

Kilpatrick	Neal	Shuster
Kind (WI)	Nethercutt	Simpson
King (NY)	Ney	Sisisky
Kingston	Northup	Skeen
Kleckzka	Nussle	Skelton
Klink	Obey	Slaughter
Knollenberg	Olver	Smith (MI)
Kolbe	Ortiz	Smith (NJ)
Kucinich	Ose	Smith (TX)
Kuykendall	Owens	Smith (WA)
LaFalce	Oxley	Snyder
LaHood	Packard	Souder
Lampson	Pallone	Spence
Lantos	Pascrell	Spratt
Largent	Pastor	Stabenow
Latham	Pease	Stark
LaTourette	Pelosi	Stearns
Lazio	Peterson (MN)	Stenholm
Leach	Peterson (PA)	Strickland
Lee	Petri	Stump
Levin	Phelps	Stupak
Lewis (CA)	Pickering	Sununu
Lewis (GA)	Pickett	Sweeney
Lewis (KY)	Pitts	Talent
Linder	Pombo	Tancredo
Lipinski	Pomeroy	Tanner
LoBiondo	Porter	Tauscher
Lofgren	Portman	Taylor (MS)
Lowey	Price (NC)	Taylor (NC)
Lucas (KY)	Pryce (OH)	Terry
Lucas (OK)	Quinn	Thomas
Luther	Radanovich	Thompson (CA)
Maloney (CT)	Rahall	Thompson (MS)
Maloney (NY)	Ramstad	Thornberry
Manzullo	Rangel	Thune
Markey	Regula	Thurman
Martinez	Reyes	Tiahrt
Mascara	Reynolds	Tierney
Matsui	Riley	Toomey
McCarthy (MO)	Rivers	Towns
McCarthy (NY)	Rodriguez	Traficant
McCullum	Roemer	Turner
McCrery	Rogan	Udall (CO)
McDermott	Rogers	Udall (NM)
McGovern	Rohrabacher	Upton
McHugh	Ros-Lehtinen	Velazquez
McInnis	Rothman	Vento
McIntosh	Roukema	Visclosky
McIntyre	Royal-Allard	Vitter
McKeon	Royce	Walden
McKinney	Rush	Walsh
McNulty	Ryan (WI)	Wamp
Meehan	Ryun (KS)	Waters
Meek (FL)	Sabo	Watkins
Meeks (NY)	Salmon	Watt (NC)
Menendez	Sanchez	Watts (OK)
Metcalf	Sanders	Waxman
Mica	Sandlin	Weiner
Millender-McDonald	Sanford	Weldon (FL)
Miller (FL)	Sawyer	Weldon (PA)
Miller, Gary	Schaffer	Weller
Minge	Schakowsky	Wexler
Mink	Scott	Weygand
Moakley	Sensenbrenner	Whitfield
Mollohan	Serrano	Wicker
Moore	Sessions	Wilson
Moran (KS)	Shadegg	Wise
Moran (VA)	Shaw	Wolf
Morella	Shays	Woolsey
Murtha	Sherman	Wu
Myrick	Sherwood	Wynn
Nadler	Shimkus	Young (AK)
Napolitano	Shows	Young (FL)

NAYS—6

DeFazio	Forbes	Miller, George
Dickey	Hastings (FL)	Paul

NOT VOTING—10

Bentsen	Larson	Scarborough
Bereuter	Norwood	Tauzin
Ehlers	Oberstar	
Kanjorski	Payne	

□ 1329

Mr. DICKEY changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. VISCOSKY changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 565, I was unavoidably detained.

Had I been present, I would have noted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 564 and 565, I missed the votes due to my participation in an important meeting and in the Marine Corps ceremony. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on both.

□ 1330

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 3194, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the previous order of the House, I move to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 3194) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes of that hour to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), my distinguished friend and colleague, for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the issue before us today is the Senate amendment to the District of Columbia appropriations bill. It struck language that the House had included relative to the issuance of needles in the needle exchange program.

Personally, I object to the Senate amendment. However, in order to move this bill and get it to conference, I do move to take the bill from the table, disagree to the amendment and agree to the conference.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I was trying to decide whether I should yield 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), or whether I should yield back the balance of my time. I suspected the majority would prefer that I yield back the balance of my time so in the interest of comity, that is exactly what I will do.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. YOUNG of Florida, LEWIS of California, and OBEY.

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on November 1, 1999, this body held three rollcall votes on bills considered under suspension on the floor of the House. Because of a family medical matter, I missed the following votes, Mr. Speaker:

On rollcall No. 550, H.R. 348, I would have voted "aye"; rollcall No. 551, H.R. 2337, I would have voted "aye"; rollcall No. 552, H.R. 1714, I would have voted "no."

On November 3, Mr. Speaker, due to a family medical matter, I was unable to participate on two votes. Had I been in attendance on rollcall No. 557, on agreeing to the Journal, I would have voted "aye"; and on rollcall No. 558, H.R. 2290, the Quality Care for the Uninsured Act, I would have voted "aye."

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE—CALLING ON PRESIDENT TO ABSTAIN FROM RENEGOTIATING INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS GOVERNING ANTIDUMPING LAWS AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES

Mr. VISCOSKY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to rule IX, I rise to a question of the privileges of the House, and offer a privileged resolution that I noticed to the House on Tuesday, November 2, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

RESOLUTION CALLING ON THE PRESIDENT TO ABSTAIN FROM RENEGOTIATING INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS GOVERNING ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES

Whereas under Art. I, Section 8 of the Constitution, the Congress has power and responsibility with regard to foreign commerce and the conduct of international trade negotiations;

Whereas the House of Representatives is deeply concerned that, in connection with the World Trade Organization ("WTO") Ministerial meeting to be held in Seattle, Washington, and the multilateral trade negotiations expected to follow, a few countries are seeking to circumvent the agreed list of negotiation topics and reopen debate over the WTO's antidumping and antisubsidy rules;

Whereas strong antidumping and antisubsidy rules are a cornerstone of the liberal trade policy of the United States and are essential to the health of the manufacturing and farm sectors in the United States;

Whereas it has long been and remains the policy of the United States to support its antidumping and antisubsidy laws and to defend those laws in international negotiations;

Whereas the current absence of official negotiating objectives on the statute books must not be allowed to undermine the Congress' constitutional role in charting the direction of United States trade policy;

Whereas, under present circumstances, launching a negotiation that includes antidumping and antisubsidy issues would affect the rights of the House and the integrity of its proceedings;

Whereas opening these rules to renegotiation could only lead to weakening them, which would in turn lead to even greater abuse of the world's open markets, particularly that of the United States;

Whereas, conversely, avoiding another divisive fight over these rules is the best way to promote progress on the other, far more important, issues facing WTO members; and

Whereas it is therefore essential that negotiations on these antidumping and antisubsidy matters not be reopened under the auspices of the WTO or otherwise: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives calls upon the President—

(1) not to participate in any international negotiation in which antidumping or antisubsidy rules are part of the negotiating agenda;

(2) to refrain from submitting for congressional approval agreements that require changes to the current antidumping and countervailing duty laws and enforcement policies of the United States; and

(3) to enforce the antidumping and countervailing duty laws vigorously in all pending and future cases.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain argument as to whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCOSKY).

Mr. VISCOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity and would point out, as was stated in the resolution, we have a responsibility under Article I, Section 8, as far as the conduct of trade policy. In the 103rd Congress, the United States Congress did act and the President signed into law what the agenda of the WTO Seattle round of negotiations should be.

It is clear that our trading partners now want to usurp the position we have taken in statutory language in the United States of America by debating whether or not we are to eliminate or weaken our anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties. That is contrary to the announced policy and statutory policy of the United States of America.

This is not a trivial matter. In 1947, under the Bretton Woods negotiations, the GATT condemned anti-dumping and anti-subsidy activities.

I am very concerned that if a resolution is not brought forth to a vote on this floor, our constitutional prerogatives will be usurped, and I would ask that the Chair rule in my favor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Are there other Members that wish to be heard?

If not, the Chair is prepared to rule on whether the resolution offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCOSKY) presents a question of the privileges of the House under rule IX.

The resolution offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCOSKY)

calls upon the President to address a trade imbalance in the area of steel imports. Specifically, the resolution calls upon the President to refrain from participation in certain international negotiations, to refrain from submitting certain agreements to the Congress and to vigorously enforce the trade laws.

As the Chair ruled on October 10, 1998, a similar resolution expressing the legislative sentiment that the President should take specified action to achieve a desired public policy on trade does not present a question affecting the rights of the House, collectively, its safety, dignity or the integrity of its proceedings within the meaning of rule IX. In the opinion of the Chair, the resolution offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCOSKY) is purely a legislative proposition properly initiated by introduction through the hopper under clause 7 of rule XII.

Accordingly, the resolution offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCOSKY) does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House under rule IX and may not be considered at this time.

Mr. VISCOSKY. Mr. Speaker, could I be heard to remark on one comment that the Chair raised in its ruling?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has rendered the decision to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCOSKY).

Mr. VISCOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I would appeal the ruling of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is: Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

MOTION TO TABLE OFFERED BY MR. LA HOOD

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay the appeal on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD) to lay on the table the appeal of the ruling of the Chair.

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

Mr. VISCOSKY. 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 pro tempore. 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 218, nays 204, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 566]

YEAS—218

Aderholt	Biggert	Burton
Archer	Bilbray	Buyer
Armen	Bilirakis	Callahan
Bachus	Bliley	Calvert
Baker	Blunt	Camp
Ballenger	Boehlert	Campbell
Barr	Boehner	Canady
Barrett (NE)	Bonilla	Cannon
Bartlett	Bono	Castle
Bass	Bryant	Chabot
Bateman	Burr	Chambliss

Chenoweth-Hage	Hulshof	Ramstad
Coble	Hunter	Regula
Coburn	Hutchinson	Reynolds
Collins	Hyde	Riley
Combest	Isakson	Rogan
Cook	Istook	Rogers
Cooksey	Jenkins	Rohrabacher
Cox	Johnson (CT)	Ros-Lehtinen
Crane	Johnson, Sam	Roukema
Cubin	Jones (NC)	Royce
Cunningham	Kasich	Ryan (WI)
Davis (VA)	Kelly	Ryun (KS)
Deal	King (NY)	Salmon
DeLay	Kingston	Sanford
DeMint	Knollenberg	Saxton
Diaz-Balart	Kolbe	Schaffer
Dickey	Kuykendall	Sensenbrenner
Doolittle	LaHood	Sessions
Dreier	Largent	Shadegg
Duncan	Latham	Shaw
Dunn	LaTourette	Shays
Ehlers	Lazio	Sherwood
Ehrlich	Leach	Shimkus
Emerson	Lewis (CA)	Shuster
English	Lewis (KY)	Simpson
Everett	Linder	Skeen
Ewing	LoBiondo	Smith (MI)
Fletcher	Lucas (OK)	Smith (NJ)
Foley	Manzullo	Smith (TX)
Fossella	McCollum	Souder
Fowler	McCrery	Spence
Franks (NJ)	McHugh	Stearns
Frelinghuysen	McInnis	Stump
Gallagly	McIntosh	Sununu
Ganske	McKeon	Sweeney
Gekas	Metcalf	Talent
Gibbons	Mica	Tancredo
Gilchrest	Miller (FL)	Tauzin
Gillmor	Miller, Gary	Taylor (NC)
Gilmor	Moran (KS)	Terry
Goodlatte	Moran (VA)	Thomas
Goodling	Morella	Thornberry
Goss	Myrick	Thune
Graham	Nethercutt	Tiahrt
Granger	Ney	Toomey
Green (WI)	Northup	Upton
Greenwood	Nussle	Vitter
Gutknecht	Ose	Walden
Hall (TX)	Oxley	Walsh
Hansen	Packard	Wamp
Hastings (WA)	Paul	Watkins
Hayes	Pease	Watts (OK)
Hayworth	Peterson (PA)	Weldon (FL)
Hefley	Petri	Weldon (PA)
Herger	Pickering	Weller
Hill (MT)	Pitts	Whitfield
Hildeary	Pombo	Wicker
Hobson	Porter	Wilson
Hoekstra	Portman	Wolf
Horn	Pryce (OH)	Young (AK)
Hostettler	Quinn	Young (FL)
Houghton	Radanovich	

NAYS—204

Abercrombie	Coyne	Green (TX)
Ackerman	Cramer	Gutierrez
Allen	Crowley	Hall (OH)
Andrews	Cummings	Hastings (FL)
Baird	Danner	Hill (IN)
Baldacci	Davis (FL)	Hilliard
Baldwin	Davis (IL)	Hinchey
Barcia	DeFazio	Hinojosa
Barrett (WI)	DeGette	Hoeffel
Becerra	Delahunt	Holden
Bentsen	DeLauro	Holt
Berkley	Deutsch	Hooley
Berman	Dicks	Hoyer
Berry	Dingell	Inslee
Bishop	Dixon	Jackson (IL)
Blagojevich	Doggett	Jackson-Lee (TX)
Blumenauer	Dooley	Jefferson
Borski	Doyle	John
Boswell	Edwards	Johnson, E. B.
Boucher	Engel	Jones (OH)
Boyd	Eshoo	Kaptur
Brady (PA)	Etheridge	Kennedy
Brown (FL)	Evans	Kildee
Brown (OH)	Farr	Kind (WI)
Capps	Fattah	Kleckzka
Capuano	Filner	Klink
Cardin	Forbes	Kucinich
Carson	Ford	LaFalce
Clay	Frank (MA)	Lampson
Clayton	Frost	Lantos
Clement	Gederson	Lee
Clyburn	Gephart	Levin
Condit	Gonzalez	Lewis (GA)
Conyers	Goode	Lipinski
Costello	Gordon	

Lofgren	Obey	Slaughter
Lowey	Olver	Smith (WA)
Lucas (KY)	Ortiz	Snyder
Luther	Owens	Spratt
Maloney (CT)	Pallone	Stabenow
Maloney (NY)	Pascarella	Stenholm
Markey	Pastor	Strickland
Martinez	Pelosi	Stupak
Mascara	Peterson (MN)	Tanner
Matsui	Phelps	Tauscher
McCarthy (MO)	Pickett	Taylor (MS)
McCarthy (NY)	Pomeroy	Thompson (CA)
McDermott	Price (NC)	Thompson (MS)
McGovern	Rahall	Thurman
McIntyre	Rangel	Tierney
McKinney	Reyes	Towns
McNulty	Rivers	Traficant
Meehan	Rodriguez	Turner
Meek (FL)	Roemer	Udall (CO)
Meeks (NY)	Rothman	Udall (NM)
Menendez	Royal-Allard	Velazquez
Millender-	Rush	Vento
McDonald	Sabo	Visclosky
Miller, George	Sanchez	Waters
Minge	Sanders	Watt (NC)
Mink	Sandlin	Waxman
Moakley	Sawyer	Weiner
Mollohan	Schakowsky	Wexler
Moore	Scott	Weygand
Murtha	Serrano	Wise
Nadler	Sherman	Woolsey
Napolitano	Shows	Wu
Neal	Sisisky	Wynn
Oberstar	Skelton	

NOT VOTING—11

Barton	Kanjorski	Payne
Bereuter	Kilpatrick	Scarborough
Bonior	Larson	Stark
Brady (TX)	Norwood	

□ 1403

Messrs. SAXTON, HEFLEY, SMITH of Texas, and SOUDER changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to table was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE—
CALLING ON PRESIDENT TO ABSTAIN FROM RENEGOTIATING
INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS GOVERNING ANTIDUMPING AND
COUNTERVAILING MEASURES

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privileges of the House, and I offer a privileged resolution, that I noticed pursuant to rule IX, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

RESOLUTION CALLING ON THE PRESIDENT TO ABSTAIN FROM RENEGOTIATING INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS GOVERNING ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES

Whereas under Art. I, Section 8 of the Constitution, the Congress has power and responsibility with regard to foreign commerce and the conduct of international trade negotiations;

Whereas the House of Representatives is deeply concerned that, in connection with the World Trade Organization ("WTO") Ministerial meeting to be held in Seattle, Washington, and the multilateral trade negotiations expected to follow, a few countries are seeking to circumvent the agreed list of negotiation topics and reopen debate over the WTO's antidumping and antisubsidy rules;

Whereas the Congress has not approved new negotiations on antidumping or antisubsidy rules and has clearly, but so far informally, signaled its opposition to such negotiations;

Whereas strong antidumping and antisubsidy rules are a cornerstone of the liberal trade policy of the United States and are essential to the health of the manufacturing and farm sectors in the United States;

Whereas it has long been and remains the policy of the United States to support its antidumping and antisubsidy laws and to defend those laws in international negotiations;

Whereas, under present circumstances, launching a negotiation that includes antidumping and antisubsidy issues would affect the rights of the House and the integrity of its proceedings;

Whereas the WTO antidumping and antisubsidy rules concluded in the Uruguay Round have scarcely been tested since they entered into effect and certainly have not proved defective;

Whereas opening these rules to renegotiation could only lead to weakening them, which would in turn lead to even greater abuse of the world's open markets, particularly that of the United States;

Whereas conversely, avoiding another divisive fight over these rules is the best way to promote progress on the other, far more important, issues facing WTO members; and

Whereas it is therefore essential that negotiations on these antidumping and antisubsidy matters not be reopened under the auspices of the WTO or otherwise: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives calls upon the President—

(1) not to participate in any international negotiation in which antidumping or antisubsidy rules are part of the negotiating agenda;

(2) to refrain from submitting for congressional approval agreements that require changes to the current antidumping and countervailing duty laws and enforcement policies of the United States; and

(3) to enforce the antidumping and countervailing duty laws vigorously in all pending and future cases.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). The Chair will entertain brief argument as to whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. WISE).

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, this resolution I attempt to bring up calls on the President to abstain from renegotiating international agreements governing antidumping and countervailing measures.

The arguments I make are very simple. According to article I, section 8 of the Constitution, the Congress has the power and the responsibility relating to foreign commerce and the conduct of international trade negotiations. An important part of Congress' participation in the formulation of trade policy is the enactment of official negotiating objectives against which completed agreements can be measured when presented for ratification.

This Congress, in 1994, ratified an agenda for the Seattle World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference that is about to take place, and that agenda included only agricultural trade services, trade, and intellectual property protection. The agenda, specifically enacted into Federal law as Public Law 103-465, did not include antidumping or antisubsidy rules.

What Congress is concerned about here is that a few countries are seeking

to circumvent the agreed list of negotiating topics and open debate over the WTO's antidumping and antisubsidy rules, most notably applied to steel in the past few months. The Congress has not approved new negotiations on these—

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. KOLBE. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. Is it in order for the gentleman to speak beyond the matter of whether or not this is a matter of personal privilege?

Mr. WISE. The Chair asked for arguments, and I am responding to the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The debate should be confined to whether or not this constitutes a question of privilege under rule IX.

Mr. WISE. Then I will happily deal directly with the gentleman's response. Incidentally, the 10,000 steelworkers who have been laid off in this country would like to have this matter brought up, but I will deal with the narrow approach that the gentleman requests.

Section 702 of House rule IX, entitled "General Principles," concludes that certain matters of business arising under the Constitution, mandatory in nature, have been held to have a privilege which supersedes the rules establishing the order of business. And, Mr. Speaker, before I was interrupted, I was making those points about those rules which cannot be superseded.

This is a question of the House's constitutional authority and is, therefore, privileged in nature. The WTO antidumping and antisubsidy rules concluded in the Uruguay Round have scarcely been tested since they have been entered into effect and have certainly not been proven effective. Opening these rules to negotiation only leads to weakening them, which in turn leads to even greater abuse of the world's markets.

There is precedent for bringing H. Res. 298 out of committee and to the House floor immediately. For instance, H. Con. Res. 190 was brought to the floor on October 26 under suspension of the rules because it concerned the upcoming Seattle Round, and this measure only had 13 cosponsors, while our measure has 228 cosponsors. The majority of this House should be heard.

And, as I point out, thousands of steelworkers from Weirton to Wheeling to Follensbee, who have been laid off during the course of these antidumping and antisubsidy rules not being effectively applied, are saying now to the President, please do not step back and please do not weaken them any further. Stand up for workers in this country. That is the grounds upon which I assert the privilege.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Are there any other Members that want to be heard on this point?

If not, the Chair is prepared to rule on whether the resolution offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. WISE) is a question of the privileges of the House under rule IX.