

MR. [FRANCIS H.] CASE of South Dakota: Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

MR. MANSFIELD: I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

MR. CASE of South Dakota: As I understand, this is the customary resolution to meet a situation, so that bills may be duly enrolled and presented for signature?

MR. MANSFIELD: The gentleman is correct.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: The Chair requests the gentleman from Montana [Mr. Mansfield] to administer the oath of office to the Chair.

Mr. Mansfield administered the oath of office as Speaker pro tempore to Mr. McCormack.

## § 14. Election of Speaker Pro Tempore

A House rule<sup>(13)</sup> provides for the election of a Speaker pro tempore when The Speaker is absent and has omitted designating a Speaker pro tempore.

This rule has been rarely invoked. Ordinarily, The Speaker will invite the election of a Speaker pro tempore before leaving<sup>(14)</sup>

13. Rule I clause 7, *House Rules and Manual* § 633 (1973).

14. See §§ 14.3–14.5, *infra*.

or the House will elect a Speaker pro tempore after The Speaker has already designated one.<sup>(15)</sup>

A Speaker pro tempore is elected by formal resolution and the President and Senate are notified of his election.<sup>(16)</sup>

When a previously designated Speaker pro tempore is the Member who is to be elected Speaker pro tempore, he momentarily designates another Speaker pro tempore during the election process.<sup>(17)</sup>

An elected Speaker pro tempore is more than a “stand-in” Speaker. Indicative of this is the requirement that he swear a new oath upon his entering the office of Speaker pro tempore.<sup>(18)</sup>

Moreover, an elected Speaker pro tempore assumes a much greater scope of authority from The Speaker than a designated Speaker pro tempore. Being elected, he does not have to have the

15. See § 14. 6, *infra*.

*Parliamentarian's Note:* As the illustrations under § 14.6 indicate, normally the Member designated Speaker pro tempore by the Speaker is the person the House elects. However, the House has the inherent power, and has exercised it, to elect a person other than the Member so designated. See § 14.7, *infra*.

16. See §§ 14.1, 14.2, *infra*, respectively.

17. See §§ 14.6, 14.7, *infra*.

18. See § 11, *supra*.

unanimous consent of the House, as does the designated Speaker pro tempore, to carry out many of the more sensitive, but normal, duties that The Speaker would handle if present.<sup>(19)</sup> He must, however, be authorized by the House to perform certain duties even though he has been elected by the House, and not simply designated by The Speaker.<sup>(20)</sup>

Examples of the kinds of duties, powers, and functions assumed by an elected Speaker pro tempore from The Speaker include: administering the oath of office to new Members;<sup>(1)</sup> appointing conferees;<sup>(2)</sup> appointing committees to wait on the President and to inform him that the session's work is completed;<sup>(3)</sup> or that a quorum of both Houses is ready to receive his state of the Union message;<sup>(4)</sup> signing enrolled bills and joint resolutions during the adjournment of the House;<sup>(5)</sup> declaring recesses during a session;<sup>(6)</sup> and

19. See §§ 14.8–14.12, *infra*.

20. See §§ 14.13–14.16, *infra*. See also § 4, *supra*, wherein it is indicated that the Speaker also must be authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions during the adjournment of the House.

1. See § 14.8, *infra*.
2. See §§ 14.9, 14.10, *infra*.
3. See § 14.11, *infra*.
4. See § 14.13, *infra*.
5. See § 14.14, *infra*.
6. See §§ 14.15, 14.16, *infra*.

presiding at a joint session of the Congress.<sup>(7)</sup>

### *Election by Resolution*

#### **§ 14.1 A Speaker pro tempore is elected by formal resolution.**

On Apr. 15, 1958,<sup>(8)</sup> Speaker pro tempore John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, was elected by formal resolution to the office of Speaker pro tempore.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: The Chair requests the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. (Carl) Albert] to assume the Chair.

Mr. Albert assumed the chair.

MR. [CHARLES M.] PRICE [of Illinois]: Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 527

*Resolved, etc.*, That Hon. John W. McCormack, a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, be, and he is hereby, elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of The Speaker.

*Resolved.* That the President and the Senate be notified by the Clerk of the election of Hon. John W. McCormack as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of The Speaker.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE [Mr. Albert]: The question is on the resolution.

7. See § 14.12, *infra*.

8. 104 CONG. REC. 6436, 85th Cong. 2d Sess.

The resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### ***Notification of President and Senate***

#### **§ 14.2 The President and the Senate are notified by the Clerk of the election of a Speaker pro tempore.**

On Apr. 15, 1958,<sup>(9)</sup> House Resolution 527 was offered to elect the Speaker pro tempore John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker:

MR. [CHARLES M.] PRICE [of Illinois]: Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution. . . .

*Resolved*, That Hon. John W. McCormack, a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, be, and he is hereby, elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

*Resolved*, That the President and the Senate be notified by the Clerk of the election of the Hon. John W. McCormack as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

The resolution was adopted.

### ***Election by Invitation of Speaker***

#### **§ 14.3 A Speaker who is ill may, under House practice, invite the election of a Speaker pro tempore to**

9. 104 CONG. REC. 6436, 85th Cong. 2d Sess.

#### **serve during the absence of the Speaker.**

On Apr. 2, 1940,<sup>(10)</sup> Speaker William B. Bankhead, of Alabama, having contracted a case of influenza, invited the election of a Speaker pro tempore.

THE SPEAKER: The Chair desires to make a brief personal statement to the House.

I dislike very much to do so, but, unfortunately, a few weeks ago I contracted a very severe case of influenza which seems to be holding on to me with great tenacity. My physician has advised me to take a little rest, and I am sure the Members of the House will be pleased to accord me this privilege.

Mr. [John W.] McCormack [of Massachusetts]: Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 451

*Resolved*, That Hon. Sam Rayburn, a Representative from the State of Texas, be, and he is hereby, elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

*Resolved*, That the President and the Senate be notified by the Clerk of the election of Hon. Sam Rayburn as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### **§ 14.4 A Speaker who is not ill and who has not designated**

10. 86 CONG. REC. 3846, 76th Cong. 3d Sess.

**a Speaker pro tempore may invite the election of a Speaker pro tempore.**

On Mar. 24, 1944,<sup>(11)</sup> Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas, invited the election of a Speaker pro tempore.

THE SPEAKER: The Chair desires to make a statement.

The Chair hopes by next Thursday a concurrent resolution will be passed recessing the Congress over until the 11th or 12th of April. It will be impossible for the present occupant of the chair to be in Washington next week, and therefore he has asked the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. (Robert C. W.) Ramspeck] to offer a resolution.

MR. RAMSPECK: Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution (H. Res. 483) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That Hon. John W. McCormack, a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, be, and he is hereby, elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

*Resolved*, That the President and the Senate be notified by the Clerk of the election of Hon. John W. McCormack as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker. The resolution was agreed to.

**§ 14.5 A Speaker pro tempore may be elected for reasons other than the illness of the Speaker.**

11. 90 CONG. REC. 3114, 78th Cong. 2d Sess.

On May 21, 1937,<sup>(12)</sup> Speaker William B. Bankhead, of Alabama, desiring to deliver a commencement address at the University of Alabama, invited the election of a Speaker pro tempore during that period of time when he would be absent.

THE SPEAKER: The Chair would like to make a brief statement.

I have accepted an invitation to deliver the commencement address at the University of Alabama, my alma mater, on Monday next. While I am that far away, very candidly, I will state to you gentlemen that I should like the privilege of remaining at my home for just a few days. Under the rules of the House I could appoint a Speaker pro tempore for three days, but under the circumstances, by the indulgence of the House, I have requested the gentleman from Texas, the majority leader [Sam Rayburn], to introduce a resolution touching on the question.

MR. RAYBURN: Mr. Speaker, I send to the Clerk's desk a resolution at the request of the Speaker.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 218

*Resolved*, That Hon. Lindsay C. Warren, a Representative from the State of North Carolina, be, and he is hereby, elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

*Resolved*, That the President and the Senate be notified by the Clerk of the election of Hon. Lindsay C.

12. 81 CONG. REC. 4898, 75th Cong. 1st Sess.

Warren as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

On July 1, 1939,<sup>(13)</sup> Speaker William B. Bankhead, of Alabama, invited the election of a Speaker pro tempore while he took a period of recreation and rest.

THE SPEAKER: The Speaker desires the indulgence of the House to make a personal statement.

It is realized that we have been in continuous session now for six months and it has been a rather arduous, strenuous session of the House. Under our system of government, The Speaker of the House cannot make visits of recreation or take a rest, except by the indulgence of the membership. I must confess I am a little bit tired. Next week will not be a tremendously heavy week, so far as our legislative program is concerned, and I have therefore requested the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. (Robert L.) Doughton] to introduce a resolution which will give me a short leave of absence.

MR. DOUGHTON: Mr. Speaker, I submit a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 240

*Resolved*, That Hon. Sam Rayburn, a Representative from the State of Texas, be, and he is hereby, elected

13. 84 CONG. REC. 8520, 8521, 76th Cong. 1st Sess.

Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

*Resolved*, That the President and the Senate be notified by the Clerk of the election of Hon. Sam Rayburn as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of The Speaker.

The resolution was agreed to.

On Aug. 15, 1941,<sup>(14)</sup> Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas, invited the election of a Speaker pro tempore when he desired to leave for a short vacation beyond 10 days.

THE SPEAKER: The Chair desires at this time to make a short statement. As you all know, for something like three years, and especially the last 19½ months, the Chair has been very closely tied to Washington. Although I have enjoyed hugely being here with you ladies and gentlemen, I do have the very great desire of for a few days sniffing a different atmosphere.

I am homesick. I want to go home tomorrow. To all of you who go home—and I hope you do—I trust you will find things fine at home and that you will come back with a renewed vigor, imbued again with the sentiment of your constituents. . . .

MR. [JOHN W.] McCORMACK [of Massachusetts]: Mr. Speaker, in offering the following resolution for the election of a Speaker pro tempore and asking for its immediate consideration I know I state the sentiments of all the Members when I say that I hope that you have a most enjoyable rest in your white house and in future White Houses.

The Clerk read the resolution (H. Res. 298), as follows:

14. 87 CONG. REC. 7194, 7195, 77th Cong. 1st Sess.

*Resolved*, That Hon. Clifton A. Woodrum, a Representative from the State of Virginia, be, and he is hereby, elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

*Resolved*, That the President and the Senate be notified by the Clerk of the election of Hon. Clifton A. Woodrum as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE SPEAKER: The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Woodrum] will present himself at the bar of the House for the purpose of taking the oath.

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia took the oath of office as Speaker pro tempore.

On June 9, 1949,<sup>(15)</sup> Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas, invited the election of a Speaker pro tempore when he desired to be away for two days and where the signing of enrolled bills would be necessary.

THE SPEAKER: It will not be possible for The Speaker to be here on Monday or Tuesday of next week. For that reason, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. (Albert A.) Gore].

MR. GORE: Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 243) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That Hon. John W. McCormack, a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, be, and he is hereby, elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

15. 95 CONG. REC. 7509, 81st Cong. 1st Sess.

*Resolved*, That the President and the Senate be notified by the Clerk of the election of Hon. John W. McCormack as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE SPEAKER: This action is taken for two reasons: First, The Speaker will not be here Monday and Tuesday, and the immediate necessity is that there might be some enrolled bills that must be signed.

Mr. McCormack appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

### ***Member Elected***

**§ 14.6 When the need arises for an elected Speaker pro tempore, the designated Speaker pro tempore normally, but not always, is the person elected.**

On Mar. 15, 1966,<sup>(16)</sup> Speaker John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, having designated Representative Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, as Speaker pro tempore, a resolution was introduced to elect Mr. Albert as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

MR. [EUGENE J.] KEOGH [of New York]: Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

16. 112 Cong. Rec. 5823, 5824, 89th Cong. 2d Sess.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 779

*Resolved*, That Hon. Carl Albert, a Representative from the State of Oklahoma, be, and he is hereby, elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of The Speaker.

*Resolved*, That the President and the Senate be notified by the Clerk of the election of the Honorable Carl Albert as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of The Speaker.

MR. KEOGH: Mr. Speaker, I want to mention that this resolution is being offered at the request of the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: (Mr. [Wilbur D.] Mills [of Arkansas]):<sup>(17)</sup> The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. Albert assumed the Chair and the oath of office was administered to him by Mr. [Emanuel] Celler, a Representative from the State of New York.<sup>(18)</sup>

17. *Parliamentarian's Note*: Mr. Mills was designated as Speaker pro tempore during the election of the Speaker pro tempore Carl Albert.

18. *Parliamentarian's Note*: Speaker McCormack left for Boston at 4:30 p.m. on Mar. 15, 1966, to address a joint session of the Massachusetts General Court (the legislature) on Mar. 16 and participated in St. Patrick's Day festivities on the 17th. Mr. Albert was elected as Speaker pro tempore so that he could sign the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966 (H.R.

**§ 14.7 On rare occasions a Member other than the one designated Speaker pro tempore by The Speaker is elected Speaker pro tempore by the House.**

On Aug. 31, 1961,<sup>(19)</sup> the House was called to order by Speaker pro tempore Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, who laid before the House a letter from Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas. The proceedings were as follows:

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: The Chair lays before the House a communication [from Speaker Rayburn] which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,  
*U.S. House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

I hereby designate the Hon. Carl Albert to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

SAM RAYBURN,  
*Speaker.*

\* \* \* \* \*

MR. [FRANCIS E.] WALTER [of Pennsylvania]: Mr. Speaker, I send to the Speaker's table a resolution (H. Res. 445) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution called for the election of Representative John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts,

12752), which the President wanted to sign later that day.

19. 107 CONG. REC. 17765, 17766, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.

as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. McCormack assumed the Chair and the oath of office was administered to him.<sup>(20)</sup>

### ***Duties, Powers, Functions***

#### **§ 14.8 In the absence of the Speaker, an elected Speaker pro tempore administers the oath of office to new Members, without the requirement of unanimous consent of the House.**

On Jan. 10, 1966,<sup>(1)</sup> elected Speaker pro tempore Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, administered the oath of office to new Members without the requirement of unanimous consent of the House.<sup>(2)</sup>

#### **§ 14.9 An elected Speaker pro tempore appoints conferees**

20. *Parliamentarian's Note:* Speaker Rayburn last presided over the House on Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1961, during a call of Calendar Wednesday business. Because of illness, he departed for his home in Bonham, Tex., on the morning of Aug. 31. Speaker Rayburn died there on Nov. 16, 1961.

1. 112 CONG. REC. 6, 89th Cong. 2d Sess.
2. *Parliamentarian's Note:* The Congressional Record does not explicitly refer to the administration of the oath of office to the new Members by the elected Speaker pro tempore, but such in fact did take place.

#### **without the requirement of the unanimous consent of the House.**

On Sept. 20, 1961,<sup>(3)</sup> elected Speaker pro tempore John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, appointed conferees for the House without requesting the unanimous consent of the House to make such appointments.

MR. [JOHN L.] McMILLAN [of South Carolina]: Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Abernethy] be excused as a conferee on the bill H.R. 5968, and that another Member be designated as a conferee in his place.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: The Chair appoints to the committee of conference the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Huddleston] vice the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Abernethy].

The Clerk will notify the Senate of the appointment by the Speaker pro tempore.

#### **§ 14.10 An elected Speaker pro tempore appoints successor conferees without the requirement of unanimous consent of the House.**

On Sept. 5, 1961,<sup>(4)</sup> elected Speaker pro tempore John W.

3. 107 CONG. REC.. 20491, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.
4. 107 CONG. REC. 18183, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.



McCormack, of Massachusetts, appointed a successor conferee to replace a Member who was resigning as a conferee. He laid before the House the Member's letter of resignation, saying:

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. Meader, as a manager on the part of the House at the conference on S. 1653, vice the gentleman from New York, Mr. Miller, who has been excused; and the Clerk will notify the Senate thereof.

**§ 14.11 An elected Speaker pro tempore appoints a committee to wait on the President and inform him that the House has completed the business of the session and is ready to adjourn.**

On Sept. 27 (legislative day, Sept. 25), 1961,<sup>(5)</sup> the House agreed on a resolution enabling elected Speaker pro tempore John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, to appoint a committee to wait on the President to notify him that the two Houses had completed the business of the session and were ready to adjourn unless the President had some other communication to make to the Congress. After the House had agreed to a resolution for the appointment of the committee, the Speaker pro tempore declared:

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. Albert] and the

gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Arends] to wait on the President.

**§ 14.12 An elected Speaker pro tempore presides at a joint session of Congress to hear an address by the President.**

On June 10, 1952,<sup>(6)</sup> elected Speaker pro tempore John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, presided at the joint session of the Congress to hear an address by President Harry S. Truman on the crisis in the steel industry.

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore at 12 o'clock and 24 minutes p.m. . . .

The Speaker pro tempore presided.

. . . [T]he Vice President took the chair at the right of the Speaker pro tempore. . . .

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: On the part of the House the Chair appoints as members of the committee to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber, the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Priest; the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Doughton; and the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Martin.

THE VICE PRESIDENT [Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky]: On the part of the Senate, the Chair appoints as members of the committee of escort the Senator from Arizona, Mr. McFarland; the Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Bridges; and the Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Maybank. . . .

5. 107 CONG. REC. 21518, 21528, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.

6. 98 CONG. REC. 6928-30, 82d Cong. 2d Sess.

At 12:30 o'clock p.m. the Doorkeeper announced the President of the United States.

The President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk. [Applause, the Members rising.]

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: Members of the Congress, I have the distinguished honor of presenting to you the President of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Congress, I should like to report to the Congress on certain events that have happened in connection with the current dispute in the steel industry since I last communicated with Congress on that subject. . . .

At 12 o'clock; and 50 minutes p.m., the President, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives. . . .

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: The Chair declares the joint session of the two Houses now dissolved.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.) the joint session of the two Houses was dissolved.

### ***Actions Requiring Authorization***

**§ 14.13 Even though the Speaker pro tempore is elected, he must be authorized by resolution to appoint a committee to notify the President that a quorum of each House has assembled and is**

**ready to receive his state of the Union message.**

On Jan. 10, 1966,<sup>(7)</sup> elected Speaker pro tempore Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, pursuant to a resolution authorizing him to do so, appointed a committee to notify the President that a quorum of each House had assembled and that the Congress was ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

MR. [HALE] BOGGS [of Louisiana]: Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

#### H. RES. 628

*Resolved*, That a committee of three members be appointed by the Speaker pro tempore on the part of the House of Representatives to join with the committee on the part of the Senate, to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House is assembled, and Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to join with the committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each

7. 112 CONG. REC. 6, 89th Cong. 2d Sess.

House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Boggs], the gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler], and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Gerald R. Ford].

**§ 14.14 Even though the Speaker pro tempore is elected, he must be authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions during an adjournment of the House.**

On July 7, 1958,<sup>(8)</sup> Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas, designated John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, Speaker pro tempore in writing. That same day Speaker pro tempore McCormack was elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

On July 10, 1958,<sup>(9)</sup> unanimous consent was requested that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House Speaker pro tempore McCormack be authorized to sign any enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses.

MR. [CARL] ALBERT [of Oklahoma]: Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House until Monday next, the clerk be authorized to receive messages

8. 104 CONG. REC. 13061, 85th Cong. 2d Sess.

9. 104 CONG. REC. 13418, 85th Cong. 2d Sess.

from the Senate and that the Speaker pro tempore be authorized to sign any enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

On Sept. 21, 1961,<sup>(10)</sup> unanimous consent was requested that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House, elected Speaker pro tempore John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, be authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions during the adjournment.

MR. [CARL] ALBERT [of Oklahoma]: Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House until tomorrow, the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. McCormack] be authorized to sign any enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

**§ 14.15 Even though a Speaker pro tempore is elected, in the absence of the Speaker he must be authorized to declare recesses during a session.**

On Aug. 31, 1961, the Honorable John W. McCormack, of Mas-

10. 107 CONG. REC. 20572, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.

sachusetts, was elected as Speaker pro tempore in the absence of Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas, because of illness.

On Sept. 16, 1961,<sup>(11)</sup> a unanimous-consent request was offered by Representative Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, enabling Speaker pro tempore McCormack to declare recesses subject to the call of the Chair during the rest of the session.

MR. ALBERT: And if the gentleman will yield for the purpose, I would like also to ask unanimous consent that any time during the remainder of this session it may be in order for the Speaker pro tempore to declare recesses subject to the call of the Chair.

. . .

MR. [CHARLES A.] HALLECK [of Indiana]: Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I say in connection with this request that this matter has been called to my attention. It is standard procedure as we come up to the end of a session. I sincerely hope it is not objected to, because its adoption will very materially expedite the business of the House of Representatives to the objective of sine die adjournment.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

11. 107 CONG. REC. 19800, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.

There was no objection

**§ 14.16 An elected Speaker pro tempore who is authorized to declare recesses at any time during the remainder of a session may declare a recess despite an objection to a unanimous-consent request that the House adjourn.**

On Sept. 23 (legislative day, Sept. 22), 1961,<sup>(12)</sup> unanimous consent was requested to adjourn to meet at an hour other than that prescribed as the daily hour of meeting. When objection was heard, elected Speaker pro tempore John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, declared a recess.

MR. [CARL] ALBERT [of Oklahoma]: Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

MR. [H. CARL] ANDERSEN of Minnesota: I object. . . .

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE: The House will stand in recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

12. 107 CONG. REC. 20854, 20867, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.