

On Jan. 14, 1954,⁽⁵⁾ Edward H. Rees, of Kansas, Chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, obtained unanimous consent to have his committee discharged from further consideration of a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy (Exec. Comm. No. 1106), proposing the legislation described above and to have it rereferred to the Committee on Government Operations.

Travel Costs for Federal Job Applicants

§ 38.10 The Committee on Government Operations, and not the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, has jurisdiction of proposals to amend the Administrative Expenses Act to provide for the payment of certain travel costs for applicants invited by a federal agency to visit it for purposes of employment.

On Feb. 15, 1967,⁽⁶⁾ Thaddeus J. Dulski, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, obtained unanimous consent to have his committee discharged from further consideration of an executive communica-

tion (Exec. Comm. No. 353), outlining the proposals specified above and to have that communication rereferred to the Committee on Government Operations.⁽⁷⁾

§ 39. Committee on House Administration

Owing its creation to the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946,⁽⁸⁾ the Committee on House Administration was assigned jurisdiction formerly accorded the six standing Committees on Elections,⁽⁹⁾ Accounts, and Memorials,

7. See also H.R. 9020, 111 CONG. REC. 18998, 89th Cong. 1st Sess., Aug. 2, 1965, for a similar proposal which was referred to and reported by the Committee on Government Operations (H. Rept. No. 710).

8. 60 Stat. 812.

9. At one time, there were four standing Committees on Elections. The original Committee on Elections was established in the early days of the first Congress and subsequently divided into three committees about a century later [4 Hinds' Precedents §4019], because of a demanding workload; concerned exclusively with matters pertaining to the election of Members, the three committees historically dealt with the adjudication of election contests. The Committee on Election of [The] President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress became a standing com-

5. 100 CONG. REC. 257, 83d Cong. 2d Sess.

6. 113 CONG. REC. 3466, 90th Cong. 1st Sess.

as well as the four Joint Committees on the Library, Printing, Enrolled Bills, and the Disposition of Executive Papers.

In 1973, the committee maintained eight subcommittees of which the principal four were the Subcommittees on Accounts, Elections, Library and Memorials, and Printing. The remaining four Subcommittees on Electrical and Mechanical Office Equipment, Contracts, Police, and Personnel were regarded as special⁽¹⁰⁾ subcommittees.

The jurisdiction of the Committee on House Administration pursuant to the 1973 rules⁽¹¹⁾ read as follows:

(a) Appropriations from the contingent fund.

(b) Auditing and settling of all accounts which may be charged to the contingent fund.

mittee in 1893 [*id.* at §4299], and reported bills on such subjects as the direct election of Senators [*id.* at §4300], the necessary and proper expenses of candidates for the House and the Senate [*id.* at §4301], and the time and manner of holding federal elections.

10. The "special" subcommittees were largely nonlegislative, met infrequently, and were concerned principally with the administrative functions assigned to the Committee on House Administration.

11. Rule XI clause 9, *House Rules and Manual* §693 (1973). See Rule X clause 1(j), *House Rules and Manual* §679 (1979).

(c) Employment of persons by the House, including clerks for Members and committees, and reporters of debates.

(d) Except as provided in clause 16(d),⁽¹²⁾ matters relating to the Library of Congress and the House Library; statuary and pictures; acceptance or purchase of works of art for the Capitol; the Botanic Garden; management of the Library of Congress; purchase of books and manuscripts; erection of monuments to the memory of individuals.

(e) Except as provided in clause 16(d), matters relating to the Smithsonian Institution and the incorporation of similar institutions.

(f) Expenditure of contingent fund of the House.

(g) Matters relating to printing and correction of the Congressional Record.

(h) Measures relating to accounts of the House generally.

(i) Measures relating to assignment of office space for Members and committees.

(j) Measures relating to the disposition of useless executive papers.

(k) Measures relating to the election of the President, Vice President, or Members of Congress; corrupt prac-

12. In 1973, Rule XI clause 16(d) [Rule X clause 1(p)(4), *House Rules and Manual* §685 (1979)] referred to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Works as consisting of "measures relating to the construction or reconstruction, maintenance, and care of the buildings and grounds of the Botanic Gardens, the Library of Congress, and the Smithsonian Institute."

tices; contested elections; credentials and qualifications; and Federal elections generally.

(l) Measures relating to services to the House, including the House Restaurant and administration of the House Office Buildings and of the House wing of the Capitol.

(m) Measures relating to the travel of Members of the House.

(n) Such committee shall also have the duty of—

(1) arranging a suitable program for each 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;

(2) examining all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions after passage by the House; and in cooperation with the Senate, of examining all bills and joint resolutions which shall have passed both Houses, to see that they are correctly enrolled;⁽¹³⁾ and when signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, shall forthwith present the same, when they shall have originated in the House, to the President of the United States in

13. Enrollment is the procedure by which a bill passed in identical form by both houses is printed on parchment, and certified to by the appropriate officer of the body of origin (i.e., the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate). The enrolled bill is signed first by the Speaker of the House, then by the President of the Senate, and into law by the President of the United States.

person, and report the fact and date of such presentation to the House;

(3) reporting to the Sergeant at Arms of the House the travel of Members of the House.

As the precedents reveal, the jurisdiction of the committee and of its predecessors has also extended to such subjects as the printing of pamphlets explaining House operations,⁽¹⁴⁾ the announcement of personnel policies affecting House employees,⁽¹⁵⁾ the fixing of pay rates for employees of the Government Printing Office,⁽¹⁶⁾ the provision of wiretap checks on Members' telephones,⁽¹⁷⁾ and the designation of a national flower.⁽¹⁸⁾

Under the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974, the Committee on House Administration obtained jurisdiction over parking facilities of the House, and the additional duty of providing through the House Information Systems a scheduling service to eliminate committee scheduling conflicts (Rule X clause 4(d)(3), *House Rules and Manual* § 697 (1979),⁽¹⁹⁾ but was relieved of the duty to arrange memorial services for Members.

In the 94th Congress, the committee also obtained jurisdiction

14. § 39.8, *infra*.

15. § 39.7, *infra*.

16. § 39.6, *infra*.

17. § 39.9, *infra*.

18. § 39.5, *infra*.

19. H. Res. 988, 120 CONG. REC. 34447-70, 93d Cong. 2d Sess., Oct. 8, 1974, effective Jan. 3, 1975.

over campaign contributions to candidates for the House (formerly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct), and over compensation, retirement, and other benefits of Members, officers, and employees of Congress, a subject area shared with the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service⁽¹⁾ under Rule X clause 1(o)(5).

In the 92d Congress, the provisions of House Resolution 457 of that Congress, authorizing the Committee on House Administration to adjust allowances of Members and committees without further action by the House, were enacted into permanent law (85 Stat. 636; 2 USC §57), but the 94th Congress enacted into permanent law House Resolution 1372 of that subsequent Congress, stripping the Committee on House Administration of that authority and requiring House approval of the committee's recommendations, except in cases made necessary by price changes in materials and supplies, technological advances in office equipment, and cost-of-living increases (90 Stat. 1448; 2 USC §57a). The Committee on House Administration retains authority under 2 USC §57 to independently adjust amounts within

total allowances (123 CONG. REC. 8227, 95th Cong. 1st Sess., Mar. 21, 1977).

Contingent Fund of the House

§ 39.1 Language in a Rules Committee amendment to a resolution creating a special committee, reported as privileged from that committee, pertaining to the employment of assistants on behalf of an investigating committee and to the payment of expenses from the contingent fund for such investigation was held not germane as properly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts [now the Committee on House Administration], and not the Committee on Rules.

On June 21, 1944,⁽²⁾ Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas, recognized Mr. Joe B. Bates, of Kentucky, who called up a resolution (H. Res. 551), reported from the Committee on Rules and asked for its immediate consideration. The resolution called for the Speaker to appoint a special committee of seven members to investigate and report to the House on campaign

1. H. Res. 5, 121 CONG. REC. 20-22, 94th Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 14, 1975.

2. 90 CONG. REC. 6393, 78th Cong. 2d Sess.

expenditures of all House candidates and on possible violations of state or federal law, among other things. The Clerk having previously read the resolution, itself,⁽³⁾ the Chair directed him to read the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Section 7 of the amendment contained the following language, in part:⁽⁴⁾

For the purpose of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such public hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-eighth Congress, to employ such attorneys, experts, clerical, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee or the chairman of any duly authorized subcommittee thereof and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

The amendment having been read in its entirety, Mr. John J.

3. *Id.* at p. 6392.

4. *Id.* at p. 6393.

Cochran, of Missouri, rose to a point of order and initiated the ensuing exchange:⁽⁵⁾

Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order against the amendment on the ground that the Rules Committee has exceeded its authority, and I respectfully request to be heard on the point of order.

THE SPEAKER: The Chair will hear the gentleman.

MR. COCHRAN: Mr. Speaker, I invite your special attention to the language on page 6, beginning in line 15.

The expenses of the committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee and the chairman of any duly authorized subcommittee thereof and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

Also to the words on page 6, lines 12 and 13, "and to make such expenditures."

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Accounts was set up by this House in 1803; long before the Rules Committee was ever heard of. This all-powerful Rules Committee takes it upon itself to assume jurisdiction over the contingent fund of the House. Not only do the rules of the House place that jurisdiction in the Committee on Accounts,⁽⁶⁾

5. *Id.* at pp. 6393, 6394.

6. At the time, Rule XI clause 36, provided that the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts extended to 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 Mem-

but your Committee on Accounts is subject to several statutes, specifically referring to the activities of the Committee on Accounts, and the contingent fund. . . .

If this precedent that the Rules Committee seeks to establish is adopted by the House, the House will lose control over its contingent fund. The language that I have read places absolutely no limitation upon the amount this select committee can spend. Vouchers are to be signed by the chairman of the select committee or any subcommittee thereof, and the only jurisdiction the Committee on Accounts has is to put its signature on the voucher and pass it along for payment.

Now, if you can do that with this select committee, you can do it with every select committee and every special committee that this House sets up.

. . . . This is not the first time that the Committee on Rules tried to assume the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts.

The House rules provide that the Committee on Accounts shall control resolutions providing for expenditures from the contingent fund.

The Committee on Accounts looks at these questions from the standpoint of the committee being the agent of the House. When the House passes a resolution setting up a select committee,

bers of the House and the reporting the same to the Sergeant at Arms [H. Jour. 699, 78th Cong. 2d Sess. (1944)]." Presently such jurisdiction is vested in the Committee on House Administration [see Rule X clause 1(j), *House Rules and Manual* §679 (1979)].

regardless of whether the members of the Committee on Accounts are for that resolution or not, the members take it that it is their duty to provide money to carry out the purposes of the resolution. . . .

The practice has always been for the Accounts Committee to hold hearings and require the select or special committee to state its needs and justify its request. . . .

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the Committee on Rules having taken jurisdiction which did not belong to it, the language I object to is subject to a point of order; and I hope the Chair will so hold.

During debate, Mr. Earl C. Michener, of Michigan, a member of the Committee on Rules, stated:

I realize there is much truth in what the gentleman from Missouri says. This amendment would bypass the Committee on Accounts. To my knowledge that has never been done in the setting up of an investigating committee. The Rules Committee has jurisdiction over investigating committee resolutions, but the Accounts Committee has jurisdiction over the funds with which the committee operates. I have often said it is a good bit like when my little boy used to ask his mother for a new football. She would say: "Yes, John, you may have the football, but you must go to daddy and get the money." That is the way these investigations are controlled; and, personally, I could not speak in opposition to the point of order.

Shortly thereafter, the Speaker announced his decision, as follows:

The Chair has before it a case exactly in point, and the interesting

thing about it is that it begins with the statement: On May 3, 1933, Mr. Howard W. Smith of Virginia, by direction of the Committee on Rules, and so forth, presented a rule.

A point of order was made against the rule and the Chair held as follows—and it is exactly on all fours with the instant case:

The Chair thinks that the provision incorporated in section 5 of the resolution authorizing the committee to employ suitable counsel, assistants, and investigators in the aid of its investigation, and also the provision authorizing all necessary expenses of the investigation to be paid on vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee, is a matter properly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts.

That is exactly the proposition that is before the Chair at this time. The Chair could cite other precedents.

The point of order, therefore, is sustained as against the committee amendment.

Parliamentarian's Note: This point of order against the amendment did not destroy the privilege of the resolution. This was a germaneness ruling against the amendment. Mr. Howard W. Smith, of Virginia, then offered another substitute the same as the original amendment but without the language about the contingent fund. Compare this situation with those contained in 4 Hinds' Precedents §4623, where it was held that a bill containing non-privileged matter in the original text cannot be considered as privi-

leged merely based on a committee amendment removing the nonprivileged matter, and in 8 Cannon's Precedents §2300, where a funding resolution reported from the Committee on Accounts and also containing legislative provisions within the jurisdiction of other committees was held not to be privileged.

Employment of Persons by the House

§ 39.2 The Committee on House Administration, and not the Committee on Rules, has jurisdiction of propositions authorizing committees of the House to employ additional professional and clerical personnel.

On Feb. 7, 1966,⁽⁷⁾ Howard W. Smith, of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, stated that House Resolution 640, relating to the employment of House personnel, had been referred to his committee inadvertently; accordingly, he sought and obtained unanimous consent to have the measure rereferred to the Committee on House Administration.⁽⁸⁾

7. 112 CONG. REC. 2373, 89th Cong. 2d Sess.

For discussion of House employees generally, see Ch. 6, *supra*.

8. The jurisdiction of the Committee on House Administration expressly [see

§ 39.3 To a bill amending the rules of the House being considered pursuant to a resolution prohibiting amendments to the bill “which would have the effect of changing the jurisdiction of any committee of the House listed in Rule XI,” an amendment directing the Committee on House Administration to prepare and implement a plan to eliminate the political patronage employment system in the House was ruled out of order as an attempt to change the jurisdiction of the Committee on House Administration.

On Sept. 16, 1970,⁽⁹⁾ the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of a bill (H.R. 17654), to improve the operation of the legislative branch of the federal government, and for other purposes.

In the course of the bill's consideration, Mr. Joel T. Broyhill, of Virginia, offered the following amendment:⁽¹⁰⁾

Rule X clause 1(j)(3), *House Rules and Manual* §679 (1979)] includes the following: “Employment of persons by the House, including clerks for Members and committees, and reporters of debates.”

9. 116 CONG. REC. 32204, 91st Cong. 2d Sess.

10. *Id.* at p. 32216.

Amendment offered by Mr. Broyhill of Virginia: On page 126, after line 14 and before line 15, insert the following:

PART—LIMITATIONS ON EMPLOYMENT
IN THE HOUSE UNDER THE POLITICAL
PATRONAGE SYSTEM

“LIMITATIONS ON EMPLOYMENT ON
THE BASIS OF POLITICAL PATRONAGE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

“Sec. 463. (a) The Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to—

“(1) review the application, operation, and administration of the system of appointment, employment, and removal, on the basis of political patronage, of employee of the House of Representatives, including pages of the House of Representatives and employees under the Architect of the Capitol performing services for the House, but excluding employees paid out of the clerk hire allowances of Representatives and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, employees on the professional and clerical staffs of the standing committees of the House, and officers and employees of the House whose positions, in the Judgment of the Committee on House Administration, should be filled with regard to political affiliation because of the nature and implications of their duties and responsibilities or of their employment generally; and

“(2) prepare a plan to eliminate such political patronage system in the House of Representatives.

“(b) Such plan shall include—

“(1) a procedure for the appointment and employment, on and after the date such plan becomes effective, without

regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties concerned, of persons to fill vacancies in positions within the purview of such political patronage system on the date of enactment of this Act, subject to the exceptions contained in subparagraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section;

“(2) a provision extending the appointment and employment procedure referred to in subparagraph (1) of this subsection to positions in categories similar to those included in subparagraph (1) of subsection (a) of this section which are created on or after the date of enactment of this Act; and

“(3) a provision for periodic review by appropriate authority of the application, operation, and administration, of such plan.

“(c) The Committee on House Administration is authorized and directed to submit such plan to the appropriate authority or authorities in the House of Representatives and place such plan in effect at the earliest practicable date not later than the beginning of the second session of the Ninety-second Congress.”

Shortly thereafter, Chairman William H. Natcher, of Kentucky, recognized Mr. B. F. Sisk, of California, who had reserved a point of order as to Mr. Broyhill's amendment when it was initially offered. Mr. Sisk pressed his point of order and argued, as follows:⁽¹¹⁾

. . . [T]he amendment is obviously in contravention of the rule under which we are operating and which

11. *Id.* at p. 32217.

rule, adopted back at the beginning of the debate, said on line 11 no amendment to this bill shall be in order which would have the effect of changing the jurisdiction of any committee of the House listed in rule XI.⁽¹²⁾

In the very beginning of the proposed amendment it starts out with the House Committee on House Administration, and goes into a considerable amount of detail as to the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the committee, and, therefore, would be in violation of the rule under which this bill is being considered.

The Chairman then inquired as to whether Mr. Broyhill desired to be heard on the point of order, and the gentleman from Virginia responded:

Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that the Chair has sustained a similar point of order on the bill prior to this, but I would say that the amendment does not change the jurisdiction of the House Committee on House Administration, but merely instructs the House Committee on House Administration to change the patronage procedures.

This is a committee that we organized in the House of Representatives, and this merely seeks to do just that.

Announcing that he was prepared to rule, the Chairman stated:

12. H. Res. 1093, agreed to on July 13, 1970 [116 CONG. REC. 23901, 23902, 91st Cong. 211 Sess.], prescribed the special rule under which H.R. 17654 was to be considered.

House Resolution 1093, adopted on July 13, 1970, as the Members of the Committee will remember, provides in part as follows:

No amendment to the bill shall be in order which would have the effect of changing the jurisdiction of any committee of the House listed in rule XI.

It is the opinion of the Chair that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Broyhill) affects the jurisdiction of the Committee on House Administration, and, therefore, the point of order must be sustained.

The Chair therefore sustains the point of order.

Federal Elections

§ 39.4 A Presidential communication proposing a comprehensive amendment of the federal election laws, including amendments to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act (Title 18, United States Code), and the Internal Revenue Code (Title 26, United States Code), was referred to the Committee on House Administration.

On May 26, 1966,⁽¹³⁾ pursuant to the rules,⁽¹⁴⁾ House Document

13. 112 CONG. REC. 11686, 89th Cong. 2d Sess.

14. The applicable provision, in pertinent part, reads [Rule XXIV clause 2, *House Rules and Manual* §882 (1973)] as follows: "2. Business on

No. 444, a Presidential communication, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on House Administration.

Parliamentarian's Note: The draft bill accompanying the President's letter was discussed by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and the Chairman of the Committee on House Administration. Title VII of the bill, pertaining to income tax deductions for political contributions, amended the Internal Revenue Code and was clearly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. It was agreed that while the communication would be referred to the Committee on House Administration, that committee would delete title VII before introducing the bill. The Committee on Ways and Means would then consider title VII as a separate proposition.

National Flower

§ 39.5 The Committee on House Administration and not the Committee on the Judiciary has jurisdiction of a joint resolution designating

the Speaker's table shall be disposed of as follows: Messages from the President shall be referred to the appropriate committees without debate."

the rose as the national flower of the United States.

On Feb. 26, 1958,⁽¹⁾ Emanuel Celler, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, obtained unanimous consent to have his committee discharged from further consideration of House Joint Resolution 465 and to have it rereferred to the Committee on House Administration.

Parliamentarian's Note: Following adoption of the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974, which conferred jurisdiction upon the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service over holidays and celebrations, bills such as this designating national symbols have consistently been referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. See, for example, rereferrals of resolutions proposing national songs and dances from the Committee on the Judiciary to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. 121 CONG. REC. 10345, 94th Cong. 1st Sess., Apr. 16, 1975.

Pay Rates for GPO Employees

§ 39.6 In the 87th Congress, the Committee on House Administration, and not the Committee on Post Office and

1. 104 CONG. REC. 2925, 2926 85th Cong. 2d Sess.

Civil Service, had jurisdiction of bills amending the act to regulate and fix rates of pay for employees of the Government Printing Office.

On Apr. 19, 1961,⁽²⁾ Thomas J. Murray, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, obtained unanimous consent to have his committee discharged from further consideration of H.R. 919 and to have it rereferred to the Committee on House Administration.⁽³⁾

Personnel Policies

§ 39.7 The Committee on House Administration, pursuant to its jurisdiction, occasionally announces personnel policies or general information affecting House employees.

On Oct. 19, 1966,⁽⁴⁾ Speaker John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, recognized Wayne L. Hays, of Ohio, who, acting in his capacity as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Accounts, Committee on House Administration, obtained unanimous consent to

2. 107 CONG. REC. 6284, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.

3. See 44 USC § 305.

4. 112 CONG. REC. 27653, 89th Cong 2d Sess.

make the following announcements:

Mr. Speaker, I have an announcement which I think will be of general interest to all Members, and of special interest to some:

Today the House Committee on Administration passed unanimously a motion ordering and directing the chairman to notify all Members that, as of the 15th of November, any employee put on a Member's payroll, or a committee payroll, shall not be put on for a period of less than 1 month, except that if the person put on does not work out, and they desire to terminate his employment in less than a month, he may not reappear on the Member's payroll for a period of 6 months.

Mr. Speaker, this is done to prevent what has happened to excess in some committees, and I must say in some Members' offices of having people on the payroll for a day or two at a time.

This has caused an impossible situation in the Clerk's office with regard to writing payroll checks. There was no desire to work a hardship, and the membership now knows that this will be in effect as of the 15th of November.

Parliamentarian's Note: The rules provide that the jurisdiction of the Committee on House Administration extends to "employment of persons by the House, including clerks for Members and committees, and reporters of debates,"⁽⁵⁾ as well as "expenditure of [the] contingent fund of the

5. See Rule X clause 1(j)(3), *House Rules and Manual* § 679 (1979).

House,"⁽⁶⁾ among other matters. Accordingly, members of this committee occasionally take the floor to make brief announcements pertaining to personnel matters.⁽⁷⁾

Pamphlets Explaining House Operations

§ 39.8 The Committee on Printing [now the Committee on House Administration], had jurisdiction of a resolution directing the Sergeant at Arms to have printed for occupants of the galleries of the House pamphlets explaining how the House conducts its business.

On June 3, 1935,⁽⁸⁾ after Mr. Thomas O'Malley, of Wisconsin,

6. See Rule X clause 1(j)(6), *House Rules and Manual* § 679 (1979).

7. See, for example, 112 CONG. REC. 1399, 89th Cong. 2d Sess., Jan. 27, 1966, where Omar T. Burleson, of Texas, who chaired the committee, was granted unanimous consent to extend his remarks and to insert tables in the Record depicting salary levels of the House employee schedule. See also 111 CONG. REC. 15501, 15502, 89th Cong. 1st Sess., July 1, 1965, where Mr. Hays, by direction of the committee, called up a resolution (H. Res. 261), directing the Clerk of the House to furnish identification cards to certain House employees; the measure provided that the expenses of carrying out the resolution were to be paid out of the contingent fund.

8. 79 CONG. REC. 8604, 74th Cong. 1st Sess.

introduced House Resolution 238, it was referred to the Committee on Printing [now the Committee on House Administration].

Services Relating to House Telephone; Wiretap Checks

§ 39.9 The Chairman of the Committee on House Administration announced to the House his intention to contract with an appropriate firm to determine, on a Member's request, whether that Member's phone was being tapped.

On Apr. 7, 1971,⁽⁹⁾ as the House met in the Committee of the Whole, Chairman Chet Holifield, of California, recognized Wayne L. Hays, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on House Administration, who obtained unanimous consent to speak out of order:

Mr. Chairman, in my capacity as chairman of the Committee on House Administration and after consultation with the Speaker, I am going to enter into a contract with a reputable electronics firm to provide a check on any committee phone or any Member's phone who may request it to find out if there is any electronic surveillance on their phone lines. I am sure, if there is any, by the FBI or by anybody else, they will take them off so that

9. 117 CONG. REC. 10097, 92d Cong. 1st Sess.

when the check is made none will be found, but I propose to keep this service on an irregular basis at any time in the future that any Member may request it. . . .

And, if any Member feels his phone is being tapped, if he will let the Committee on House Administration know within a few days we will provide the service with which to find out whether his phone is, in fact, bugged.

§ 40. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs came into being on Feb. 2, 1951, when the Committee on Public Lands was renamed. Four years earlier, on the effective date [Jan. 2, 1947] of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Committee on Public Lands had assumed the jurisdiction of the former Committees on Indian Affairs, Insular Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation, Mines and Mining, and Territories.

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs pursuant to the 1973 rules⁽¹¹⁾ read as follows:

(a) Forest reserves and national parks created from the public domain.

10. 60 Stat. 812.

11. Rule XI clause 10, *House Rules and Manual* §702 (1973). See Rule X clause 1(k), *House Rules and Manual* §680 (1979).