

Yeas and Nays, Amendments in Order After Ordering:

See "Yeas and Nays Ordered on, Amendments in Order," pp. 124-125.

Yeas and Nays, Debate in Order After Ordering:

See "Rollcall Vote, Ordering Yeas and Nays Does Not Exclude Debate," p. 774.

Yeas and Nays—Interruption Out of Order:

See "Interruption of a Rollcall Vote Out of Order," pp. 1411-1415.

Yeas and Nays, Postponed by Unanimous Consent:

During a call of the yeas and nays, on one occasion in 1945, the Senate took an unusual action when the vote was postponed by unanimous consent until the following day; under such circumstances a new rollcall would be had; a quorum call would be in order prior to the vote.³⁰⁸

Yeas and Nays Rescinded:

Ordering of the yeas and nays may be rescinded by unanimous consent.³⁰⁹

Yeas and Nays, When Begin:

See "Interruption of a Rollcall Vote Out of Order," pp. 1411-1415.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

On January 24, 1901, the Senate adopted an order providing for the reading of Washington's Farewell Address to the Senate on the 22d day of February of each year,¹ as follows:

Ordered, That, unless otherwise directed, on the twenty-second day of February in each year, or if that day shall be on Sunday, then on the day following, immediately after the reading of the *Journal*,

³⁰⁸ See July 20, 1945, 79-1, *Record*, p. 7870; this action was contrary to the intent of the rule.

³⁰⁹ June 9, 1965, 89-1, *Record*, p. 13063.

¹ Jan. 24, 1901, 56-2, *Journal*, p. 103, *Record*, p. 1385.

Washington's Farewell Address shall be read to the Senate by a Senator to be designated for the purpose by the Presiding Officer; and that thereafter the Senate will proceed with its ordinary business.

The Senate having met on the calendar day of February 22, 1918, after a recess, the Vice President decided that, notwithstanding the operation of a unanimous consent agreement to vote on the legislative day of February 21 on the passage of a bill, it was in order to read Washington's Farewell Address pursuant to the order of 1901.²

The procedure usually utilized each year in naming a Senator to read the address is illustrated below.

On February 16, 1970 the President pro tempore (Mr. Russell, of Georgia) appointed Mr. Burdick, of North Dakota, to read Washington's Farewell Address, as follows:

**[Form Used To Designate Person To Read
Washington's Farewell Address:]**

The PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE. On behalf of the Vice President, and pursuant to the order of the Senate of January 24, 1901, the Chair appoints the distinguished Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Burdick) to read Washington's Farewell Address on February 23, 1970.

On February 1, 1974, the Vice President appointed Mr. Allen of Alabama to read the address on February 18 of that year. On Monday, February 18, prior to the reading of the address the Chair appointed the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Hughes) to read the address in lieu of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Allen), resigned. The *Record* reads as follows:³

The ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to the order of the Senate of January 24, 1901, as modified February 1, 1974, appoints the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HUGHES) in lieu of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. ALLEN), to read Washington's Farewell Address.

Under the order of the Senate of January 24, 1901, as amended, the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HUGHES), having been appointed by the Vice President, will now read Washington's Farewell Address.

WRITTEN MOTIONS

See "Day's Notice Required," pp. 1269-1270; "Motions," pp. 934-936; "Writing, Motion To Reconsider Reduced to," p. 1149.

² Feb. 22, 1918, 65-2, *Record*, p. 2485.

³ Feb. 18, 1974, 93-2, *Record*, p. 3111.

YIELDING

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YIELDING

See under "Debate," pp. 788-797.

