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with.[48] On another occasion, the Senate received a veto message from the House of Representatives while the Senate was in executive session.[49]

Vote:

A motion to print in the *Congressional Record* a yea and nay vote on a nomination which was taken in closed session can only be made in executive session.[50] This ruling was made before the rule on the consideration of nominations was amended in June of 1929, previous to which all executive business was considered in closed session unless by vote the Senate decided to meet in open executive session. As a consequence of which, votes taken in closed session on nominations were not printed in the *Record* unless the Senate took action to that effect.

EXECUTIVE DAY

For definition of, *see* "Executive Day," p. 714.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, INQUIRIES FROM

See "Departmental Inquiries," p. 799.

EXPENDITURE RESOLUTIONS

See "Investigations and Inquiries," pp. 881–890.

EXPULSION OF SENATORS

"Each House may * * * punish its Members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member." [1]

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[48] Oct. 28, 1919, 66–1, *Record*, pp. 7619–20.
[49] May 25, 1988, 100–2, *Record*, p. S 6555.
[50] May 21, 1929, 71–1, *Record*, p. 1598.
[1] Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 5, Clause 2.

The Senate, in 1919, acted unfavorably upon a petition of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety for the expulsion of Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin.[2]

William Blount of Tennessee was the first Senator to be expelled from the Senate, such action having been taken on July 8, 1797; during the Civil War period, a number of Senators, mostly Southern, were expelled, but the Senate has not seen fit to utilize that power since the Civil War.[3]

Various Senators have been censured. *See* "Censure," pp. 270–273.

FEDERAL PAY INCREASES

See "Pay Increases," pp. 981–983.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

See also "Committee on Ethics," pp. 339–358.

Financial disclosure is required by Members of the Senate, officers, candidates for the Senate, and employees of the Senate compensated at a rate equal to or greater than GS–16, as provided under Rule XXXIV, as follows:

Rule XXXIV, Paragraph 1

[Public Financial Disclosure]

1. For purposes of this rule, the provisions of title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 shall be deemed to be a rule of the Senate as it pertains to Members, officers, and employees of the Senate.

FIRST AND SECOND READINGS

See "First and Second Readings Before Reference," pp. 241–243.

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[2] Dec. 2, 1918, 65–3, *Journal*, p. 8, *Record*, p. 9; Jan. 16, 1919, 65–3, *Journal*, p. 81, *Record*, p. 1527.

[3] Sen. William K. Sebastian was expelled on July 11, 1861 (*see Record*, 44–2, pp. 2193–2203), by a two-thirds vote. Sixteen years later the Senate reversed that action on Mar. 3, 1877.