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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

The *Congressional Record*, which is printed each day when the Senate or House is in session, with rare exceptions, consists of a section devoted solely to the proceedings of the Senate and a section devoted solely to the proceedings of the House, which together embody all the proceedings of both Houses for that day.

There is also a section entitled "Extensions of Remarks" which is available for the inclusion of matters presented by the Senators and Representatives for printing in this section of the *Record* but which are not part of the proceedings of either body and are not necessarily concerned with legislation. In practice, this section consists almost exclusively of material inserted by Representatives. There is also a section entitled "Daily Digest," which is printed in the back of the daily issue of the *Congressional Record*, devoted to a resume of committee meetings of both Houses and actions taken by the two Houses.

Congressional Record, Law on

[Arrangement, Style, Contents and Indexes]

(44 U.S.C. 901)

The Joint Committee on Printing shall control the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings, shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk. It shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during and at the close of sessions of Congress.

[Daily and Permanent Forms]

(44 U.S.C. 903)

The public proceedings of each House of Congress as reported by the Official Reporters, shall be printed in the Congressional Record, which shall be issued in daily form during each session and shall be revised, printed, and bound promptly, as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, in permanent form, for distribution during and after the close of each session of Congress. The daily and the permanent Record shall bear the same date, which shall be that of the actual day's proceedings reported. The "usual number" of the Congressional Record may not be printed.

[Maps, Diagrams, Illustrations]

(44 U.S.C. 904)

Maps, diagrams, or illustrations may not be inserted in the *Record* without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing.

[Additional Insertions]

(44 U.S.C. 905)

The Joint Committee on Printing shall provide for printing in the daily *Record* the legislative program for the day together with a list of congressional committee meetings and hearings, and the place of meeting and subject matter. It shall cause a brief résumé of congressional activities for the previous day to be incorporated in the *Record*, together with an index of its contents prepared under the supervision of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively.

Rule VII, Paragraph 6

Senators having petitions, memorials, bills, or resolutions to present after the morning hour may deliver them in the absence of objection to the Presiding Officer's desk, endorsing upon them their names, and with the approval of the Presiding Officer, they shall be entered on the Journal with the names of the Senators presenting them and in the absence of objection shall be considered as having been read twice and referred to the appropriate committees, and a transcript of such entries shall be furnished to the official reporter of debates for publication in the Congressional Record under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate.

Rule XI, Paragraph 3

[Reading of Papers]

When the reading of a paper is called for, and objected to, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without debate.

Rule XXVI, Paragraph 2

Each committee [1] shall adopt rules (not inconsistent with the Rules of the Senate) governing the procedure of such committee. The rules of each committee shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than March 1 of each year, except that if any such committee is established on or after February 1 of a year, the rules of that committee during the year of establishment shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than sixty days after such establishment. An amendment to the rules of any such committee shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than thirty days after the adoption of such amendment. If the Congressional Record is not published

[1] The term "each committee" when used in these rules includes standing, select, and special committees unless otherwise specified.

on the last day of any period referred to above, such period shall be extended until the first day thereafter on which it is published.

Rule XXXI, Paragraph 7

7. (a) The Official Reporters shall be furnished with a list of nominations to office after the proceedings of the day on which they are received, and a like list of all confirmations and rejections.

(b) All nominations to office shall be prepared for the printer by the Official Reporter, and printed in the Congressional Record, after the proceedings of the day in which they are received, also nominations recalled, and confirmed.

(c) The Secretary shall furnish to the press, and to the public upon request, the names of nominees confirmed or rejected on the day on which a final vote shall be had, except when otherwise ordered by the Senate.

Corrections of, Privileged:

See also "Revision of Remarks," pp. 651-652.

A request to make a correction in the *Congressional Record* is privileged.[2] By unanimous consent, a Senator may correct the permanent volume of the Congressional Record by compiling statements appearing in various daily issues of the *Record* and inserting them into a single volume.[3]

If a unanimous consent request to correct the permanent *Record* is denied, a motion to correct the *Record* would be in order during the morning business period (or at any other time), which is debatable, there being nothing in the rules to the contrary.[4]

Expunging Matters From the Record:

See also "Withdrawal of Matter Printed in," p. 654.

The granting of unanimous consent for the printing of matter in the *Congressional Record* is not in the nature of a unanimous consent agreement that cannot be revoked.[5] Matters placed in the *Record* by unanimous consent under the precedents may be stricken out by a majority vote on motion,[6] as well as by unanimous consent.[7]

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[2] Mar. 27, 1950, 81-2, *Record*, p. 4138 (daily edition).
[3] June 18, 1987, 100-1, *Record*, p. S 8310.
[4] *See* Feb. 29, 1960, 86-2, Record, p. 3738.
[5] Aug. 4, 1911, 62-1, *Journal*, pp. 158-159, *Record*, pp. 3593-95.
[6] Sept. 17, 1970, 91-2, *Record*, p. 32512; Aug. 4, 1911, 62-1, *Record*, pp. 3594-95; Aug. 4, 1911, 62-1. *Journal*, pp. 158-59, *Record*, pp. 3593-95; *see also* Apr. 24, 1914, 63-2, *Record*, pp. 7183-94; Apr. 1, 1926, 69-1, *Record*, p. 6692, *Journal*, p. 276.
[7] Apr. 5 and 6, 1934, 73-2, *Journal*, pp. 265-67, *Record*, pp. 6093, 6100, 6169-70.

On one occasion on July 18, 1913, the Chair held a paper which had been read into the *Record* by unanimous consent, could not be withdrawn except by unanimous consent.[8]

Objectionable words used by a Senator, who was called to order under Rule XIX, may be stricken from the *Congressional Record* on motion.[9]

Matters which have been stricken out on motion include a chart,[10] a letter,[11] remarks or language reflecting on a Senator or Senators; [12] and a telegram reflecting on a Senator.[13]

Matters expunged by unanimous consent include: A telegram criticizing a Senator for language used in debate,[14] remarks referring to arrest of Senator Bunker by Sergeant at Arms at 2:10 p.m.,[15] a telegram reflecting upon a Member of the House of Representatives,[16] and a resolution relative to entertainment at the White House.[17]

In one instance in 1923, the remarks of a Senator concerning another, together with the latter's reply thereto, were both deemed to be in violation of the rule regarding debate and were expunged from the *Congressional Record*.[18]

When a Senator in debate had made reference to the contents of a confidential FBI report that had been transmitted to the Senate, he shortly thereafter obtained unanimous consent to expunge that portion of his remarks from the *Congressional Record*.[19]

House Proceedings Not Read Into the Record by Senate:

See "House of Representatives, Reference in Debate to Representatives and the House Itself," pp. 745–748.

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[8] *See* July 18, 1913, 63-1, *Record*, pp. 2464-65.
[9] Nov. 22, 1921, 67-1, *Journal*, p. 348, *Record* p. 8091.
[10] Oct. 12, 1949, 81-1, *Record*, p. 14329.
[11] Aug. 4, 1911, 62-1, *Journal*, pp. 158-59, *Record*, pp. 3593-95.
[12] Feb. 2, 1923, 67-4, *Journal*, p. 128; Apr. 5 and 6, 1934, 73-2, *Journal*, pp. 265, 267; May 7, 1941, 77-1, debate between Senators Pepper and Tobey.
[13] Oct. 11, 1929, 71-1, *Journal*, p. 165.
[14] Apr. 1, 1926, 69-1, *Journal*, p. 276, *Record*, p. 6692.
[15] Nov. 14 and 21, 1942, 77-2, *Record*, pp. 8839, 9042-43.
[16] Jan. 15, 1914, 63-2, *Record*, pp. 1692-94.
[17] June 17, 1929, 71-1, *Journal*, p. 118, *Record*, pp. 2946-47.
[18] Feb. 2, 1923, 67-4, *Journal*, p. 128, *Record*, pp. 2871-79.
[19] Mar. 2, 1989, 101-1, *Record*, pp. S 1973, 1977.

Insertions in Record:

See "Print in Record," pp. 647–653.

Joint Committee on Printing:

See "Publication of Record," p. 643, *also* pp. 643–645.

Leave To Print in Record:

See "Print in Record," pp. 647–653.

Print in Record

See also "Matters Printed in Record by General Order," pp. 648–649.

By Unanimous Consent:

Matter not in conflict with the law or rules [20] or remarks not actually delivered or read by a Senator,[21] may be inserted by unanimous consent in the body of the *Record*, or the appendix thereof, as "leave to print" a statement but not as a speech.[22]

It is against established procedure of the Senate as well as a regulation of the Joint Committee on Printing to insert undelivered remarks of a Senator or remarks not read by a Senator in the *Congressional Record* as a speech or part thereof delivered on the floor.[23]

In 1894, the undelivered remarks of Mr. Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, in connection with a pending tariff bill, were ordered printed in the *Record* by unanimous consent as though delivered on a previous day.[24]

In 1930, during the consideration of a deficiency appropriation bill, the Senate gave unanimous consent to have

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[20] *See* Jan. 23, 1935, 74–1, *Record*, p. 802.

[21] S. Res. 127, 80th Congress, agreed to July 23, 1947, op. cit.; Apr. 5, 1950, 81–2, *Record*, p. 4731; Sept. 11, 1950, 81–2, *Record*, p. 14536; May 4, 1953, 83–1, *Record*, p. 4341; Jan. 25, 1956, 84–2, *Record*, p. 1242; June 28, 1956; 84–2, *Record*, p. 11244; Feb. 11, 1957, 85–1, *Record*, p. 1861.

[22] *Ibid.*; Aug. 3, 1950, 81–2, *Record*, p. 11687; Sept. 17, 1951, 82–1, *Record*, pp. 11477–78; Oct. 20, 1951, 82–1, *Record*, p. 13685; June 22, 1916, 64–1, *Record*, p. 9747.

[23] S. Res. 127 of 80th Congress, agreed to July 23, 1947, 80–1, *Journal*, p. 510; Sept. 11, 1950, 81–2, *Record*, p. 14536; Apr. 16, 1953, 83–1, *Record*, p. 3205; May 4, 1953, 83–1, *Record*, p. 4341; Feb. 13, 1925, 68–2, *Record*, p. 3628; May 12, 1930, 71–2, *Record*, p. 8754; Aug. 3, 1950, 81–2, *Record*, p. 11687; Apr. 5, 1950, 81–2, *Record*, p. 4731; July 23, 1947, 80–1, *Record*, pp. 9782–83; May 1, 1947, 80–1, *Record*, p. 4371; Mar. 24, 1944, 78–1, *Record*, pp. 3035–36; Oct. 1, 1942, 77–2, *Record*, pp. 7676–77; Mar. 18, 1925, 69–Special Session, *Record*, p. 362; Oct. 27, 1919, 66–1, *Record*, p. 7541; July 15, 1919, 66–1, *Record*, p. 2618; Jan. 30, 1905, 58–3, *Record*, p. 1577; *see also* Feb. 11, 1924, 68–1, *Record*, p. 2236.

[24] July 3, 1894, 53–2, *Record*, p. 7129.

printed in the *Record* a speech intended to be delivered by a Senator who was absent from the city, favoring an item relating to the Boulder Dam project.[25]

Remarks of a Senator, detained by illness, intended to be delivered on the occasion of memorial addresses in the Senate may, under the custom, be printed in the *Record* and included in the memorial volume; such action is not considered to be in any manner a departure from the well-fixed rule and practice that in the ordinary business of the Senate no speech of a Senator shall be printed in the *Record* unless actually delivered in the Senate.[26]

Certain Matters Excluded by Rules and Regulations:

Regulations of the Joint Committee on Printing prohibit the printing of the following matters, unless the prior consent of that committee is first obtained to have printed or reproduced in the *Congressional Record* a graph,[27] an illustration,[28] a map,[29] or a chart.[30]

Matters Printed in Record by General Order:

Form of a general order adopted on March 6, 1974, to print matters in the *Record* or insert remarks in the *Record* not formally made on the Floor but presented at the Desk by Senators.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time during the session of the Senate and for the remainder of this Congress for members of the staff at the desk to receive remarks from Senators for insertion in the *Record* when signed by Senators and when presented at the desk by Senators only.

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Hart). Without objection, it is so ordered.[31]

The Joint Committee on Printing in 1978 adopted amendments to "the Laws and Rules for Publication of the Congressional Record," to be effective on March 1, 1978, to identify statements or insertions in the *Record* where no part of them was spoken. Unspoken material will be preceded and followed by a "bullet" symbol, i.e., ●.

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[25] June 26, 1930, 71-2, *Record*, p. 11787.
[26] Jan. 30, 1905, 58-3, *Record*, p. 1577.
[27] June 11, 1934, 73-2, *Record*, p. 11013.
[28] Mar. 31, 1939, 76-1, *Journal*, p. 207, *Record*, pp. 3628, 3632.
[29] July 21, 1913, 63-1, *Record*, pp. 2570-71.
[30] Mar. 12, 1952, 82-2, *Record*, p. 2175; July 21, 1939, 76-1, *Journal*, p. 521; July 15, 1957, 85-1, *Record*, p. 11681.
[31] March 6, 1974, 93-2, *Record*, p. 5591.

Since procedures in the House and Senate differ, variations of the Laws and Rules for Publication for the Senate follows:

1. House and Senate Floor Proceedings

(a) When, upon unanimous consent or by motion, a prepared statement is ordered to be printed in the *Record* and no part of it is spoken, the entire statement will be "bulleted."

(b) If a Member verbally delivers the first portion of the statement (such as the first sentence or paragraph), then the entire statement will appear without the "bullet" symbol.

(c) Extemporaneous speeches supplemented by prepared statements will not be "bulleted."

2. Senate Only

(a) Additional Statements. All unspoken prepared statements submitted for printing in the *Record* will be "bulleted"; and

(b) If the statement is not germane to the pending or unfinished business before the Senate, it will be printed in the *Record* under the heading of "Additional Statements";

(c) If, however, the unspoken prepared statement is germane to the pending or unfinished business, it will be printed in the *Record* as part of the debate on the matter being considered.

(d) Routine Morning Business. Unspoken prepared statements submitted with the introduction of legislation, notices of hearings, or any other "first person" statement not spoken will be printed in the *Record* with the "bullet" symbol and will appear in the *Record* at the appropriate place during Routine Morning Business.

(Sec. 3, applicable to House only, is not included.) [32]

Matters Read Into the Record by Senators:

See also "Disorderly Language, Use of, in Debate, and Restrictions on," pp. 738–742; "Reading by a Senator," pp. 768, 972–973.

Any statement can be read into the *Record* by a Senator having the floor even if it would otherwise transgress the rule of the joint committee; [33] he may read, in the course of his address, from a matter or paper of which he is not the author, and permission to have it read from the desk is not required.[34]

Insertions in the *Congressional Record* may not be put in on motion; a matter may be inserted in the *Record* by unanimous consent or read into the *Record*.[35]

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[32] Feb. 21, 1978, 95-2, *Record*, p. 3852.
[33] Sept. 17, 1951, 82-1, *Record*, pp. 11477–78; June 22, 1916, 64-1, *Record*, p. 9747.
[34] Mar. 3, 1927, 69-2, *Record*, p. 5465; May 8, 1941, 77-1, *Record*, p. 3773.
[35] *See* Apr. 25, 1972, 92-2, *Record*, p. 14094.

Matters Read Into the Record on Motion or by Unanimous Consent:

The Clerk, under Rule XI, can be ordered to read matter into the *Record*. For details *see* "Papers," p. 974.

Order to read matter into the *Record* may be dispensed with. For details *see* "Reading on Motion—Dispensed With," pp. 974-975.

On Motion:

A motion to insert matter in the *Congressional Record* is not in order.[36]

A motion to print in the *Congressional Record* the report of a subcommittee of the American Bar Association on the League of Nations Covenant was held not to be in order, since it was not a petition or memorial, under the rule, as it was not addressed to the Senate.[37]

A motion to print in the *Record* a yea and nay vote on a nomination in closed session can only be made in closed executive session.[38]

Petitions and Memorials:

Communications, including memorials, from State legislatures, under the rule,[39] are printed in full in the body of the *Congressional Record*.[40]

A motion to print in the *Record* a memorial of a constitutional convention, unanimous consent for which objection was heard, is in order.[41]

A brief statement of the contents of other petitions or memorials may be made to the Senate upon their presentation, but it is not in order under the rule for them to be read at length during the morning business or printed in full in the *Record* without unanimous consent,[42] or they may be printed in full on motion where an objection is made.[43]

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[36] June 22, 1916, 64-1, *Record*, p. 9747; May 21, 1920, 66-2, *Journal*, p. 278, *Record*, pp. 7394-96.

[37] May 21, 1920, 66-2, *Journal*, p. 278, *Record*, pp. 7394-96.

[38] *See* May 21, 1929, 71-1, *Record*, p. 1598.

[39] Rule VII, par. 5.

[40] Mar. 22, 1932, 72-1, *Record*, p. 6615; Sept. 17, 1951, 82-1, *Record*, p. 11415.

[41] Feb. 13, 1888, 50-1, *Record*, p. 1132.

[42] Apr. 4, 1894, 53-2, *Journal*, p. 140, *Record*, pp. 3440-43; *see also* July 25, 1914, 63-2, *Record*, pp. 12725-26.

[43] June 14, 1918, 65-2, *Record*, pp. 7777-78; *see also* Jan. 18, 1912, 62-2, *Record*, pp. 1055-57.

In 1894, it was held that it was not in order for petitions and memorials, under the rule, to be read at length or printed in the *Record* without unanimous consent.[44]

By unanimous consent, various types of petitions and memorials from private citizens or groups of citizens are printed in the *Record* and referred to the appropriate committee; in 1950 several resolutions adopted by a farm bureau were, by unanimous consent, ordered to be printed in the Appendix and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.[45]

Reading Into the Record Out of Order in Morning Business:

For details, *see also* "Morning Business, Debate During," pp. 758–759; "Morning Hour: Debate During, After Morning Business," pp. 759–761.

The reading by a Senator of a petition into the *Record* during the transaction of morning business is a violation of the rule requiring only a brief statement of its contents to be printed in the *Record*.[46]

Reports of Committees:

On objection, motion to print in *Record* must lie over 1 day. *See* "Print Report in *Record*," p. 1192.

Revision of Remarks:

In 1885, where certain unauthorized omissions and changes were made by a Senator in the proceedings of the Senate as published in the *Congressional Record*, the official reporter was instructed to correct the *Record* according to his notes.[47]

In 1890, the remarks of a Senator criticizing the action of another Senator having been allegedly altered in a material manner, in their revision for the *Record*, beyond the scope permitted under the general practice of the Senate, by the insertion of language not actually uttered, an order was adopted by the Senate striking from the permanent edition of the *Congressional Record* the language so inserted.[48]

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[44] Apr. 4, 1894, 53–2, *Journal*, p. 140, *Record*, pp. 3440–43.
[45] Feb. 14, 1950, 81–2, *Record*, p. 1782.
[46] June 20, 1918, 65–2, *Record*, pp. 8040–41.
[47] Mar. 21, 1885, 49-Special Session, *Record*, pp. 72, 77.
[48] Feb. 24, 1890, 51–1, *Record*, p. 1640; Feb. 25, 1890, 51–1, *Journal*, p. 139, *Record*, p. 1671; Mar. 10, 1890, 51–1, *Record*, p. 2068; Mar. 11, 1890, 51–1, *Record*, pp. 2112–24; Mar. 12, 1890, 51–1, *Record*, p. 2144.

In 1888, a Senator, due to the omission by mistake of certain tables and figures from his remarks of a previous day, obtained unanimous consent to have the speech reprinted in the daily *Record* as corrected.[49]

In 1936, by reason of the failure to print in the *Congressional Record* certain charts accompanying a speech, the Joint Committee on Printing issued an order for the reprinting of the speech together with the charts.[50]

A Senator in making a revision of his remarks is not supposed to make any substantial changes therein.[51] (He has no rule of the Senate for guidance.)

Sine Die Adjournment—Order to Print Following Adjournment:

The Senate regularly gives general authorization to print matters in the *Congressional Record* for a specified period following sine die adjournment.[52]

Size of Type:

Under the laws and rules for publication of the *Congressional Record* all remarks not delivered by a Senator and inserted, or statements inserted by a Senator as a part of his remarks in the *Record*, must be printed in small type.[53] This has been modified by rules for publication issued by the Joint Committee on Printing when done by use of "bullet." *See* "Matters Printed in *Record* by General Order," pp. 648–649.

Statements Limited to Two Pages:

Under a general authorization for Senators to print matters in the *Congressional Record* after an adjournment of a session of the Congress, as ruled by the Chair, all material [statements or matters issued by Senators themselves excepted] would be required to come within the 2-page limit on estimate.[54] *See also* "Laws and Rules for Publication of the Congressional Record," issued by

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[49] May 3, 1888, 50–1, *Record*, p. 3681.

[50] June 4, 1935, 74–1, *Record*, p. 8606.

[51] *See* Aug. 22, 1950, 81–2, *Record*, pp. 12991–92; May 3, 1948, 80–2, *Record*, pp. 5169–70, 5183–84; July 16, 1957, 85–1, *Record*, pp. 11799, 11801–02.

[52] Sept. 1, 1960, 86–2, *Record*, p. 18689; Aug. 3, 1953, 83–1, *Record*, p. 10968; Oct. 20, 1951, 82–1, *Record*, pp. 13678–79.

[53] Oct. 14, 1949, 81–1, *Record*, p. 14525; Apr. 5, 1950, 81–2, *Record*, p. 4731; Aug. 3, 1950, 81–2, *Record*, p. 11687; Sept. 11, 1950, 81–2, *Record*, p. 14536; *see also* May 15, 1933, 73–1, *Record*, pp. 3392–93.

[54] Oct. 20, 1951, 82–1, *Record*, pp. 13678–79.

the Joint Committee on Printing, for other restrictions on matters printed in the *Congressional Record.*

Publication of Record:

The law and rules of the Joint Committee on Printing issued pursuant to the law, provide for the publication of the *Congressional Record*, embodying substantially a verbatim report of proceedings of the two Houses.[55]

Regulations by Joint Committee—Suspension of by Unanimous Consent Out of Order:

A rule or regulation by the Joint Committee on Printing to govern the printing of matters in the *Congressional Record*, promulgated under the authority of an act of Congress, or provisions of the law itself, cannot be suspended by a unanimous consent order of the Senate.[56]

Arrangements and styles are determined by the Joint Committee on Printing pursuant to the law, and requests to print matter in a particular style of type are not in order.[57]

Remarks Withheld From Record:

In 1930, a speech by Senator Hubert D. Stephens, of Mississippi, was withheld from the *Congressional Record* [58] and in 1956, Senator Joseph McCarthy was given unanimous consent to withdraw a speech made by himself from the permanent *Record*.[59] In 1956, Senators Hubert Humphrey, of Minnesota, and Richard L. Neuberger, of Oregon, withdrew remarks made by them on July 9 and 11 from the permanent *Record*, which criticized Members of the House.[60]

Reservation of Objections to a Request To Print in Record:

Pending a discussion of a request for unanimous consent to insert a matter in the *Record*, a reservation of

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[55] Title 44, sec. 181, of U.S. Code.
[56] Jan. 23, 1935, 74-1, *Record*, p. 802; Mar. 31, 1939, 76-1, *Record*, p. 3632.
[57] *See* House Precedent: Feb. 25, 1936, 74-2, *Record*, p. 2767.
[58] Apr. 4, 1930, 71-2, *Record*, p. 6503.
[59] Feb. 3, 1956, 84-2, *Record*, p. S 1711.
[60] July 9 and 12, 1956, 84-2, *Record*, pp. S 11015-18, S 11348; July 11 and 12, 1956, 84-2, *Record*, pp. S 11099-101, S 11348.

objection to such a request elapses when the regular order is called for.[61]

Time to Which Senate Adjourned:

The official reporters in 1886 were directed to insert at the close of the daily proceedings of the Senate the time to which it had adjourned.[62]

When Requests To Print in Record in Order:

In 1947 the President pro tempore made a suggestion that requests for unanimous consent to insert matters in the *Congressional Record* should be made during the morning business under the order of petitions and memorials.[63]

Withdrawal of Matter Printed in:

See also, "Expunging Matters from the *Record*," pp. 645–646.

A Senator, as ruled by the Chair, may withhold his speech from the *Congressional Record*.[64]

A paper which has been read into the *Record* by unanimous consent can be withdrawn by unanimous consent.[65]

Yield for Insertion:

See "Senator Forfeits Right to or Loses Floor Under Certain Conditions," pp. 789–791.

CONGRESSIONAL VETO

See "Congressional Approvals and Disapprovals," pp. 496–501.

CONSENT CALENDAR

See "Calendar," pp. 253–267.

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[61] Dec. 18, 1950, 81–2, *Record*, p. 16696.
[62] Apr. 29, 1886, 49–1, *Record*, p. 3957.
[63] Jan. 6, 1947, 80–1, *Record*, pp. 118–19.
[64] May 12, 1949, 81–1, *Record*, p. 6131; *see also* Mar. 17, 18, and 21, 1949, 81–1, *Record*, pp. 2799, 2804–05, 2807.
[65] *See* July 18, 1913, 63–1, *Record*, pp. 2464–65.