Rule XXXIII. §921c-§922

26, 1977 (p. 2333). In the 97th Congress, the Speaker announced that personal staff of Members did not have the privilege of the floor and that committee staff, permitted on the floor when business from their committees is under consideration, were required to remain unobtrusively by the committee tables (Aug. 18, 1982, p. 21934). Staff permitted on the floor under clause 4 are not permitted to pass out literature or otherwise attempt to influence Members in their votes (Aug. 1, 1990, p. 21519; Sept. 27, 1995, p. ——) and may not applaud during debate (June 14, 1995, p. ——).

5. No Member, officer, or employee of the §921c. Prohibition on House of Representatives, or any distribution of campaign other person entitled to admission to the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto by this rule, shall knowingly distribute any political campaign contribution in the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto.

Clause 5 was added in the 105th Congress (H. Res. 5, Jan. 7, 1997, p. ——).

## RULE XXXIII.

### OF ADMISSION TO THE GALLERIES.

The Speaker shall set aside a portion of the west gallery for the use of the §922. The various galleries and President of the United States, the admission thereto. members of his Cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court, foreign ministers and suites, and the members of their respective families, and shall also set aside another portion of the same gallery for the accommodation of persons to be admitted on the card of Members. The southerly half of the east gallery shall be assigned exclusively for the use of the families of Members of Congress, in which the Speaker shall control one bench, and on request of a Member the Speaker shall issue a card of admission to his family, which shall include their visi-

# tors, and no other person shall be admitted to this section.

This rule was adopted in 1880 (V, 7302). It was renumbered January 3, 1953, p. 24.

On special occasions the House sometimes makes a special rule for admission to the galleries (V, 7303), as on the occasion of the electoral count (III, 1961), of an address by the President, and of public funerals.

### RULE XXXIV.

#### OFFICIAL AND OTHER REPORTERS.

1. The appointment and removal, for cause, of \$923. Reporters of the official reporters of the House, including stenographers of committees, and the manner of the execution of their duties shall be vested in the Clerk, subject to the direction and control of the Speaker.

From 1874 until March 1, 1978, the appointment and removal of the official reporters, and the manner of the execution of their duties, was vested in the Speaker (V, 6958); effective March 1, 1978 (H. Res. 959, Jan. 23, 1978, p. 431) those responsibilities were vested in the Clerk, subject to the direction and control of the Speaker.

The reporters of debates have borne an important part in the evolution by which the House has built up the system of a daily verbatim report of its proceedings, made by its own corps of reporters (V, 6959). Since these reporters have become officers of the House a correction of the Congressional Record has been held a question of privilege (V, 7014–7016).

The arrangement, style, etc., of the Congressional Record is prescribed by the Joint Committee on Printing pursuant to 44 Congressional Record.

U.S.C. 901, 904 (see also VIII, 3500). The rules of the Joint Committee on Printing governing publication of the Congressional Record are as follows:

1. Arrangement of the daily Congressional Record.—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily Congressional Record as follows: The Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and Extensions of Remarks and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided*, That the makeup of the Congressional Record shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

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