

Chapter CCXXVIII. ¹

HISTORY AND JURISDICTION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

1. Committee on Elections. Sections 1721, 1722.
 2. Committee on Ways and Means. Sections 1723–1730.
 3. Committee on Appropriations. Sections 1731–1745.
 4. Committee on the Judiciary. Sections 1746–1788.
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1721. Recent history of the Committee on Elections, section 1, of Rule XI.

Section 1 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—
to the election of Members to the respective Committees on Elections.

There has been no amendment of the rules affecting these committees either as to jurisdiction or membership since the division of the former single committee into three committees of nine members each in 1895.²

1722. The Committee on Elections No. 1 has exercised jurisdiction over bills revising the law governing proceedings in contested-election cases.

On October 4, 1921,³ during a call of the calendar for unanimous consent, the bill (H.R. 7761) to amend the Revised Statutes of the United States relative to proceedings in contested-election cases, reported by the Committee on elections No. 1 and on the calendar, was reached.

Mr. Frederick W. Dallinger, of Massachusetts, asked unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. Joseph Walsh, of Massachusetts, inquired if each of the Committees on Elections had jurisdiction to report legislation on this subject.

Mr. Dallinger said:

All I can say in reply to my colleague from Massachusetts is that this bill was referred to the Committee on Elections No. 1. I desire to state that this matter was considered not only by the Committee on Elections No. 1 but it was taken up by the chairmen of the other two Elections Committees, who made suggestions, and we have made our report. I assume that it is too late now to raise the question of jurisdiction, when the bill has been referred to the committee, acted upon by it, and reported.

¹ Supplementary to Chapter XCIX.

² First session Fifty-fourth Congress, Journal, p. 54; Record, pp. 202–216.

³ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record p. 5998.

I understand from the Speaker's parliamentary clerk that the present statute governing the conduct of contested elections was originally reported by the Committee on Elections, and I understand that was the reason why this bill, which is an amendment to it, was referred to our committee.

There being no objection, the bill went over without prejudice, and on October 17¹ was considered and passed by the House.

1723. The history of the Committee on Ways and Means, section 2 of Rule XI.

The rules confer on the Ways and Means Committee the jurisdiction of subjects relating to the revenue and measures purporting to raise revenue and the bonded debt of the United States.

Section 2 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—
to the revenue and such measures as purport to raise revenue and the bonded debt of the United States to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Dating from the revision of 1880,² this rule conferred jurisdiction on subjects relating to the revenue and bonded debt of the United States, but in the adoption of the rules for the Sixty-second Congress³ it was amended to include measures purporting to raise revenue, and has since appeared in its present form.

The committee now consists of twenty-five members. The membership of the committee was increased from eighteen members to nineteen members in 1907⁴; to twenty-one members in 1911⁵; to twenty-two members in 1915⁶; to twenty-three members in 1917⁷; to twenty-five members in 1919⁸; to twenty-six members in 1923⁹; and to its present membership in 1925.¹⁰

1724. The Ways and Means Committee has exercised jurisdiction over legislation fixing compensation of employees of the customs service.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported:

In 1908,¹¹ the bill (H.R. 21003), fixing compensation of certain officials in the customs service.

In 1919,¹² a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to fix compensation of certain laborers in the customs service.

1725. The Committee on Ways and Means no longer exercises jurisdiction as to the seal herds and other revenue producing animals of Alaska.

The committee on Ways and Means formerly¹³ exercised jurisdiction as to those fur-bearing animals of Alaska which have been a source of revenue, but in the

¹ Record, p. 6387.

² Second session Forty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 205.

³ First session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 12, 80.

⁴ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 356.

⁵ First session Sixty-second Congress, Record, pp. 11, 80.

⁶ First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Record, p. 13.

⁷ Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 354.

⁸ First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 9.

⁹ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, pp. 332–334.

¹⁰ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Record, p. 391.

¹¹ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 4947; Report No. 1470.

¹² Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 516.

¹³ Hinds' Precedents, section 4025.

Sixty-eighth Congress, by agreement, jurisdiction of this subject was transferred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and on March 25, 1924,¹ the Speaker, addressing the House by consent, said:

There are two bills which it is agreed by the chairmen of the two committees interested should be re-referred: One is H. R. 4104, an act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska, and so forth, and the other is the bill H. R. 754, to authorize the Treasurer of the United States to turn in to the treasury of the Territory of Alaska all moneys received from the sale of fur seals and such other furs as are the property of the United States of America from the Pribilof Islands. Without objection, the reference of these bills will be changed from the Committee on Ways and Means to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

There was no objection, and legislation relating to this subject has since been considered by the committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1726. The Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction of legislation specifying methods of packing tobacco on which a tax is levied.

The Ways and Means Committee exercises jurisdiction over legislation relating to the size and character of containers of tobaccos on which a tax is levied. Thus the committee reported in 1910,² the bill (H. R. 23910) to authorize the packing of fine-cut chewing tobacco in wooden packages containing 10, 20, 40, and 60 pounds each.

1727. Bills to license customhouse brokers come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported in 1910,³ the bill (S. 6173) to license customhouse brokers.

1728. The Ways and Means Committee exercises jurisdiction over legislation relating to appraisers of merchandise in the customs service.

The Committee on Ways and Means considered:

In 1910,⁴ a bill to limit and fix compensation of the appraiser of merchandise at the port of San Francisco.

In 1912,⁵ a bill to make the special examiner of drugs, medicines, and chemicals an assistant appraiser for the Port of Boston.

1729. Legislation providing for creation of a tariff board belongs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported in 1911,⁶ the bill (H. R. 32010) to create a tariff board.

1730. The Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction of bills providing methods of payment of duties and acceptance of negotiable instruments in payment of duties and taxes.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported:

In 1912,⁷ a bill to amend an act entitled "An Act to authorize the receipt of certified checks drawn on national and state banks for duties on imports and internal taxes."

¹ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 4954.

² Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 4853; Report No. 1039.

³ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 5476; Report No. 1152.

⁴ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 8612; Report No. 1670.

⁵ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 5300, Report No. 594.

⁶ Third session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 1399; Report No. 1979.

⁷ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 1909.

In 1912,¹ a bill to extend the authority to receive certified checks drawn on national and state banks and trust companies in payment for duties on imports and internal taxes and all public dues.

1731. The Committee on Ways and Means has exercised jurisdiction over bills providing for refund of duties collected on imports.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported in 1912,² the bill (H. R. 12813) to refund duties collected on parts and accessories of lace making and other machines imported prior to January 1, 1911.

1732. Legislation pertaining to entry under bond of exhibits without payment of duty falls within the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported in 1912,³ the bill (H. R. 25806) to provide for the entry under bond of exhibits of arts, science, and industry.

1733. The Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction over legislation relating to the importation of narcotics.⁴

The Committee on Ways and Means reported:

In 1909,⁵ a bill prohibiting the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes.

In 1914,⁶ and 1922,⁷ bills amending the Harrison Narcotic Act prohibiting the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes.

In 1924,⁸ a bill prohibiting the importation of crude opium for the purpose of manufacturing heroin.

1734. Bills relating to allowances on internal-revenue duties are reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported in 1912,⁹ the bill (H. R. 4434) to provide an allowance for loss of distilled spirits deposited in internal-revenue warehouses.

1735. Legislation prescribing regulations and pay for laborers unloading vessels in the Customs Service has been reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported:

In 1919,¹⁰ a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to fix compensation of certain laborers in the Customs Service.

In 1920,¹¹ a bill to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide for the lading or unloading of vessels at night, the preliminary entry of vessels, and for other purposes."

¹ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 7737; Report No. 841.

² Second session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 9103; Report No. 998.

³ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 9850; Report No. 1091.

⁴ See session 8853 of this volume.

⁵ Second session Sixtieth Congress, Reports No. 2002, No. 2003.

⁶ First session Sixty-third Congress, Reports, No. 22, No. 23, No. 2003.

⁷ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 852.

⁸ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 6598.

⁹ Third session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 195, Report No. 1263.

¹⁰ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 940; Report No. 516.

¹¹ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 1810.

1736. Authorization to conduct negotiations relating to obligations of foreign governments to the United States is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee.

The Committee on Ways and Means has reported:

In 1921,¹ the bill (H. R. 8762) to create a commission authorized under certain conditions to refund or convert obligations of foreign governments owing to the United States of America.

In 1924,² the bill (H. R. 8905) to authorize the settlement of the indebtedness of the Kingdom of Hungary to the United States of America.

1737. Control and disposition of alien property held by the United States, and the adjudication of conflicting claims of American subjects against foreign governments and foreign subjects against the United States are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported in 1926³ a bill to provide for the settlement of certain claims of American nationals against Germany and of German nationals against the United States, for the ultimate return of all property of German nationals held by the Alien Property Custodian, and for the equitable apportionment among all claimants of certain available funds.

1738. The Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction of bills relating to adjusted compensation of World War veterans.⁴

On February 26, 1920,⁵ the following resolution, reported by Mr. Philip P. Campbell, of Kansas, from the Committee on Rules, was agreed to by the House:

Resolved, That for the remainder of the second session of the Sixty-sixth Congress all proposed legislation relating to those who served in the World War (other than those of the Regular Establishment), excepting, however, legislation based on and relating to disability incurred in the service, shall be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Speaker is hereby authorized to make reference of bills heretofore introduced in accordance with the terms of this resolution.

The Committee on Ways and Means continued to exercise jurisdiction over proposed legislation relating to adjusted compensation of veterans of the World War until the Sixty-eighth⁶ Congress when the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means over that subject was confirmed by the rule creating the Committee on World War Veteran's Legislation.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported:

In 1920,⁷ the bill (H. R. 14157) to provide adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War, to provide revenue therefor, and for other purposes.

In 1924,⁸ the bill (H. R. 7959) to provide adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War.

¹ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 4890; Report No. 421.

² First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Record, p. 7800; Report No. 654.

³ Second session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1623.

⁴ This subject was specifically reserved in defining the jurisdiction of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, First session, Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 1143.

⁵ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 3521.

⁶ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 944.

⁷ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 7157.

⁸ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 4395; House Report No. 313.

1739. The Committee on Ways and Means and not the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands has jurisdiction of legislation relating to issuance of certificates of indebtedness to reclamation fund.

On January 20, 1912,¹ by unanimous consent, the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands was discharged from the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 17251) to authorize further advances to the "reclamation fund" and for the issue and disposal of certificates of indebtedness in reimbursement therefor, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On August 9, 1919,² on motion of Mr. Moses P. Kinkaid, of Nebraska, by unanimous consent, the bill (H. R. 6425) to authorize advances to the reclamation fund and for the issue and disposal of certificates of indebtedness in reimbursement therefor, was transferred from the Committee on Ways and Means.

1740. Bills relating to the United States Customs Court are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

On February 3, 1926,³ the bill (H. R. 7966) to provide the name by which the Board of General Appraisers and members thereof shall hereafter be known was reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

1741. Recent history of the Committee on Appropriations, section 3 of Rule XI.

The Committee on Appropriations has jurisdiction of appropriations for the support of the Government.

Section 3 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—
to appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government to the Committee on Appropriations.

This committee consists of thirty-five members, having been increased from seventeen to twenty-one members in the revision of 1911,⁴ and from twenty-one to its present membership in 1920,⁵ coincident with the concentration of all appropriating authority in the committee.

Originally the Committee on Appropriations reported all general appropriation bills, and the rules adopted for the Forty-sixth Congress provided:

To appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government—to the Committee on Appropriations.

In the Forty-sixth Congress authority to report the agricultural bill, diplomatic and consular bill, District of Columbia bill, army bill, navy bill, post office bill Indian bill, and river and harbor bill was transferred to the committees on Agriculture, Foreign Affairs, District of Columbia, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Post Offices and Post Roads, Indian Affairs, and Rivers and Harbors, respectively, the Committee on Appropriations retaining jurisdiction of the fortification, legislative, executive and judicial, pension, sundry civil, and deficiency bills only.

¹ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 1154.

² First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 3745.

³ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, House Report No. 184; Record, p. 3259.

⁴ First session Sixty-second Congress, Record, pp. 11, 80.

⁵ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 8108.

This allocation of the general appropriation bills obtained from 1885 to July 1, 1920, when by an amendment to the rules adopted June 1, 1920¹ the House again² concentrated in the Committee on Appropriations the power to report all general appropriation bills and readopted the rule in the form provided by the revision of 1880.

1742. The Appropriations Committee reports appropriations in fulfillment of treaty stipulations with Indian Tribes.

The Committee on Appropriations reported in 1921,³ the bill (15682) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes.

1743. The Committee on Appropriations having jurisdiction of all general appropriations, including deficiencies, has authority to report bills including items to be immediately available.

On December 17, 1920,⁴ the District of Columbia appropriation bill was under consideration in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union when Mr. Louis C. Cramton, of Michigan, proposed an amendment providing an appropriation "to be available immediately."

Mr. Joseph Walsh, of Massachusetts, having raised a question of order on the amendment, Mr. James R. Mann, of Illinois, said in debate:

The Committee on Appropriations has authority to bring in appropriation bills and to make an item in an appropriation bill immediately available which is an appropriation for a deficiency. The Naval Committee can not do it, because it has no jurisdiction over deficiencies. The other appropriating committees can not provide an appropriation to be immediately available, because that is a deficiency and they have no jurisdiction over deficiencies. The Committee on Appropriations has jurisdiction over deficiencies. It has jurisdiction to report a bill which makes an item immediately available. but it seems to me that the last sentence in this amendment is subject to a point of order. This legislation provides under whose jurisdiction and direction the money shall be expended. That is clearly legislation. That is not an appropriation.

The Chairman⁵ ruled:

It has been a number of times that an addition to an authorized building is in order on an appropriation bill. The Chair feels that the objection raised because of the words "to be immediately available" is not well founded, for it would appear that the immediate rendering available of funds is within the province of the Appropriations Committee.

The last clause, however, which states "it shall be under the direction of the Superintendent of Capitol Buildings and Grounds," in the opinion of the Chair taints the entire amendment, for it is legislation on an appropriation bill, and on this account the Chair sustains the point of order.⁶

¹Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 8121.

²This general jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations was first exercised in the third session of the Sixty-sixth Congress. The change in the general appropriation bills to conform to the budget law was made in the second session of the Sixty-seventh Congress.

³Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 1338; Report No. 1184.

⁴Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 494.

⁵Frederick C. Hicks, of New York, Chairman.

⁶Prior to delegation of exclusive jurisdiction of the general appropriation bills to the Committee on Appropriations, the phrase "immediately available" in connection with the provision that an appropriation reported by a committee other than the Committee on Appropriations should be "immediately available" rendered the item subject to a point of order as on the ground that the pending bill was for the fiscal year for which it provided only and a proposition to make an appropriation available for the current year and therefore prior to the fiscal year was in effect a deficiency appropriation and not within the jurisdiction of the committee reporting the bill.

Typical decisions to this effect were rendered by Chairman James B. Perkins of New York (Second session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 1700) Chairman Marlin E. Olmstead, of Pennsylvania (second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 2095), and Chairman Benjamin G. Humphreys, of Mississippi (Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, pp. 1880, 1896).

1744. To provide that an appropriation already made shall be available for a different purpose is an appropriation and exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations.

On January 29, 1921,¹ the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was under consideration in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. The Clerk read this paragraph:

For the expenses of the arbitration of outstanding pecuniary claims between the United States and Great Britain, in accordance with the special agreement concluded for that purpose August 18, 1910, and the schedules of claims thereunder, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be immediately available, as follows:

Mr. Thomas L. Blanton, of Texas, made the point of order that the phrase “to be immediately available” proposed legislation on a general appropriation bill.

In controverting the point of order, Mr. James R. Mann, of Illinois, said:

It is not new legislation. It is an appropriation. Now, that point of order used to be made on this bill and would have been in order, because the Committee on Foreign Affairs when it reported this bill had no authority to report a deficiency appropriation. But the Committee on Appropriations has authority to report deficiency appropriations, and to the extent that it is made immediately available it is a deficiency appropriation. But the point of order can not be made that the Committee on Appropriations can not report this, because they have the authority to report appropriations.

This feature we are considering has nothing to do with the particular subcommittee. We deal with the Committee on Appropriations. Now, the old rule was—and it was held many times on the sundry civil bill, coming from the Committee on Appropriations—that you could make an item immediately available. Of course, all the deficiency items are made immediately available without anything further. But the Committee on Appropriations is not required to report all of its deficiency items in one bill.

The Chairman,² concurring in the argument advanced by Mr. Mann, overruled the point of order.

1745. On August 11, 1921,³ the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the Consideration of the bill (H.R. 8107) to control importations of dyes and chemicals.

Thereupon, Mr. Joseph Walsh, of Massachusetts, raised a question of order against the following paragraph of the pending bill:

SEC. 3. That the appropriation “Collecting the revenue from customs, 1922,” is hereby made available for the payment of salaries and all other expenditures incident to the operation of the Dye and Chemical Section, Division of Customs, Treasury Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

Mr. Walsh submitted that the paragraph provided an appropriation and was therefore not within the jurisdiction of the Committee On Ways and Means reporting the bill.

The Speaker⁴ said:

The Chair will rule.

Section 3 of the bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee provides that the appropriation for collecting the revenue from customs for 1922 “is hereby made available for the pay-

¹Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 2278.

²Horace M. Towner, of Iowa, Chairman.

³First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 4891.

⁴Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, Speaker.

ment of salaries and all other expenditures incident to the operation of the dye and chemical section, division of customs, Treasury Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922." To that section the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Walsh, makes the point of order that it carries an appropriation reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, and that under the rules of the House that committee has no jurisdiction over appropriations. Clause 4 of Rule XXI prohibits any other than the Committee on Appropriations from bringing in or making appropriations.

The Speaker a few days ago sustained a point of order in the bollworm case in which it was sought to make an appropriation already made, already available in the Department of Agriculture, available for a new purpose by the Secretary of Agriculture. The point of order was made that that could not be done in a bill reported by the Committee on Agriculture, and the Speaker sustained the point of order. The gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Longworth, cites a decision made by the present occupant of the chair on the 23d of May of this year. That was an entirely different proposition. In that case an appropriation available for rations was transferred in a deficiency appropriation bill and reported by the appropriating committee to another purpose, and the Chair held that that transfer could be made. The committee reporting the deficiency appropriation bill, having full jurisdiction, could have reported an original appropriation for the purpose for which the transfer was made. And in that case the Chair overruled the point of order. In this case it seems clear to the Chair that section 3 is an infringement on the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations, and therefore sustains the point of order.

1746. Recent history of the Committee on the Judiciary, Section 4 of Rule XI.

Section 4 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—
to judicial proceedings, civil and criminal law to the Committee on the Judiciary.

There has been no change in the form of this rule since its adoption in the revision of 1880.¹

The membership of the committee was increased from eighteen to twenty-one members in the revision of 1911.² In 1925³ by unanimous consent it was increased to twenty-three for the duration of the Sixty-ninth Congress. In 1927⁴ the increase was made permanent and remained unchanged until 1933⁵ when it was increased to its present quota of twenty-five members.

1747. The punishment, prevention, and definition of crime and the organization of courts are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary.

On January 6, 1908,⁶ the resolution distributing the President's annual message referred to the Committee on the Judiciary so much of the administration of justice, to the punishment and prevention of crime, and to the organization of courts.

The Committee on the Judiciary have reported:

In 1919,⁷ a bill to punish the transportation of stolen motor vehicles in interstate or foreign commerce.

¹ Second session Forty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 205.

² First session Sixty-second Congress, pp. 11, 80.

³ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Record, p. 725.

⁴ First session Seventieth Congress, Record, p. 13.

⁵ First session Seventy-third Congress, Record, p. 6371.

⁶ First session Sixtieth Congress Record, p. 510.

⁷ Report No. 312.

In 1926,¹ a bill to prevent the purchase and sale of any public office.

In 1926,² a bill amending a section of the Criminal Code of the United States.

In 1921,³ and 1924,⁴ bills to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every state the equal protection of the laws and to punish the crime of lynching.

On February 23, 1924,⁵ pending a motion of adjourn, the Speaker⁶ said:

The Chair has had called to his attention a bill obviously by mistake of the Chair misreferred, and without objection the Chair will rerefer to the Judiciary Committee the Bill H.R. 7189, which was referred to the District of Columbia Committee.

It is a bill making the possession of a firearm or other deadly weapon while engaged in the unlawful manufacture, transportation, or sale of liquor a felony. It applies to the whole country and not simply to the District of Columbia.

There being no objection the transfer was ordered as indicated.

1748. The protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary.

On May 26, 1911,⁷ upon suggestion of the Speaker,⁸ by unanimous consent, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was discharged from further consideration of the bill (H. R. 10508) to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1749. Bills relating to trusts and monopolies (except common carriers) come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary.

On December 18, 1919,⁹ Mr. Andrew J. Volstead, of Minnesota, asked unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 46) extending until July 20, 1920, the effective date of section 10 of the act entitled "An act to supplement the existing laws against unlawful restraint and monopolies," approved October 15, 1914, and the joint resolution be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

There was no objection.

1750. Appointment of Federal judges and other court officials and legislation pertaining to their salaries are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported:

In 1926,¹⁰ a bill for the appointment of certain additional judges of the United States.

¹ Report No. 1366.

² Report No. 939.

³ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 452.

⁴ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 71.

⁵ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 3031.

⁶ Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, Speaker.

⁷ First session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 1610.

⁸ Champ Clark, of Missouri, Speaker.

⁹ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 858.

¹⁰ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 872.

In 1926,¹ a bill to authorize the appointment of stenographers in the Courts of the United States and to fix their duties and compensation.

In 1926,² bills to fix the salaries of certain judges of the United States.

In 1926,³ a bill relative to fees of clerks of United States Courts.

Also,⁴ a bill providing for drawing of jurors in the District of Columbia.

1751. Punishment of sedition, espionage, and seditious interference with foreign relations and commerce are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported:

In 1917,⁵ a bill to punish acts of interference with foreign relations, the neutrality and the foreign commerce of the United States; to punish espionage and to better enforce the criminal laws of the United States.

In 1920,⁶ a bill to prohibit and punish certain seditious acts against the Government of the United States and to prohibit the use of the mails for the purpose of promoting such acts.

1752. The Committee on the Judiciary has reported general legislation as to claims against the United States and as to procedure and jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.

Discussions of the Tucker and Bowman Acts.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported:

In 1910,⁷ a bill providing for the right of appeal in Indian cases in the Court of Claims.

In 1920,⁸ a bill to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to certify certain findings of fact.

In 1925,⁹ a bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States or the district courts of the United States to hear, adjudicate, and enter judgment on the claims of certain citizens in the United States.

In 1910,¹⁰ a bill amending the Tucker Act approved March 3, 1887, which with the Bowman Act,¹¹ approved March 3, 1883, provided for the bringing of suits against the United States.

1753. The Committee on the Judiciary has jurisdiction of the general subject of counterfeiting.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported:

In 1926,¹² a bill amending the Criminal Code of the United States relating to the counterfeiting of postage and revenue stamps.

¹ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 924.

² First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports No. 629, No. 232, No. 792.

³ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1082.

⁴ Report No. 209.

⁵ Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, Report No. 30.

⁶ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 542.

⁷ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 968.

⁸ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 933.

⁹ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1526.

¹⁰ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 721.

¹¹ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 3020; Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 3491; Third session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 2625.

¹² First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 939.

In 1926,¹ a bill to punish counterfeiting of Government transportation requests.

1754. Jurisdiction of legislation providing penalties for commercial bribery and other corrupt trade practices belongs to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On April 6, 1920,² on motion of Mr. Andrew J. Volstead, of Minnesota, by unanimous consent, the bill (H. R. 263) to protect interstate commerce against bribery and other corrupt trade practices was transferred from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1755. Legislation relating to juvenile offenders in the District of Columbia is considered by the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported:

In 1909,³ the bill (H. R. 27425) to provide for the parole of juvenile offenders committed to the National Training School for Boys, Washington, DC.

1756. The study of criminal, pauper, and defective classes is a subject under jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported, in 1909,⁴ the bill (H. R. 16733) to establish a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes.

1757. Bills proposing punishment of crimes against interstate or foreign shipments belong within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported, in 1912,⁵ the bill (H. R. 16450) to punish the unlawful breaking of seals of railroad cars containing interstate or foreign shipments, the unlawful entering of such cars, the stealing of freight and express packages or baggage or articles in process of transportation in interstate shipment, and the felonious transportation of such freight or express packages or baggage or articles therefrom, into another district of the United States and the felonious reception or possession of the same.

1758. Provision for payment of reward for information as to violation of a statute was reported by the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported, in 1912,⁶ the bill (H. R. 20194) to provide payment of rewards for information as to violation of the antitrust act of 1890 and amendments thereto.

1759. Propositions relative to the constitutionality of bills pending in the House, and questions as to the constitutionality of recommendations submitted by the President, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary.

On February 13, 1908,⁷ the resolution distributing to the committees of the House a message from the President of the United States, apportioned that part of the message relating to "the acquisition of lands in the Southern Appalachian

¹ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 212.

² Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 5253.

³ Second session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 1821; Report No. 2029.

⁴ Second session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 2115; Report No. 2087.

⁵ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 3290; Report No. 415.

⁶ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 9043; Report No. 993.

⁷ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 2032.

and White Mountains for the use of Nation," to the Committee on the Judiciary for the purpose of considering the constitutionality of the recommendation.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported, in 1908¹ the resolution (H. Res. 365) relative to the constitutionality of H. R. 10456 and H. R. 10457, bills for the acquirement of national forests in the Southern Appalachian and White Mountains.

1760. Subjects relating to the jurisdiction of the courts are referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported, in 1910,² the bill (H. R. 23002) to amend an act of August 13, 1888, relating to the determination of the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States, and to regulate the removal of causes from the State courts.

1761. Provisions for establishment of code of law of the District of Columbia are under the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported, in 1919,³ the bill (H. R. 6025) to amend the act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

1762. Legislation construing acts of Congress is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Provision of law construing and interpreting existing statutes has been reported by the Committee on the Judiciary as follows:

In 1920,⁴ the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 373) declaring that certain acts of Congress, joint resolutions, and proclamations shall be construed as if the war had ended and the present or existing emergency expired.

1763. Bills of incorporation are referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Committee on the Judiciary reports on bills creating corporations. The committee reported:

In 1921,⁵ the bill (H. R. 16043) to authorize the incorporation of companies to promote trade in China.

In 1921,⁶ the bill (H. R. 16043) to amend an act approved March 3, 1911, incorporating the National Conservatory of Music of America.

In 1919,⁷ bills to incorporate the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

On April 23, 1920,⁸ Mr. Mahlon M. Garland, of Pennsylvania, submitted a request for unanimous consent for the transfer from the Committee on the Judiciary to the Committee on the District of Columbia, of the bill (H. R. 2660) incorporating the Supreme Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose.

¹ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1514.

² Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 3790; Report No. 832.

³ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 352; Report, No. 481.

⁴ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 8303; Report No. 1087.

⁵ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1312.

⁶ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1171.

⁷ First session Sixty-sixth Congress, House Report No. 191.

⁸ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 6104.

In debating the request, Mr. Warren Gard, of Ohio, said:

Mr. Speaker, there seems to be an unfortunate confusion about these incorporation matters. Simply because they sometimes contain a clause to be incorporated in the District of Columbia some of them have been sent to the Committee on the District of Columbia. That is no reason for sending these matters to the Committee on the District of Columbia. They are primarily matters of incorporation.

The request for the change of reference was thereupon denied.

On February 24, 1911,¹ upon suggestion of the Speaker,² the Committee on the Library was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 32907) to incorporate the National McKinley Birthplace Memorial Association, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1764. Matters relating to the investigation and regulation of trusts and corporations are within the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee.

On January 13, 1914,³ the resolution distributing the President's annual message gave to the Committee on the Judiciary the portions of the message referring to "so much as relates to trust legislation."

The Committee on the Judiciary reported, in 1914,⁴ a bill known as the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, relating to the protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.

1765. Bills authorizing associations of producers of agricultural products and limiting the effect of the Clayton Antitrust Act with reference to agricultural associations have been reported by the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported, in 1920⁵ and 1921,⁶ bills to authorize the association of producers of agricultural products.

1766. The Committee on the Judiciary has reported resolutions requesting information from the executive regarding price fixing in violation of law.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported:

In 1919,⁷ the resolution (H. Res. 394) requesting the Attorney General to furnish to the House of Representatives certain information regarding the fixing of the price of sugar.

In 1920,⁸ the resolution (H. Res. 521) directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate whether any corporation is violating the antitrust laws touching sugar.

In 1920,⁹ the resolution (H. Res. 501) authorizing and directing the Attorney General to investigate the price of oil report to the House of Representatives.

1767. The Committee on the Judiciary have exercised jurisdiction of bills relating to insular courts.

¹Third session Sixty-first Congress, Record p. 3311.

²Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, Speaker.

³Second session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 1592.

⁴Second session Sixty-third Congress, Report No. 627.

⁵Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 939.

⁶First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, No. 24.

⁷First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record p. 498; Report No. 496.

⁸Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 6013; Report No. 861.

⁹Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 4843; Report No. 763.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported, in 1912,¹ the bill (H. R. 10169) to provide for holding the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico during the absence from the island of the United States District judge and for the trial of cases in event of the disqualification of or inability to act by the said judge.

1768. Bills relating to jurisdiction of boundary waters between the States or within the several States are reported by the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported:

The 1921,² the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 233) giving consent of the Congress of the United States to the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska, or any two or more of said states, to agree upon the jurisdiction to be exercised by said states over boundary waters between any two or more of said states.

In 1921,³ the bill (H. R. 6877) to permit a compact or agreement between the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming respecting the disposition and apportionment of the waters of the Colorado River.

1769. The Committee on the Judiciary have exercised jurisdiction over subjects pertaining to relations of workmen to employers.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported:

In 1910,⁴ the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 127) for the appointment of a commission to investigate the matter of employers' liability and workmen's compensation.

In 1927,⁵ a bill providing compensation for viability or death resulting from injury to employees in certain maritime employments.

On January 13, 1914,⁶ the resolution distributing the President's annual message gave the Committee on the Judiciary the portions referring the "so much as relates to the employers' liability act."

1770. The Committee on the Judiciary has reported bills relating to the meeting of Congress.

On January 6, 1910,⁷ at the instance of the Speaker,⁸ by unanimous consent the bill (H. R. 16379) fixing the date for the assembling of Congress was transferred from the Committee on the Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1771. The Committee on the Judiciary exercises jurisdiction over legislation regulating legal process and procedure relating to vessels in foreign jurisdictions.

¹ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 5514; Report No. 614.

² Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 3009; Report No. 1376.

³ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 2739; Report No. 191.

⁴ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 7328; Report No. 1436.

⁵ Second session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1767.

⁶ Second session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 1592.

⁷ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 372.

⁸ Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, Speaker.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported, in 1919,¹ the bill (S. 3076) authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty, suits for salvage services, and providing for the release of merchant vessels belonging to the United States from arrest and attachment in foreign jurisdictions.

The Committee on the Judiciary exercises jurisdiction over admiralty and maritime matters.

In 1926,² the Committee on the Judiciary reported subjects pertaining to the bill (H. R. 12063) providing a workman's compensation law for employees in certain maritime employments.

1772. Legislation relating to the organization of a branch of the Government, and to the government of a territory is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported:

In 1920,³ a joint resolution to create a joint committee on the reorganization of the administrative branch of the Government.

In 1920,⁴ a bill to amend an act entitled "An act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska" and an act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii."

1773. Enforcement and administration of national prohibition laws is a subject under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported:

In 1919,⁵ the national prohibition law, known as the Volstead Act.

In 1921⁶ and 1926,⁷ bills supplemental to the national prohibitional act.

In 1926,⁸ a resolution (adversely) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish certain information relative to the violation of the National Prohibition Act.

Also,⁹ a bill placing under civil service the personnel of the prohibition unit of the Treasury Department.

Also,¹⁰ a resolution of inquiry relative to violations of the national prohibition act.

1774. Bills providing protection for the uniform of friendly nations are under the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary.

On June 11, 1918,¹¹ on motion of Mr. Hubert S. Dent, Jr., of Alabama, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, by unanimous consent, the bill (S. 4277) providing for the protection of the uniform of friendly nations was transferred from the committee to the Committee on the Judiciary.

¹ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 498; Report No. 497.

² First session Sixty-ninth Congress, H. Rept. No. 1190.

³ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 6893; Report No. 959.

⁴ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 6970; Report No. 968.

⁵ First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Rept. No. 91.

⁶ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 224.

⁷ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1447.

⁸ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1318.

⁹ Report No. 1448.

¹⁰ Report No. 1373.

¹¹ Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 7627.

1775. The Committee on the Judiciary has exclusive jurisdiction of bills providing for the adoption of a national anthem.

On March 23, 1916,¹ Mr. Edwin Yates Webb, of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, asked unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H. R. 437) making "The Star-Spangled Banner" the national anthem, and that the same be referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. James R. Mann, of Illinois, objected to the request, and bills relating to the subject have since² been uniformly referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1776. A bill limiting effects of regulating Interstate and Foreign Commerce was transferred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On December 12, 1907,³ on suggestion of the Speaker,⁴ by unanimous consent, the bill (H. R. 297) to limit the effect of the regulation of commerce between the several States and with foreign countries in certain cases was transferred from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1777. General Legislation for the relief of Government employees injured in the discharge of their official duties is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary and not the Committee on Claims.

On May 4, 1910,⁵ at the instance of the Speaker,⁶ the bill (H. R. 17420) for the relief of laborers, mechanics, and other employees of the United States Government injured, and the families of those killed, without fault of their own, while in the discharge of their duties, was taken from the Committee on Claims and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1778. The Committee on the Judiciary considers legislation relating to settlement of questions of law in dispute between executive officers of the Government.

The Committee on the Judiciary considered, in 1924,⁷ the bill (H. R. 7621) to provide for the final settlement of questions of law in dispute between the Comptroller General and other executive officers of the Government.

1779. The Committee on the Judiciary has a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

The Committee on the Judiciary considered, in 1924,⁸ the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 184) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for legislation regulating child labor.

1780. A joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment authorizing mutual taxation of salaries between State and Federal Governments

¹ First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Record, p. 4731.

² First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Record, pp. 396, 399.

³ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 304.

⁴ Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, Speaker.

⁵ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 5815.

⁶ Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, Speaker.

⁷ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 3598.

⁸ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 2411.

was held to come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary rather than that of the Committee on Ways and Means.

On January 23, 1932,¹ Mr. Henry T. Rainey, from the Committee on Ways and Means, by direction of that committee, asked unanimous consent that the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 185) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, permitting the taxation of Federal salaries by the States and the taxation of State salaries by the Federal Government, be transferred from the Committee on Ways and Means to the Committee on the Judiciary.

There was no objection.

1781. The sale of fraudulent stocks and bonds and other "blue sky" securities is a subject considered by the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Committee on the Judiciary has considered:

In 1920,² the bill (H. R. 12603) to prevent fraud respecting securities offered for sale and to provide a summary proceeding therefor.

In 1922,³ the bill (H. R. 10598) to prevent the use of the United States mails and other agencies of interstate commerce for transporting and for promoting or procuring the sale of securities contrary to the laws of the states and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

1782. Bills relating to the fraudulent or unethical sale of securities were taken from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On February 1, 1932,⁴ on motion of Mr. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, of New York, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was discharged from the further consideration of a bill which he had introduced, the bill (H. R. 4), to protect banking and commerce against short sales of securities issued by corporations engaged therein, and a similar bill (H. R. 4638) introduced by Mr. Adolph J. Sabath, of Illinois, and both were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary which Mr. LaGuardia explained had under consideration a number of bills of the same character.

1783. A bill legalizing the conveyance of public lands was considered to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee of the Judiciary.

On February 6, 1912,⁵ on suggestion of the Speaker,⁶ by unanimous consent, the bill (H. R. 16689) legalizing certain conveyances heretofore made by the Union Pacific Railway Co. was taken from the Committee on Public Lands and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1784. Conferring of jurisdiction relative to determination of rights of American citizens under treaties or in international litigation is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary.

¹ First session Seventy-second Congress, Record, p. 2568.

² Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 3106.

³ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 3326; H. Report No. 760.

⁴ First session Seventy-second Congress, Record, p. 3053.

⁵ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 1774.

⁶ Champ Clark, of Missouri, Speaker.

On April 8, 1910,¹ on motion of Mr. David J. Foster, of Vermont, by unanimous consent the Committee on Foreign Affairs was discharged from the consideration of the bill (S. 3916) to confer jurisdiction upon the circuit court of the United States for the ninth circuit to determine in equity the rights of American citizens under the award of the Bering Sea arbitration of Paris and to render judgment thereon, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1785. The compensation of Federal employees injured in performance of duty and the administration of the United States Employees Compensation Commission are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported:

In 1926,² a bill providing compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties.

In 1926,³ bills amending the Federal Employees Compensation Act approved September 7, 1916.

In 1926,⁴ a bill to provide compensation for employees injured and dependents of employees killed in certain maritime employment and providing for administration by the United States Employees Compensation Commission.

1786. A bill amending the national bank act was by consent referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On March 5, 1924,⁵ the Speaker⁶ called attention to the bill (S. 2209) to amend section 5147 of the Revised Statutes relating to the oath required from directors of national banks, and said:

The Chair referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency Senate bill 2209. The chairmen of both the Banking and Currency Committee and the Judiciary Committee agree that this bill should have gone to the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Chair agrees with them. Therefore, without objection, the Chair will refer the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By unanimous consent the bill was thereupon referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1787. A resolution providing for investigation with a view to impeachment was transferred from the Committee on Rules to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On February 3, 1925,⁷ Mr. Bertrand H. Snell, of New York, chairman of the Committee on Rules, by direction of that committee, submitted a request that the resolution (H. Res. 402) providing that the Committee on the Judiciary of the House be instructed to investigate charges in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch against George W. English, United States judge for the eastern judicial district of Illinois, and Charles B. Thomas, referee in bankruptcy appointed by him, be transferred from the Committee on Rules to the Committee on the Judiciary.

¹ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 4404.

² First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Report No. 678.

³ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports No. 936, No. 1355.

⁴ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1190.

⁵ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 3630.

⁶ Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, Speaker.

⁷ Second session sixty-eighth congress, Record, p. 2940.

There being no objection, the resolution was by unanimous consent referred as requested.

1788. The Committee on the Judiciary exercises the jurisdiction over propositions relating to Government contracts.

In 1927,¹ the Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill requiring that public projects be constructed by contracts awarded on competitive bids.

¹Second session Sixty-ninth Congress, H. Rept. No. 1629.