a) shall be made from the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives, using vouchers approved in a manner directed by the Committee on House Oversight.

Sec. 4. Payment of Survivor's Gratuity to Widows of John Gibson and Jacob Joseph Chestnut.

(a) In General: In accordance with the first sentence of the last undesignated paragraph under the center heading "HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES" in the first section of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1955 (2 USC §125), the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to pay, from the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives

(1) a gratuity to the widow of Detective John Michael Gibson of the United States Capitol Police in the amount of \$51,866.00; and

(2) a gratuity to the widow of Private First Class Jacob Joseph Chestnut of the United States Capitol Police in the amount of \$47,280.00.

(b) Treatment as Gift: Each gratuity paid under subsection (a) shall be held to have been a gift.

Sec. 5. Sense of Congress Regarding Establishment of Capitol Police Memorial Fund.

It is the sense of Congress that there should be established under law a United States Capitol Police Memorial Fund for the surviving spouse and children of members of the United States Capitol Police who are slain in the line of duty.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?
There was no objection.

THOSE WHO HAVE LAIN IN STATE⁽¹⁾

APPENDIX

Henry Clay

July 1, 1852, following a memorial service in the Senate Chamber (S-

1. Compiled list is from the website of the Architect of the Capitol. See http://www.aoc.gov/cc/capitol/lain_in_state.cfm (last visited 9/2/2009).

228). Member of the House of Representatives for five non-consecutive terms (1811–25). Served as Speaker in 1811–14, 1815–20, and 1823–25. Secretary of State from 1825 to 1829. U.S. Senator from Kentucky intermittently for 18 years between 1806 and 1852. Died June 29, 1852, in Washington, D.C. during the 32d Congress, 1st Session. No resolution.

Abraham Lincoln

Apr. 19–21, 1865. Member of the House of Representatives from Illinois, Mar. 4, 1847, to Mar. 3, 1849. President of the United States from Mar. 4, 1861, until his death. Assassinated Apr. 14, 1865, in Washington, D.C., and died there Apr. 15, 1865. Died after adjournment of the 38th Congress, 2d Session. No resolution.

Thaddeus Stevens

Aug. 13, 14, 1868, prior to a memorial service in the Rotunda. Member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, Mar. 4, 1849, to Mar. 3, 1853, and again from Mar. 4, 1859, until his death Aug. 11, 1868, in Washington, D.C., during recess of the 40th Congress, 2d Session. No resolution.

Charles Sumner

Mar. 13, 1874, prior to a memorial service in the Senate Chamber. U.S. Senator from Massachusetts, Apr. 24, 1851, until his death, Mar. 11, 1874, in Washington, D.C., during the 43d Congress, 1st Session. No resolution.

Henry Wilson

Nov. 25, 26, 1875, prior to a memorial service in the Senate Chamber. U.S. Senator from Massachusetts, Jan. 31, 1855, to Mar. 3, 1873, when he resigned to become Vice

President. Vice President of United States from Mar. 4, 1873, until his death. Died Nov. 22, 1875, in the Vice President's room in the Capitol, Washington, D.C., after adjournment of the 43d Congress, 2d Session. No resolution.

James Abram Garfield

Sept. 21-23, 1881, prior to a memorial service in the Rotunda. President of the United States from Mar. 4, 1881, until his death. Member of House of Representatives from Ohio, Mar. 4, 1863, to Nov. 8, 1880, when he resigned, having been elected President. Assassinated July 2, 1881, in Washington, D.C., and died Sept. 19, 1881, in Elberon, New Jersey, after adjournment of 46th Congress, 3d Session. No resolution.

John Alexander Logan

Dec. 30, 31, 1886, prior to a memorial service in the Senate Chamber. Member of House of Representatives from Illinois, Mar. 4, 1859, to Apr. 2, 1862, when he resigned to enter the Union Army, and again from Mar. 4, 1867, until Mar. 3, 1871. U.S. Senator from Illinois, Mar. 4, 1871, to Mar. 3, 1877, and again from Mar. 4, 1879, to Dec. 26, 1886. Died Dec. 26, 1886, in Washington, D.C., during the 49th Congress, 2d Session. No resolution.

William McKinley, Jr.

Sept. 17, 1901, following a memorial service in the Rotunda. Member of House of Representatives from Ohio, Mar. 4, 1877, to May 27, 1884, and again from Mar. 4, 1885, to Mar. 3, 1891. Governor of Ohio from 1892 to 1896. President of United States, Mar. 4, 1897, until his death. Assassinated Sept. 6, 1901, in Buffalo, New York, and died there Sept. 14, 1901, after adjournment of the 56th Congress, 2d Session. No resolution.

Pierre Charles L'Enfant

(re-interment) Apr. 28, 1909, prior to a memorial service in the Rotunda. Planner of the city of Washington, D.C. Died June 4, 1825, and was buried on Digges farm, Prince George's County, Maryland. Remains were brought to Capitol, Apr. 28, 1909, to be re-interred in Arlington National Cemetery. Authority for use of the Rotunda granted by Sen. Con. Res. 2, 61st Congress, 1st Session, agreed to Mar. 26, 1909.

George Dewey

Jan. 20, 1917, during a memorial service in the Rotunda. Admiral of the Navy and hero of Manila Bay in the Spanish-American War. Died Jan. 16, 1917, in Washington, D.C. Authority for use of the Rotunda was granted by H. Con. Res. 68, 64th Congress, 2d Session, agreed to Jan. 18, 1917.

Unknown Soldier of World War I

Nov. 9-11, 1921. Chosen to honor and perpetuate the memory of the heroes who gave their lives in World War I. The body was that of an unknown American who served as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe. Congress was in session, 67th Congress, 1st Session. No resolution.

Warren Gamaliel Harding

Aug. 8, 1923, following a memorial service in the Rotunda. U.S. Senator from Ohio, Mar. 4, 1915, to Jan. 13, 1921, when he resigned, having been elected President. President of United States Mar. 4, 1921, until his death. Died Aug. 2, 1923, in San Francisco, California, after adjournment of the 67th Congress, 4th Session. No resolution.

William Howard Taft

Mar. 11, 1930. President of United States Mar. 4, 1909, to Mar. 4, 1913. Chief Justice of the United States, July 11, 1921, to Feb. 3, 1930. Died Mar. 8, 1930, in Washington, D.C., during 71st Congress, 2d Session. No resolution.

John Joseph Pershing

July 18, 19, 1948. General of the Armies of the United States. Graduated from U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1886 and devoted his entire life to military service. Chief of Staff of the Army 1921–24; Commander of American Expeditionary Forces, World War I; distinguished service during the Philippine insurrection and Spanish-American War. Died July 15, 1948, in Washington, D.C., during recess of the 80th Congress, 2d Session. No resolution.

Robert Alphonso Taft

Aug. 2, 3, 1953, prior to a memorial service in the Rotunda. U.S. Senator from Ohio, Jan. 3, 1939, until his death. Died July 31, 1953, in New York City, during 83d Congress, 1st Session, S. Res. 158, 83d Congress, 1st Session, agreed to Aug. 1, 1953, extended invitation to the memorial service in the Rotunda, Aug. 3, 1953.

Unknown Soldiers of World War II and the Korean War

May 28-30, 1958. Chosen to honor and perpetuate the memory of the heroes who gave their lives while serving overseas in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II and the Korean War, and whose identities were unknown. Authority for use of the Rotunda granted by H. Con. Res. 242, 85th Congress, 2d Session, agreed to Mar. 6, 1958.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Nov. 24, 25, 1963, following a memorial service in the Rotunda. Member of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts, Jan. 3, 1947, to Dec. 3, 1953. U.S. Senator from Massachusetts, Jan. 3, 1953, to Dec. 22, 1960, when he resigned to become President. President of the United States from Jan. 20, 1961, until his death. Assassinated in Dallas, Texas, on Nov. 22, 1963, during the 88th Congress, 1st Session. No resolution.

Douglas MacArthur

Apr. 8, 9, 1964. Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point 1919–22; appointed Chief of Staff of the Army, Nov. 21, 1930; appointed General of the Army, Dec. 18, 1944. From July 26, 1941, through Apr. 11, 1951, he served in the Pacific and Far East in various allied commands. Died Apr. 5, 1964, in Washington, D.C. Authority for use of the Rotunda granted by S. Con. Res. 74, 88th Congress, 2d Session, agreed to Apr. 6, 1964.

Herbert Clark Hoover

Oct. 23-25, 1964. Secretary of Commerce for Presidents Harding and Coolidge. Food Administrator under President Wilson. Chairman of Commission on the Organization of Executive Branch of Government in 1947–49 and 1953–55. President of the United States from Mar. 4, 1929, to Mar. 3, 1933. Died Oct. 20, 1964, in New York City, after adjournment of the 88th Congress, 2d Session. No resolution.

Dwight David Eisenhower

Mar. 30, 31, 1969. Graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1915, promoted to General of the Army in 1944, and named President of Columbia University in 1948. President of the United States

from Jan. 20, 1953, to Jan. 20, 1961. Died Mar. 28, 1969, in Washington, D.C., during the 91st Congress, 1st Session. No resolution.

Everett McKinley Dirksen

Sept. 9, 10, 1969, following a memorial service in the Rotunda. Member of the House of Representatives from Illinois, Mar. 4, 1933 to Jan. 3, 1949. U.S. Senator from Illinois, Jan. 3, 1951, until his death. Died Sept. 7, 1969, in Washington, D.C. S. Res. 254, 91st Congress, 1st Session, agreed to Sept. 8, 1969, extended invitations to memorial service in the Rotunda, Sept. 9, 1969.

J. Edgar Hoover

May 3, 4, 1972, following a memorial service in the Rotunda. First Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1924 until his death. Died May 2, 1972, in Washington, D.C. Authority for use of the Rotunda granted by H. Con. Res. 600, 92d Congress, 2d Session, agreed to May 2, 1972.

Lyndon Baines Johnson

Jan. 24, 25, 1973, following a memorial service in the Rotunda. Member of the House of Representatives from Texas, Apr. 10, 1937, to Jan. 3, 1949. U.S. Senator from Texas Jan. 3, 1949, to Jan. 3, 1961, when he resigned, having been elected Vice President. Vice President from Jan. 20, 1961, to Nov. 22, 1963, when he assumed the Presidency. President of the United States from Nov. 22, 1963, to Jan. 20, 1969. Died Jan. 22, 1973, near Johnson City, Texas. Authority for use of the Rotunda granted by H. Con. Res. 90, 93d Congress, 1st Session, agreed to Jan. 23, 1973.

Hubert Horatio Humphrey

Jan. 14, 15, 1978, prior to a memorial service in the Rotunda. U.S. Senator from Minnesota, Jan. 3, 1949, to Dec. 29, 1964, when he resigned to become Vice President. Vice President from Jan. 20, 1965, to Jan. 20, 1969. Returned to the Senate from Nov. 3, 1970, until his death. Died Jan. 14, 1978, in Waverly, Minnesota, after adjournment of the 95th Congress, 1st Session. Authority for use of the Rotunda was granted by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Majority Leader of the Senate. No resolution.

Unknown Soldier of the Vietnam Era

May 25-28, 1984. Chosen to honor the unknown Americans who lost their lives while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States in Southeast Asia during 1959-72. Authority for use of the Rotunda was granted by H. Con. Res. 296, 98th Congress, 2d Session, agreed to May 17, 1984.

Claude Denson Pepper

June 1, 2, 1989, following a memorial ceremony in the Rotunda. U.S. Senator from Florida, Nov. 4, 1936, to Jan. 3, 1951. Member of the House of Representatives from Florida, Jan. 3, 1963, until his death May 30, 1989, in Washington, D.C. Authority for use of the Rotunda was granted by H. Con. Res. 139, 101st Congress, 1st Session, agreed to May 31, 1989.

Jacob Joseph Chestnut and John Michael Gibson

July 28, 1998, prior to and following a memorial ceremony in the Rotunda. United States Capitol Police officers killed at the Capitol in the line of duty on July 24, 1998. Authority for use of the Rotunda was granted by H. Con. Res. 310, 105th

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Congress, 2d Session, agreed to July 27, 1998. Officer Chestnut and Detective Gibson were the first persons whose remains lay in honor in the Rotunda.

Ronald Wilson Reagan

June 9-11, 2004, following a memorial ceremony in the Rotunda. Governor of California from 1967 to 1975. President of the United States from Jan. 20, 1981, to Jan. 20, 1989. Died June 5, 2004, in Bel Air, California. Authority for use of the Rotunda was granted by S. Con. Res. 115, 108th Congress, 2d Session, agreed to June 9, 2004.

Rosa Parks

Oct. 30, 31, 2005. Civil rights pioneer. Died Oct. 24, 2005, in Detroit, Michigan. Authority for use of the

Rotunda granted by S. Con. Res. 61, 109th Congress, 1st Session, agreed to Oct. 29, 2005.

Gerald R. Ford, Jr.

Dec. 30, 2006-Jan. 2, 2007. Member of the House of Representatives from Michigan, Jan. 3, 1949, to Dec. 6, 1973, when he resigned to become Vice President. Vice President from Dec. 6, 1973, to Aug. 9, 1974, when President Richard M. Nixon resigned. President of the United States from Aug. 9, 1974, to Jan. 20, 1977. Died Dec. 26, 2006, in Rancho Mirage, California, after adjournment of the 109th Congress, 2d session. Authority for use of the Rotunda granted by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Majority Leader of the Senate. No resolution.