

changes in the engrossment of a Senate amendment to a House bill.¹⁰

SELECT COMMITTEES

See "Motions To Refer," pp. 1162-1164; "Special or Select Committees," pp. 427-428.

SENATE

Employees and Officers:

See "Officers of the Senate," p. 955.

Hour of Daily Meeting:

See "Daily Sessions," pp. 711-712.

New Congress:

See "Congress," pp. 494-495.

Special Sessions of Senate:

See also "Special Session of Congress," p. 495.

Upon the convening of an extraordinary session of the Senate, it is the universal custom of the Senate that no business shall be transacted until the President has been notified that the Senate is in session.¹

Legislative business is not in order at a specially called session of the Senate.²

In a special session of either House, legislation is not in order; Congress must be in session for legislation to be in order.³

For a discussion of the powers and policy of the Senate as to the transaction of business at an extraordinary ses-

¹⁰ Nov. 23, 1985, 99-1, *Record*, pp. 33478-80.

¹ Mar. 5, 1903, 58-Special Session, *Record*, p. 3.

² Mar. 13, 14, 19 and 26, 1873, 42-3, *Journal*, pp. 612, 614, 617, 625.

³ Mar. 13, 1873, 42-3, *Journal*, p. 612; Mar. 14, 1873, 42-3, *Journal*, p. 614; Mar. 19, 1873, 42-3, *Journal*, p. 617.

sion of the Senate called by the President, *see* proceedings for March 6 through 13, 1893, and March 6, 1901.⁴

It is not in order to introduce a bill at a special session of the Senate;⁵ in 1909 a joint resolution was introduced and referred to a committee.⁶

At the special Session of the Senate in 1903, the President pro tempore suggested the futility of introducing bills and joint resolutions and presenting petitions not relating to the matters under consideration at the special session.⁷

Communications which require the action of both Houses of Congress should not be laid before the Senate by the Presiding Officer during a special session of that body; such communications should be retained on the desk of the Presiding Officer until the two Houses of Congress are convened.⁸

In 1881 and 1893, when petitions praying for special legislation were received, by unanimous consent orders, they were filed with the Secretary of the Senate or the Vice President to be presented at the next regular session of Congress.⁹

In 1889, the power of the Senate, during a special session of that body, to act on resolutions for the appointment of a special committee, and expressing the sense of the Senate relative to the purchase of silver bullion by the Secretary of the Treasury, was questioned.¹⁰

In the same special session, a resolution to create a special committee to investigate the relations of the United States with Cuba precipitated a lengthy discussion as to the extent of the powers that might lawfully be exercised by the Senate at a session specially called.¹¹

⁴ Mar. 6, 9, and 13, 1893, 53-Special Session, *Record*, pp. 4-5, 9; Mar. 6, 1901, 57-Special Session, *Record*, p. 9; Mar. 8 and 11, 1875, 44-Special Session and 1st sess., *Record*, pp. 25-31; Mar. 20, 1875, 44-Special Session, *Record*, pp. 92-95; Mar. 4, 1881, 47-Special Session, *Record*, pp. 36-40.

⁵ Mar. 6, 1917, 65-Special Session, *Record*, p. 7.

⁶ Mar. 5 and 6, 1909, 61-Special Session, *Record*, pp. 7-8.

⁷ Mar. 11, 1903, 58-Special Session, *Record*, p. 55.

⁸ Mar. 7, 1913, 63-Special Session, *Record*, p. 5.

⁹ Mar. 27, 1893, 53-Special Session, *Record*, p. 32; Mar. 5, 1881, 47-Special Session, *Record*, p. 4.

¹⁰ Mar. 4, 1889, 51-Special Session, *Record*, p. 5.

¹¹ Mar. 18, 1889, 51-Special Session, *Record*, p. 22.