

that they will vote for their country, for our citizens, and for our responsibility. It's the right thing to do.

Every one of us on each side of the aisle, Republican or Democratic, knows it's the right thing to do. Let's do the right thing. I urge support of this rule. I urge support of the statutory PAYGO provision made in order by this rule, which will say that, notwithstanding the fact that we have authorized additional debt, we are also, at the same time, going to constrain the incurring of additional debt beyond that which we are prepared to pay for. That's what families have to do. That's what we need to do.

Vote for this rule. It's the right thing to do.

The material previously referred to by Mr. SESSIONS is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 1065

OFFERED BY MR. SESSIONS

At the end of the resolution, add the following new section:

SEC. 2. On the third legislative day after the adoption of this resolution, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV and without intervention of any point of order, the House shall proceed to the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4566) to terminate authority under the Troubled Asset Relief Program, and for other purposes. The bill shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except: (1) two hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the chairmen and ranking minority members of the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Ways and Means; and (2) one motion to recommit. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 4566.

(The information contained herein was provided by Democratic Minority on multiple occasions throughout the 109th Congress.)

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Democratic majority agenda and a vote to allow the opposition, at least for the moment, to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Cannon's Precedents of the House of Representatives, (VI, 308-311) describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as "a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge." To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker's ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that "the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition" in order to offer an amendment. On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said: "The previous question having been refused, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitz-

gerald, who had asked the gentleman to yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition."

Because the vote today may look bad for the Democratic majority they will say "the vote on the previous question is simply a vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution . . . [and] has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever." But that is not what they have always said. Listen to the definition of the previous question used in the Floor Procedures Manual published by the Rules Committee in the 109th Congress, (page 56). Here's how the Rules Committee described the rule using information from Congressional Quarterly's "American Congressional Dictionary": "If the previous question is defeated, control of debate shifts to the leading opposition member (usually the minority Floor Manager) who then manages an hour of debate and may offer a germane amendment to the pending business."

Deschler's Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, the subchapter titled "Amending Special Rules" states: "a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate." (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon."

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy implications. It is one of the only available tools for those who oppose the Democratic majority's agenda and allows those with alternative views the opportunity to offer an alternative plan.

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Suspending the rules and adopting House Resolution 1022;

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 1065;

Adopting House Resolution 1065, if ordered;

Suspending the rules and passing H.R. 4532.

The first and third electronic votes will be conducted as 15-minute votes. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

HONORING MEDGAR EVERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1022, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1022.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 426, nays 0, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 44]
YEAS—426

Abercrombie	Chandler	Gonzalez
Ackerman	Childers	Goodlatte
Aderholt	Chu	Gordon (TN)
Adler (NJ)	Clarke	Granger
Akin	Clay	Graves
Alexander	Cleaver	Grayson
Altmire	Clyburn	Green, Al
Andrews	Coble	Green, Gene
Arcuri	Coffman (CO)	Griffith
Austria	Cohen	Grijalva
Baca	Conaway	Guthrie
Bachmann	Connolly (VA)	Hall (NY)
Bachus	Conyers	Hall (TX)
Baird	Cooper	Halvorson
Baldwin	Costa	Hare
Barrett (SC)	Costello	Harman
Barrow	Courtney	Harper
Bartlett	Crenshaw	Hastings (FL)
Barton (TX)	Crowley	Hastings (WA)
Bean	Cuellar	Heinrich
Becerra	Culberson	Heller
Berkley	Cummings	Hemmerling
Berman	Dahlkemper	Herger
Berry	Davis (AL)	Herseth Sandlin
Biggett	Davis (CA)	Higgins
Bilbray	Davis (IL)	Hill
Bilirakis	Davis (KY)	Himes
Bishop (GA)	Davis (TN)	Hinchee
Bishop (NY)	Deal (GA)	Hinojosa
Bishop (UT)	DeFazio	Hirono
Blackburn	DeGette	Hodes
Blumenauer	Delahunt	Hoekstra
Blunt	DeLauro	Holden
Bocchieri	Dent	Holt
Boehner	Diaz-Balart, L.	Honda
Bonner	Diaz-Balart, M.	Hoyer
Bono Mack	Dicks	Hunter
Boozman	Dingell	Inglis
Boren	Doggett	Inslee
Boswell	Donnelly (IN)	Israel
Boucher	Doyle	Issa
Boustany	Dreier	Jackson (IL)
Boyd	Driehaus	Jackson Lee
Brady (PA)	Duncan	(TX)
Brady (TX)	Edwards (MD)	Jenkins
Bralley (IA)	Edwards (TX)	Johnson (GA)
Bright	Ehlers	Johnson (IL)
Broun (GA)	Ellison	Johnson, E. B.
Brown (SC)	Ellsworth	Johnson, Sam
Brown, Corrine	Emerson	Jones
Brown-Waite,	Engel	Jordan (OH)
Ginny	Eshoo	Kagen
Buchanan	Etheridge	Kanjorski
Burgess	Fallin	Kaptur
Burton (IN)	Farr	Kennedy
Butterfield	Fattah	Kildee
Buyer	Filner	Kilpatrick (MI)
Calvert	Flake	Kilroy
Camp	Fleming	Kind
Campbell	Forbes	King (IA)
Cantor	Fortenberry	King (NY)
Cao	Foster	Kingston
Capito	Foxo	Kirk
Capps	Frank (MA)	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Capuano	Franks (AZ)	Kissell
Cardoza	Frelinghuysen	Klein (FL)
Carnahan	Fudge	Kline (MN)
Carney	Gallegly	Kosmas
Carson (IN)	Garamendi	Kratovil
Carter	Garrett (NJ)	Kucinich
Cassidy	Gerlach	Lamborn
Castle	Giffords	Lance
Castor (FL)	Gingrey (GA)	Langevin
Chaffetz	Gohmert	Larsen (WA)