

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS—FEB. 17, 2005 119 STAT. 3625

the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Agreed to January 26, 2005.

JOINT SESSION

Jan. 31, 2005
[H. Con. Res. 20]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, February 2, 2005, at 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

Agreed to January 31, 2005.

ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AND SENATE

Feb. 2, 2005
[H. Con. Res. 39]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Wednesday, February 2, 2005, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, February 8, 2005, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker or his designee, after consultation with the Minority Leader, shall notify the Members of the House to reassemble whenever, in his opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Agreed to February 2, 2005.

ADJOURNMENT—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AND SENATE

Feb. 17, 2005
[H. Con. Res. 66]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, February 17, 2005, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, March 1, 2005, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on Thursday, February 17, 2005, or Friday, February 18, 2005, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, February 28, 2005, or at such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the

time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Agreed to February 17, 2005.

JACKIE ROBINSON, POSTHUMOUS
CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL—CAPITOL
ROTUNDA AUTHORIZATION

Mar. 1, 2005
[H. Con. Res. 79]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used on March 2, 2005, for a ceremony to award a Congressional gold medal to Jackie Robinson (posthumously), in recognition of his many contributions to the Nation. Physical preparations for the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

Agreed to March 1, 2005.

SARAH WINNEMUCCA STATUE—PLACEMENT IN
NATIONAL STATUARY HALL

Mar. 2, 2005
[H. Con. Res. 5]

Whereas Sarah Winnemucca was the daughter of Chief Winnemucca and the granddaughter of the redoubtable Chief Truckee of the Northern Paiute Tribe who led John C. Fremont and his men across the Great Basin to California;

Whereas Sarah, before her 14th birthday, had acquired five languages, including three Indian dialects, Spanish, and English, and was one of only two Northern Paiutes in Nevada at the time who was able to read, write, and speak English;

Whereas Sarah was an intelligent and respected woman who served as an interpreter for the United States Army and the Bureau of Indian Affairs and served as an aide, scout, peacemaker, and interpreter for General Oliver O. Howard during the Bannock War of 1878, in Idaho;

Whereas, in 1883, Sarah published *Life Among the Paiutes: Their Wrongs and Claims*, the first book written and published by a Native American woman;

Whereas Sarah became a tireless spokeswoman for the Northern Paiute Tribe and in 1879, gave more than 300 speeches throughout the United States concerning the plight of her people;

Whereas Sarah established a nongovernmental school for Paiute children near Lovelock, Nevada, which operated for three years