

Chapter CCXXX.¹

HISTORY AND JURISDICTION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES—Continued.

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1954. Recent history of the Committee on Mines and Mining, Section 19 of Rule XI.

Section 19 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—
to the mining interests to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

¹ Supplementary to Chapter C1.

The present form of this rule dates from the revision of 1880.¹

The membership of the committee was increased to fifteen by the addition of one Member in 1924,² and in the Sixty-ninth Congress³ was temporarily increased to sixteen members, effective from January 5, 1926, to March 2, 1927. A permanent increase to twenty-one members was made in the general increase of membership of committees in 1933.⁴

The membership of the committee also includes one Delegate.

1955. The subjects of the mineral laws and claims and entries thereunder have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The Committee on Mines and Mining reported:

In 1925,⁵ a bill authorizing the sale of certain mineral lands in Pennsylvania.

In 1924,⁶ a joint resolution to suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on certain mining claims for a period of three years.

In 1921,⁷ a bill changing the period for doing work on unpatented mineral claims for the calendar year to the fiscal year ending June 30 each year.

1956. Legislation providing for relief in cases of mineral contracts connected with the prosecution of the war, and claims thereunder, has been considered by the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The Committee on Mines and Mining reported:

In 1919 and 1921,⁸ bills to provide relief in cases of contracts connected with the prosecution of the war.

In 1924,⁹ a bill to authorize the payment of claims under the provisions of the so-called war mineral relief act.

1957. Bills relating to the mining laws in their application to the Territories have been reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining.

On May 23, 1921,¹⁰ Mr. Marion E. Rhodes, of Missouri, asked unanimous consent for a change in the reference of the bill (H. R. 2919) relating to assessment work on mining claims in the Territory of Alaska and said:

The bill proposes to fix certain conditions under which assessment work may be done on mining claims and is the same class of legislation which the Committee on Mines and Mining has reported and has passed through this House time and again. The chairman of the Committee on Territories and the ranking member, Mr. Weaver, of North Carolina, agreed that the bill was erroneously referred and should have been referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining in the first instance.

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

² First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 1157.

³ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Record, p. 1504.

⁴ First session Seventy-third Congress, Record, p. 6371.

⁵ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1293.

⁶ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 316.

⁷ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 108.

⁸ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 325.

⁹ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 601.

¹⁰ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 1637.

The request was agreed to and the bill was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The Committee on Mines and Mining reported in 1925,¹ and 1926,² bills to modify and amend the mining laws in their application to the Territory of Alaska.

1958. Bills regulating the mining of radium ores, withdrawing public lands containing such ores, and conserving the radium supply of the United States, are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining.

On January 13, 1914,³ Mr. Edward T. Taylor, of Colorado, asked unanimous consent that the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 185) authorizing the President to withdraw public lands containing carnotite, pitchblend, or other radium-bearing ores and minerals, and the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 186) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from entry any public lands containing radium, which had previously been referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, be taken from that committee and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Objection being made, Mr. Taylor, by direction of the Committee on Public Lands, moved that the Committee on Mines and Mining be discharged from the further consideration of joint resolutions H. J. Res. 185 and H. J. Res. 186 and the same be referred to the Committee on Public lands.

The question being taken, on a division it was decided in the negative, yeas 119, nays 188, and the motion was not agreed to.

The Committee on Mines and Mining reported in, 1914,⁴ the bill (H. R. 12741) to provide for an encourage the prospecting, mining, and treatment of radium-bearing ores in lands belonging to the United States, for the purpose of securing an adequate supply of radium for Government and other hospitals in the United States.

1959. Bills relating to the welfare of men working in mines have been reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The Committee on Mines and Mining reported, in 1911,⁵ a bill granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment.

1960. Legislative propositions relating to the work of the Geological Survey have been reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The Committee on Mines and Mining reported on May 6, 1926,⁶ a bill authorizing joint investigations by the United States Geological Survey and the Bureau of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture to determine the location and extent of potash deposits or occurrence in the United States and improved methods of recovering potash therefrom.

¹ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1289.

² First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1233.

³ Second session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 1590.

⁴ Second session Sixty-third Congress, Report No. 214.

⁵ First session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 148.

⁶ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1105.

1961. Legislation relating to Government fuel yards in the District of Columbia has been considered to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining.

On January 22, 1921,¹ Mr. Marion E. Rhodes, of Missouri, called attention to the reference of the bill (H. R. 15793) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase necessary lands for use of the Government fuel yards, for the erection of a garage, and payment by check by branches of the Federal Government for fuel furnished, to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and asked unanimous consent that the reference be changed from that committee to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and said:

Mr. Speaker, the bill merely provides for the acquisition by the Government of the ground by purchase on which the present fuel yards are situated. In 1918 the Government acquired a 5-year lease on a plot of ground in this city to be known as the Government fuel yards, from which fuel is distributed to the various governmental agencies.

The original legislation was initiated by Doctor Foster, who was chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining in 1917. I have spoken to the parliamentarian and also to the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, the committee to which it was referred, and all agree that the bill was erroneously referred.

Mr. Otis Wingo, of Arkansas, added:

If the gentleman will permit me, this subject has been before the Committee on Mines and Mining since 1915.

The question being put, there was no objection and the bill was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The Committee on Mines and Mining reported on June 22, 1921,² the bill (H. R. 3721) to authorize and provide for the acquisition of title to lands to be used as a Government fuel yard.

1962. Recent history of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, section 20 of Rule XI.

Section 20 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—

to the public buildings and occupied or improved grounds of the United States, other than appropriations therefor, to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

This rule retains the form adopted in the revision of 1880.³

The membership of the committee was increased from sixteen to seventeen Members in 1907,⁴ by the adoption of Order No. 1 offered by Mr. John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; from seventeen to nineteen in 1913⁵ on motion of Mr. Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama; from nineteen to twenty Members in 1918⁶ by resolution (H. Res. 222) proposed by Mr. Claud Kitchin, of North Carolina, and to its present quota of twenty-one Members in 1924⁷ when the resolution (H. Res. 146) was agreed to.

¹ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 1888.

² First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 213.

³ Second session Forty-sixth Congress, Record p. 205.

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

⁵ First session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 1784.

⁶ Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 852.

⁷ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 1143.

1963. The acquisition of property for Federal building purposes and the relinquishment of such property belonging to the United States are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported:

In 1926,¹ bills to authorize the sale of abandoned tracts of land and buildings belonging to the United States, and the purchase of quarantine stations in various states.

In 1920,² a bill authorizing the acceptance of real estate donated for Federal buildings.

On May 25, 1920,³ Mr. John W. Langley, of Kentucky, by direction of the Committee on Public Lands, moved that that committee be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 3995) providing for the relinquishment of certain property by the United States to the City of San Francisco.

The motion was agreed to and the bill was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

1964. Legislative provisions for the construction of Federal buildings in the Territories have been reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

On February 18, 1919,⁴ the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported the bill (H. R. 14674) to increase the limit of cost for the construction of the United States public building authorized at Juneau, Alaska.

1965. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has reported legislative propositions relating to the buildings and grounds of the Botanic Garden, the Capitol, and the Bureau of Standards.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Ground reported:

In 1926,⁵ bills authorizing the buildings of a power plant, master track scale, and test-car depot at the Bureau of Standards and provisions for the enlargement of the Capitol grounds.

In 1925,⁶ a bill to provide for the building of a conservatory and other necessary buildings for the United States Botanic Garden.

1966. Bills providing for the purchase of post-office sites and the erection of buildings thereon are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds rather than that of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

On February 23, 1910,⁷ on suggestion of the Speaker,⁸ by unanimous consent, the bill (H. R. 21593) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon for post-office purposes in the City of Norwalk, Ohio, was taken from the Committee

¹ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports Nos. 372, 718.

² Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 521.

³ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 7592.

⁴ Third session Sixty-fifth Congress, Report No. 1085.

⁵ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports Nos. 569, 570, 1467, 652.

⁶ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 286.

⁷ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 2281.

⁸ Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, Speaker.

on the Post Office and Post Roads and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

On February 12, 1916,¹ on motion of Mr. Davis Oakey, of California, by unanimous consent, the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 439) for the purchase of a post-office site at Southington, Connecticut, and the same was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

1967. The acceptance, acquisition, and exchange of lands for park purposes in the District of Columbia are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported in 1924,² bills authorizing the extension of the park system of the District of Columbia, and the acceptance of certain lands in the District of Columbia donated by individuals for park purposes.

On February 22, 1910,³ upon the initiative of the Speaker,⁴ by unanimous consent, the bill (H. R. 11194) authorizing the purchase of land for a public park in the District of Columbia, was taken from the Committee on the District of Columbia to which it had previously been referred and was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

On March 28, 1908,⁵ at the instance of the Speaker,⁴ by unanimous consent, the Committee on the District of Columbia was discharged from consideration of the bill (H. R. 19920) to provide for the completion of the park surrounding the filtration plant in the District of Columbia, and the same was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

1968. The construction of a memorial bridge⁶ across the Potomac River is a subject which has been considered by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

On April 24, 1924,⁷ a message from the President relative to the Arlington Memorial Bridge was referred by the Speaker⁸ to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported in 1925,⁹ a bill to provide for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac from a point near the Lincoln Memorial in the city of Washington to an appropriate point in the State of Virginia.

1969. Legislation authorizing hospital facilities for soldiers, sailors, and marines has been reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and

¹ First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Record, p. 2455.

² First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Reports Nos. 278, 337, 511.

³ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 2206.

⁴ Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, Speaker.

⁵ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 4085.

⁶ See section 1845 of this volume.

⁷ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 7077.

⁸ Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, Speaker.

⁹ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1291.

Grounds, although jurisdiction over that subject is now exercised by the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.¹

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported:

In 1920,² a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to provide hospital and sanatorium facilities for discharged and disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines.

In 1920,³ and 1921,⁴ bills to provide medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies for patients of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, Division of Rehabilitation, suffering from neuro-psychiatric and tubercular ailments and diseases.

In 1924,⁵ a joint resolution to authorize the erection of a sanitary, fireproof hospital for the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Santa Monica, California.

In 1927,⁶ a bill authorizing the erection of a sanitary, fireproof hospital at the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, at Dayton, Ohio.

1970. The House has decided that legislative propositions to provide housing in time of emergencies is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and not the Committee on Labor.

On February 13, 1918,⁷ on motion of Mr. Frank Clark, of Florida, the House voted yeas 173, nays 59, to change the reference of the bill (H. R. 9642) to authorize the Secretary of Labor to provide housing for war needs from the Committee on Labor, to which it originally had been referred, to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

1971. Authorization for designs of Library and Museum buildings within the District of Columbia and the erection of buildings on the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and not the Committee on the Library.

On May 28, 1917,⁸ Mr. Frank Clark, of Florida, called attention to the reference of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 94) authorizing the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to permit the Secretary of War to erect temporary buildings in the Smithsonian Grounds to the Committee on the Library.

By unanimous consent, on Mr. Clark's request, the bill was transferred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

On February 20, 1919,⁹ on motion of Mr. Frank Clark, of Florida, by unanimous consent, the Committee on the Library was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 16024) to provide a commission to secure plans and designs for an arch

¹ See section 2079 of this volume.

² Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Reports Nos. 856, 1098.

³ Report No. 1098.

⁴ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1250.

⁵ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 507.

⁶ Second session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1818.

⁷ Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 2068.

⁸ First session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 2990.

⁹ Third session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 3866.

to be erected in the city of Washington, to be known as “a national arch of triumph,” to commemorate freedom to the world and the heroes and events of the Great War, and the same was transferred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

1972. Authorization for construction of buildings for the customs service on military reservations is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and not the Committee on Military Affairs.

On February 21, 1908,¹ at the instance of the Speaker,² by unanimous consent, the bill (H. R. 538) authorizing the construction upon a military reservation of suitable buildings for the accommodation of the customs service, was taken from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which originally referred, and was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

1973. Recent history of the Committee on Education, section 21 of Rule XI.

Section 21 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—
to educate to the Committee on Education.

The present form of this rule dates from 1883.³

There are twenty-one members in this committee, the membership of the committee having been increased from fifteen to twenty-one, in 1927,⁴ in the adoption of rules for the Seventieth Congress.

1974. Illustrations of the general jurisdiction of the Committee on Education.

The Committee on Education reported:

In 1926,⁵ a bill relative to the incorporation of an education institution in the District of Columbia.

In 1926,⁶ a joint resolution authorizing participation of the Government of the United States in the Philadelphia Conference of 1926 upon narcotic education.

In 1924,⁷ a bill providing for library information service in the Bureau of Education.

In 1925,⁸ a bill to encourage the study of the Constitution of the United States at all educational institutions.

1975. Jurisdiction over legislative propositions relating to the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces was exercised by the Committee on Education until transferred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, in 1924.⁹

¹ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 2321.

² Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, Speaker.

³ First session Forty-eighth Congress, Record, pp. 195, 196.

⁴ First session Seventieth Congress, Record, p. 11.

⁵ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 163.

⁶ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 4.

⁷ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 161.

⁸ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1367.

⁹ See section 2078 of this volume.

The Committee on Education reported:

In 1918, 1919, and 1921,¹ bills providing for vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States.

In 1920,² on the investigation of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, made pursuant to an order made by the House.

In 1924,³ a bill providing for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment.

1976. The Committee on Education retains jurisdiction over legislative propositions relating to the vocational education and rehabilitation of persons not discharged from the military or naval forces.

The Committee on Education reported:

In 1929⁴ and 1928,⁵ bills providing for the vocational education of persons not discharged from the military or naval service of the United States.

In 1930⁶ and 1924,⁷ bills for the vocational rehabilitation of certain civilians.

In 1928,⁸ a bill for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia.

In 1931,⁹ a bill for vocational education and civilian rehabilitation in Porto Rico.

1977. Recent history of the Committee on Labor, Section 22 of Rule XI.

Section 22 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—

to and affecting labor to the Committee on Labor.

There has been no change in this rule since its adoption in its present form in 1883.¹⁰

The membership of the committee was increased in 1915,¹¹ on motion of Mr. Robert L. Henry, of Texas, by unanimous consent, from thirteen to fourteen members, and in 1924,¹² from fourteen to fifteen members in the adoption of the rules for the Sixty-eighth Congress. It was increased to twenty-one, its present membership, in the general increase of membership of committees, in 1927.¹³

1978. Matters relating to labor employed in the various branches of the Government service have been considered by the Committee on Labor.

¹Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1374.

²Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1104.

³First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 164.

⁴Second session Seventieth Congress, Report No. 2076.

⁵First session Seventieth Congress, Report No. 1667.

⁶Second session Seventy-first Congress, Report No. 742.

⁷First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 164.

⁸First session Seventieth Congress, Report No. 1578.

⁹Third session Seventy-first Congress, Report No. 2083.

¹⁰First session Forty-eighth Congress, Record, pp. 5, 19196.

¹¹First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Record, p. 13.

¹²First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 1143.

¹³First session Seventieth Congress, Record, p. 11.

On March 27, 1912,¹ at the instance of the Speaker,² the bill (H. R. 22339) to regulate the method of directing the work of Federal employees was taken from the Committee on the Judiciary and referred to the Committee on Labor.

The Committee on Labor reported:

In 1908,³ a joint resolution in reference to the employment of enlisted men in competition with local civilians.

In 1911,⁴ on the resolution (H. Res. 90) providing for investigation of the "Taylor System" of the shop management.

1979. The Committee on Labor has reported on the subject of arbitration as a means of settling labor troubles.

The Committee on Labor reported, in 1908,⁵ a bill relative to the establishment of the foundation for the promotion of industrial peace.

1980. Bills relating to convict labor and the entry of goods made by convicts into interstate commerce have been reported by the Committee on Labor.

The Committee on Labor reported:

In 1924,⁶ a resolution directing the Secretary of Labor to make a report on the subject of convict labor in the United States.

In 1916,⁷ and 1926,⁸ bills to prohibit from interstate commerce the production of convict labor.

In 1913,⁹ a bill to prohibit importation of goods made by convict labor.

On May 16, 1911,¹⁰ the Speaker² announced that the author of the bill (H. R. 5601) regulating commerce of convict-made goods and the Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which the bill had been referred, had requested that the committee be discharged from the consideration of the bill.

A request for unanimous consent being submitted and being agreed to, the bill was referred to the Committee on Labor.

1981. Propositions to regulate interstate commerce in products of child labor have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Labor.

In 1914,¹¹ 1915,¹² and 1916¹³ the Committee on Labor reported bills to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor.

¹ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 2923.

² Champ Clark, of Missouri, Speaker.

³ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 532.

⁴ First session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 52.

⁵ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1451.

⁶ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 210.

⁷ First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Report No. 75.

⁸ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1040.

⁹ Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, Report No. 358.

¹⁰ First session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 1253.

¹¹ Second session Sixty-third Congress, Report No. 1085.

¹² Third session Sixty-third Congress, Report No. 1400.

¹³ First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Report No. 46.

1982. A proposition for the establishment of a children's bureau was held by the House to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Labor rather than the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

On February 9, 1912,¹ the House, on division, decided—yeas 175, nays 113—to take the bill (S. 252) to establish in the Department of Commerce and Labor a bureau to be known as the Children's Bureau from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and refer it to the Committee on Labor.

1983. Recent history of the Committee on Patents, section 23 of Rule XI.

Section 23 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—to patents, copyrights, and trade-marks to the Committee on Patents.

There has been no change in the phraseology of this rule since adoption in 1880.² The number of members on the committee remained unchanged until 1927,³ when it was increased from fifteen to twenty-one.

1984. The subjects of patent law, jurisdiction of the courts in patent cases, and the Patent Office, including a building therefor, have been considered by the Committee on Patents.

The Committee on Patents reported:

In 1912,⁴ a joint resolution requesting the President to cause an investigation of the Patent Office and make a report with recommendation to Congress.

In 1920,⁵ a bill authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to accept and administer for the benefit of the public and the encouragement of industry, inventions, patents, and patent rights.

Also,⁶ a bill to increase the force and salaries of the Patent Office.

In 1925,⁷ a bill to prevent fraud, deception, or improper practice in connection with business before the United States Patent Office.

In 1926,⁸ a bill amending the Judicial Code with reference to patents and a bill granting an extension of patent to the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

In 1927,⁹ bills allowing an appeal under certain circumstances in a patent suit, and amending the statutes as to procedure in the Patent Office and in the courts with regard to the granting of letters patent for inventions.

1985. Bills relating to the general subject of trade-marks, including punishment for the counterfeiting thereof, have been considered by the Committee on Patents.

The Committee on Patents reported in 1927,¹⁰ a bill to protect trade-marks used in commerce and to authorize the registration of such trade-marks.

¹ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 1872.

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

³ First session Seventieth Congress, Record, p. 11.

⁴ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 1051.

⁵ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 970.

⁶ Report No. 612.

⁷ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1622.

⁸ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports No. 713, 714.

⁹ Second session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports No. 1889, 1890.

¹⁰ Second session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 2203.

1986. The Committee on Patents has jurisdiction of general and special legislation relating to copyright.

The Committee on Patents reported in 1909¹ and in 1927,² bills amending and consolidating acts respecting copyrights.

1987. Recent history of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, section 24 of Rule XI.

Section 24 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—
to the pensions of the Civil War to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Both the form of this rule and the number constituting the membership of the committee remained unchanged from the adoption of the rules for the Forty-sixth Congress, in 1880,³ until the revision of 1927,⁴ when the number on the committee was increased from sixteen to twenty-one.

This committee may report general pension bills at any time.⁵

1988. The Committee on Invalid Pensions reports general and special bills authorizing payments of pensions to soldiers of the civil war, but actual appropriations therefor are reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported all general and special pension legislation relating to veterans of the civil war⁶ and exercises exclusive jurisdiction of that subject. Appropriations so authorized are reported by the Committee on Appropriations.⁷

As an indication of the scope of its jurisdiction, the Committee on Invalid Pensions reported in 1912,⁸ a bill granting pensions to volunteer army nurses of the civil war.

1989. Recent history of the Committee on Pensions, section 25 of Rule XI.

Section 25 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—
to the pensions of all the wars of the United States, other than the civil war, to the Committee on Pensions.

This rule has been adopted in its present form by each Congress since 1880.⁹

The membership of the Committee on Pensions was increased from fourteen members to fifteen members in 1907¹⁰ by the adoption of Order No. 1 offered by Mr. John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania.

1990. The Committee on Pensions reports general and special bills authorizing the payment of pensions, but appropriations therefor are reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

¹ Second session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 2222.

² Second session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports Nos. 2027, 2225.

³ Second session Forty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 205.

⁴ First session Seventieth Congress, Record, p. 11.

⁵ See section 2251 of this volume.

⁶ Second session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports Nos. 1667, 1682, 1782, 1795.

⁷ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 37.

⁸ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 1000.

⁹ Second session Forty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 205.

¹⁰ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 356.

The Committee on Pensions has reported all general and special legislation relating to pensions for veterans of all wars except the civil war.¹

The actual appropriation of the money to meet the requirements of such legislation is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations.²

1991. Recent history of the Committee on Claims, section 26 of Rule XI.

Section 26 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—
to private and domestic claims and demands, other than war claims, against the United States to the Committee on Claims.

The rule fixing the jurisdiction of this committee was adopted in its present form in the revision of 1880.³

The membership of the committee was increased from fifteen to sixteen members in 1907,⁴ and from sixteen to twenty-one, in 1927.⁵

1992. The Committee on Claims has jurisdiction over appropriations for the payment of claims other than war claims against the United States and items providing appropriations for such purposes in bills reported by the committee are not subject to the point of order that jurisdiction to report appropriations rests exclusively in the Committee on Appropriations.

Committees having jurisdiction of bills for the payment of private claims may report bills making appropriations within the limits of their jurisdiction.

On June 24, 1921,⁶ during consideration of business on the Private Calendar, the bill (H. R. 4620) for the relief of Th. Brovig, owner of a vessel damaged in collision with a United States barge, was reached.

Mr. Thomas L. Blanton, of Texas, made the point of order that the Committee on Claims had no jurisdiction to report the bill, as it provided for an appropriation, a subject within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations.

In the course of the debate on the point of order, Mr. George W. Edmonds, of Pennsylvania, submitted the following brief:

“QUESTION.

“Is the Committee on Claims a committee having jurisdiction to report appropriations?

“We submit that it clearly is, for the following reasons:

“1. It has always, during its entire history, reported bills carrying appropriations.

“2. Its authority to do so was never questioned.

“3. During the periods when the jurisdiction of other committees to report appropriations was suspended or transferred this committee continued to report appropriations to pay claims without question.

“4. It is the oldest existing committee, having been established November 13, 1794. Even the Committee on Ways and Means, which combined the duties of raising the revenue and making

¹Second session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports Nos. 1667, 1682, 1782, 1795.

²First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 37.

³Second session Forty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 205.

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

⁵First session Seventieth Congress, Record, p. 11.

⁶First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 3050.

the general appropriations for current expenses of the Government until the time of the Civil War, was not established until January 7, 1802. From its establishment the Claims Committee reported appropriations for payment of the claims it approved.

“5. The order establishing the Claims Committee defined its duties:

“To take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things touching claims and demands on the United States as shall be presented or shall or may come in question and be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion thereon, together with such propositions for relief therein as to them shall seem expedient.’ (Nov. 13, 1794.)

“This remained the rule defining its jurisdiction at least down to 1867 (see Barclay’s Digest for 1867, p. 35), and during that entire period it reported bills carrying appropriations for payment of claims, those bills were passed, and it does not appear that such jurisdiction was ever questioned.

“6. When the rules were next revised its jurisdiction was described as ‘subject relating to private and domestic claims and demands, other than war claims, against the United States,’ and this language has defined its jurisdiction, without change, to the present time. During all this period precisely as before, this committee has continued, without challenge or question, to report bills carrying appropriations for payment of the claims approved.

“7. It seems to be the only committee that has authority to report appropriations for payment of claims other than war claims. Where is authority given the Committee on Appropriations to report an appropriation for payment of a claim? Paragraph 4 of Rule XXI forbids the reference of a private claim to that committee.”

The settlement of a claim has always been understood to be in the Claims Committee, and I contend it should have that right and continue to have that right until some definite change is made in our rules.

After further debate, the Chairman ¹ ruled:

House bill 4620 was introduced on the 20th of April and referred to the Committee on Claims. The bill relates to a claim against the Government of the United States. The gentleman from Texas, Mr. Blanton, made a point of order, which he has withdrawn after argument, but the gentleman from Arkansas, Mr. Wingo, renews the point of order, that the Committee on Claims had no jurisdiction to report this bill; that it calls for an appropriation, and therefore the Committee on Claims was without jurisdiction.

In the last Congress the rules of the House were so changed as to consolidate the ordinary appropriations of the revenues of the Government for the support of the Government in one committee. The language of the clause relating to appropriations is as follows:

“Rule XI, clause 3: To the appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government * * * to the Committee on Appropriations.”

That is to say, there shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations matters relative to the support of the Government out of revenues. This still leaves, in the opinion of the Chair, the retention of their jurisdiction by certain other committees, even though those committees may affect appropriations or may carry an appropriation in the bills that they report. The language of clause 4, Rule XXI, is as follows:

“No bill for the payment or adjudication of any private claim against the Government shall be referred, except by unanimous consent, to any other than the following committees, viz: To the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to the Committee on Pensions, to the Committee on Claims, to the Committee on War Claims, to the Committee on the Public Lands, and to the Committee on Accounts.”

These committees have exclusive jurisdiction over private claims against the Government.

If this bill had been referred to the Committee on Appropriations, the question of the jurisdiction of that committee could have been successfully raised. If it had been referred to any committee other than the Committee on Claims, the question of the jurisdiction of that other committee could have been successfully raised. No other committee in the House had jurisdiction over this bill.

¹ Philip P. Campbell, of Kansas, Chairman.

The rules of the House were made for the purpose of enabling the House to expedite the business of the House. It never was intended by those who created the rules of the House that business could be entirely throttled or interfered with, as was suggested a moment ago, when it was said that this bill could only be referred to the wastebasket. This bill was properly referred to the Committee on Claims, and the Chair believes it was properly reported by that committee.

Every few weeks since the Committee on Appropriations has had exclusive jurisdiction over appropriations for the support of the Government the Committee on Accounts has reported here appropriations out of the contingent fund of the House without any question, and yet the language is so broad here that if it were strictly construed one might think that even the Committee on Accounts is denied the right to make appropriations out of the contingent fund of the House, because clause 5 of Rule XXI says—

“No bill or joint resolution carrying appropriations shall be reported by any committee not having jurisdiction to report appropriations.”

The Committee on Accounts has jurisdiction to report appropriations; also the Committee on Claims. Therefore the Chair thinks that the Committee on Claims retains its jurisdiction over private claims against the Government, and that this bill is properly within the jurisdiction of that committee, and overrules the point of order.

1993. On December 12, 1924,¹ the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House for the consideration of claims on the Private Calendar, and Mr. George W. Edmonds, of Pennsylvania, called up for consideration the bill (S. 88) for the relief of Louis Leavitt, containing the following provision:

That upon final determination of such cause if a decree or judgment is rendered against the United States, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay final judgment, which shall be paid to said Louis Leavitt or his duly authorized attorneys of record by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the presentation of a duly authenticated copy of such final decree or judgment.

Mr. Thomas L. Blanton, of Texas, made the point of order that the Committee on Claims was without jurisdiction to report an appropriation.

The Chairman² held:

The gentleman from Texas makes the point of order against the bill that it carries an appropriation and that the Committee on Claims has no jurisdiction to report such an appropriation. The gentleman from Texas makes a further point of order which should be directed to the amendment, it occurs to the Chair, rather than to the bill. That point of order, if good at all—and the Chair is inclined to think it is not well taken—would be a point of order directed to the amendment when it is considered rather than to the bill. The presumption is that we consider the bill alone.

The same point of order was made by the gentleman from Texas on June 24, 1921, and the then Chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. Campbell, ruled on the point of order and held that the change in the rules which took away from the various committees which had appropriating power the right to appropriate did not affect the Committee on Claims.

After reading the decision referred to the Chairman continued:

Of course, everyone realizes that if a bill is properly referred to a committee and no point of order could then be made against it, that committee has the power to report on that measure,³ and, construing all of the rules together, the present occupant of the chair will adhere to the former ruling by Chairman Campbell and hold that the point of order is not well taken. The Chair overrules the point of order.

¹Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 538.

²Mr. Everett Sanders, of Indiana, Chairman.

³It should be noted, however, that the reference and report of a private bill do not preclude a point of order as to the jurisdiction of the committee to report it.

1994. Legislative propositions relating to private claims against the Government are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims and items in bills reported by the Committee on Appropriations providing for reimbursement for such claims are subject to a point of order.

On June 16, 1910,¹ the House was in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the general deficiency bill, when the following paragraph was read:

To pay the Southern Pacific Company for damages to the ferry steamer *Encinal* sustained in collision with the United States quarantine steamer *Argonaut* at San Francisco, September 10, 1907, \$1,517.08.

Mr. William H. Stafford, of Wisconsin, having raised a question of order against the paragraph, Mr. James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, said:

Mr. Chairman, I will say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that what appealed to the committee was the admitted fact by the Treasury Department that this damage was the result of the negligence of our employees. There was no question whatever about that, and the amount of the damage has been ascertained. There is no question about our liability.

The Chairman² ruled:

Under paragraph 3 of Rule XXI it is provided:

“No bill for the payment or adjudication of any private claim against the Government shall be referred, except by unanimous consent, to any other than the following-named committees, viz: To the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to the Committee on Pensions, to the Committee on Claims, to the Committee on War Claims, to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and to the Committee on Accounts.”

Subject, of course, to the exception that where there is a judgment of court that may be included in an appropriation bill. It has not been shown, and it is not claimed, that it is the judgment of a court. The Chair has knowledge of a number of claims very similar, with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury or other departments in favor of them, which have been referred to the Committee on Claims and are still pending there. It appears to the Chair this item ought to be referred to the Committee on Claims, and therefore the Chair sustains the point of order.

1995. The relief of Government employees for losses sustained by reason of unmerited discharge or the underserved infliction of penalties is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims.

On February 4, 1925,³ on motion of Mr. Louis T. McFadden, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, acting by direction of that committee, by unanimous consent, the bill (S. 3221) for the relief of employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing removed by Executive order, was taken from the Committee on Banking and Currency and referred to the Committee on Claims.

1996. Legislative propositions relating to claims of a Territory against the United States are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims.

The Committee on Claims reported in 1908,⁴ a bill to refund to the Territory of Hawaii the amount expended in maintaining lighthouses on its coasts from the

¹ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 8361.

² Mr. John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut, Chairman.

³ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 3010.

⁴ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1434.

time of the organization of the Territory until the service was taken over by the Federal government.

1997. Bills authorizing the refund of customs duties have been reported by the Committee on Claims.

The Committee on Claims reported in 1920,¹ a bill to authorize the refund of duties collected on field kitchens imported during the year 1916.

On February 4, 1914,² on motion of Mr. Henry M. Goldfogle, of New York, by unanimous consent, the bill (H. R. 4310) concerning customs duties collected from Bernard Citroen and found by the Supreme Court to have been illegally exacted, was taken from the Committee on Ways and Means and referred to the Committee on Claims.

1998. Legislative proposals relating to claims for expenses incurred under direction of the Army and claims of Army personnel belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims and not the Committee on Military Affairs.

On December 4, 1919,³ Mr. Daniel R. Anthony, Jr., of Kansas, by direction of the Committee on Military Affairs, asked unanimous consent that a letter from the Secretary of War relating to claims and credit accounts of certain Army officers, which had been referred to that committee, be referred to the Committee on Claims.

The request was agreed to.

On January 18, 1921,⁴ on request of Mr. Julius Kahn, of California, acting by direction of the Committee on Military Affairs, the bill (H. R., 2712) to reimburse the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for expenses incurred in the protection of bridges under direction of the commanding general of the Eastern Department of the Army, was taken from that committee and referred to the Committee on Claims.

1999. Bills relating to claims of Postmasters³ for unavoidable losses are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims and not of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

On January 11, 1916, immediately after the reading and approval of the Journal, Mr. Thomas U. Sisson, of Mississippi, asked unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 8466) introduced by him and providing for the relief of a postmaster be taken from the Committee on Claims and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Sisson said:

There is no money to be paid out of the Treasury. It is for the relief of a postmaster where funds were taken from the post office by burglary, but no payment has been made by the postmaster into the Treasury. The bill should be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Because there is no claim against the Government here at all. He is simply asking to be relieved of the payment of the funds. My understanding, Mr. Speaker, is that where there is any claim against the Treasury it would go to the Committee on Claims, but where it was merely for the relief of a postmaster it would to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

¹ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 897.

² Second session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 2888.

³ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 150.

⁴ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 1625.

⁵ See section 1917 of this volume.

Mr. James R. Mann, of Illinois, submitted:

That has always been considered as a claim against the Government, and those bills have always gone to the Committee on Claims. There have been a large number of them. We had two notable cases—one at St. Louis and one at Chicago—with quite a controversy over them, and they went to the Committee on Claims. I think the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads would have no authority to report it under the rules.

The Speaker¹ added:

They have gone to the Committee on Claims for 22 years, to my certain knowledge, because I served on that committee when I was here first. There is no question but that it should go to the Committee on Claims. Of course, the Chair has no right to interject.

The request for unanimous consent for the change of reference being put, objections were made, and the bill was retained by the Committee on Claims.

2000. A bill providing relief for loss of property resulting from flood due to failure of an irrigation dam erected under authorization of legislation reported by the Committee on Public Lands was transferred from that committee to the Committee on Claims.

On May 5, 1930,² on motion of Mr. Don B. Colton, of Utah, by unanimous consent, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 56) providing for adjudication of claims arising from the overflow of the Rio Grande River as a consequence of the breaking of the dam on the Elephant Butte irrigation project was transferred from the Committee on Public Lands to the Committee on Claims.

2001. General bills providing for the consideration and adjudication of classes of claims are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims.

The Committee on Claims reported:

In 1921,³ a bill relating to the settlement of claims for damages arising from collisions with naval vessels.

In 1926,⁴ a bill providing for the adjudication of claims against the Government in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case.

In 1931,⁵ a bill for the disposition of claims against the United States on account of property damage, personal injury, or death.

2002. Recent history of the Committee on War Claims, Section 27 of Rule XI.

Section 27 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—
to claims arising from any war in which the United States has been engaged to the Committee on War Claims.

This rule has retained its present form since 1873.⁶ The Committee on War Claims, in common with the Committee on Claims,⁷ is authorized to report appropriations for the payment of individual claims.

¹ Champ Clark, of Missouri, Speaker.

² Second session Seventy-first Congress, Record, p. 8361.

³ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 84.

⁴ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 667.

⁵ Third session Seventy-first Congress, Report No. 2800.

⁶ First session Forty-third Congress, Record, p. 23.

⁷ See section 1992 of this volume.

The membership of the committee was increased from thirteen to fifteen members, by the adoption of Order No. 1, offered by Mr. John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, in 1907,¹ and from fifteen to twenty-one members in 1927.²

2003. The Committee on War Claims has exercised a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over general bills providing for the adjudication or settlement of classes of war claims.

The Committee on War Claims reported:

In 1927,³ bills for the relief of certain officers and former officers of the Army; and for the relief⁴ of certain natives of the Philippine Islands for rental of houses by the United States Army.

In 1926,⁵ bills for the payment of claims for damages, loss of property, and personal injuries incident to operation of the Army.

In 1925,⁶ a bill for the payment of claims arising out of Army operations.

In 1922,⁷ bills to allow credits in the accounts of certain disbursing officers of the Army.

2004. Recent history of the Committee on the District of Columbia, section 28 of Rule XI.

Section 28 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—
to the District of Columbia other than appropriations therefor to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The present form of this rule has been retained since the revision of 1880.⁸

The membership of the committee was increased from eighteen to nineteen members in 1907,⁹ and from nineteen to twenty-one members in 1911.¹⁰

2005. Bills providing for the acquisition, transfer, and relinquishment of Government-owned land in the District have been reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Committee on the District of Columbia reported:

In 1926,¹¹ a bill for the exchange of certain lands in the District of Columbia.

In 1925,¹² bills for the acquisition of land for a connecting parkway, and for the acquisition of certain land sites for public buildings.

In 1920,¹³ a bill to provide for the sale by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of certain lands in the District acquired for a school site.

On May 11, 1910,¹⁴ on the initiative of the Speaker,¹⁵ by unanimous consent, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 200) directing the Secretary of War to sell certain

¹ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 356.

² First session Seventieth Congress, Record, p. 11.

³ Second session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1953.

⁴ Report No. 1774.

⁵ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 391.

⁶ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1575.

⁷ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 980.

⁸ Second session Forty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 825.

⁹ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 356.

¹⁰ First session Sixty-second Congress, Record, pp. 11, 80.

¹¹ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 813.

¹² Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Reports No. 1510, 1586.

¹³ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 943.

¹⁴ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 6114.

¹⁵ Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, Speaker.

parcels of land in the District of Columbia was taken from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2006. The Committee on the District of Columbia has reported bills for the incorporation of organizations and societies.

The Committee on the District of Columbia reported:

In 1926,¹ bills for the incorporation of nonprofit, nonsecret associations; and legislative propositions relative to the incorporation of the American Social Science Association.

In 1920,² and 1921,³ bills relative to incorporation of the Masonic Relief Association of the District and the Roosevelt Memorial Association.

2007. Bills amending the corporation laws in the District are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Committee on the District of Columbia reported in 1926,⁴ a bill amending the corporation laws of the District of Columbia.

2008. Subjects relating to the health of the District, sanitary and quarantine regulations, etc., have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Committee on the District of Columbia reported:

In 1926,⁵ bills regulating the practice of chiropractic in the District of Columbia; governing the manufacture, renovating, and sale of mattresses; regulating the sale of kosher meat; and the handling of milk bottles in the District.

In 1925,⁶ a bill to regulate the sale of milk, cream, and ice cream in the District of Columbia.

2009. The Committee on the District of Columbia has exercised jurisdiction of bills for the regulation of child labor in the District.

The Committee on the District of Columbia reported in 1908⁷ a bill to regulate the employment of child labor in the District of Columbia.

2010. Legislative propositions relating to organized activities of Government employees in the District have been reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Committee on the District of Columbia reported in 1912,⁸ a bill regulating lobbying and preventing employees of the Government of the United States and the District of Columbia from raising funds for lobbying purposes.

2011. Bills relating to holidays in the District have been reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Committee on the District of Columbia reported in 1926,⁹ a bill to declare Saturday, December 26, 1925, a legal holiday in the District of Columbia.

¹ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports No. 1056, 1134.

² Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 811.

³ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1244.

⁴ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1468.

⁵ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports 970, 1465, 594, 969.

⁶ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1313.

⁷ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1524.

⁸ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 543.

⁹ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 6.

2012. Bills relating to court procedure in criminal cases in the District of Columbia are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On Monday, March 26, 1928,¹ the House was considering business reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia, when the Clerk read the title of the bill (H. R. 52) to regulate the business of executing bonds for compensation in criminal cases and to improve the administration of justice in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, of New York, in the course of debate, asserted that the bill was not under the jurisdiction of the Committee on the District of Columbia and should have been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Following the passage of the bill,² the Speaker³ addressed the House and said:

The Chair desires to make an observation to the House. In view of the question raised as to the reference of this bill and the one preceding it, the question being that both should have gone to the Committee on the Judiciary and not to the Committee on the District of Columbia, the Chair will state that when these bills were brought before him he thought the reference to the Committee on the District of Columbia proper under the rules of the House.

Under the rule, matters relating to the District of Columbia are referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and among the list of bills that have been so referred in the past the Chair will read a few:

“Bills proposing legislation as to the general municipal affairs of the District, relating to health, sanitary and quarantine regulations, holidays, protection of fish and game, regulation of sale of intoxicating liquors, adulteration of food, drugs, etc.; taxes and tax sales, insurance, bills for preserving public order at times of inauguration, the Government Hospital for the Insane, harbor regulations and the bridge over the Eastern Branch, executors, administrators, wills and divorce, police and juvenile courts, and justices of the peace”—

And so forth.

All these bills either change existing law or enact new law, but they apply solely to the affairs of the District of Columbia. If, as has been claimed to-day, any bill which changes existing law or enacts new law affecting only the District were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, plainly the Committee on the Judiciary would become the Committee on the District of Columbia, because most of the jurisdiction of the Committee on the District of Columbia relates to changes of law or enactment of new laws.

The Chair thinks the reference was proper, that it complies with the rules of the House and with all the precedents the Chair knows on the subject.

Mr. LaGuardia submitted:

Mr. Speaker, may I make a statement?

The reason that prompted me in making the observation was the authority contained in section 4068 of the fourth volume of Hinds' Precedents, which sets out several bills relating to the police court of the District of Columbia, and my main objection and the objection of the committee was that this affected existing penal law, and clearly all penal law is under the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary under the rules of the House.

The Speaker concluded:

But the Committee on the District of Columbia has jurisdiction, for instance, of the laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquor in the District of Columbia. Surely the gentleman would not contend under the precedents that that matter should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and yet according to the gentleman's statement it would have to be so referred. The Chair thinks the proper rule is that, notwithstanding the fact a bill changes existing law or enacts

¹First session Seventieth Congress, Record, p. 5385.

²Record, p. 5397.

³Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, Speaker.

new law, if it relates only to the District of Columbia, it should properly go to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The Chair could conceive of some cases, perhaps, where the matter in fact affects only the District of Columbia but involved changes of basic law which should go to the Judiciary Committee.

So the Chair will continue, unless otherwise ordered by the House, to refer bills like the ones in question to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2013. Bills providing for the incorporation of societies in the District of Columbia are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On February 2, 1929,¹ Mr. George R. Stobbs, of Massachusetts, asked recognition to present a unanimous-consent request for the rereference of the bill (H. R. 16792) to amend the District Code relative to the incorporation of societies, from the Committee on the District of Columbia to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Speaker² said:

The Chair hesitates to recognize the gentleman for this purpose, because he is absolutely clear that the reference to the District of Columbia Committee was proper. The bill seeks to amend the District Code in order to permit the incorporation of a certain society. The incorporation of similar societies has invariably been referred to the District of Columbia Committee.

The Chair understands the situation to be this: the gentleman from Massachusetts introduced a private bill which he had the right to refer to any committee he chose to, and it was referred by the gentleman to the Committee on the Judiciary. Subsequently he introduced this bill as a general law amending the District of Columbia Code, covering all such cases. That being a public bill, the Chair referred it to the District of Columbia Committee. The Chair thought that under such circumstances no other reference could be possible, inasmuch as it would only affect the incorporation of societies in the District of Columbia.

On suggestion of Mr. John N. Garner, of Texas, the request was withdrawn and on February 13, 1929,³ the bill was reported to the House by the Committee on the District of Columbia, and subsequently passed the House.

2014. Recent history of the Committee on Revision of the Laws, section 29 of Rule XI.

Section 29 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—

to the revision and codification of the Statutes of the United States to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

The present phraseology of this rule dates from 1880.⁴ The committee has a wide jurisdiction but has given its attention principally to revisions and codifications and has infrequently reported bills providing for mere change of law.

The committee is composed of thirteen Members.

2015. Examples of jurisdiction of the Committee on Revision of Laws over bills embodying codifications.

The Committee on Revision of the Laws reported:

In 1920,⁵ and 1921,⁶ bills to consolidate, codify, revise and reenact the general and permanent laws of the United States in force March 4, 1919.

¹ Second session Seventieth Congress, Record, p. 2708.

² Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, Speaker.

³ Record, p. 3417.

⁴ Second session Forty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 205.

⁵ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 781.

⁶ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 12.

In 1925,¹ a bill to consolidate, codify, and reenact the general and permanent laws of the United States in force December 7, 1925.²

2016. The Committee on the Revision of the Laws has reported bills incidental to its jurisdiction over revision and codification of laws.

The Committee on the Revision of the Laws reported in 1925,³ a bill to provide for the publication of the Code of the Laws of the United States with index, reference tables, appendix, etc.

2017. Recent history of the Committee on the Civil Service, section 30 of Rule XI.

Section 30 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—
to the civil service to the Committee on the Civil Service.

The committee consists of twenty-one Members.

The title of the committee, formerly known as the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service,⁴ was amended in 1924⁵ to its present designation. With this exception there has been no change in the rule since its adoption in 1893.⁶ The number of Members composing the committee remained unchanged until 1927,⁷ when it was increased from thirteen to twenty-one.

2018. The Committee on the Civil Service has exercised a general jurisdiction over bills relating to the status of officers, clerks, and employees in the civil branches of the Government.

The Committee on the Civil Service reported:

In 1926,⁸ a bill granting leaves of absence to ex-service men and women.

In 1912,⁹ a bill to promote efficiency in Government service.

2019. The covering of post office departmental positions into the classified service is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Civil Service and not the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

On January 30, 1912,¹⁰ the Speaker¹¹ asked unanimous consent to a reference from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to the Committee on the

¹First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 900.

²This bill was enacted and constitutes the Code of the Laws of the United States complete to December 7, 1925, embodying the substance corrected to that date, of the Revised Statutes of 1878 and the subsequent Statutes at Large. Mr. Edward C. Little, of Kansas, Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, inserted in the Record on February 6, 1923 (fourth session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 3137), as an extension of his remarks, an exhaustive discussion of the subject. Mr. Roy G. Fitzgerald, of Ohio, chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, inserted in the Record on March 3, 1927 (second session Sixty-ninth Congress, Record, p. 5976), a summary of the plans for the cumulative codification of the laws of the United States, and for perfecting the scientific arrangement of the laws and legislative expression.

³First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 910.

⁴See section 4296 of Hinds' Precedents.

⁵First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 1143.

⁶First session Fifty-third Congress, Record, p. 477.

⁷First session Seventieth Congress, Record, p. 11.

⁸First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports Nos. 962, 1014.

⁹Second session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 1031.

¹⁰Second session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 1559.

¹¹Champ Clark, of Missouri, Speaker.

Civil Service, of the bill (H. R. 8958) placing certain positions in the Post Office Department in the competitive classified service.

Mr. James R. Mann, of Illinois, inquired if the request was made with the consent of the Chairman of the former committee.

The Speaker replied that no one had been consulted but that a similar bill was pending in the Committee on the Civil Service upon which hearings had been held.

The question being submitted, there was no objection and the bill was transferred to the Committee on the Civil Service.

2020. The classification of employees in the civil branches of the Government and their salaries are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Civil Service.

The Committee on the Civil Service reported: In 1923,¹ 1925,² and 1926,³ bills providing for the classification and reclassification of employees of the United States.

In 1919,⁴ and 1920,⁵ bills relating to the classification of salaries and to the reports and the preservation and maintenance of the records of the Joint Commission on the Reclassification of Salaries.

2021. The Committee on the Civil Service exercises exclusive jurisdiction of subjects relating to the retirement of employees in the classified civil service.

The Committee on the Civil Service reported: In 1925,⁶ and 1926,⁷ bills for the retirement of employees of the United States.

In 1919,⁸ 1920,⁹ and 1921,¹⁰ bills to amend the act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service; and for the relief of certain employees of the Government who have been eligible for retirement under the act of May 22, 1920, and have thereafter been continued in the service or reemployed therein.

In 1909,¹¹ and 1910,¹² bills for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service.

2022. Legislative propositions relating to the Bureau of Efficiency and needs of personnel in the executive departments belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Civil Service and not to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On January 18, 1924,¹³ the bill (H. R. 5723), that all of that portion of the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act approved February 28, 1916, which reads as

¹ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1572.

² First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 960.

³ Report No. 961.

⁴ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 507.

⁵ Report No. 987.

⁶ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1613.

⁷ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports Nos. 768, 1099.

⁸ First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 120.

⁹ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 813.

¹⁰ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Reports Nos. 1303, 1304.

¹¹ Second session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 2227.

¹² Second session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 1081.

¹³ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 1115.

follows, to wit, "That hereafter the Division of Efficiency of the Civil Service Commission shall be an independent establishment and shall be known as the Bureau of Efficiency; and * * * the duties relating to efficiency ratings imposed upon the Civil Service Commission by section 4 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act approved August 23, 1912, and the duty of investigating the administrative needs of the service relating to personnel in the several executive departments and independent establishments imposed on the Civil Service Commission by the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act, approved March 4, 1913, are transferred to the Bureau of Efficiency," be, and the same is hereby, repealed, was introduced and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On January 24,¹ the Speaker² announced that after consultation the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary and the Chairman of the Committee on the Civil Service had agreed that the bill should have been referred to the latter committee.

Accordingly, upon suggestion of the Speaker, by unanimous consent, the reference was changed from the Committee on the Judiciary to the Committee on the Civil Service.

2023. Recent history of the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, section 31 of Rule XI.

Section 31 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—

to the election of the President, Vice-President, or Representatives in Congress—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

This committee consists of thirteen Members.

No change has been made in this rule or in the number constituting the committee since the first adoption of the rule in 1893.³

2024. The Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress has reported legislative propositions relating to publicity of campaign contributions made for the purpose of influencing elections.

The Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress reported:

In 1922,⁴ a bill providing for publicity of contributions made for the purpose of influencing general or special elections at which Representatives in Congress and Members of the United States Senate are elected.

In 1910,⁵ a bill providing for the publicity of contributions made for the purpose of influencing election at which Representatives in Congress are elected.

In 1908,⁶ a bill providing that all contributions hereafter made to political committees engaged in promoting the election of Representatives, etc., shall be reported to the Clerk of the House.

¹ Record, p. 1396.

² Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, Speaker.

³ First session Fifty-third Congress, Record, p. 477.

⁴ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 1138.

⁵ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 928.

⁶ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1505.

2025. Legislative propositions pertaining to the nomination of the President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

On January 13, 1914,¹ the resolution (H. Res. 340) distributing the annual message of the President to the committees of the House, gave to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress, so much of the message as related to the nomination of the President.

The Committee on the Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress reported in 1912,² a bill for the publicity of contributions and expenditures for the purpose of influencing or securing the nomination of candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

2026. Proposed changes of the Constitution as to the term of Congress and the President and the time of annual meeting of Congress have been considered by the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

The Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress reported in 1926,³ a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the Commencement of the terms of President and Vice-President and Members of Congress, and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress.

2027. The Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress has reported on bills relating to contests of election of Representatives in Congress.

The Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress reported in 1925,⁴ a bill to provide for election contests in the Senate of the United States.

2028. Changes in law regarding the electoral count, and resolutions regulating the actual count by the House and Senate, are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

The Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress reported:

In 1909,⁵ and 1925,⁶ concurrent resolutions providing for the count of the electoral vote in the presence of the two Houses.⁷

¹Second session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 1592.

²Second session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 565.

³First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 362.

⁴Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1589.

⁵Second session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1944.

⁶Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1209.

⁷In practice the resolution providing for a joint session of the two Houses to count the electoral vote is prepared in the Senate and is frequently taken from the Speaker's table by unanimous consent when received in the House without reference to the committee. Under such circumstances it is called up by a member of the Committee on the Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress. (Third session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 2454; Second session Sixty-fourth Congress, Record, p. 2127; Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 1829.)

2029. History of the former Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, section 33 of Rule XI.

Section 33 of Rule XI formerly provided for the reference of subjects relating—to alcoholic liquor traffic to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

This committee consisted of eleven members.

There was no change either in the jurisdiction of or in the number of members constituting this committee from its creation as a standing committee in 1893 until its discontinuation in 1926.^{1,2}

2030. Illustrations of the jurisdiction of the former Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

The Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic reported in 1912,³ a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor to minors within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States.

On April 15, 1914,⁴ on motion of Mr. Addison T. Smith, of Idaho, by unanimous consent, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12315) to prohibit the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors to minors or Indians within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

2031. Recent history of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, Section 32 of Rule XI.

Section 32 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—to the irrigation to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

The jurisdiction of this committee, when created in 1893,⁵ was limited to subjects relating to the irrigation of arid lands, but was enlarged in 1924⁶ to include subjects pertaining to reclamation in general.

The number of members comprising the committee was increased from twelve to thirteen in 1907,⁷ was further increased to fifteen in 1913,⁸ and to twenty-one in 1933.⁹

2032. Preemption and disposition of lands on reclaimed and irrigated projects are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

The Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation reported:

In 1910,¹⁰ a bill relating to homestead entries on lands to be irrigated under the provisions of the act of June 17, 1902.

¹ First session Fifty-third Congress, Record, p. 477.

² First session Seventieth Congress, Record, p. 11.

³ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 800.

⁴ Second session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 6770.

⁵ First session Fifty-third Congress, Record, p. 477.

⁶ First session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 1143.

⁷ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 356.

⁸ First session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 1784.

⁹ First session Seventy-third Congress, Record, p. 6371.

¹⁰ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 806.

In 1912,¹ a bill providing for the disposition of town sites in connection with reclamation projects.

In 1922,² a bill to encourage the development of the agricultural resources of the United States through Federal and State cooperation, giving preference in the matter of employment and the establishment of rural homes to those who serve with the military and naval forces.

In 1925,³ bills to provide for aided and directed settlements on Government land in irrigation projects; and for refunds to veterans of the World War of certain amounts paid by them under Federal irrigation projects.

2033. The Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation has reported on propositions to authorize interstate compacts and agreements relative to apportionment of waters for irrigation purposes.

The Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation reported in 1926,⁴ a bill granting the consent of Congress to compacts or agreements between the States of Idaho and Wyoming with respect to the division and apportionment of the waters of the Snake River and other streams in which such States are jointly interested.

2034. The disposal of drainage waters from irrigation projects is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation and not that of the Committee on Public Lands.

On October 25, 1919,⁵ Mr. Carl Hayden, of Arizona, asked unanimous consent that the bill (S. 2610) to provide for the disposal of certain waste and drainage water from the Yuma Project in the State of Arizona, be taken from the Committee on Public Lands and referred to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, now the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Mr. Hayden explained that he had consulted the chairmen of the two committees and that both approved the change.

There being no objection, the motion was agreed to and the bill was referred as requested.

2035. Examples of the general jurisdiction of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

The Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation reported:

In 1926, a bill⁶ to authorize payments for municipal improvements on reclamation projects; a bill⁷ to provide for an examination and report on the condition and possible development and reclamation of certain swamp lands; and a joint resolution⁸ authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to employ engineers for consultation in connection with the construction of dams for irrigation purposes.

¹ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 878.

² Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 883.

³ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Reports No. 1628, 1299.

⁴ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1499.

⁵ First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 7505.

⁶ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1493.

⁷ Report No. 1304.

⁸ Report No. 1292.

In 1922,¹ 1920,² and 1917,³ bills to provide for the application of the reclamation law to irrigation districts.

2036. Recent history of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, Section 33 of Rule XI.

Section 33 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—to immigration or naturalization to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

No amendment has been made in this rule since its first adoption in 1893.⁴

The number of members comprising the committee was increased from fourteen to fifteen in 1907,⁵ from fifteen to seventeen in 1924,⁶ on adoption of rules for the Sixty-eighth Congress, and from seventeen to twenty-one in the revision of 1927.⁷

2037. In later practice, the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization has confirmed its jurisdiction over the subject of naturalization.

Although the Committee on the Judiciary formerly reported bills pertaining to the naturalization of aliens, the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization in recent years has established an exclusive jurisdiction over that subject. Thus it reported:

In 1921,⁸ a bill to provide a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States.

In 1923,⁹ a bill relative to the naturalization and citizenship of married women.

In 1925,¹⁰ a bill to supplement the naturalization laws.

In 1926,¹¹ a bill extending certain privileges to aliens who served honorably in the military or naval forces of the United States during World War.

2038. Establishment of a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and the provision and maintenance of personnel and equipment for administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization reported:

In 1921,¹² a bill amending the act establishing a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

In 1925,¹³ a bill providing for the payment of extra compensation to immigration inspectors and other immigration employees for overtime work.

In 1908,¹⁴ a bill to purchase boats for the use of immigration officers.

¹ Second session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 662.

² Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1065.

³ First session Sixty-fifth Congress, Report No. 93.

⁴ First session Fifty-third Congress, Record, p. 477.

⁵ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 356.

⁶ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 1143.

⁷ First session Seventieth Congress, Record, p. 111.

⁸ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1185.

⁹ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 1110.

¹⁰ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1634.

¹¹ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 157.

¹² Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1185.

¹³ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1512.

¹⁴ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1042.

2039. The residence, deportation, and readmission of aliens, and the taxation of immigrants admitted to the United States, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization reported:

In 1922,¹ a bill to provide for the deportation of certain undesirable aliens.

In 1919,² a bill to deport undesirable aliens and to deny readmission to those deported.

In 1912,³ a bill to regulate the immigration of aliens and the residence of aliens in the United States.

In 1910,⁴ a resolution relative to the head tax on immigrants admitted to the United States.

2040. The immigration of aliens to Hawaii and Porto Rico is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization reported:

In 1926,⁵ a bill exempting from the provisions of the immigration act of 1924 certain Spanish subjects, residents of Porto Rico on April 11, 1899.

On June 21,⁶ 1921, Mr. Albert Johnson, of Washington, moved that the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 158) providing for the admission into the Territory of Hawaii of aliens otherwise inadmissible, as the Secretary of Labor may deem necessary to meet the emergency existing in the shortage of agricultural labor, be taken from the Committee on the Territories and rereferred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Mr. Finis J. Garrett, of Tennessee, inquired if the motion was made by direction of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization and after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Johnson replied in the affirmative and said:

I will say that the reference to the Committee on the Territories came about from the fact that various memorials of the Territorial Legislature of Hawaii addressed to Congress were referred, properly as regards most of the memorials, to the Committee on the Territories, but the Immigration Committee believes it has jurisdiction of this joint resolution.

The motion was agreed to and the bill was referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

2041. The creation and history of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, Section 34 of Rule XI.

The rule gives to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments jurisdiction of the pay of officers, abolition of useless offices, and the economy and accountability of officers.

The examination of the accounts of the departments, independent establishments, and commissions of the Government, proper application of

¹ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 867.

² First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 143.

³ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 851.

⁴ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 481.

⁵ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 927.

⁶ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 2828.

public moneys, enforcement of payment of money due the Government, and economy and retrenchment generally are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

Section 34 of Rule XI provides that—

The examination of the accounts and expenditures of the several departments, independent establishments, and commissions of the Government and the manner of keeping the same; the economy, justness, and correctness of such expenditures; their conformity with appropriation laws; the proper application of public moneys; the security of the Government against unjust and extravagant demands; retrenchment; the enforcement of the payment of moneys due to the United States; the economy and accountability of public officers; the abolishment of useless offices, shall all be subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

This committee was created, December 5, 1927,¹ by the consolidation of the eleven Committees on Expenditures in the Various Departments of the Government, the earliest of which has been in existence since 1816. As adopted in 1816 the rule did not include the committees for the Departments of Interior, Justice, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor. The committees for these departments date, respectively, from 1860, 1874, 1889, 1905⁵ and 1913.³

The resolution providing for the adoption of the rules of the Seventieth Congress discontinued the several committees on expenditures and transferred their functions to the newly created Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

On March 17, 1928,⁴ the jurisdiction of the committee was further enlarged by the adoption of a resolution, reported from the Committee on Rules, including within its jurisdiction the independent establishments and commissions of the Government.

This committee now consists of twenty-one members.

2042. Examples of the general jurisdiction of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

The Committee on Expenditures on the Executive Departments reported as follows:

In 1933,⁵ on executive orders consolidating executive agencies, and the exclusion of certain temporary employees from operation of the economy act.⁶

In 1932, on the Public Works Administration,⁷ and requirements that contractors on public buildings name their subcontractors.⁸

In 1931, on authorizations to executive department to do work for other executive departments,⁹ the disposition of effects of persons dying in the military

¹ First session Seventieth Congress, Record, p. 11.

² Section 4315 of Vol. IV.

³ First session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 1748.

⁴ First session Seventieth Congress, Record, p. 4930.

⁵ Second session Seventy-second Congress, Report No. 1833.

⁶ Report No. 1989.

⁷ First session Seventy-second Congress, Report No. 989.

⁸ Report No. 1272.

⁹ Third session Seventy-first Congress, Report No. 2201.

service,¹ and the withholding of pay of employees removed for breach of contract to render faithful service.²

In 1930, on authorizing appointment of employees in the executive branch of the Government and the District of Columbia,³ authorizing consolidation and coordination activities affecting war veterans,⁴ checking charges on consignments of goods shipped to the Philippines,⁵ compensation of the assistant heads of the executive departments,⁶ creating a Bureau of Prohibition in the Department of Justice,⁷ and retirement of Federal employees.⁸

In 1929, on discontinuation of certain reports required by law to be made to Congress.⁹

In 1928, on the transfer of the returns office from the Department of the Interior to the General Accounting Office.¹⁰

2043. Bills relating to leaves of absence of officers and clerks of the Government were considered by the several committees on expenditures.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department reported in 1920,¹¹ the bill (S. 3202) granting leaves of absence to officers of the Coast Guard, etc.

2044. Examples of the general jurisdiction of the former expenditures committees.

The several Committees on Expenditures in the Departments of the Government report as follows:

In 1919,¹² the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department reported the resolution (H. Res. 362) providing for the distribution and sale of surplus Army motor vehicles.

In 1911,¹³ the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department reported the resolution (H. Res. 343) requesting the Secretary of War to furnish information concerning alleged needless expense of maintaining the Army.

In 1910,¹⁴ the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department reported the bill (H.R. 25503) to provide punishment for falsification of accounts and the making of false reports by persons in the employ of the United States.

In 1909,¹⁵ the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department reported the resolution (H. Res. 475) requesting information from the Postmaster General relative to rents paid for postoffices in the States of Pennsylvania, Florida, California, and Illinois.

¹ Report No. 2302.

² Report No. 2301.

³ Second session Seventy-first congress, Report No. 1411.

⁴ Report No. 951.

⁵ Report No. 857.

⁶ Report No. 1207.

⁷ Report No. 594.

⁸ Report No. 105.

⁹ Second session Seventieth Congress, Report No. 2575.

¹⁰ First session Seventieth Congress, Report No. 502.

¹¹ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 588.

¹² First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 441.

¹³ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 105.

¹⁴ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 1281.

¹⁵ Second session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1912.

In 1908,¹ the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department reported the bill (S. 3495) providing for the transfer of books from the Treasury Department library to life-saving stations of the United States.

2045. Resolutions providing for investigations in the departments of the Government were held to come within the jurisdiction of the several expenditures committees and not the Committee on Rules.

On April 9, 1910,² on motion of Mr. John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Rules was discharged from consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 582) providing for an investigation of the office of surveyor of customs and assistant United States treasurer at St. Louis, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

2046. A bill providing for a more expeditious settlement of money claims against the United States was on reconsideration referred to the Committee on Expenditures.

On January 26, 1928,³ on motion of Mr. William Williamson, of South Dakota, by unanimous consent, the bill (H. R. 190) to provide for the more expeditious settlement of money claims against the United States was transferred from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which originally referred, to the Committee on Expenditures.

2047. Recent history of the Committee on Rules, Section 35 of Rule XI.
Section 35 of Rule XI provides:

All proposed action touching the rules, joint rules, and order of business shall be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The form of this rule has remained unchanged since the revision of 1880.

Rule X formerly provided⁴ for a committee of five members of whom the Speaker should be one, but on March 19, 1910,⁵ Mr. George W. Norris, of Nebraska, offered a resolution providing for a committee of eleven to which the Speaker should not be eligible, which committee should be elected by the House and should in turn elect its own chairman.

The yeas and nays being ordered on the question of agreeing to the resolution, the yeas were 191, nays 156, and the resolution was agreed to.

The membership of the Committee was further increased to twelve members, in 1917,⁶ by adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Edward W. Pou, of North Carolina, providing rules for the Sixty-fifth Congress.

2048. Orders or resolutions directing committees of the House to make investigations are considered by the Committee on Rules.

Resolutions or orders for the creation of select committees to make investigations are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules.

¹ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1363.

² Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 4986.

³ First session Seventieth Congress, Record, p. 2081.

⁴ See section 4321 of Hinds' Precedents.

⁵ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 3429.

⁶ First session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 111.

On June 7, 1918,¹ Mr. Charles D. Carter, of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, called attention to the reference to that committee of the resolution (H. Res. 369) authorizing the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the Bureau of Indian Affairs and branches, and asked unanimous consent for its reference to the Committee on Rules.

There being no objection, the motion was agreed to and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

On January 7, 1908,² upon the suggestion of the Speaker,³ by unanimous consent, the resolution (H. Res. 115) providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate charges of peonage in southern states, was taken from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which it had been originally sent, and was referred to the Committee on Rules.

2049. Resolutions providing appointment of special committees fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules.

Form of special resolution creating a select committee and fixing its jurisdiction.

On January 3, 1913,⁴ Mr. William A. Cullop, of Indiana, moved that the reference of the resolution (H. Res. 757) authorizing the appointment of a special committee to attend the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, be changed from the Committee on Rules to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

The question being taken, on a division, the motion was rejected, the yeas 41, nays 62, and the resolution was retained by the Committee on Rules.

On July 31, 1919,⁵ the Committee on Rules reported as privileged the resolution (H. Res. 168) providing for a special committee on a budget system which after debate and amendment was unanimously agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to appoint a special committee for the Sixty-sixth Congress, to be known as the Select Committee on the Budget, to which shall be referred for consideration and report all bills, resolutions, and documents for the establishment of a national budget system or proposing changes in present methods of dealing with appropriations, estimates, and expenditures.

The committee shall consist of 12 Members, of whom 7 shall be appointed from the majority party and 5 from the minority party.

The committee or any subcommittee thereof may sit during the sessions or recesses of the House, and may have done such printing and binding as may be necessary in connection with the performance of its duties.

The committees of the House of the Sixty-sixth Congress to which have been referred bills and resolutions dealing with the jurisdiction herein authorized are hereby discharged from the further consideration of such bills and resolutions and the same shall thereupon be referred to the special committee herein provided for.

The committee shall report by bill or otherwise to the House of Representatives with any recommendations it shall choose to make not later than March 1, 1920.

¹ Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 7491.

² First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 510.

³ Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, Speaker.

⁴ Third session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 945.

⁵ First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 3441; Report No. 192.

2050. Jurisdiction over proposals for the creation of joint committees and commissions has been held, but not invariably, to rest with the Committee on Rules.¹

The Committee on Rules reported in 1926,² the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 4) establishing a joint committee on Muscle Shoals.

On January 17, 1920,³ Mr. Edward E. Denison, of Illinois, by direction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, asked unanimous consent that this committee be discharged from the further consideration of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 14) creating a joint committee to make a survey of, and to report on activities of governmental departments, bureaus, and agencies which relate to public health, and that the concurrent resolution be referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Denison said:

I have not consulted the chairman of the Committee on Rules with reference to this. I am a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which this was referred, and I presented it to the committee meeting, and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was of the opinion that this resolution should go the Committee on Rules.

The jurisdiction of this matter belongs, as I understand it, to the Committee on Rules, because it calls for the appointment of a joint investigating committee, and it should have been referred to the Committee on Rules in the first instance. Of course, any legislation resulting from it would have to come from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. But this is simply a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee. I understand that that is properly a matter for the Committee on Rules.

After debate, the motion was agreed to and the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

On January 9, 1920⁴ on motion of Mr. Horace M. Towner, of Iowa, by unanimous consent, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 69) appointing a joint commission to report on conditions in the Virgin Islands, was taken from the Committee on Insular Affairs and referred to the Committee on Rules.

On February 19, 1916,⁵ Mr. William C. Adamson, of Georgia, in asking for a change of reference of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 60) providing for the creation of a joint subcommittee of the commerce committees of the two Houses, from the Committee on Rules to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, said:

Mr. Speaker, in order fully to understand the rights of the situation, I ask unanimous consent to change the reference of Senate Joint Resolution 60, which provides for the raising of a joint subcommittee to be composed of the members of the two Commerce Committees of the respective Houses. I understand reference was made to the Committee on Rules with the idea that it was a House resolution to raise a House committee, and therefore involved a change of the rules. I

¹ Commencing with the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress and continuing through subsequent Congresses, all resolutions dealing with the creation of committees, joint committees, or commissions were referred to the Committee on Rules, with the exception of those relating to impeachment, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and those relating to the celebration of centennials or national or international expositions, which were referred to the Committee on the Library.

² First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 360.

³ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 1671.

⁴ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 1278.

⁵ Second session Sixty-fourth Congress, Record, p. 2828.

respectfully submit that this presents no such case. It would be right if that were true. But this joint resolution is for a statutory committee like the Joint Committee on Printing, and it should go, in my judgment, to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as it relates entirely to the regulation of commerce. I am perfectly willing, if it is right that the Committee on Rules should deal with the question, but if, under the rules, it should properly come to us, we are willing to do the work. Whatever is right is all we want done. My friend from North Carolina, Mr. Pou, agrees with me in that attitude.

After brief debate, the request was agreed to, by unanimous consent, and the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

On January 27, 1912,¹ on motion of Mr. John T. Watkins, of Louisiana, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Revision of the Laws was discharged from consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 219) to create a joint committee to continue the consideration of the revision and codification of the laws, and the same was referred to the Committee on Rules.

2051. Recent history of the Committee on Accounts, Section 36 of Rule XI.

Section 36 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects—

touching the expenditure of the contingent fund of the House, the auditing and settling of all accounts which may be charged therein by order of the House, the ascertaining of the travel of Members of the House and reporting the same to the Sergeant at Arms, to the Committee on Accounts.

The present form of this rule dates from 1880.²

The jurisdiction of the committee was increased by the addition of the functions of the Committee on Acoustics and Ventilation taken over on the discontinuance of that committee in the Sixty-second Congress, and the Committee on Mileage discontinued in the Seventieth Congress.

The membership of the committee was increased from nine to eleven members in the revision of 1911.³

This committee reports appropriations from the contingent fund.

2052. Appropriations from the contingent fund reported by the Committee on Accounts are not subject to the point of order that the jurisdiction to report appropriations rests exclusively in the Committee on Appropriations.

On February 25, 1921,⁴ Mr. Clifford Ireland, of Illinois, as a privileged matter, reported from this Committee on Accounts the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library of the House of Representatives is hereby authorized and directed to engage an artist of reputation and ability to paint an oil portrait of the late Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, of New York, former Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Fortieth Congress, and to place same in the Speaker's Lobby, at a cost not to exceed \$2,000, which sum shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Thomas L. Blanton, of Texas, made the point of order that the Committee on Accounts was not authorized to report the appropriation, as under section 4 of Rule XXI such appropriations were within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations.

¹First session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 1406.

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

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

⁴Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 3892.

Mr. James R. Mann, of Illinois said:

The rule expressly provides that all payments out of the contingent fund go the Committee on Accounts. They can report on the purchase of a portrait or anything else.

After further debate the Speaker¹ overruled the point of order.

2053. Resolutions pertaining to the service of the House are reported by the Committee on Accounts.

The Committee on Accounts reported:

In 1916,² a resolution authorizing the establishment of an electoral mechanical voting machine in the House of Representatives.

In 1913,³ a resolution for fumigation of the hall of the House of Representatives.

In 1924,⁴ a resolution for the extermination of pests in the Capitol and office buildings.

2054. Subjects relating to the House restaurant and kitchens, formerly⁵ within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, have been transferred by the House to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts.

On June 2, 1921,⁸ the House agreed to the following resolution, reported as privileged, by Mr. Clifford Ireland, of Illinois, from the Committee on Accounts:

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House such sums as may be necessary to make such alterations and improvements of the rooms occupied by the restaurant of the House of Representatives, and to reequip the restaurant with sanitary fixtures and utensils as may, in the judgment of the Committee on Accounts, be deemed advisable and necessary; and until otherwise ordered by the House the management of the House Restaurant and all matters connected therewith shall be under the direction of the Committee on Accounts.

This resolution was supplemented on January 4, 1922,⁷ by the passage of this resolution reported as a privileged matter from the Committee on Accounts:

Resolved, That, pursuant to the authority of the resolution adopted by the House June 2, 1921 (H. Res. 99), placing the management of the House restaurant and all matters connected therewith under the direction of the Committee on Accounts, there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, under regulations prescribed by said committee, such expenses as may be incurred in excess of those defrayed from the proceeds of sales, for the employment of absolutely necessary assistance for the conduct of said restaurant by such business methods as may produce the best results consistent with economical and modern management.

2055. The statutes provide that payments shall be made from the contingent fund only when sanctioned by the Committee on Accounts.

The statutes⁸ provide that no payment shall be made from the contingent fund of the House unless sanctioned by the Committee on Accounts. And payments made upon vouchers approved by the committee shall be deemed, held, and

¹ Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, Speaker.

² First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Record, p. 10769; Report No. 940.

³ Third session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 3861.

⁴ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 6900.

⁵ Section 4237 of Hinds' Precedents.

⁶ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 2034.

⁷ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 780.

⁸ Revised Statutes, section 95.

taken as, and are declared to be, conclusive upon all departments and auditing officers of the Government. However, no payment shall be made from the contingent fund as additional salary or compensation to any officer or employee of the House.

2056. Expenditures from the contingent fund, although payment on certificate of chairman of Disbursing Committee is authorized by resolution, are nevertheless subject to approval of the Committee on Accounts.

On April 1, 1910,¹ Mr. J. Van Vechten Olcott, of New York, requested unanimous consent for the consideration of this resolution:

Resolved, That the select committee appointed by the Speaker on March 30, 1910, under House resolution 543, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and it hereby is authorized to sit during the sessions of the House, to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary in the transaction of its business, to administer oaths, and to employ such clerical, messenger, and stenographic assistance as it shall deem necessary. All expenses hereunder shall be paid on the certificate of the chairman of the committee out of the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. Charles L. Barlett, of Georgia, reserving the right to object, said:

Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of the House and of the gentleman from New York to the fact that this resolution provides for payment out the contingent fund for the expenses of this committee upon certification by the chairman of the committee. The statute law of the United States provides that payment out of the contingent fund of the House shall only be upon approval by the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. James R. Mann, of Illinois, explained:

It would still require the action of the Committee on Accounts. This is very like a resolution which was passed in reference to the pulp and paper investigation. In that case I, as chairman of the committee, certified the accounts to the Committee on Accounts, and they were passed upon by that committee, and, if proper, were O.K.'ed by that committee and transferred to the proper disbursing officer.

Thereupon, Mr. Bartlett withdrew his reservation and the resolution was considered and unanimously agreed to.

2057. The employment of persons in the service of the House having been authorized, resolutions designating individuals to fill such positions are not necessarily reported by the Committee on Accounts.

Instance wherein payment of salary was made retroactive in compensation of service actually rendered.

On May 19, 1919,² at the organization of the House, a resolution authorizing the employment of six minority employees, including one Kenneth Romney, was agreed to.

Subsequently, on February 20,³ 1920, Mr. Benjamin G. Humphreys, of Mississippi, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the following resolution:

Resolved, That William E. Kenney be, and he is hereby, appointed a special messenger and assistant pair clerk to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Kenneth Romney, named in the resolution adopted by the House May 19, 1919, to be effective from September 16, 1919.

¹ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 4146.

² First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 9.

³ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 3185.

Mr. Walsh, of Massachusetts, under a reservation of the right to object, submitted that the resolution was within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts, and should have been presented by the chairman of that committee.

Mr. Humphreys explained:

This is one of the minority employees that were provided for in the resolution adopted on the 19th of May, when the House organized. Mr. Romney was named in that resolution for this place. Mr. Romney was formerly in the office of the Sergeant at Arms, and at the request of the Sergeant at Arms he remained there for some little while, up until the 19th of September, whatever the date here shows. Another young man was put in the place temporarily to fill that place. It then developed that the Sergeant at Arms was going to retain Mr. Romney permanently in his office, and he so notified us, and this is to fill that place. It is one of the regular minority places.

This has not been referred to the Committee on Accounts. It would not belong to the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. James R. Mann, of Illinois, continued:

He is one of the minority employees. The custom for years has been at the organization of a Congress for the minority to offer a resolution for the employment of the person. This changes the designation of the person, not of the office.

Whereupon, Mr. Walsh withdrew his objection, and the resolution was agreed to.

2058. The Committee on Accounts has, on occasion, been designated as the committee through which the recommendations of the majority party should be presented in the House.

On May 9, 1911,¹ Mr. John C. Floyd, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Accounts, submitted a report on the resolution (H. Res. 128) declaring vacant certain offices in the House, in which reference is made to the action of a caucus of the Democratic Party held on April 1, 1911, designating the Committee on Accounts as the committee properly to make recommendations to the House carrying out the wishes of the caucus.

2059. History of the former Committee on Mileage.

Section 49 of Rule XI formerly provided that—

the ascertaining of the travel of Members of the House shall be made by the Committee on Mileage and reported to the Sergeant at Arms.

There was no change in the rule fixing the jurisdiction of this committee from its adoption in 1880² until its discontinuance in 1927,³ when its duties were transferred to the Committee on Accounts.

The committee consists of five Members.

2060. Recent history of the Committee on the Census, section 37 of Rule XI.

Section 37 of Rule XI provides that the Committee on the Census shall have jurisdiction of—

all proposed legislation concerning the census and the apportionment of Representatives.

¹ First session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. Report No. 25.

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

³ First session Seventieth Congress, Record, p. 11.

The rule defining the jurisdiction of this committee has remained unchanged since its first adoption in 1901.¹

The committee was increased from fourteen to sixteen Members in 1907,² from sixteen to seventeen Members in 1924,³ and from seventeen to twenty-one Members in 1927.⁴

2061. Bills providing for the collection or publication of general statistics have been considered by the Committee on the Census.

The Committee on the Census reported:

In 1924,⁵ bills providing for a census of cotton bales; and authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics⁶ of cotton.

In 1920,⁷ a bill providing for the collection and publication of monthly statistics on hides, skins, and leather.

On February 4, 1914,⁸ Mr. William N. Baltz, of Illinois, moved that the bill (H.R. 10942) providing for the furnishing of information as to the yield of grain, be taken from the Committee on Agriculture to which originally referred and sent to the Committee on the Census. Mr. Baltz explained that he had consulted with the chairmen of both committees and they concurred in his opinion that the bill came within the jurisdiction of the latter committee.

There being no objection, the request was granted and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Census.

2062. History of the former Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Section 52 of Rule XI formerly provided that the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions shall have jurisdiction of—

all matters (excepting those relating to the revenue and appropriations) referring to proposed expositions.

This rule was amended in 1911⁹ by eliminating the reference to the Centennial of the Louisiana Purchase, which had been included in the rule from the time of its original adoption in 1901.¹⁰

The committee consisted of sixteen Members, no change having been made in the number constituting the committee from its organization until its discontinuance in 1927.¹¹

The former jurisdiction of the committee is now largely exercised by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

¹ First session Fifty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 45.

² First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 356.

³ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 1143.

⁴ First session Seventieth Congress, Record, p. 11.

⁵ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 406.

⁶ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 255.

⁷ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 8538.

⁸ Second session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 2887.

⁹ First session Sixty-second Congress, Record, pp. 13, 80.

¹⁰ First session Fifty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 45.

¹¹ First session Seventieth Congress, Record, p. 11.

2063. Examples of the jurisdiction exercised by the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

The Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions reported:

In 1916,¹ a joint resolution authorizing the transfer of the Government exhibit, or such portion thereof as the President may determine advisable, then at the Panama-California International Exposition at San Diego, California, to the Mississippi Centennial Exposition at Gulfport, Mississippi.

In 1913,² a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee of the House of Representatives to attend and represent the House at the dedication and unveiling of a statue of Thomas Jefferson at Saint Louis, Missouri, on April 30, 1913, in commemoration of the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory.

In 1911,³ a bill providing for the celebration of the completion and opening of the Panama Canal by the United States by holding an international exposition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mines, forest, and sea, in the city of New Orleans; and a resolution requesting the President to invite foreign nations to participate in the celebration of the completion of the Florida East Coast Railway Co.'s line connecting the mainland of Florida with Key West.⁴

In 1910,⁵ a bill to promote the erection of a memorial in conjunction with Perry's Victory centennial celebration on Put in Bay Island during the year 1913, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie and the northwestern campaign of Gen. William Henry Harrison in the War of 1812.

2064. Proposed legislation relating to foreign expositions was held by the House to belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions rather than to that of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On May 15, 1922,⁶ Mr. John Jacob Rogers, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 173) authorizing the President to appoint a commission to represent the Government of the United States at the centennial celebration of the independence of Brazil, which had been reported by the Commission on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Oscar E. Bland, of Indiana, in debating the motion, protested that the resolution belonged to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions and submitted the following summary of precedents in support of that contention:

JURISDICTION OF INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS

58-3. Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions reported the bill (H. R. 15591) providing for the Jamestown Exposition; also the bill H. R. 19203, which became the law.

Lewis and Clark Exposition concurrent resolution. Industrial Arts and Expositions. Reported. Liege Exposition. Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

¹ First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Report No. 1006.

² Third session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 11442.

³ Third session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 1989.

⁴ First session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 64.

⁵ Third session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 1804.

⁶ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, pp. 6995, 7001.

- Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Select Committee on Industrial Arts.
- 59-1. Jamestown Tercentennial. The bill (H. R. 12610) to authorize United States to participate. Industrial Arts and Expositions.
- Tampa, Fla. House Concurrent Resolution 28. Industrial Arts and Expositions.
- Milan, Italy. Appropriation to enable United States to participate; also the bill H. R. 17458. Industrial Arts and Expositions; and also the bill H. R. 18079. Industrial Arts and Expositions.
- San Francisco. The bill H. R. 10698. Industrial Arts and Expositions.
- 59-2. House Joint Resolution 213; special commission to investigate feasibility of proposed exposition. Industrial Arts and Expositions.
- International Maritime Exposition at Bordeaux, France. President's message referred to Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Item carried in an appropriation bill.
- 60-1. Alaska-Yukon Exposition. The bill H. R. 10530. Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.
- Tokyo Exposition. House Joint Resolution 81, accepting invitation to participate; also the bill (H. R. 16511) providing for participation. Industrial Arts and Expositions.
- International Mining Exposition at New York. The bill H. R. 7659. Industrial Arts and Expositions.
- Exposition at Quito, Ecuador. The bill S. 4633. Referred to Appropriations Committee.
- 60-2. Alaska-Yukon Exposition. The bills H. R. 27603 and 27931. Industrial Arts and Expositions.
- House Joint Resolutions 243 and 257, to invite Great Britain and France to participate in proposed tercentenary celebration of discovery of Lake Champlain. Foreign Affairs.
- H. R. 27882. Participation of United States in exposition at Tokyo. Industrial Arts and Expositions.
- H. R. 27818. Participation of United States in exposition at Brussels, Belgium, reported by Foreign Affairs. (Record, p. 3814.) The bill H. R. 27824, regarding Brussels, Belgium. Industrial Arts and Expositions.
- 61-1. Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition. House Concurrent Resolutions 13, 16, and 17, accepting invitation to attend. Industrial Arts and Expositions.
- The bill H. R. 10435, for participation in Universal and International Exposition at Brussels in 1910. Foreign Affairs.
- 61-2. Commission to attend celebration of centennial of Republic of Mexico. House Joint Resolutions 205, 208, and 232. Foreign Affairs.
- House Joint Resolution 88. Commission to investigate advisability of holding a Negro centennial. Reported by Industrial Arts and Expositions.
- Panama-California Exposition, 1915. House Joint Resolution 73, to invite foreign nations to attend and participate. Foreign Affairs.
- 61-3. Authorizing President to invite nations to send ships to an exposition. House Joint Resolution 265. Foreign Affairs.
- Perry's Victory Centennial Celebration. The bill H. R. 29503. Industrial Arts and Expositions.
- World's Panama Exposition. The bill H. R. 29362. Industrial Arts and Expositions.
- Panama-Pacific Exposition. House Joint Resolution 213, authorizing President to invite nations to participate in. Foreign Affairs.
- 62-1. Florida East Coast Railway Co.; requesting President to invite nations to participate in celebration of the completion of. Industrial Arts and Expositions.
- House Joint Resolution 99, authorizing President to invite nations to participate in Panama-California Exposition. Industrial Arts and Expositions.
- 62-1. House Joint Resolution 119, authorizing President to appoint Panama-Pacific International Exposition commissioners. Industrial Arts and Expositions.
- 62-2. Fifth National Corn Exposition at Columbia, S. C. Industrial Arts and Expositions House Joint Resolution 224, authorizing acceptance of invitation to participate in a universal and international exhibition at Ghent, Belgium. Foreign Affairs.
- 62-3. National Conservation Exposition at Knoxville, Tenn. The bill H. R. 26190. Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Committee to attend unveiling of statue of Jefferson at St. Louis. House Resolution 799. Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Panama-Pacific Exposition. The bill H. R. 27876. Industrial Arts and Expositions.

The bill H. R. 19224. Permanent exhibit of resources of United States at Washington, D.C. Industrial Arts and Expositions. (Reported.)

63-2. House Joint Resolution 204, authorizing Secretary of Agriculture to make exhibits at Forest Products Expositions to be held in Chicago and New York. (Reported.)

The bill H. R. 15732, to install Government irrigation exhibit at Panama-California Exposition. Industrial Arts and Expositions. Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The bill H. R. 18663. Installation of exhibits. Industrial Arts and Expositions.

The bill S. 6454. Installation of exhibits. Industrial Arts and Expositions.

The bill H. R. 16327. Appropriation for erection of building. Industrial Arts and Expositions.

The bill H. R. 10737. Protection of copyrights. Patents.

The bill H. R. 16828. Coins for. Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Sixth National Corn Exposition. House Concurrent Resolution 17. Industrial Arts and Expositions.

House Joint Resolution 302, to invite nations to participate in Washington naval orange industry celebration. Foreign Affairs.

House Joint Resolution 292, authorizing the President to accept and invitation to participate in City of Panama Exposition. Foreign Affairs.

63-2. Senate Joint Resolution 151, authorizing President to accept invitation to participate in international exposition of sea-fishery industries. Foreign Affairs.

House Joint Resolution 264, authorizing President to accept invitation to participate in Sixth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and Commercial and Industrial Association. Foreign Affairs.

63-3. Panama-California Exposition. House Joint Resolution 3 and Senate Joint Resolution 329, to detail officer of Army at. Military Affairs.

64-1. House Joint Resolution 252, authorizing transfer of Government exhibit from Panama-California Exposition at San Diego to Mississippi Centennial Exposition. Industrial Arts and Expositions.

House Joint Resolution 253, authorizing President to invite Latin-American nations to participate in exposition. Foreign Affairs.

Panama-California Exposition. House Joint Resolution 3 and Senate Joint Resolution 38. To transfer Government exhibit from Panama-Pacific to Panama-California. Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Panama-Pacific Exposition. The bill H. R. 6855. Free importation of articles for. Ways and Means.

Senate Joint Resolution 133 and House Joint Resolution 235. Thanking foreign Governments for participating in. Foreign Affairs.

67-1. Senate Joint Resolution 34, authorizing the President to appoint commission to attend first centennial of Peru. Foreign Affairs.

House Joint Resolution 200 and Senate Joint Resolution 114. Accepting invitation to participate in exposition at Rio de Janeiro in 1922. Industrial Arts and Expositions.

The question on agreeing to the motion to suspend the rule and pass the bill being taken, and two-thirds failing to vote in the affirmative, the House refused to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Thereupon, Mr. Bland offered the following motion:

Mr. Bland of Indiana moves to suspend the rules, discharge the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and the Committee on Foreign Affairs from further consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 173, House Joint Resolution 286, and House Joint Resolution 292 and refer the same to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

The question being put, the Speaker announced that two-thirds had voted in the affirmative and the rules were suspended and the motion was agreed to.

2065. The creation and history of the Committee on Roads, Section 38 of Rule XI.

The rule gives to the Committee on Roads jurisdiction on “Matters relating to the construction or maintenance of roads, other than appropriations therefor.”

The rule provides that it shall not be in order for any bill providing general legislation in relation to roads to contain any provisions for any specific road, nor for any bill in relation to a specific road to embrace a provision in relation to any other specific road.

Section 38 of Rule XI provides that matters relating—

to the construction or maintenance of roads, other than appropriations therefor—to the Committee on Roads: *Provided*, That it shall not be in order for any bill providing general legislation in relation to roads to contain any provision for any specific road, nor for any bill in relation to a specific road to embrace a provision in relation to any other specific road.

This committee consists of twenty-one Members.

This rule was adopted in its present form, including the proviso, on June 2, 1913.¹

The resolution established the committee as a new standing committee and provided for a membership of twenty-one members.

2066. Legislation authorizing Federal aid to the States in the construction of rural post roads and Federal highways is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Roads.

The Committee on Roads reported:

In 1914,² 1916,³ 1920,⁴ 1921,⁵ and 1922⁶ bills authorizing aid to the States in the construction of rural post roads.

In 1921,⁷ the Federal Highway Act, providing for Federal aid to the States in the construction and maintenance of highways, forest roads, trails, and rural post roads.

2067. The construction and maintenance of post roads are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Roads and not the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

On March 18, 1924,⁸ the Speaker⁹ announced that he had consulted with the Chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads and the Chairman of the Committee on Roads and that both conceded the bill (H. R. 63) to amend the Federal highway act relative to Federal aid in the construction and maintenance of post roads, to be within the jurisdiction of the latter committee rather than the

¹ First session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 1856.

² Second session Sixty-third Congress, Report No. 168.

³ First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Report No. 26.

⁴ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1053.

⁵ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1268.

⁶ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 878.

⁷ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 162.

⁸ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 4444.

⁹ Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, Speaker.

former, to which it had been erroneously referred, and asked unanimous consent that its reference be changed. There being no objection, the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads was discharged from further consideration of the bill, and it was referred to the Committee on Roads.

On December 19, 1913,¹ at the instance of the Speaker,² by unanimous consent, the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads was discharged from consideration of the bill (H. R. 10849) to provide for the construction and maintenance of rural post roads, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Roads.

2068. A bill providing for the establishment of a Memorial National Highway and authorizing Federal aid therefor was held to belong to the Committee on Roads and not the Committee on Agriculture.

On April 28, 1914,³ Mr. William P. Borland, of Missouri, moved that the bill (H. R. 2864) to be known as the Daughters of the American Revolution old trails act, to provide a national ocean-to-ocean highway over the pioneer trails of the nation, and to aid the States through which the highway shall run in extending, constructing, rebuilding, and repairing same, be taken from the Committee on Agriculture and referred to the Committee on Roads.

Mr. James R. Mann, of Illinois, rising to a parliamentary inquiry, asked if the Committee on Roads had jurisdiction to report this bill.

The Speaker² said:

Originally all the road bills went to the Committee on Agriculture, as far as I can ascertain. Both Committees were claiming jurisdiction, and so the Chair took occasion to study the matter up and made up his mind to refer all roads bills to the Committee on Roads except those that came under that specific prohibition as to making appropriations. It really does not make much difference which committee it goes to, providing they all go to the same one. Without objection, the change of reference will be made.

The motion was then agreed to and the bill was referred to the Committee on Roads.

2069. The creation and history of the Committee on Flood Control, section 39 of Rule XI.

The rule gives to the Committee on Flood Control jurisdiction of subjects relating "to flood control, other than appropriations therefor."

Section 39 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—
to flood control, other than appropriations therefor, to the Committee on Flood Control.

This committee is composed of fifteen Members.

It was created February 3, 1916,⁴ by the adoption of a resolution presented by Mr. Finis J. Garrett, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Rules.

The Committee reports on subjects formerly under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, which had been exercised in part by the Committee on Levees and Improvements on the Mississippi River prior to the discontinuance of that committee in 1911.⁵

¹ Second session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 1232.

² Champ Clark, of Missouri, Speaker.

³ Second session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 7375.

⁴ First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Record, p. 2067.

⁵ First session Sixty-second Congress, Record, pp. 12, 80.

2070. The Committee on Flood Control has reported legislation authorizing surveys and construction with a view to flood control.

The Committee on Flood Control reported:

In 1919,¹ a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to make a survey of the Colorado River with a view to controlling the flood waters of that stream.

In 1920,² a bill authorizing the construction of flood control and improvement works in the Minnesota River and Big Stone Lake.

In 1921,³ a bill to provide a preliminary survey of the Puyallup River, Washington, with a view to the control of its flood.

In 1926,⁴ a bill to provide for the survey of sundry streams with a view to the control of flood waters.

2071. Plans for flood protection and the extent to which the United States should cooperate with the States therein are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Flood Control rather than of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

On March 13, 1918,⁵ the Speaker⁶ called attention to a letter from the Secretary of War transmitting a report on a preliminary examination of the Red River and its tributaries, with a view to devising plans for flood protection and determining the extent to which the United States should cooperate with the States, which letter had, on January 21, been referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and asked consent for its reference to the Committee on Flood Control.

There was no objection and the reference was changed to the latter committee.

2072. On June 26, 1917,⁷ the House was considering the River and Harbor Bill in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, when Mr. John H. Small, of North Carolina, offered the following as a committee amendment:

Black River, Ark. and Mo., above Black Rock, Ark., an instrumental survey with a view to preparing plans and estimates of cost for an improvement looking to the diversion of the flood waters of the St. Francis Basin to the basin of the Black River, and to determine what would be the effect upon the navigation of the two rivers if such diversion should be made.

Mr. Benjamin G. Humphreys, of Mississippi, having raised a point of order against the proposed amendment, the Chairman⁸ ruled:

The Chair thinks that the rule is plainly laid down that the Rivers and Harbors Committee is a committee, under Rule XI, section 56, with power to report the rivers and harbors bill at any time. It has a privilege that is beyond the Flood Control Committee. This bill, if offered in the House as a separate bill, would have been referred to the Flood Control Committee, and if the Rivers and Harbors Committee had made complaint about it they could have made a motion in the House and had it referred from the Flood Control Committee to the Rivers and Harbors Committee.

¹Third Session Sixty-fifth Congress, Report No. 1149.

²Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 770.

³First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 184.

⁴First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 771.

⁵Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 3446.

⁶Champ Clark, of Missouri, Speaker.

⁷First session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 4319.

⁸Mr. Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, Chairman.

But this provision now offered is the first time that it can be objected to. The question could not have been objected to sooner.

The bill would be reported not as a privileged bill but as bills of ordinary character. This amendment has never been introduced until now, and could not have been objected to sooner.

It is offered as a committee amendment; it is put on a privileged bill, and the Chair does not think that the Committee on Rivers and Harbors has jurisdiction of this question in this bill, but that since the creation of the Flood Control Committee that committee has jurisdiction of it. They are not permitted under the rules of the House to report at any time as the Rivers and Harbors Committee is permitted.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

2073. A bill authorizing an appropriation for the straightening and broadening of a river for the purpose of relieving flood conditions was referred to the Committee on Flood Control.

On May 30, 1910,¹ on motion of Mr. Charles Finley, of Kentucky, by unanimous consent, the bill (H. R. 11231) to authorize an appropriation for the straightening and broadening of the Cumberland River east of the city of Barbourville, in Knox County, Ky., was transferred from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to the Committee on Flood Control.

2074. History of the former Committee on Woman Suffrage.

The rule gave to the Committee on Woman Suffrage jurisdiction of "All proposed action touching the subject of woman suffrage."

Section 51b of Rule XI formerly provided for reference of all proposed action touching the subject of woman suffrage—to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

This committee consisted of thirteen Members.

It was made a standing committee on September 24, 1917,² on adoption of a resolution reported by Mr. Edward W. Pou, of North Carolina, by direction of the Committee on Rules. It was abolished in 1927³ in the adoption of the rules of the Seventieth Congress.

2075. Resolutions proposing Constitutional amendments relating to woman suffrage formerly came within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

The Committee on Woman Suffrage reported on May 20, 1919,⁴ the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

2076. Legislation relating to the extension of woman suffrage in the Territories was formerly held to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Woman Suffrage and not the Committee on the Territories.

On March 14, 1918,⁵ Mr. John E. Raker, of California, asked unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 4665) granting the right of suffrage to the women of Hawaii,

¹ Second session Seventy-first Congress, Record, p. 8361.

² First session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 7369.

³ First session Seventieth Congress, Record, p. 11.

⁴ First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1

⁵ Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 3491.

be transferred from the Committee on the Territories to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. Albert Johnson, of Washington, from the Committee on the Territories, objected, and thereupon, Mr. Raker, by direction of the Committee on Woman Suffrage, moved that the Committee on the Territories be discharged from the further consideration of the bill and that it be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. Joseph Walsh, of Massachusetts, moved that the motion be laid on the table, and the yeas and nays being ordered, the House declined to lay the motion on the table; yeas 64, nays 268.

The question recurring on the motion to change the reference of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative and the bill was referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

On March 23, 1918,¹ on motion of Mr. John E. Raker, of California, by unanimous consent the bill (S. 2380) granting to the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii additional powers relative to elections and qualifications of electors, and pertaining to the extension of woman suffrage, was taken from the Committee on the Territories and referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

2077. The creation and history of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, section 40 of Rule XI.

Section 40 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—

to war-risk insurance of soldiers, sailors, and marines, and other persons in the military and naval service of the United States during or growing out of the World War, the United States Veterans Bureau, the compensations and allowances of such persons and their beneficiaries, and all legislation affecting them other than civil service, public hands, adjusted compensations, pensions, and private claims to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

This committee was established as a new committee, January 18, 1924,² at the time of the adoption of the rules for the Sixty-eighth Congress.

It consists of twenty-one Members, having been increased from nineteen, the day³ following the adoption of the organic resolution.

2078. Examples of the general jurisdiction of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

The Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation reported:

In 1924,⁴ a bill amending the war risk insurance act.

In 1926,⁵ a bill amending the World War Veterans' act.

In 1924,⁶ a bill amending and modifying the vocational rehabilitation act, the war risk insurance act, and the act establishing the Veterans' Bureau.

In 1926,⁷ a bill making eligible for retirement under certain conditions, officers, and former officers of the World War, other than officers of the Regular Army, who incurred physical disability in line of duty.

¹ Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 3966.

² First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 1143.

³ Record, p. 1157.

⁴ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1028.

⁵ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 515.

⁶ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 589.

⁷ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Record, p. 536.

2079. Legislation authorizing hospital facilities for soldiers, sailors, and marines is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.¹—**The Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation reported:**

In 1927² and 1925³ bills authorizing hospitals and outpatient facilities for ex-service men.

In 1930⁴ and 1924⁵ bills providing for additional hospital facilities for former service men.

2080. The creation and history of the Committee on Memorials, section 40a of Rule XI.

The rule provides for the observance of a memorial day in memory of recently deceased Members of the House and Senate, and the publication of the proceedings thereof.

Section 40a of Rule XI provides for arrangement of—

A suitable program for each memorial day observed by the House of Representatives as a memorial day in memory of Members of the Senate and House of Representatives who have died during the preceding period, and to arrange for the publication of the proceedings thereof.

This committee is composed of three Members.

The resolution establishing the Committee on Memorials was agreed to January 3, 1929,⁶ and superseded the practice followed since the First Congress. Prior to that time it had been the custom to hold a separate memorial service in honor of each Member who died during the session or the recess preceding it. These services were held in the Hall of the House at such time as might be designated, usually on Sunday, and the proceedings on such occasions were printed in the Record and later distributed in book form as a part of the proceedings of the House. Since the adoption of the rule individual services have been abandoned and one general service is held each session in honor of all who have died in the interim.

2081. Recent history of the Joint Committee on the Library, section 41 of Rule XI.

Section 41 of Rule XI provides for the reference of matters—

touching the Library of Congress, statuary, and pictures to the Joint Committee on the Library.

This Committee has five Members of the House.

There has been no change in the rules or the law affecting the jurisdiction or membership of this committee since the increase by law in 1902⁷ of the number constituting the committee.

2082. Bills relating to statues, paintings, and other works of art have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library.

¹ See 1969 of this volume.

² Second session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 2133.

³ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1509.

⁴ Second session Seventy-first Congress, Report 38.

⁵ First session Seventieth Congress, Report No. 1222.

⁶ Second session Seventieth Congress, Record, p. 1081.

⁷ First session Fifty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 1312.

On January 6, 1908,¹ the resolution (H. Res. 43) distributing to the committees the annual message of the President, provided “that so much as relates to statuary and pictures be referred to the Joint Committee on the Library.”

The Committee on the Library reported:

In 1910,² a joint resolution authorizing the President to convey thanks to the Government of Italy for certain gifts of rare works of art.

In 1910,³ a resolution directing the Committee on the Library to employ competent artists to paint the portraits of certain former Speakers of the House.

In 1926,⁴ a joint resolution authorizing the Joint Committee on the Library to procure an oil painting of the late President Harding; and a joint resolution⁵ to secure a replica of the Houdon bust of Washington for lodgement in the Pan American Building.

2083. The arrangement of the Hall of the House and Statuary Hall, and the acceptance of works of art to be placed therein are subjects within the jurisdiction of the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library.

The Committee on the Library reported:

In 1908,⁶ a resolution directing the Architect of the Capitol to rearrange the Hall of the House of Representatives and the seating arrangements therein.

In 1908,⁷ a bill authorizing the President to invite the States to place statues in Statuary Hall, and providing for care for the same.

2084. The general affairs of the Smithsonian institution, excepting appropriations therefor, and the incorporations of similar institutions, are within the jurisdiction of the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library.

The Committee on the Library reported:

In 1926,⁸ a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

In 1910,⁹ bills for the incorporation of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the American Academy.

2085. Subjects relating to memorials in commemoration of individuals have been considered by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library.

Bills providing for location and construction of memorials belong to the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Library rather than the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations.

¹ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, pp. 477, 510.

² Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 127.

³ Report No. 376.

⁴ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1181.

⁵ Report No. 40.

⁶ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1688.

⁷ Report No. 1108.

⁸ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 28.

⁹ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Reports Nos. 475, 476.

The Committee on the Library reported:

In 1926,¹ a joint resolution to authorize the completion of the memorial to the unknown soldier; a bill² for the erection of a memorial to Virginia Dare, the first child of English parentage to be born in America; a joint resolution³ authorizing a statue of Albert Gallatin in the City of Washington; and a bill⁴ authorizing an appropriation for the erection of a tablet to commemorate the landing of Roger Williams in the State of Rhode Island.

In 1908, a resolution⁵ providing for the printing of a memorial to Pelatiah Webster in commemoration of his plan of the Constitution published February 6, 1783.

In 1909,⁶ a joint resolution authorizing the selection of a site for the erection of the Alexander Hamilton memorial in Washington, D.C.

On December 19, 1912,⁷ following the approval of the Journal, Mr. James L. Slayden, of Texas, by direction of the Committee on the Library, moved that the Committee on Appropriations be discharged from the further consideration of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 32) providing as follows:

That the plan, design, and location for a Lincoln Memorial, determined upon and recommended to Congress December 4, 1912, by the commission created by the act entitled "An act to provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln," approved February 9, 1911, be, and the same are hereby, approved.

and that the concurrent resolution be referred to the Committee on the Library.

The question being taken, Mr. William P. Borland, of Missouri, made the point of order that a quorum was not present.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Martin D. Foster, of Illinois, the House voted, on a division, to adjourn, yeas 51, nays 35.

On January 2, 1913,⁸ after the reading of the Journal, Mr. Slayden made the same motion, when the House again adjourned.

On the following day,⁹ immediately after the reading and approval of the Journal, Mr. Slayden again renewed the motion. The question being submitted to the House, and the yeas and nays being demanded and ordered, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 102, nays 89, so the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on the Library.

2086. Bills relating to historic documents, relics, and buildings have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library.

The Committee on the Library reported:

In 1908,¹⁰ a bill to aid in the care of the home of President Andrew Jackson and the collection of remaining Andrew Jackson relics.

¹ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 41.

² Report No. 1184.

³ Report No. 1551.

⁴ Report No. 1294.

⁵ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1736.

⁶ Second session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 2224.

⁷ Third session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 910.

⁸ Record, p. 938.

⁹ Record, p. 944.

¹⁰ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1119.

In 1913,¹ a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Old Newbury Historical Society certain old Government documents.

On April 30, 1924,² by direction of the Speaker,³ by unanimous consent, the bill (H. R. 7217) for the purchase of a collection of relics of Abraham Lincoln, and the erection of a tablet to mark the spot where Lincoln died, was taken from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and referred to the Committee on the Library.

In 1924,⁴ a joint resolution for the restoration of the Lee Mansion in the Arlington National Cemetery.

In 1926,⁵ the Committee on the Library reported a bill for the purchase of the Oldroyd collection of Lincoln relics.

2087. Bills relating to the observance of anniversaries and the commemoration of historical events have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library.

The Committee on the Library reported:

In 1926,⁶ a joint resolution providing a commission for participation of the United States in the observance of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British troops; a joint resolution⁷ for the sixtieth anniversary of the first Memorial Day; and a Senate joint resolution⁸ for the celebration of the sequincentennial of American Independence.

In 1920,⁹ a joint resolution authorizing an appropriation for the participation of the United States in the observance of the three-hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

In 1909,¹⁰ a joint resolution relating to the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

2088. The establishment of commissions dealing with subjects under the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Library has been reported by the House branch of that committee.

The Committee on the Library reported:

In 1910,¹¹ a bill authorizing the President to appoint a commission on national historical publications.

In 1910,¹² a bill establishing a commission of fine arts.

2089. A bill relative to the marking and preservation of a battlefield was held to be within the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Library rather than the Committee on Military Affairs.

¹ Third session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 1302.

² First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 7590.

³ Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, Speaker.

⁴ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 941.

⁵ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 789.

⁶ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 88.

⁷ Report No. 1336.

⁸ Report No. 720.

⁹ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 4843.

¹⁰ Second session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1925.

¹¹ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 1000.

¹² Report No. 407.

On May 12, 1914,¹ on motion of Mr. Stephen M. Sparkman, of Illinois, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5502) providing for the marking and protection of the battlefield known as Dade's Massacre in the State of Florida, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Library.

2090. The control of the Botanic Garden is vested by law in the Joint Committee on the Library.

The Act of June 30, 1926,² provides:

There shall be a superintendent and assistants in the Botanical Garden and greenhouses, who shall be under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library.

The Committee on the Library reported, on May 12, 1926,³ a bill to provide for enlarging and relocating the United Botanic Garden.

2091. Bills authorizing the construction and providing for the care of the Library building and the management of the Library itself have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library.

The Committee on the Library reported in 1910,⁴ a bill providing for the reorganization of the police force of the Congressional Library.

In 1926,⁵ a joint resolution relative to control of the Library of Congress trust fund; and a joint resolution authorizing the Librarian of Congress to return to a Masonic lodge a minute book in the custody of the Congressional Library.

2092. Recent history of the Joint Committee on Printing, section 42 of rule XI.

Section 43 of Rule XI provides that—

all proposed legislation or orders touching printing shall be referred to the Joint Committee on Printing on the part of the House.

This committee consists of three Members on the part of the House.

The rules relative to the jurisdiction and membership of House branch of the Committee have remained unchanged since 1880.⁶

The law of 1852 providing for the joint committee was reenacted without amendment in the revision of 1926.⁷

2093. Bills proposing permanent law relative to the printing, binding, and distribution of public documents have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on Printing.

The House branch of the Joint Committee on Printing reported:

In 1909, a bill⁸ to codify, amend, and revise the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents.

Also,⁹ a joint resolution to provide for the distribution by Members of documents, reports, and publications.

¹ Second session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 8480.

² Revised Statutes, title 40, section 216.

³ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1177.

⁴ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 228.

⁵ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 42.

⁶ Second session Forty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 205.

⁷ Revised Statutes, p. 1415, title 44, sec. 1.

⁸ Second session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 2308.

⁹ Report No. 2272

2094. Illustrations of the general jurisdiction exercised by the House branch of the Joint Committee on Printing.

The House branch of the Joint Committee on Printing reported:

In 1926, bills and resolutions relative to printing of the American Creed,¹ the Constitution of the United States,² the Declaration of Independence,³ the Digest and Manual of the House of Representatives,⁴ hearings before various committees of the House,⁵ the Last Will and testament of George Washington,⁶ the proceedings of memorial services held for William Jennings Bryan,⁷ proceedings on the occasion of the placing of a stone by the State of Dakota in the Washington Monument,⁸ and on the unveiling of statues in Statuary Hall,⁹ and elsewhere.

2095. The printing of reports by the Board of Engineers relating to rivers and harbors is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on Printing and not the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

On February 5, 1908,¹⁰ at the instance of the Speaker,¹¹ by unanimous consent, the Committee on Rivers and Harbors was discharged from the consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 20) for printing the report of the Board of Engineers on Rivers and Harbors, on the proposed improvement of the Ohio River, and the same was referred to the Committee on Printing.

2096. The Joint Committee on Printing has exercised an infrequent jurisdiction as to the pay of employees at the Government Printing Office.

On March 12, 1926,¹² the House branch of the Joint Committee on Printing reported the bill (H. R. 5459) fixing the salary of the Public Printer and the Deputy Public Printer.

2097. Neither House may by order or simple resolution infringe upon the prerogatives vested by law in the Joint Committee on Printing.

On March 11, 1926,¹³ Mr. Royal C. Johnson, of South Dakota, asked unanimous consent for a reprint of the bill (H. R. 4474) to amend the World War Veterans' Act, with the request that portions be printed in italics to indicate existing law and other portions be printed with a line drawn through indicating sections proposed to be repealed.

Mr. Otis Wingo, of Arkansas, rising to a parliamentary inquiry, said:

If the gentleman would make a request to do something like that in the Congressional Record the Printing Office would ignore it and say it was beyond the power of Congress to do that, Congress having abdicated its power by passing a general statute saying the Joint Committee on Printing should control this, and the Joint Committee on Printing having made regulations controlling such requests the entire thing was in their hands. Now whenever the House grants unanimous consent for a change of this kind in the printing of the Record the Printing Office

¹ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1375.

² Report No. 1225.

³ Report No. 559.

⁴ Report No. 1224.

⁵ Report No. 1374.

⁶ Report No. 1534.

⁷ Report No. 841.

⁸ Report No. 1535.

⁹ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Record, pp. 5887, 12361, 11727.

¹⁰ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 1656.

¹¹ Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, Speaker.

¹² First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 534.

¹³ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Record, p. 5410.

ignores that, and when taken to task about it refer you to the Committee on Printing. I wanted to know if the gentleman had taken it up with the Committee on Printing.

The House has ordered certain things to be done in the Congressional Record in connection with the House proceedings, and the Public Printer has refused to do them, giving as a reason that it is contrary to the rules of the Joint Committee on Printing. If the House orders a thing done, as, for instance, the chairman of a committee gets a confidential advance print of a bill made, he can do it only by calling up the clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Mr. William F. Stevenson, of South Carolina, a member of the Joint Committee on Printing, replied:

There is a law that provides that the Joint Committee on Printing shall have the right to make rules as to how things shall be printed. For instance, we made a rule that when you insert something taken out of a book or a magazine it must be printed in 6-point type. That rule is made the law. It is made by the joint committee, not by the House committee alone. It is law, and it has been so held. When the House, by unanimous consent, orders that a certain matter is to be printed in 8-point type, that is an endeavor to amend the law by mere unanimous consent on the part of the House, and inasmuch as it would take the action of both the House and the Senate to amend the law, we pay no attention to it when a Member asks to have something printed in 8-point type, which is more expensive. We shut down on it absolutely and pay no attention to unanimous-consent requests in this House, because the House by unanimous consent can not amend the law.

The House and the Senate together are the creators, and the creature having been created with certain powers, the House can not set aside those powers and interfere with them.

If it were not that way, the House could pass a law by unanimous consent of the House.

Whereupon, the Speaker¹ declined to submit the request to the House.

2098. While the Joint Committee on Printing is empowered by law to discharge certain executive duties when Congress is not in session, this committee may not be authorized to perform legislative functions prior to its election in an ensuing Congress.

On December 1, 1923,² Mr. Thomas L. Blanton, of Texas, rising to a point of order, submitted:

Mr. Speaker, on the 5th of December, 1923, the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Kiess, introduced the bill (H. R. 506) to authorize the Public Printer to fix rates of wages for employees of the Government Printing Office, which was referred to the Committee on Printing. On the 6th of December the gentleman from Pennsylvania attempted to report the bill from his committee to the House and place the same on the Union Calendar. I make the point of order that that act was improper; that the gentleman was not so authorized by any committee of the House, and that this bill should go back to the committee.

The Speaker said:

That question has been called to the attention of the Chair. The Chair is disposed to think that the Committee on Printing was not in existence at that time for the purpose of legislation, although the Chair would be glad to hear from the gentleman from Pennsylvania, if he desires to be heard. Evidently he is not in the Chamber, and the Chair thinks the matter would better be postponed until he is present.

Subsequently, on December 17,³ Mr. Edgar M. Kiess, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, inserted in the Record, by unanimous consent, the following statement:

Objection was made in the House on December 10 by the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Blanton, to the reporting of House bill 506 by the Committee on Printing. Under the leave granted to

¹Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, Speaker.

²First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 208.

³Record, p. 337.

extend my remarks I wish to print the following statement giving authority upon which the committee based its action:

“As stated in the Congressional Record (vol. 64, pt. 6, p. 5532) the Speaker on March 3, 1923, appointed Mr. Kiess, Mr. Johnson of Washington, and Mr. Stevenson as members of the ‘temporary’ Committee on Printing, pursuant to the act approved March 3, 1917 (39 Stat. 1121), which provides for a permanent organization for the Joint Committee on Printing.

“At the same time the Speaker announced the appointment of a temporary Committee on Accounts and members of the Joint Committee on the Reorganization of the Administrative Branch of the Government and the Joint Committee on Employment of Prisoners in United States Penitentiaries as made ‘pursuant to law.’

“The act of March 3, 1917, provides that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House shall, on the last day of Congress, appoint Members of their respective Houses who have been elected to the succeeding Congress to fill any vacancies which may then be about to occur on the Joint Committee on Printing, and that such appointees and the members of the committee who have been reelected shall continue until their successors are chosen.

“The act also provides that the joint committee shall, when Congress is not in session, exercise all the powers and duties devolving upon said committee as provided by law, the same as when Congress is in session.

“Inasmuch as all members of the Joint Committee on Printing on the part of the House in the Sixty-seventh Congress were reelected to the Sixty-eighth Congress, it was not necessary under the law for the Speaker to make appointments to the joint committee at the close of the Congress, as there were no vacancies then about to occur. However, as a matter of fact, and as the Record so indicates, the Speaker did appoint a temporary Committee on Printing, as I have already stated.

“Under the Rules of the House (sec. 720 of Rule XI) ‘all proposed legislation or orders touching printing shall be referred to the Joint Committee on Printing on the part of the House.’

“Hinds’ Precedents (vol. 4, sec. 4348) states that ‘the Committee on Printing has exercised an infrequent jurisdiction as to the pay of employees at the Government Printing Office,’ and that such bills are referred to the committee.

“Pursuant to this rule the wage bill (H. R. 506), which I introduced on December 5, was referred to the Committee on Printing on that day.

“The Committee on Printing, acting under authority of its appointment by the Speaker and in accordance with the law and rules of the House, assumed that it has the right to consider this bill, which it did, and reported it back to the House on the following day, December 6, with a written report. This report was numbered 1 by the Clerk of the House, and sent to the Government Printing Office for printing along with the bill, which was indorsed by the Clerk of the House as having on December 6 been ‘Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, ordered to be printed,’ and assigned to the Union Calendar as No. 1. The Congressional Record of December 6, page 103, so records the reporting of the bill (H. R. 506) by the Committee on Printing under clause 2 of Rule XIII.

The committee is furthermore of the opinion that being in actual existence at the time, it had the right to report the bill in accordance with an interpretation of the rules and precedents of the House as laid down in Hinds’ Precedents (vol. 4, sec. 4347, p. 846), wherein Mr. Hinds made this statement:

“While in fact a joint committee, the House branch acts also as a *standing committee of the House*, receiving resolutions and bills which are referred to it, and reporting them by its own authority without the concurrent action of the Senate branch.’

“If it shall be held that the Joint Committee on Printing on the part of the House was not in existence or had no rights as a legislative committee on December 6, then it will be impossible for a new House to order printing done prior to the election of its regular standing committees. In this connection I invite attention to the provision carried annually in the legislative appropriation act, which is to be found in the act approved February 20, 1923 (Public, No. 431, Sixty-seventh Congress, p. 16), which reads as follows.

“Printing and binding for Congress, chargeable to the foregoing appropriation, when recommended to be done by the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so recom-

mended in a report containing an approximate estimate of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public Printer of the estimated approximate cost of work previously ordered by Congress within the fiscal year.’

“The act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. 1012), further provides that ‘either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by existing law, *but only when the same* shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof.’ The same act also provides that resolutions to print extra copies of documents when presented in either House ‘shall be referred immediately to the Committee on Printing.’

“It therefore follows that if the House does not have a Committee on Printing, either under the law or the rules creating the Joint Committee on Printing on the part of the House, this body can not order documents printed or extra copies provided for its own use until a Committee on Printing has been elected after the organization of each new Congress. In other words, from the beginning of the present session on December 3 until to-day this House would have been without authority to order printing done as provided by law.

“In my opinion it was to meet just such a situation as this that the act of March 3, 1917, was passed with the concurrence of this House providing for a Committee on Printing on the part of the two Houses of Congress until such time as either House of Congress until such time as either House might make a change in its membership on the committee, which, according to Hinds’ Precedents possesses either joint or separate authority.”

2099. Recent history of the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, section 43 of Rule XI.

Section 43 of Rule XI provides for the reference of—

the enrollment of engrossed bills to the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.

This rule was adopted in this form in 1880. No change in the jurisdiction of the committee or in the number of members constituting the committee has been made since that revision.

While the rule provides for a joint committee, in practice each branch acts separately in the comparison of bills of its own House for enrollment and merely cooperates in the interchange of bills for signature.

The House portion of the Committee consists of seven Members.

2100. The creation and history of the Joint Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers, Section 44, Rule XI.

The rule gives the Joint Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers jurisdiction over “all proposed legislation concerning the disposition of useless executive papers.”

The Joint Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers, while recognized by the rules, was created by the statutes.

The statutes provide for the appointment of a Joint Committee of the two Houses to consider reports as to destruction of useless papers in the Executive Departments.

Section 44 of Rule XI provides for the reference of—

all proposed legislation concerning the disposition of useless executive papers—to the Joint Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers.

This committee consists of two Members on the part of the House.

The Joint Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers was established by statute in 1889,¹ but was not recognized by the rules until 1911,² when it was provided for in the revision of that year.

¹ 25 Stat. L., p. 672; Revised Statutes, p. 36, Section 112.

² First session Sixty-second Congress, pp. 13, 80.