

Chapter CCXXIX. ¹

HISTORY AND JURISDICTION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES—Continued.

1. The Committee on Banking and Currency. Sections 1789–1795.
 2. The Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Sections 1796–1802.
 3. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Sections 1803–1831.
 4. The Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Sections 1832–1846.
 5. The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Sections 1847–1859.
 6. The Committee on Agriculture. Sections 1860–1877.
 7. The Committee on Foreign Affairs. Sections 1878–1889.
 8. The Committee on Military Affairs. Sections 1890–1904.
 9. The Committee on Naval Affairs. Sections 1905–1912.
 10. The Committee on Post Office and Post Roads. Sections 1913–1921.
 11. The Committee on Public Lands. Sections 1922–1931.
 12. The Committee on Indian Affairs. Sections 1932–1939.
 13. The Committee on Territories. Sections 1940–1944.
 14. The Committee on Insular Affairs. Sections 1945–1949.
 15. The Committee on Railways and Canals. Sections 1950–1953.
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1789. Recent history of the Committee on Banking and Currency, section 5 of Rule XI.

Section 5 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating to banking and currency to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

This rule was adopted in its present form in the revision of 1880² and has been continued unchanged by each succeeding Congress.

On December 3, 1907,³ upon suggestion by the Speaker,⁴ by unanimous consent, the membership of the committee was increased from eighteen to nineteen members. This increase was confirmed by Order No. 1 adopted a few days later⁵ on motion of Mr. John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania. In 1911,⁶ the committee was again increased bringing the number of members to twenty-one, and in 1933,⁷ to twenty-five, its present membership.

¹Supplementary to Chapter C.

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

³First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 112.

⁴Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, Speaker.

⁵Record, p. 356.

⁶First session Sixty-second Congress, Record, pp. 11, 80.

⁷First session Seventy-third Congress, Record, p. 6371.

1790. Legislation relating to national banks, including bills granting charters to such banks, and providing penalties for their mismanagement, is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The Committee on Banking and Currency reported:

In 1910,¹ a bill to equalize the rate of taxation on national-bank circulation secured by deposits of United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States by national banks.

In 1910,² a bill to make it a felony for any officer of any national bank or banking institution to receive any deposit of money or other valuable property after such officer has knowledge that such bank is insolvent or in failing condition.

In 1913,³ a bill granting a national bank the right to use an original charter.

In 1922⁴ the bill (H.R. 11939) and 1926⁵ the bill (H.R. 9958) being amendments to Section 5219 Revised Statutes of the United States, to regulate the State taxation of National banks.

In 1924⁶ the bill (H.R. 8887) and in 1926⁷ a similar bill (H.R. 2), giving indeterminate charters to National and Federal reserve banks, providing for direct consolidation and conversion of State and National banks, allowing branches of National and member banks in cities, and other modifications of the National bank and Federal reserve systems.

1791. Subjects relating to rural credits and farm-loan legislation, including the extension of rural-credit legislation to the territories, come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The resolution distributing the President's annual message agreed to January 13, 1914,⁸ referred so much of the message as related "to rural credits and banking and currency" to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

On January 25, 1916,⁹ on motion of Mr. Patrick D. Norton, of North Dakota, by unanimous consent, the bill for the establishment of a farm credit bureau in the Department of Agriculture, to reduce the rate of interest of farm mortgages, and to encourage agriculture and the ownership of farm homes, was transferred from the Committee on Agriculture to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The Committee on Banking and Currency reported:

In 1916,¹⁰ bills to provide capital for agricultural development, to create standard forms of investment based upon farm mortgages, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, and to create financial agents for the United States.

¹ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 3987; Report, No. 899.

² Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 5177; Report, No. 1090.

³ Third session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 1529; Report, No. 1297.

⁴ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record p. 8437, Report No. 1078.

⁵ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Record p. 5442, Report No. 526.

⁶ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record p. 7321, Report No. 583.

⁷ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Record p. 1935, Report No. 83.

⁸ Second session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 1592.

⁹ First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Record, p. 1542.

¹⁰ First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Reports No. 630, No. 643.

In 1921,¹ the bill (S. 4664) to amend the act of Congress approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act, as amended by the act of Congress approved April 20, 1920.

On January 22, 1918,² on motion of Mr. William Sulzer, of New York, by unanimous consent, the Committee on the Territories was discharged from consideration of the bill (H. R. 8419) providing for the extension of the provisions and benefits of the Federal farm loan act to the Territory of Alaska, and the same was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

In 1920,³ the bill (H. R. 8038) extending the provisions and benefits of the Federal farm loan act to the Territory of Porto Rico.

In 1923,⁴ the bill (S. 4280) to further regulate farm loans through the adoption of the Agricultural Credits Act of 1923, establishing the Intermediate Credit banks under the Farm Loan Board and the National Agricultural Credit Corporations under the Comptroller of the Currency.

In 1926,⁵ the bill (S. 2606) to prohibit offering for sale as Federal farm loan bonds any securities not issued under the terms of the Farm Loan act, to limit the use of the words "Federal," "United States," or "reserve," or a combination of such words, to prohibit false advertising, and for other purposes.

1792. The Banking and Currency Committee exercises jurisdiction of bills establishing legal tender, stabilizing currency and maintaining parity of moneys issued.

The Committee on Banking and Currency reported:

In 1919,⁶ a bill to make gold certificates of the United States payable to bearer on demand, legal tender.

In 1916,⁷ bills to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of moneys issued or coined by the United States.

1793. Legislation relating to establishment and operation of Federal Reserve Banks, including authorization of construction of Federal Reserve bank buildings, belongs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The Committee on Banking and Currency reported:

In 1913,⁸ the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal Reserve Banks, for furnishing an elastic currency, affording means of rediscounting commercial paper, and to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States.

¹Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1394.

²Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 1145.

³First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record p. 4157, Report No. 733.

⁴Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record p. 4588, Report No. 1712.

⁵First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Record p. 8652, Report No. 1065.

⁶Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 352; Report, No. 486.

⁷First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Reports No. 448, No. 1181.

⁸First session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 4633; Report No. 69.

In 1916¹ and 1921,² bills to amend the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by the acts approved September 7, 1916, and March 3, 1919.

In 1922,³ a bill (S. 2263) to increase the membership of the Federal Reserve Board by adding a member to represent agriculture and providing that no Federal reserve bank building be erected at a cost exceeding \$250,000 without express authorization of Congress.

On August 25, 1922,⁴ Mr. John W. Langley, of Kentucky, as a parliamentary inquiry, raised a question of order against the reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 234) authorizing the Federal Reserve Bank at Atlanta, Georgia, to enter into contracts for the construction of a branch bank in Jacksonville, Florida, and submitted that the bill should have been referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The Speaker⁵ said:

The Chair prefers now to state the ground on which he acted. The Chair assumed that unless there had been some Federal statute any Federal reserve bank would have the right, without any action of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds or of Congress, to construct a building; but there was an act passed by Congress, reported, the Chair believes, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, which forbade Federal reserve banks to build any buildings except under certain conditions. Therefore, simply because of that statute, which was reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency, it is necessary to come to Congress when a Federal reserve bank wishes to erect a building and ask that that previous statute be waived. In this case that was all that was asked, and the previous statute having been reported from the Committee on Banking and currency, the Chair naturally referred the exception to that statute to the same committee. The Chair has stated the ground on which he acted and he hardly thinks it is worth while for the House to take its time on the matter until the question comes before the House for its action.

Mr. Otis W. Wingo, of Arkansas, interpolated:

If the Chair will permit me, the proposition is not to waive the statute. For the purposes of the Record I will state that the Federal reserve banks get their charters from the Government, and for that reason the Government can put restrictions on the handling of their funds, which are trust funds largely. We passed the statute which the Speaker refers to, which provides that whenever any Federal reserve bank desires to erect a building to cost more than a quarter of a million dollars, it must get the consent of Congress. Now, if we wanted to do so, we would have the power to say that no national bank should erect a building without getting the consent of Congress. Certainly a bill to provide that would not go to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. That committee would have no jurisdiction of the matter.

The Speaker continued:

The Chair may have inadvertently used the wrong word when he spoke of waiving the statute. What the Chair meant was that the bill provided for an exemption from the statute.

¹ First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Report No. 447.

² Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 69.

³ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 5206, Report No. 885.

⁴ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 11793.

⁵ Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, Speaker.

1794. The Committee on Banking and Currency has reported on the designation of depositories of public moneys.

The Committee on Banking and Currency reported, in 1921,¹ a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to designate depositories of public moneys in foreign countries and in the Territories and insular possessions of the United States.

1795. The administration of the War Finance Corporation, the provision of credits for essential industries, and the supervision of the issuance of related securities are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The Committee on Banking and Currency reported:

In 1921,² a bill proposing to amend the War Finance Corporation Act³ to provide for the national security and defense, to provide credits for industries and enterprises in the United States necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war and to supervise the issuance of securities.

In 1922,⁴ a bill further amending the War Finance Corporation Act, approve April 5, 1919, and amended by the act approved August 24, 1921.

1796. Bills providing for stabilization of currency, formerly held to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, are now considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency.

In 1921,⁵ the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures considered the bill (H. R. 4396) to stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar, but on May 25, 1922,⁶ on motion of Mr. Thomas Alan Goldsborough, of Maryland, by unanimous consent, the bill was transferred from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, to the Committee on Banking and Currency, to which all bills relating to the subject have since been referred.

1797. Recent history of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Section 6 of Rule XI.

Section 6 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—
to coinage, weights, and measures, to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

The form of this rule has remained unchanged since the revision of 1880.⁷

The committee now consists of twenty-one members, having been increased from seventeen members to eighteen by the adoption of Order No. 1, offered by Mr. John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, in 1907,⁸ and from eighteen to twenty-one in 1933.⁹

¹ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 1240; Report No. 56.

² First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 340.

³ Reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, Report No. 369.

⁴ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 981.

⁵ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 461.

⁶ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 7668.

⁷ Second session Forty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 205.

⁸ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 356.

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

1798. Subjects relating to mints and assay offices are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

On January 29, 1908,¹ on suggestion of the Speaker,² by unanimous consent, the reference of the bill (H. R. 213) to establish an assay office at Salt Lake City, State of Utah, was changed from the Committee on Ways and Means to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures

The Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures reported:

In 1908,³ the bill (H. R. 14790) to establish an assay office at Gainesville, Hall County, Georgia.

1799. The Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures exercises jurisdiction over legislation providing for the establishment of standard packages and grades in interstate commerce.

On February 15, 1912,⁴ a change of reference of the bill (H. R. 17946) to establish standard packages and grades of apples, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, proposed by the Speaker,² was agreed to by unanimous consent.

On February 3, 1914,⁵ on suggestion of the Speaker,⁶ by unanimous consent, the Committee on Agriculture was discharged from further consideration of the bill (S. 2269) to fix a standard barrel for fruits, vegetables, and other commodities, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

The Committee on Coinage, Weight, and Measures reported:

In 1916,⁷ a bill to fix standards for Climax baskets for grapes and other fruits and vegetables, and to fix standards for baskets and containers for small fruits, berries, and vegetables.

In 1920,⁸ a bill to fix standards for hampers, round-stave baskets, and split baskets for fruits and vegetables, and to establish a standard box for apples.

1800. The Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures has jurisdiction over the establishment of standard weights and measures for cereal mill products, foodstuffs, and commercial feeds.

The Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures reported:

In 1926⁹ the bill (H. R. 4539) to establish the standard of weights and measures for wheat mill, rye mill, and corn mill products, namely, flours, semolina, hominy, grits and meals, and all commercial feedstuffs.

¹First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 1311.

²Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, Speaker.

³First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 4261; Report No. 1364.

⁴Second session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 2093.

⁵Second session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 2854.

⁶Champ Clark, of Missouri, Speaker.

⁷First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Record, p. 11268; Report No. 991.

⁸Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 5880; Report No. 852.

⁹First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 769.

1801. Authorization for issuance of souvenir and commemorative coins is reported by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

The Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures reported:

In 1920,¹ a bill to authorize the coinage of a 50-cent piece in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

In 1924,² a bill to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the commencement on June 18, 1923, of the work of carving on Stone Mountain, in the state of Georgia, a monument to the valor of the soldiers of the South, and in memory of Warrent G. Harding, President of the United States of America, in whose administration the work was begun.

1802. Legislation relating to the establishment of legal standards of value in insular possession of the United States is considered by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

The Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures considered in 1921,³ the bill (H. R. 3151) to establish United States coinage and currency as the legal standard of value in the Virgin Islands.

1803. Recent history of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, section 7 of Rule XI.

Section 7 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—

to commerce, life-saving service, and lighthouses, other than appropriations for life-saving service and lighthouse, to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

No change was made in the phraseology of this rule from its adoption in 1892⁴ until 1935,⁵ when lighthouses and the life-saving service were excluded from its jurisdiction.

The membership of the committee was increased from eighteen to twenty-one in the revision of 1911,⁶ and temporarily increased from twenty-one to twenty-three, in 1925, in the adoption of the rules of Sixty-ninth Congress.⁷ This increase was made permanent, in 1927,⁸ and a further increase was made to twenty-five its present membership, in 1933.⁹

1804. Jurisdiction over legislation providing for regulation of interstate telegraph and telephone facilities and ocean cables has been given to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported: In 1912,¹⁰ the bill (H.R. 3010) to fix the requirements governing the receipt, transmission, delivery, and preservation of messages of interstate telegraph and telephone companies.

¹ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 4905; Report No. 773.

² First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 3856; Report No. 277.

³ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 290.

⁴ First session Fifty-second Congress, Record, p. 653.

⁵ First session Seventy-fourth Congress, Record, p. 2722.

⁶ First session Sixty-second Congress, Record, pp. 11, 80.

⁷ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Record, p. 386.

⁸ First session Seventieth Congress, Record, p. 11.

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

¹⁰ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 10118; Report No. 1129.

On July 2, 1918,¹ Mr. William Gordon, of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, by direction of that committee asked unanimous consent that the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 309) to insure the continuous operation of electrical communicating systems, to guard the secrecy of war dispatches, and communications between public enemies, be taken from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There being no objection, the request was agreed to.

Subsequently on the same day, Mr. Thetus W. Sims, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was transferred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and the yeas and nays being demanded and ordered the vote was yeas 187, nays 107, and the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The pending question on Mr. Gordon's motion for a reference of the bill being put it was decided in the negative, yeas 61, nays 96, so the bill remained within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported on the joint resolution (H. J. Res 309), July 4, 1918.²

On May 29, 1919,³ Mr. Martin B. Madden, of Illinois, by direction of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, moved that the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 2) terminating government supervision, possession, control and operation of the telephone and telegraph systems of the United States, be taken from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

After extended debate,⁴ on a division the yeas were 75 and the nays were 77, and the motion was not agree to.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported, in 1921,⁵ the bill (S. 535) to prevent the unauthorized landing of submarine cables in the United States.

1805. Legislation relating to the financing, valuation, operation, and regulation of common carriers is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported: In 1908,⁶ a joint resolution authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to test appliances intended to promote the safety of railway operation.

In 1912,⁷ a bill providing for the physical valuation of the property of carriers and securing information concerning their stocks and bonds and boards of directors.

¹ Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 8651.

² Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, Report No. 741.

³ First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 400.

⁴ On August 1, 1919, (First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 8971) Mr. C. Williams Ramseyer, of Iowa, inserted in the Record, as an extension of remarks, an exhaustive discussion of this question, including a resume of argument on the right of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to jurisdiction over legislation pertaining to telegraph and telephone systems of communication.

⁵ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 1492.

⁶ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 4840; Report No. 1448.

⁷ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 4113; Report No. 477.

In 1912,¹ a bill regulating charges for transportation of parcels by express companies engaged in interstate commerce.

In 1919,² a bill to provide for termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; and a bill to provide for settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees, etc.

1806. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has exercised jurisdiction of legislation relating to canals.

On December 14, 1909,³ the resolution (H.Res. 162) distributing the message of the President referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce so much of the message as related to the Isthmian Canal.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported, in 1920,⁴ the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 311) authorizing the President of the United States to manage and operate Cape Cod Canal in the State of Massachusetts.

1807. Construction of the Panama Canal and government of the Canal Zone, subjects formerly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now⁵ referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported:

In 1909,⁶ the bill (H. R. 27250) to provide for the government of the Canal Zone and the construction of the Panama Canal.

In 1916,⁷ a bill authorizing the President to make rules and regulations affecting health, sanitation, quarantine, taxation, public roads, self-propelled vehicles, and police power on the Canal Zone.

In 1921,⁸ a bill relating to the postal service in the Canal Zone.

In 1921,⁹ a bill to amend the Penal Code of the Canal Zone and the navigation rules of the Panama Canal.

1808. The investigation of water resources, the creation of a Federal power Commission, the leasing of power sites, and the supervision and development of water power¹⁰ are subjects which have been committed to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

¹ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 4259; Report No. 485.

² First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 8265; Report No. 456.

³ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 123.

⁴ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 8157.

⁵ First session Seventy-fourth Congress, Record, p. 2722.

⁶ Second session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 1494; Report No. 1972.

⁷ First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Record, p. 9192; Report No. 796.

⁸ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 1292; Report No. 1182.

⁹ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 1853; Report No. 1215.

¹⁰ On January 11, 1918, a special committee on water power (Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 833) consisting of eighteen members was created, to which was transferred jurisdiction of all bills pertaining to the development or utilization of water power formerly excised by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. This committee was continued in the Sixty-sixth Congress by resolution adopted May 22 (First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 108), 1919, but having served the purpose for which it was created expired with that Congress, its jurisdiction returning to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce which had surrendered it on the creation of the special committee.

On June 9, 1917,¹ Mr. William C. Adamson, of Georgia, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, by direction of that committee, moved that the reference of the bill (H. R. 4504) relating to the development of water power on navigable streams be changed from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

After debate, the question being put, and the yeas and nays being demanded and ordered, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 222, nays 47. So the bill was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

On June 26, 1917,² the House was in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill, when the Clerk read the following paragraph:

That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and empowered to grant leases or licenses to municipal corporations and to public service or other corporations for the use of the surplus water not needed for purposes of navigation at the United States Government dams constructed at Lake Winnibigoshish and at Lake Pokegama, in the State of Minnesota, at such rates and compensation as he may deem just and reasonable, giving to municipal corporations the preference.

Mr. Henry Allen Cooper, of Wisconsin, made the point of order that the paragraph proposed legislation not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and was therefore not in order.

The Chairman³ ruled:

The point of order is sustained. It is sustained upon the theory that other committees in the House have jurisdiction of certain questions embodied in this section.

This is a question where the rulings of the Chair have been that the matter should go to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. This is a privileged bill, and questions that are not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors can not be reported in a privileged bill.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported:

In 1912,⁴ a bill for the investigation of water resources.

In 1921,⁵ a bill amending an act creating a Federal power commission, providing for the development of water power and the use of public lands in relation thereto.

1809. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce's former jurisdiction over legislation relating to the navigation, commerce, shipping facilities, and pollution of the Great Lakes, and the survey and improvement of navigation therefrom to the sea via the St. Lawrence river has been transferred⁶ to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Motions for the rereference of messages and public bills are in order immediately after the reading of the journal.

On January 20, 1922,⁷ following the reading and approval of the Journal, the Speaker⁸ announced:

A few days ago, when the President transmitted the report of the International Joint Commission relative to the improvement of the St. Lawrence River and navigation from the Great

¹ First session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 3403.

² First session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 4321.

³ Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, Chairman.

⁴ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 2032; Report No. 319.

⁵ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 2685; Report p. 2685; Report No. 1299.

⁶ First session Seventy-fourth Congress, Record, p. 9799.

⁷ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 1457.

⁸ Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, Speaker.

Lakes to the sea, the Chair asked leave to withhold reference because it had been notified by some Members of the House that they desired to be heard upon it.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and the Committee on Rivers and Harbors each claimed that the report, and any bills that follow it, should be referred to their respective committee. The Chair has an informal hearing, in which members of each committee appeared, and very ably, and greatly to the assistance of the Chair, argued the question, and also filed briefs giving the precedents. The Chair has given consideration to it, and admits that the question is delicate and not easy to decide, because there are precedents for each of the committees.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs argues, and justly, that it involves a treaty, involves an international commission, and that those question belong to the committee. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce argues, and justly, that it involves a canal, involves the creation and transmission of power, which subjects belong to them. The Committee on Rivers and Harbors argues, and justly, that it involves an improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence River and of the harbors upon the Lakes, and in consequences belongs to the committee. And each committee has abundant authority and precedent for its claim. Inasmuch as each committee can show precedents and reasons which, if they stood along, would compel the reference of the subject to that committee, the Chair has endeavored to determine what was the main, underlying, dominant motive and feature of the project and be governed by that in the reference.

The Chair has concluded, after careful consideration, that the weight of argument and of precedents is in favor of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, because, it seems to the Chair, a main and dominant feature of the subject is the great Welland Canal, as that of itself would come under a jurisdiction of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. To be sure, it is in Canadian territory, and will be built by the Canadians, but proportional compensation for it must be arranged, directly or indirectly, by the United States. The creation and transmission of power is also one of the great dominant features, and that, too, belongs to the same committee. It seems to the Chair that those two features are so important and predominant as to give the strongest claim to that committee. While, of course, the whole purpose of the project is commerce, the House can at any time determine by vote what committee is shall go on. The Chair has taken this unusual action of stating, briefly, the ground of his reference, because of the unusual interest and the elaborate argument that was made by the different committees. The Chair refers it to the committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Whereupon Mr. S. Wallace Dempsey, of New York, inquired when a motion for a change in the reference would be in order.

The Speaker said:

Any morning after the reading of the Journal. The Chair thinks it ought to be done with the mutual knowledge of the committees, of course.

The Chair would be perfectly willing to have it to-morrow morning, or any morning on which the representatives of the different committees might agree.

Mr. Finis J. Garrett, of Tennessee, further inquired if the rule providing for reference applied to messages as well as to bills.

The Speaker replied:

The rule says all bills, resolutions, and documents come under the rule.

The Chair would refer any bill or resolution on the same object to the same committee, subject to whatever the House might decide.

On January 24,¹ Mr. Dempsey moved the portion of the report of the International Joint Commission referring to the scheme of improvement on the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Lake Ontario be rereferred from the

¹Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 1650.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

The question being taken, the motion was rejected.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported:

In 1924,¹ the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 332) authorizing a survey of the St. Lawrence River, and the preparation of plans and estimates as recommended by the International Joint Commission.

In 1910,² a bill to prevent the dumping of refuse in Lake Michigan.

In 1910,³ a joint resolution authorizing the construction and maintenance of wharves, piers, and other structures on Lake Michigan.

1810. Legislation relating to dikes, dams, levees, and telephone and telegraph wires across navigable streams, and to change of name, navigability or diversion of water from such streams, belongs to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

On June 26, 1917,⁴ during the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, the Clerk read as follows:

That Bayou Meto, in the State of Arkansas, be, and the same is hereby, declared to be a nonnavigable stream, within the meaning of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. William C. Adamson, of Georgia, made the point of order that the jurisdiction of bills declaring streams nonnavigable rested with the Commission on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and not with the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

The Chairman⁵ said:

The Chair is not concerned in what has been passed before by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce or the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Clearly bills declaring rivers nonnavigable belong to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Jurisdiction has always been placed in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to declare streams nonnavigable.

Mr. Hinds' syllabus puts in heavy type at the head:

"Bills declaring as to whether or not streams are navigable or preventing hindrances to navigation are reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce."

This is what Mr. Hinds thought when he put this in his Precedents, that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce did have jurisdiction. The action of the House enforced that proposition, and the rules of the House gave the committee jurisdiction over the question relating to commerce, life-saving stations, and so forth. This is a question that declares a stream nonnavigable and affects commerce, and the Chair thinks it is properly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. Samuel M. Taylor, of Arkansas, having appealed from the decision of the Chair, the Committee sustained the Chair by a vote of yeas 58, noes 1.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported:

In 1910,⁶ a bill to authorize the Tri-State Telephone and Telegraph Company to construct a lead of wires across the Mississippi River from Morgans Point, Arkansas, to Richardson, Tennessee, to be used for telephone and telegraph purposes.

¹ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No 1495.

² Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 5432; Report No. 1120.

³ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 5913; Report No. 1274.

⁴ First session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 4324.

⁵ Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, chairman.

⁶ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 5476; Report No. 1145.

In 1912,¹ a bill for the construction and maintenance by the city of St. Louis of an intake tower in the Mississippi River.

In 1921,² a bill granting consent of Congress to the construction of a dike across a navigable stream in the State of Oregon.

In 1921,³ a joint resolution to change the name of the Grand River in Colorado and Utah to the Colorado River.

On February 3, 1912,⁴ upon suggestion of the Speaker,⁵ by unanimous consent the Committee on Rivers and Harbors was discharged from the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 19343) to authorize a levee and drainage district to construct and maintain a levee across a branch of the St. Francis River in Missouri, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1811. Legislation relating to the construction of bridges over boundary streams between the United States and foreign countries have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported, in 1919,⁶ the bill (S. 3427) to establish a commission to report to Congress on the practicability, feasibility, and place, and to devise plans for the construction of a public bridge over Niagara River from some point in the city of Buffalo, New York, to some point in the Dominion of Canada.

1812. The construction of a memorial bridge⁷ across a navigable stream is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and not the Committee on the Library.

On February 3, 1913,⁸ upon the initiative of the Speaker, by unanimous consent, the Committee on the Library was discharged from further consideration of the bill (H. R. 28575) for a commission to secure plans for a memorial Grant-Lee bridge across the Potomac opposite the Lincoln Memorial, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1813. A bill granting easements across Government land and under a Government canal was reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported, in 1919,⁹ the bill (H. R. 10402) authorizing the Secretary of War to grant permission to a municipality to construct, maintain, and operate sewers on certain Government property and under the United States canal at Little Chanute. Wisconsin.

¹ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 6472; Report No. 702.

² Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 916; Report No. 1158.

³ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, 3722; Report No. 1354.

⁴ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 1706.

⁵ Champ Clark, of Missouri, Speaker.

⁶ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 497; Report No. 492.

⁷ See section 1968 of this volume.

⁸ Third session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 2524.

⁹ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 352; Report No. 482.

1814. Bills establishing a bureau of lighthouses, authorizing sale of lighthouse reservations, and providing for aids to navigation in the Lighthouse Service, formerly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now⁴ reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported:

In 1910,¹ a bill providing for a bureau of lighthouses in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

In 1917,² a bill to authorize aids to navigation and other works in the Light House Service.

In 1920,³ a bill to authorize the sale of a portion of the Copper Harbor Range Lighthouse Reservation to Houghton and Keweenaw Counties, Michigan.

1815. Bills authorizing the establishment of Coast Guard stations and regulating pay of enlisted men in the Coast Guard Service, formerly reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now⁴ handled by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported:

In 1920,⁵ a bill to authorize the establishment of a Coast Guard station on the coast of Lake Superior in Cook County, Minnesota.

In 1921,⁶ a bill to regulate the retired pay of certain enlisted men in the Coast Guard.

1816. Bills relating to quarantine and the duties of the Marine Hospital Service and otherwise providing for the Public Health Service, formerly reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now⁴ considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported, in 1920,⁷ the bill (H. R. 11841) granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital Service.

1817. Bills relative to adjustment of claims occasioned by activities of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, formerly considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now⁴ reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported, in 1920,⁸ the bill (S. 3270) authorizing the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, to consider, ascertain, adjust, and determine claims for damages occasioned by acts for which said survey is responsible in certain cases.

1818. Bills relating to personnel of the Revenue-Cutter Service have been given to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

¹ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 772; Report No. 224.

² Second session Sixty-fourth Congress, Record, p. 1156; Report No. 1272.

³ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 8303; Report No. 1086.

⁴ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 5683; Report No. 826.

⁵ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 2478; Report No. 1286.

⁶ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 6792; Report No. 945.

⁷ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 6386; Report No. 907.

⁸ Second session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 1357.

It is not in order to discharge a committee from consideration of a bill and return the bill to the Speaker's table.

On January 11, 1915,¹ following the approval of the Journal, Mr. Daniel R. Anthony, jr., of Kansas, asked unanimous consent to discharge the Committee on Naval Affairs from further consideration of the bill (S. 6011) to reinstate Frederick J. Birkett as third lieutenant in the United States Cutter Service.

Mr. James R. Mann, of Illinois, submitted that a bill could not be so returned to the Speaker's table and that the request was not in order.

The Speaker² sustained the point of order.

Whereupon Mr. Anthony asked that the Committee on Naval Affairs be discharged from further consideration of the bill and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

There being no objection, the motion was agreed to, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1819. Registration and supervision of motor vehicles engaged in interstate commerce and the licensing of operators thereof are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported, in 1911,³ the bill (H. R. 32570) providing for the regulation, identification, and registration of automobiles engaged in interstate commerce and the licensing of operators thereof.

1820. Bills relating to the importation of narcotics,⁴ of adulterated or misbranded seeds,⁵ and of women for immoral purposes have been reported, but not exclusively, by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported:

In 1909,⁶ a bill to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes.

In 1908,⁷ a bill to regulate commerce in adulterated and misbranded seed and to prevent their sale or transportation.

In 1912,⁸ and 1926,⁹ bills to regulate foreign commerce by prohibiting admission into the United States of certain adulterated seeds and seeds unfit for seeding purposes.

In 1905,¹⁰ the bill (H. R. 12315) to regulate and prevent the transportation in interstate and foreign commerce of alien women and girls for immoral purposes.

1821. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported a bill creating an Interstate Trade Commission.

¹ First session Seventy-fourth Congress, Record, p. 2722.

² Champ Clark, of Missouri, Speaker.

³ Third session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 3747; Report No. 2270.

⁴ See section 8770 of this volume.

⁵ See section 1873 of this volume.

⁶ Second session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1878.

⁷ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1878.

⁸ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 499.

⁹ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 770.

¹⁰ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 47.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported, in 1914,¹ the bill (H. R. 15613) to create an Interstate Trade Commission, and to define its powers and duties.

1822. Bills relating to commercial and national aviation have been considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

On April 19, 1921,² a message from the President transmitting the report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, dealing with Federal regulation of air navigation, air routes to cover the whole United States, and cooperation among the various departments of the Government concerned with aviation, was referred by the Speaker³ to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce considered in 1921,⁴ and 1925,⁵ bills to create a bureau of civil aviation in the Department of Commerce, and to encourage and regulate the operation of civil aircraft in interstate and foreign commerce.

1823. Bills regulating commerce with public enemies have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported, in 1917,⁶ 1920,⁷ and 1921,⁸ bills defining, regulating, and punish trading with the enemy.

1824. Subjects relating to hygiene and demography come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported, in 1910,⁹ the joint resolution (H.J. Res 107) authorizing the President to extend an invitation to the States in connection with the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography.

1825. Bills relating to the establishment of harbor lines have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The Commerce on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported, in 1908,¹⁰ the resolution (S. Res. 58) authorizing the Secretary of War to establish harbor lines in Wilmington Harbor, California.

1826. A bill creating a commission to assist in the purchase, sale, and distribution of newsprint paper was considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce considered, in 1920,¹¹ the bill (H.R. 13928) creating a commission to assist in the purchase, sale, and distribu-

¹ Second session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 6714; Report No. 533.

² First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 458.

³ Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, Speaker.

⁴ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 183.

⁵ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 1944.

⁶ First session Sixty-fifth Congress, Report No. 85.

⁷ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1089.

⁸ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1329.

⁹ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 531; Report No. 126.

¹⁰ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 3501; Report No. 1261

¹¹ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 6555.

tion of newsprint paper in order to insure a supply to newspaper of limited circulation.

1827. Legislation providing for the protection of maternity and infancy belongs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported, in 1921,¹ the bill (S. 3259) for the public protection of maternity and infancy and providing a method of cooperation between the Government of the United States and the several states.

1828. Establishment of zones for standard time and provisions for daylight saving are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported:

In 1921,² the bill to transfer the Panhandle and Plains section of Texas and Oklahoma to the United States standard central time zone.

In 1918,³ and 1919,⁴ bills to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States.

1829. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has considered bills providing for a topographical survey of the United States.

In 1922,⁵ the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce considered a bill providing for completion of the topographical survey of the United States; and in 1924⁶ reported a similar bill.

1830. Standards of quality and regulations for the control of interstate distribution of coal and other fuels and the procuring and publication of statistics relative thereto, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported:

In 1922,⁷ a bill to establish a commission to be known as the United States Coal Commission for the purpose of securing information in connection with questions relative to interstate commerce in coal.

Also,⁸ a bill declaring a national emergency to exist in the production, transportation, and distribution of coal and other fuel, granting additional powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission, providing for the appointment of a Federal fuel distributor, providing for the declaration of car-service priorities in interstate commerce during emergencies and to prevent extortion in the sale of fuel.

Also,⁹ a bill relating to the placing of an embargo on the exportation of coal in times of emergency.

¹ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 2179; Report No. 1255.

² Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1289.

³ Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, Report No. 293.

⁴ First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 42.

⁵ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 1552.

⁶ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1011.

⁷ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 1181.

⁸ Report No. 1196.

⁹ Report No. 557.

1831. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce exercises jurisdiction over bills authorizing the construction of dams across navigable streams.

On May 1, 1930,¹ on motion of Mr. Edward E. Denison, of Illinois, by unanimous consent, the bill (S. 3898) granting the consent of Congress of the Mill Four drainage district, in Lincoln County, Oreg., to construct, maintain, and operate dams and dikes to prevent the flow of waters of Yaquina Bay and River into Nutes Slough and sloughs connected therewith, was transferred from the Committee on Irrigation and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1832. Recent history of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, section 8 or Rule XI.

Section 8 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—
to the improvement of rivers and harbors to the the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

This committee is composed of twenty-five members. The membership of the committee was increased from eighteen to twenty in 1907² by the adoption of Order No. 1 offered by Mr. John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, to twenty-one in the revision of 1911,³ and to its present membership of twenty-five in 1933.⁴

This rule remained unchanged from its adoption in 1993⁵ when the Committee on Rivers and Harbors was first authorized as a standing committee until the revision of 1920⁶ when its authority to report bills “making appropriations for rivers and harbors” was modified to provide for reports on bills “authorizing the improvement of rivers and harbors.”

The committee inherited from the Committee on Commerce, from which it was an offshoot,⁷ the privilege of reporting the river and harbor bill. This bill was not then one of the general appropriation bills subject to the restriction of clause 2 Rule XXI, but beginning with the Sixty-sixth Congress⁸ it has been reported as privileged from the Committee on Appropriations and is now held subject to the provisions of that clause.

The jurisdiction of the committee was further increased in 1911 by the addition of the functions of the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River which was abolished in the revision of that year,⁹ and somewhat circumscribed in 1916 by the loss of subjects relating to flood control when the Committee on Flood Control¹⁰ was created.

¹ Second session Seventy-first Congress, Record, p. 8169.

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

³ First session Sixty-second Congress, Record, pp. 11, 80.

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

⁵ First session Forty-eighth Congress, Record, pp. 196, 214.

⁶ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 8108.

⁷ See section 4096 of Hinds' Precedents.

⁸ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, pp. 2156, 2348, 2351.

⁹ First session Sixty-second Congress, Record, pp. 12,80.

¹⁰ See section 2069 of this volume.

1833. The investigation of watersheds of streams under improvement and the survey and investigation of dams on such streams are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

On February 15, 1910,¹ during the consideration of the river and harbor bill (H. R. 20686) in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union this paragraph was reached:

The surveys of navigable streams herein or hereafter authorized shall include such streamflow measurements and other investigations of the watersheds as may be necessary for preparation of plans of improvement and a proper consideration of all uses of the stream affecting navigation, and whenever necessary similar investigations may be made in connection with all navigable streams under improvement. Whenever permission for the construction of dams in navigable streams is granted, or is under consideration by Congress, such surveys and investigations of the sections of the streams affected may be made as are necessary to secure conformity with rational plans for the improvement of the streams for navigation.

Mr. James R. Mann, of Illinois, made the point of order that these items were not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Following the debate, the Chairman² overruled the point of order and said:

The gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Mann, makes the point of order on the paragraph on page 86, which provides for two things. First, in the case of an authorized survey, such surveys and investigation as may be necessary for preparation of plans of improvement of the streams in question and, second, for a similar investigation where there is either authorized or is likely to be authorized a dam on the streams in question. Very clearly, to the mind of the Chair, the first part of this paragraph is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, because it provides for such investigations as will enable the improvement of rivers and harbors; and it seems to the Chair that the second part of the paragraph is also within the jurisdiction of the committee for the reason that a certain method of improvement might be proper in case of a river that is not obstructed by a dam or does not contain a dam or other structure, while a different sort of treatment may be required where there is a dam in such river. It is equally the province of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors in both cases to provide for such investigation as will enable the improvement of the river to be made consistent with conditions as they may be found to exist. The Chair thinks, therefore, that both part of the paragraph are in order, and overrules the point of order.

1834. The construction of locks on navigable streams is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors rather than that of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

On January 5, 1912,³ on motion of Mr. Caleb Powers, of Kentucky, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was discharged from the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 16687) relating to the construction of Lock No. 20 on the Cumberland River, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

¹ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 1938.

² John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, Chairman.

³ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 682.

1835. The construction and maintenance, but not the rental, of equipment necessary for river improvement are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

On January 25, 1913,¹ the river and harbor bill (H.R. 28180) was under consideration in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, when the following was read:

Provided, That of the money hereby appropriated so much as may be necessary shall be expended in the construction of suitable and necessary dredge boats and other devices and appliances and in the maintenance and operation of the same.

Mr. J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, raised a point of order against the paragraph.

After debate,² the Chairman³ said:

The gentleman from Pennsylvania makes the point of order against the whole paragraph, which provides for the improvement of the Mississippi River from Head of Passes to the mouth of the Ohio River, and so forth, and for continuing improvement with a view to securing a permanent channel depth of 9 feet, \$6,000,000, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in accordance with the plans, specifications, and so forth.

That, of course, raises the jurisdiction of the committee. The question then left, and the only question for decision is, is the subject matter of the paragraph within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors? The Chair thinks it is, and the point of order is overruled.

1836. On September 11, 1919,³ on motion of Mr. Willis C. Hawley, of Oregon, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Appropriations was discharged from the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 447) relating to the construction of a dredge to be used in river improvement, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1837. On June 26, 1917,⁴ during consideration of the river and harbor bill (H.R. 4285) in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, the following paragraph was read:

That amounts hereafter paid by private parties or other agencies for rental of plant owned by the Government in connection with the prosecution of river and harbor works shall be deposited in each case to the credit of the appropriation to which the plant belongs.

Mr. William H. Stafford, of Wisconsin, made the point of order that the matter was not within the jurisdiction of the committee reporting the bill.

The Chairman⁵ sustained the point of order.

¹ Third session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 2051.

² Mr. John A. Moon, of Tennessee, Chairman.

³ First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 5267.

⁴ First session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 4327.

⁵ Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, Chairman.

1838. The Committee on Rivers and Harbors and not the Committee on Flood Control was deemed to have jurisdiction over proposed legislation relating to the erosion of banks along navigable streams.

On June 26, 1917,¹ while the river and harbor bill (H. R. 4285) was being considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. Carl Vinson, of Georgia, offered the following amendment:

Savannah River at and near Augusta, Ga.: For the purpose of determining what erosion is taking place and what improvements are necessary to prevent the same in the interest of navigation, and also the consideration of any proposition for cooperation on the part of the local or State interests.

Thereupon Mr. William H. Stafford, of Wisconsin, made the point of order that the erosion of the banks of navigable streams was a subject under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Flood Control and not the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

The Chairman² held that an investigation touching erosion affecting navigation was within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and overruled the point of order.

1839. The pollution of navigable waters is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

On April 16, 1918,³ the bill (H. R. 10069), the river and harbor bill, was under consideration in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union when the following section was reached:

That the Secretary of War shall cause an investigation to be made regarding the discharge or deposit into any of the navigable waters of the United States, or into any tributaries of same, of free acid or acid waste in any form, and the extent of same, together with any injurious results affecting the navigability of such waters, or any works of improvement made thereon by the United States or upon any vessels navigating the same, and submit a report, with any recommendation it may deem appropriate, and any necessary expenses connected therewith shall be paid out of the available funds herein or heretofore appropriated for examinations, surveys, and contingencies.

Mr. Joseph Walsh, of Massachusetts, raised the point of order against the section that it related to a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce rather than that of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

After debate the Chairman⁴ said:

The gentleman from Massachusetts make a point of order against section 5 of the bill, which, in substance, makes it unlawful to discharge any free acid or acid waste in any form, either directly or indirectly, into any navigable water of the United States. The chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors has made the statement from the floor that the discharge of free acid or acid waste into navigable waters does interfere with the improvement of such rivers. The attention of the Chair has also been called to a report or memorandum of the Chief of Engineers, in which the statement is made that "the presence of acid and acid salts in the water results in deteriora-

¹First session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 4317.

²Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, Chairman.

³Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 5176.

⁴Mr. Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, Chairman.

tion of the boilers and hulls of steamboats and damage to the submerged metal parts of the Government locks and dams." He further states that "the damage done to the Government locks and dams is extensive." While the Chair is not altogether clear upon the subject, the Chair is inclined to think that this section is in order as bearing upon the improvement of navigable streams, because it is perfectly manifest that if the discharge of free acid and acid waste into navigable streams has the effect of destroying the locks and dams which are placed in the streams for the purpose of improving and making them navigable, then its presence is a very serious detriment and hindrance to the government work of improvement on such streams, and the River and Harbor Committee, in the opinion of the Chair, would have jurisdiction to report legislation having for its object the elimination or prevention of such injury. Under such circumstances it seems to the Chair that the committee is as much authorized to report legislation removing the acid or acid waste from navigable streams, constituting, as it has been stated, an obstruction to navigation, as it is to report legislation removing snags or similar obstructions from a navigable river, a right which the Chair understands has not been denied. The Chair overrules the point of order.

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors reported, in 1923,¹ the bill (S. 3968) to improve the navigability of waters of the United States by preventing oil pollution thereof.

1840. Bills relating to intrastate inland waterways have been held to fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors rather than that of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

On January 28, 1926,² during an interval in the business of the House, the Speaker³ made the following statement:

The Chair desires to make a statement touching the reference on a bill. It is a bill of some considerable importance and deals with the Cape Cod Canal. This legislation has been before Congress for a good many years in one form and another, but the reference of the bill has not been uniform. I think it would be well for the House to know, briefly, the history of this legislation so far as its reference to committees is concerned. In the first session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, which was during the war, the investigation as to the advisability of the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and was reported by that committee. Subsequently, letters from the Secretary of War as to the advisability of the purchase pursuant to the act passed in the first session of the Sixty-fifth Congress (40 U. S. Stat L. 262) were referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Later, in the third session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, a bill providing for the operation of the canal passed the Senate and was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. In the Sixty-sixth Congress, first session, a letter from the Secretary of War transmitting a tentative draft of legislation relating to the canal was referred to the committee on Rivers and Harbors. In the second session of the Sixty-sixth Congress, House Joint Resolutions 308 and 311, authorizing the operation of the Cape Cod Canal, were referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. In the second session of the Sixty-seventh Congress, a bill relating to the acquisition of the Cape Cod Canal was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and in the last Congress a bill was reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and passed by the House. Thus it will be noted the reference of this legislation has not been uniform.

The Chair is inclined to think that the proper reference of such legislation is to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. The Cape Cod Canal is peculiarly an inland waterway; it lies entirely within one State and is not connected in any way with either interstate or foreign commerce.

When this bill was introduced a few days ago, it was marked for reference to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, but the Chair withheld that reference in order to examine into the situation more thoroughly and to confer with a number of gentlemen whose opinion he values on

¹ Fourth session Sixty-seventh Congress, Reports No. 1569, No. 1693.

² First session Sixty-ninth Congress Record, p. 2934.

³ Mr. Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, Speaker.

such matters. The Chair will state that if this bill were introduced for the first time he would unhesitatingly refer it to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. However, in view of the fact that this bill, in this exact or substantially exact form, as the Chair understands, has been twice referred to and reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the Chair felt he ought to make some investigation. Since that time the Chair has conferred with the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Kentucky Mr. Barkley, and with the gentleman from Texas Mr. Rayburn as to whether it would be proper, under the circumstances, to refer this bill to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, which committee asks for jurisdiction of it.

The Chair is able to state that all of these gentlemen agree that the proper original reference should have been to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and to that they would have no objection now. On the contrary, they would be pleased, because of the tremendous amount of work that is before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, not to have jurisdiction of the bill.

Under the circumstance, therefore, in view of what the Chair thinks would have been the proper original reference, and of the fact that the Rivers and Harbors Committee asks for jurisdiction of this bill, and, further, in view of the fact that the chairman and leading members on both sides of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce are entirely willing to waive jurisdiction, the Chair thinks the reference to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors is proper, and it is so referred.

1841. On February 15, 1910,¹ while the bill H. R. 20686, the river and harbor bill, was under consideration in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, the following paragraph was read:

Apalachicola Bay and St. George Sound, with a view to determining the best location for a deep-water harbor with entrance channel from the Gulf of Mexico by way of East Pass, West Pass, West Pass, New Inlet, or by an artificial cut across St. George Island, consideration being given to the respective needs of the cities of Apalachicola and Carrabelle for increased harbor facilities.

Mr. J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, said:

I reserve the point of order against this paragraph. This is a provision to provide for a channel, a new name for a canal; deep-water harbor with entrance channel from the Gulf of Mexico by way of East Pass, West Pass, New Inlet, or by an artificial cut across St. George Island.

This is a purely separate matter from rivers and harbors altogether. It is a new improvement, and it is subject to the point of order, if any point of order is good, simply because it is an artificial channel, or a canal, if you please, utilizing the water of two harbors or a river and a harbor or two rivers; whatever it is it is subject to the point of order.

After debate, the Chairman² overruled the point of order.

1842. The preservation of Niagara Falls and the control and regulation of the Niagara River are subjects which have been reported by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors have reported as follows:

In 1909,³ the resolution (H. J. Res. 262) extending the operation of an act for the regulation and control of the waters of the Niagara River and for the preservation of Niagara Falls.

¹ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 1946.

² Mr. John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, Chairman.

³ Second session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 2265.

1843. Navigation of International boundary streams¹ and the construction of aids thereto have been considered by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

On February 14, 1908,² upon the suggestion of the Speaker,³ by unanimous consent, the bill (H. R. 15669) to provide for construction of dams, canals, power stations, and locks for the improvement of navigation and development of water power on the St. Lawrence River was taken from the Committee on Foreign Affairs and referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1844. The Committee on Rivers and Harbors has exercised jurisdiction over proposed legislation pertaining to drainage districts and levees, but may not report a bill relating to control of clerks of the War Department in the administration of such legislation.

On January 26, 1917,⁴ during consideration of the bill (H. R. 20079), the river and harbor bill, in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. William P. Borland, of Missouri, offered an amendment providing for the creation of a commission authorized to investigate the feasibility and advisability of a more comprehensive system of river and harbor improvements in the interest of navigation, and all uses of water relating thereto, and also the subject of cooperation between the United States and the several States, municipalities, or other political subdivisions of the States, including levee and drainage districts, corporations, and individuals, respectively. The heads of the several departments of the Government may, in their discretion, upon the request of the commission, through the Secretary of War, detail representatives from their respective departments to assist the commission in any feature of the several investigations herein authorized. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to provide the commission with such clerical or other assistants as may be deemed necessary.

Mr. James R. Mann, of Illinois, made a point of order against the amendment and said:

Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against that portion of the amendment which relates to levees and drainage districts that it is not in order; also to that part authorizing the Secretary of War to provide clerks and other assistants as he may deem necessary. The Committee on Rivers and Harbors does not have jurisdiction to provide clerical assistance in the War Department. That is a matter within the control of the Committee on Appropriations.

After debate, the Chairman⁵ ruled:

The Chair would suggest to the gentleman that this committee has assumed jurisdiction and the House has acquiesced in that jurisdiction over drainage districts and levees on the Mississippi River, as well as on other rivers, and under authority conferred by other river and harbor bills, there is cooperation at the present time between individuals and corporation, municipalities and levee districts in the matter of drainage and reclamation of lands along rivers. That part of it might be in order. What the Chair is in doubt about is the authority of this committee to command the services of clerks in the departments.

¹ See section 8913 of this work.

² First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 2050.

³ Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, Speaker.

⁴ Second session Sixty-fourth Congress, Record, p. 2083.

⁵ Mr. Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, Chairman.

The Chair thinks that the clerks in the War Department are being paid for the services they render there under the direction of the Secretary of War, and, while the War Department has jurisdiction over rivers and this committee has the right at any time—perhaps this commission would also have the right, if conferred upon it by the committee—to call on the War Department for information, yet the Chair does not think that this committee has jurisdiction to report a bill giving to any commission the right to command the services of clerks from the War Department, take them out of the control of the Secretary of War, and subject them to their own control. Therefore, the Chair sustains the point of order.

1845. Authorization of interstate agreements relating to river improvements is a subject not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

On June 26, 1917,¹ while the river and harbor bill (H.R. 4285) was under consideration in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. Andrew J. Volstead, of Minnesota, offered the following amendment:

That the Congress consents that the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, or any two of them, may enter into any compact, agreement, or agreements with each other to improve navigation of boundary waters between said States and the waters tributary thereto; and said States, or any two of them, are authorized to and may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, make such improvements.

Mr. Irvine L. Lenroot, of Wisconsin, made the point of order that the subject of the proposed amendment was not germane to the bill.

After debate the Chairman² sustained the point of order.

1846. The building, maintenance, and operation of bridges across navigable waters or artificial waterways in process of construction is not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

On January 15, 1915,³ the river and harbor bill (H.R. 20189) was under consideration in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, when the following paragraph was read:

Inland waterway between Rehoboth Bay and Delaware Bay, Del.: The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to condemn a right of way through the tracks of the Delaware, Maryland & Virginia Railroad Co. where the line of said waterway intersects said railroad tracks, the basis of condemnation to be the building, maintenance, and operation of a proper drawbridge by the United States, or the payment by the United States to the railroad company of such sum of money as may be awarded in the condemnation proceedings, as full compensation for such right of way, including actual cost of constructing such bridge and the capitalized cost of its maintenance and operation, whichever method may, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, be deemed most advantageous and economical to the United States.

Mr. James R. Mann, of Illinois, made the point of order that the matter was not within the jurisdiction of the committee reporting the bill.

After debate the Chairman⁴ held:

It is insisted that this particular paragraph provides for condemnation proceedings, the basis of the condemnation proceedings to be the building, maintenance, and operation of a proper drawbridge by the United States or the payment by the United States to the railroad company of

¹ First session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 4322.

² Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, Chairman.

³ Third session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 1658.

⁴ Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, Chairman.

such sum of money as may be awarded in the condemnation proceedings, and in that event the proposition would resolve itself into an operation of that drawbridge in connection with this proposed excavation by the railroad company. The Chair thinks the matter of building bridges across any sort of a waterway is a matter that does not come within the jurisdiction of this committee. The fact that the particular waterway over which a bridge is to be built and maintained is not yet constructed does not help the matter any and does not give this committee jurisdiction, in the opinion of the Chair, of the building of this drawbridge or any other kind of a bridge at this place, and the Chair thinks the point of order is well taken. The point of order is sustained.

1847. Recent history of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Section 9 of Rule XI.

Section 9 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—

to the merchant marine, including all transportation by water, Coast Guard, life-saving service, lighthouses, lightships, ocean derelicts, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Panama Canal, and fisheries to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

There was no change in the phraseology of this rule from its adoption in 1887¹ to 1932,² when the title of the committee was changed from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries, and the clause was amended to include radio. In 1935³ the original title was restored with increased jurisdiction and radio jurisdiction transferred to Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The membership of the committee was increased in 1907⁴ from eighteen to nineteen by the adoption of Order No. 1, offered by Mr. John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and in 1911⁵ was further increased in the revision of that year to its present quota of twenty-one members.

1848. The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries temporarily was made the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

Form of resolutions changing title of a committee and transferring jurisdiction to the new committee.

On January 4, 1932,⁶ Mr. James W. Collier, of Mississippi, from the Committee on Ways and Means,⁷ asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the following resolution:

Resolved, That clause 9 of Rule X is amended to read as follows:

“9. On Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries, to consist of 21 members.”

Clause 9 of Rule XI is amended to read as follows:

“9. To merchant marine, radio, and fisheries—to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.”

There was no objection and after brief debate the resolution was adopted.

Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Collier by unanimous consent, this resolution was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That those Members of the House elected to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries are hereby elected to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fish-

¹ First session Fiftieth Congress, Record, p. 146.

² First session Seventy-second Congress, Record, p. 1222.

³ First session Seventy-fourth Congress, Record, p. 2631.

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

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

⁶ First session Seventy-second Congress, Record, p. 1222.

⁷ See section 3616 of this work.

eries, and all records and papers of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries are hereby transferred to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

That all bills, resolutions, papers, documents, petitions, and memorials heretofore referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, are hereby referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

This change of title was rescinded February 26, 1935.

1849. Subjects relating to the creation and activities of the United States Shipping Board including the adjustment and payment of claims arising under its administration and the regulation of vessels under its jurisdiction are reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries have reported:

In 1916,¹ the bill (H. R. 15455) to establish the United States Shipping Board.

In 1919,² the bill (S. 663) providing for the regulation of vessels owned or operated by the United States Shipping Board.

In 1920,³ the bill (H. R. 14074) to amend the shipping act of 1916.

In 1920⁴ and 1921,⁵ bills authorizing and directing the United States Shipping Board to adjust and pay certain claims.

1850. Bills relating to Alaskan fisheries belong to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries rather than to the Committee on the Territories.

On January 13, 1921,⁶ on suggestion of the Speaker,⁷ by unanimous consent, the Committee on the Territories was discharged from the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 15665) providing for the protection and regulation of the fisheries of Alaska, and it was referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, which subsequently reported⁸ it favorably.

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries also reported, in 1908,⁹ the bill (H. R. 14408) to encourage private salmon hatcheries in Alaska.

1851. Jurisdiction over bills relating to the protection of seals and other fur-bearing animals of Alaska, formerly exercised by the Committee on Ways and Means, has now been transferred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

On March 24, 1924,¹⁰ Mr. William R. Green, of Iowa, in asking for a change of reference of bills, said:

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the rereference of two bills (H. R. 4104 and H. R. 754) which have been referred to the Ways and Means Committee. They relate to the fur-seal industry and the interest which the Government has in the matter, which now belongs to the

¹ First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Report No. 659.

² First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 345.

³ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1026.

⁴ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 660.

⁵ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1334.

⁶ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 1369.

⁷ Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, Speaker.

⁸ House Report No. 1270.

⁹ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 530.

¹⁰ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 4945.

Department of Commerce. While these matters were probably within the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee at one time, in my judgment they should now go to some other committee.

After debate, action on the request was deferred until later¹ in the day, when the request was submitted to the House by the Speaker and unanimously agreed to.

1852. The transportation of passengers on shipping is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The Committee on the Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries reported:

In 1908,² the bill (S. 7172) relating to the transportation of passengers on coast-wise shipping.

In 1919,³ the bill (H. R. 11313) permitting the transportation of passengers on cargo vessels.

1853. The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries formerly had jurisdiction over subjects relating to radio service now exercised by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee on the Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries reported:

In 1932,⁴ bills amending the radio act of 1927.

In 1926,⁵ the bill (H. R. 9971) for the regulation of radio communications.

In 1920⁶ and 1921,⁷ joint resolutions authorizing the operation of Government-owned radio stations for the use of the general public.

In 1910⁸ and 1912,⁹ bills to regulate radio communication.

In 1909,¹⁰ a bill to require radio installations on certain ocean steamers.

1854. The inspection of steamboats, the regulation of officering and manning vessels, and the classification and salaries of clerks in the Steamboat-inspection Service are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

On December 30, 1914,¹¹ on motion of Mr. Joshua W. Alexander, of Missouri, by unanimous consent, after extended debate, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was discharged from the further consideration of the bills (H. R. 20281 and S. 6782) providing for the appointment of inspectors in the Steam boat Inspection Service at ports where they are actually performing duty; also the bills (H. R. 20282 and S. 6781) increasing the number of inspectors in the Steamboat Inspection Service, and the bills were referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

¹ Record, p. 4954.

² First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1735.

³ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 524.

⁴ First session Seventy-second Congress, Reports Nos. 2474 and 1116.

⁵ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 464.

⁶ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 59.

⁷ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1269. Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1003.

⁸ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 582.

⁹ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 924.

¹⁰ Second session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 2086.

¹¹ Third session Sixty-third Congress, Report, p. 756.

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported:

In 1920,¹ a bill to classify and provide salaries for clerks in the Steamboat Inspection Service.

In 1912,² a bill to regulate the officering and manning of vessels subject to the inspection laws of the United States.

1855. The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries reports bills dealing with motor boats.

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported, in 1909,³ the bill (H. R. 27479) relating to equipment of motor boats and requiring the use of mufflers.

1856. The subject of tonnage taxes on vessels has been considered to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported, in 1919,⁴ the bill (S. 4639) relating to tonnage duties on vessels entering otherwise than by sea.

1857. Measures dealing with the personnel of the merchant marine and with marine schools belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The Committee on the Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries exercises jurisdiction over proposed legislation relating to the personnel of the merchant marine, and on May 15, 1920,⁵ reported the bill (H. R. 13264) to provide for the award of a medal of merit to the personnel of the merchant marine of the United States of America.

In April 1910,⁶ on motion of Mr. George E. Foss, of Illinois, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Naval Affairs was discharged from further consideration of the bill (H. R. 24145) for the establishment of marine schools, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1858. The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has reported on bills relating to international and interstate agreements on subjects within its jurisdiction.

The Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries has exercised jurisdiction over proposed legislation pertaining to the preservation of fisheries and the establishment of ocean routes.

The committee reported in 1912⁷ the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 297) to provide for an international agreement to establish lane routes for trans-Atlantic steamships.

¹ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 983.

² Second session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 648.

³ Second session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 2046.

⁴ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 309.

⁵ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 988.

⁶ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 4401.

⁷ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 580.

On January 11, 1918,¹ Mr. Joshua W. Alexander, of Missouri, in submitting a motion for a change of reference of a bill, said:

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the rereference of the bill (H. R. 2617) to ratify the compact and agreement between the States of Oregon and Washington regarding concurrent jurisdiction over the waters of the Columbia River and its tributaries in connection with regulating, protecting, and preserving fish.

This bill was introduced by Mr. Hadley, of Washington, at the first session of this Congress and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. In the last Congress the gentleman from Washington introduced the bill and it was referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and was reported out of that committee and passed by the House. In the opinion of the committee the bill ought to go to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The question being submitted, there was no objection, and the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from consideration of the bill and it was referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1859. Bills pertaining to the regulation of common carriers by water have been considered by the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

On February 23, 1924,² the Speaker³ called attention to the erroneous reference to the Committee on Ways and Means on February 21 of the bill (H. R. 7181) to regulate common carriers by water and asked unanimous consent for its reference to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. There was no objection.

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported, in 1925,⁴ the bill (H. R. 12339) relating to the carriage of goods by sea.

1860. Recent history of the Committee on Agriculture, section 10 of Rule XI.

Section 10 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—
to agriculture and forestry to the Committee on Agriculture.

In 1920⁵ the authority to report appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, which had been exercised by the committee since 1880,⁶ was transferred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The right to report at any time which had been accorded the committee in reporting its appropriation bill, and which was confined to that bill, ceased automatically with the repeal of the clause authorizing the receipt of estimates and the report of appropriations for the department.

The rule⁷ fixing the membership of the committee at eighteen Members and one Delegate remained unchanged until 1911,⁸ when it was amended increasing the committee to twenty-one Members and one Delegate. It was again amended in

¹ Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 835.

² First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 3031.

³ Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, Speaker.

⁴ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1620.

⁵ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 8121.

⁶ Second session Forty-sixth Congress, Record, pp. 684–686.

⁷ See section 4149 of Hinds' Precedents.

⁸ First session Sixty-second Congress, Record, pp. 11, 80.

1933,¹ further increasing the membership to twenty-five Members and one Delegate, its present quota.

1861. Bills to discourage fictitious and gambling transactions in farm products have been considered within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture, even when an internal-revenue question was included.

On January 8, 1916,² on motion of Mr. Asbury F. Lever, of South Carolina, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Ways and Means was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8010) to tax the privilege of dealing on exchanges, boards of trade, and similar places in contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Committee on Agriculture have reported:

In 1922,³ a bill for the prevention and removal of obstructions and burdens upon interstate commerce in grain by regulating transactions on grain future exchanges.

In 1921,⁴ a bill taxing contracts for the sale of grain for future delivery, and options for such contracts and providing for the regulation of boards of trade.

In 1910,⁵ a bill to prohibit transmission of messages by telephone, telegraph, cable, and other means of communication between the States and Territories and foreign nations relating to gambling in agricultural products.

In 1914,⁶ the Cotton Futures Act, to regulate trading in cotton futures.

In 1921,⁷ a bill to regulate grain exchanges.

Also,⁸ a joint resolution requesting suspension of speculative short sales of agricultural products.

In 1919,⁹ a bill relating to taxation of the sale of cotton futures.

In 1916,¹⁰ a bill to tax the privilege of dealing on exchanges, boards of trade, and similar places in contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery.

1862. The Committee on Agriculture has reported as to the regulation of importation and inspection of livestock and dairy products, and the establishment and maintenance of quarantine stations for that purpose.

The Committee on Agriculture reported:

In 1925,¹¹ a bill relating to the admission of tick-infested cattle from Mexico into Texas.

In 1926,¹² a bill relating to the importation and inspection of cattle and a bill regulating the importation of milk and cream for the purpose of promoting the dairy industry and protecting the public health.

¹ First session Seventy-third Congress, Record, p. 6371.

² First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Record, p. 744.

³ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 1095.

⁴ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 44.

⁵ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 969.

⁶ Second session Sixty-third Congress, Report No. 765.

⁷ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1401.

⁸ Report No. 1404.

⁹ Third session Sixty-fifth Congress, Report No. 1151.

¹⁰ First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Report No. 229.

¹¹ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 126.

¹² First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports No. 1496, No. 1431.

In 1910,¹ a bill to provide for the establishment of an animal quarantine station.

1863. The importation and interstate transportation of trees, shrubs, and other nursery stock, quarantine regulations against insect pests and plant diseases, and the establishment of a national arboretum are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture.

On January 17, 1912,² upon suggestion of the Speaker,³ by unanimous consent, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 18000) to regulate the importation and interstate transportation of nursery stock; to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint a Federal horticultural commission, and to define the powers of this commission in establishing and maintaining quarantine districts for plant diseases and insect pests, and to permit and regulate the movements of fruits, plants, and vegetables therefrom and the bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Committee on Agriculture has had jurisdiction of the subjects of plant diseases and pests and the inspection, regulation, and quarantine to control them, and reported, in 1926⁴ and 1912,⁵ a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect and certify as free from diseases and insect pests certain plant products offered for export.

In 1911⁶ a bill to provide for the introduction of foreign nursery stock by permit only, and to establish a quarantine against diseases and infested nursery stock.

In 1909⁷ a bill to provide for the inspection of nursery stock at ports of entry of the United States and to authorize a quarantine against importation and transportation of diseased nursery stock.

In 1926⁸ a bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a national arboretum.

1864. The Committee on Agriculture has reported bills providing for the purchase of land to be used for quarantine stations, experiment stations, forest reserves, and watersheds.

Bills relating to the purchase of lands to be used for purposes and activities under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture have been reported by that committee. Thus it reported:

In 1920⁹ a bill for the purchase of lands occupied by experimental vineyards near Fresno and Oakville, California, to be used as the site of an experiment station.

In 1923¹⁰ a bill to purchase land for reforestation of watersheds.

¹ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 1655.

² Second session Sixty-second Congress, Report p. 1051.

³ Champ Clark, of Missouri, Speaker.

⁴ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 188.

⁵ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Reports. No. 1858.

⁶ Third session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 1858.

⁷ Second session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 2138.

⁸ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 776.

⁹ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 902.

¹⁰ Fourth session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 1670.

In 1909¹ a bill for acquiring national forests in the Southern Appalachian Mountains.

In 1910² a bill for the purchase of land for an animal quarantine station in the State of Maryland.

1865. The subject of improving the breed of horses, even with the improvement of the cavalry as an object, belongs to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture.

On April 24, 1916,³ Mr. Asbury F. Lever, of South Carolina, called attention to the fact that the bill (H. R. 14336) for the extension of the army remount system by the purchase of pure bred stallions of a type and breed adaptable for military purposes, had been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and asked unanimous consent that the reference be changed to the Committee on Agriculture. After brief debate the motion was unanimously agreed to.

1866. Bills providing for loans to farmers under emergency conditions have been reported by the Committee on Agriculture.

Measures extending agricultural credits for use of farmers under exceptional circumstances have been reported by the Committee on Agriculture. The committee reported:

In 1927,⁴ a bill to provide loans for the purchase of seed, feed, and fertilizer for the use of farmers in crop-failure areas.

In 1922,⁵ a bill authorizing the purchase of seed grain and livestock to be supplied to farmers in overflowed areas of the United State.

In 1920,⁶ a bill providing loans to farmers in drouth-stricken sections of the United States for the purchase of seed for spring planting.

In 1920,⁷ a joint resolution defining what shall constitute a crop failure under the rules and regulations issued by the departments of the Government in making loans of seed wheat to farmers for crop purposes.

1867. Bills for the stimulation of production, sale, and distribution of livestock and livestock products and the authorization or appropriations for international conferences on poultry and poultry products have been reported by the Committee on Agriculture.

Matters relating to the production, distribution, and improvement of livestock and poultry and their products are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. The committee have reported:

In 1921,⁸ a bill to create a Federal livestock commission and stimulate the production, sale, and distribution of livestock and livestock products.

¹ Second session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 2027.

² Second session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 1655.

³ First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Record, p. 6770.

⁴ Second session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1809.

⁵ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 987.

⁶ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 598.

⁷ Report No. 972.

⁸ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1297.

In 1927,¹ a joint resolution for participation of the United States in the Third World's Poultry Congress to be held at Ottawa, Canada, in 1927.

In 1921,² a bill authorizing an appropriation for the World's Poultry Congress.

1868. Bills providing for the standardization in quality, weight, and measure of agricultural products and breadstuffs have been considered by the Committee on Agriculture.

The Committee on Agriculture have reported bills establishing standards in quality and measure of cereals and food products as follows:

In 1926,³ a bill to establish standard weights for loaves of bread, to prevent deception in respect thereto, and to prevent contamination thereof.

In 1921,⁴ a bill prescribing standards and grades for spring wheat.

1869. The control of stockyards and packing plants and the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce in livestock, dairy, and livestock products, poultry and poultry products, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture.

The Committee on Agriculture reported:

In 1921,⁵ the bill (H. R. 6320), known as the packers and stockyards act, to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in livestock products, dairy products, poultry, poultry products, and eggs.

In 1924,⁶ and 1926,⁷ bills to amend the packers and stockyards act of 1921.

1870. The protection of migratory birds, the establishment of refuges for that purpose, and the regulation of hunting and shooting grounds in that connection are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture.

The Committee on Agriculture reported:

In 1926,⁸ a bill for the establishment of migratory-bird refuges to furnish in perpetuity homes for migratory birds, the establishment of public shooting grounds to preserve at the American system of free shooting, the provision of funds for establishing such areas, and the furnishing of adequate protection for migratory birds.

In 1924,⁹ a bill for the purpose of more effectively meeting the obligations of the existing migratory-bird treaty with Great Britain by the establishment of bird refuges to protect migratory birds.

In 1922,¹⁰ a bill providing for the establishment of shooting for the public, for establishing game refuges and breeding grounds, for protecting migratory birds and requiring a Federal license to hunt them.

In 1912,¹¹ a bill to protect migratory game birds of the United States.

¹ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 779.

² Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1296.

³ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1411.

⁴ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 357.

⁵ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 77.

⁶ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 537.

⁷ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 205.

⁸ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 746.

⁹ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 402.

¹⁰ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 999.

¹¹ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 680.

1871. The cooperative marketing and distribution of farm products, the disposition of surplus agricultural products abroad, proposed legislation for the stabilization and control of prices of foodstuffs, and for the establishment of governmental agencies for the administration of such legislation are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture.

The Committee on Agriculture reported:

In 1927¹ and 1925,² bills known as the McNary-Haugen bills, to establish a Federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities.

In 1926,³ a bill to prevent the destruction or dumping, without good and sufficient cause therefore, of farm produce received in interstate commerce by commission merchants and others and to require them truly and correctly to account for all farm produce received by them.

Also, a bill to create a division of cooperative marketing in the Department of Agriculture.

In 1916,⁴ a bill to establish a Federal farm advisory council and a farmers' marketing commission, to aid in the development of major cooperative associations for the marketing of agricultural commodities, and to aid in the disposition of surpluses of such commodities.

Also a bill to place the agricultural industry on a sound commercial basis and to encourage the national cooperative marketing of agricultural products.

In 1925,⁵ a bill creating a Federal cooperative marketing board to provide for the registration of cooperative marketing clearing house, and terminal market organizations.

In 1923,⁶ a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase, store, and sell wheat, and to secure and maintain to the producer a reasonable price for wheat, and to the consumer a reasonable price for bread, and to stabilize wheat values.

Also, a bill to create the American stabilizing commission and to provide for stabilizing the prices of certain farm products.

In 1919,⁷ a bill to provide for the national welfare by continuing the United States Sugar Equalization Board.

In 1919,⁸ a bill to prevent hoarding and deterioration of cold-storage foods and to regulate their shipment in interstate commerce.

In 1917,⁹ a bill to provide for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel.

¹ Second session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1790.

² Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1595.

³ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports No. 1570, No. 116.

⁴ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports No. 994, 1004.

⁵ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1517.

⁶ Fourth session Sixty-seventh Congress, Reports No. 1671, No. 1672.

⁷ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 506.

⁸ First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Reports, No. 337, No. 247.

⁹ First session Sixty-fifth Congress, Report No. 75.

1872. The compilation and dissemination of statistics and reports on agricultural products are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture.

In 1926,¹ the Committee on Agriculture reported bills providing for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agriculture, and authorizing the Department of Agriculture to issue semimonthly cotton crop reports and providing for their publication simultaneously with the ginning reports of the Department of Commerce.

1873. The adulteration of agricultural products² and their importation and control are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture.

The Committee on Agriculture has exercised jurisdiction over the adulteration of agricultural products in general and incidentally their importation and distribution when adulterated.

Thus the committee reported:

In 1927,³ the bills providing for the control of adulterated seeds and the staining of seeds unfit for seeding purposes.

In 1913,⁴ a bill relating to the adulteration of butter and its importation and distribution.

1874. Bills to prevent the adulteration, misbranding, manufacture, sale, or transportation of foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors have occasionally been reported by the Committee on Agriculture.

Although the subject of adulteration and misbranding of foods and drugs has generally been considered within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, several bills relating to such subjects have more recently been reported by the Committee on Agriculture. Thus the Committee on Agriculture reported:

In 1924,⁵ a bill to amend an act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein.

In 1919,⁶ a bill to amend the pure food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, amended by the act approved March, 1913, relating to the adulteration and misbranding of foods and drugs.

In 1912,⁷ a bill to amend a law relating to the manufacture and sale of adulterated, processed, or renovated butter.

¹ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports No. 1371, No. 1367.

² See section 8853 of this volume.

³ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports No. 500, 770.

⁴ Third session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 1427.

⁵ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 125.

⁶ First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 438.

⁷ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 813.

1875. Bills relating to the subject of farm risk insurance have been referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

In 1922,¹ and 1917,² bills to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of Farm Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department, were referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

1876. The Committee on Agriculture exercises jurisdiction over bills relating to the purchase, protection, and reforestation of watersheds of navigable streams and cooperation between the States or on the part of the Federal Government with the States for such purposes.

The Committee on Agriculture has reported:

In 1926,³ bills relating to the cooperation of any State with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and the appointment of a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers.

In 1911,⁴ a bill to reserve certain lands and to incorporate the same and make them a part of the Pocatello National Forest reserve for the purpose of protecting the watershed of the Pocatello River in the State of Idaho.

In 1910,⁵ a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to purchase lands for the preservation of watersheds of navigable rivers.

1877. Investigation of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture has been considered to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture.

The authorization of an investigation of official conduct in the administration of the affairs of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture has been held to come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture.

In 1910⁶ the Committee on Agriculture to which was referred the report of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee, a joint committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives upon the investigation of the Interior Department and the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture, reported it back without amendment and accompanied by a report both of which were referred to the House Calendar.

1878. Recent history of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, section 11 of Rule XI.

Section 11 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—
to the relations of the United States with foreign nations to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

This rule was first adopted in its present form in 1822,⁷ and remained unchanged until the revision of 1880⁸ when it was amended to include jurisdiction over germane

¹ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Record, p. 2205.

² First session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 4122.

³ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports No. 431, 460.

⁴ Third session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 1467.

⁵ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 1063.

⁶ Third session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 2044.

⁷ First session Seventeenth Congress, Journal, p. 351.

⁸ Second session Forty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 205.

appropriations. In 1920,¹ the clause authorizing the committee to report appropriations was omitted and the rule returned to the form in which it was originally adopted. The privilege of reporting at any time was automatically relinquished with the right to report appropriations.

The membership of the committee was increased in 1907² from eighteen to nineteen by the adoption of Order No. 1 offered by Mr. John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and in 1911³ was further increased to twenty-one, and in 1933,⁴ to its present membership of twenty-five members.

1879. The general affairs of the Consular Service and the acquisition of land and buildings for legations in foreign capitals are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported on subjects as follows:

In 1920,⁵ a bill for the purchase of buildings and grounds for the embassy of the United States at Brussels, Belgium.

In 1908,⁶ a bill for the disposition of land owned by the United States Government in foreign countries.

Also, a bill to authorize the purchase of buildings and lands for the consular establishments in China, Japan, and Korea.

1880. Resolutions of intervention abroad and declarations of war and peace are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported:

In 1917,⁷ the joint resolution (H. J. Res. No. 24) declaring a state of war to exist between the Imperial German Government and the people of the United States of America.

In 1917,⁸ the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 169) declaring a state of war to exist between the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same.

In 1921,⁹ the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 16) terminating the state of war between the Imperial German Government and the United States of America and between the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the United States of America.

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

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

³ First session Sixty-second Congress, Record, pp. 11, 80.

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

⁵ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 909.

⁶ First session Sixtieth Congress, Reports Nos. 1559, 1109.

⁷ First session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 306.

⁸ Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, Report No. 203.

⁹ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 148.

1881. Control of the waters, and preservation of natural resources, of international boundary streams are within the general but not the exclusive jurisdiction¹ of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In 1912,² the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported the joint resolution (H. J. Res 232) for the control of the waters of the Niagara River and the preservation of Niagara Falls, relating to the use of control of the waters adjacent to an international boundary line.

1882. The Committee on Foreign Affairs has exercised general but not exclusive jurisdiction over projects of general legislation pertaining to claims³ having international relations.

Bills authorizing indemnity of foreign governments for death of subjects in the United States are properly referred to the union calendar.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported:

In 1927⁴ a bill authorizing indemnity to Great Britain on account of the death of an English citizen.

In 1921⁵ bills authorizing payment of indemnity to the Government of Japan for the benefit of families of Japanese citizen subjects.

In 1916⁶ a bill to indemnify the Norwegian Government for detention of three nationals of Norway in Hudson, New Jersey.

On August 31, 1914,⁷ on motion of Mr. Horace W. Vaughan, of Texas, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Claims was discharged from consideration of the bill (S. 4254) to enable the Secretary of War to pay the amount awarded to the Malambo fire claimants by the joint commission under Article 6 of the treaty of November 19, 1903, between the United States and Panama, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On September 3, 1913,⁸ Mr. Henry D. Flood, of Virginia, asked unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7384), reading as follows:

That there is hereby authorized to be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, out of humane consideration and without reference to the question of liability therefore, to the Italian Government, as full indemnity to the heirs of Angelo Albano, an Italian subject, who was killed by an armed mob at Tampa, Fla., on the 20th day of September, 1910, the sum of \$6,000.

Mr. James R. Mann, of Illinois, made the point of order that the bill was improperly on the Union Calendar and should be placed on the Private Calendar.

Mr. Flood maintained that the bill had been correctly referred to the Union Calendar and said:

¹ See section 1843 of this book.

² Second session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 340.

³ The Appropriations Committee also reports awards of money to foreign nations in pursuance of treaties for the adjustment of claims or as acts of grace.

⁴ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 909.

⁵ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Reports No. 269, 270.

⁶ First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Report No. 1026.

⁷ Second session, Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 14512.

⁸ First session Sixty-third Congress, Journal, p. 372, Record, p. 4155.

There are many precedents for the course this bill has pursued.

On March 11, 1895, the corpse of A. J. Hixon, an American saloonkeeper, was found in the coal field of Rouse, Colo. A coroner's jury found that he was murdered by an Italian miner named Andinino, who was immediately taken to Walsenburg, 7 miles away, and lodged in jail. The following night seven masked and armed men got into the jail and killed Andinino and his companion. The Italian ambassador formulated a claim, and on June 30, 1896, Mr. Olney reported that the facts were without dispute and suggested that they be submitted to the consideration of Congress.

On February 3, 1896, the President in a message to Congress recommended that without discussing the question of the liability of the United States either by reason of treaty obligations or under the general rules of international law, Congress considered the property of making prompt and reasonable pecuniary provision for those injured and for the families of those who were killed. The deficiency act approved June 8, 1896, carried a provision for the payment to the Italian Government for full indemnity to the heirs of three of its subjects "who were riotously killed, and to two others who were injured, in the State of Colorado by residents of that State, \$10,000."

This was treated as a public and not a private bill.

In 1896 three persons of Italian origin, who were being held on a charge of homicide, were lynched by a mob at Hahnville, La. The Italian ambassador complained a failure of justice in the case, and Congress, in the deficiency act of July 19, 1897, appropriated the sum of \$6,000 to be paid "out of humane consideration and without reference to the question of liability therefor to the Italian Government, as full indemnity to the heirs of three of its subjects."

This was treated in its reference, its report, and its course through this House as a public and not a private bill.

On July 21, 1899, five persons of Italian origin were lynched by a mob at Tallulah, La.

The authorities of the State and a representative of the Italian Embassy having separately investigated the occurrence, with discrepant results, particularly as to the alleged citizenship of the victims, and it not appearing that the State had been able to discover and punish the violators of the law, an independent investigation was conducted through the agency of the Department of State. President McKinley in his annual messages of December 3, 1899 and 1900, strongly urged upon Congress the desirability of enacting legislation making offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States cognizable in the Federal courts. Congress appropriated \$5,000 as indemnity in this case.

This was treated as a public and not as a private bill.

On July 15, 1901, the Italian Embassy at Washington urgently presented to the department the case of three Italians, two of whom were killed and the third wounded at Erwin, Miss. The Italian Embassy protested.

This protest was transmitted to the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives having under consideration the President's recommendation that indemnity be paid to the families of the victims and that legislation be enacted to give the Federal courts original jurisdiction of treaty offenses against aliens.

By the act of March 3, 1903, the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated to be paid "out of humane consideration, without reference to the question of liability therefor to the Italian Government," as full indemnity to the heirs of the men who were slain and to the one who was injured by an armed mob at Erwin, Miss., on July 11, 1901.

There can be no doubt, Mr. Speaker, that this is a public bill and is properly on the Union Calendar.

Some of these bills have been reported from the Appropriations Committee and some from Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Mann rejoined:

Now, what is this bill? It provides for the payment of money to the Italian Government as full indemnity to the heirs of Angelo Alvano, and plainly means that it is a bill to give to the heirs of this deceased Italian the amount of money appropriated by the bill, just as much so as though it had plainly said that it was to pay to the persons specified as the heirs the sum of money

stated. The fact that they are not specified by name does not prevent it being a private bill. The fact that the money is paid to the parties through the hands of the Italian Government does not change its character, because this is a bill for the payment of a sum of money as full indemnity to the heirs of a particular person. I do not see how any bill could be more of a private bill than that is.

The Speaker¹ ruled:

One of the most difficult things, and one of the most unsettled things, that the Speaker has to deal with is the reference of bills to the committees and to the calendars. There are exceptions all along the line. Sometimes two or three committees have more or less claim to a bill, or the Speaker might refer the bill to any one of three committees with some propriety; sometimes possibly to any one of four. The Chair never found one of that sort, but frequently there are bills which the Chair might refer to either one of two or three committees. The most striking example of its that I remember since I have been Speaker was this: Somebody introduced a bill to fix the dimensions of an apple barrel. The Committee on interstate and Foreign Commerce claimed that it had jurisdiction of that bill, because it related to barrels that were to be used in interstate commerce. That was the only justification that committee had. The Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures claimed the bill on the ground that they were authorized to fix measures. The Agricultural Committee claimed in on the ground that nobody raised any apples except people who were engaged in agriculture. After a good deal of wrangling about it the Speaker referred the bill to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Ordinarily a bill taking money out of the Treasury ought to be referred to the Union Calendar; but there is no doubt that this bill was properly referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is a matter with a foreign government. The other day the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Flood] introduced into the House a bill to appropriate \$100,000 to pay the expenses of Americans getting out of Mexico.

The Speaker referred that bill to the Committee on Appropriations. Ordinarily it ought to have gone to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and would have gone to that committee, and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Flood] strenuously insisted that the Committee on Foreign Affairs ought to have charge of it; but the quickest way to get that money was to refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, because that committee is going to call up an urgent deficiency bill right away, and the quicker those people get the money the better it will be for them. So the Speaker referred that, as an exception to the general rule, to the Committee on Appropriations.

This bill which the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Flood] is endeavoring to bring before the House looks on its face very much like a private bill, and in one sense it is a private bill, but in another sense it is a matter of international comity, and it is important because the Italian Government has thought it of enough importance to make it a question with our Government. Therefore the Chair overrules the point of order.

1883. Questions relating to the protection of American citizens a board and expatriation belong tot he jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On December 3, 1907,² on motion of Mr. James B. Perkins, of New York, by unanimous consent, reference of the bill (H.R. 482) relative to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad, was changed from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

¹Champ Clark, of Missouri, Speaker.

²First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 112.

1884. The Committee on Foreign Affairs has general jurisdiction on the subject of international conferences and congresses.

The Committee on foreign Affairs reported:

In 1927, bills and resolutions relating to various international commissions, conferences, and congresses, including a conference¹ on education, rehabilitation, reclamation, and recreation at Honolulu, a conference² on limitation of armaments, an international sanitary conference³ on soil science, an international dental⁴ congress, an international sanitary conference⁵ at Paris, a Pan American congress⁶ at Panama; the permanent association⁷ of the international road congresses and the Third Hague conference⁸ for the codification of international law.

In 1921,⁹ a joint resolution concurring in the declared purpose of the President of the United States to call an international conference to limit armaments.

In 1912,¹⁰ a joint resolution relating to the appointment of a commission to forward universal peace.

In 1908,¹¹ a concurrent resolution authorizing the Department of State to invite governments of other countries to send representatives to an international congress on tuberculosis.

1885. The Committee on Foreign Affairs exercises general but not exclusive jurisdiction of authorizations to receive medals or decorations from foreign governments, extension of thanks of Congress to foreign governments and erection of monuments in foreign lands.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported:

In 1927,¹² a bill providing for the erection in France of a monument to American colored troops in the World War.

In 1921,¹³ a bill authorizing bestowal of the Congressional medal of honor upon the unknown, unidentified French soldier buried in the Arc de Triomphe.

In 1916,¹⁴ a bill to authorize the President of the United States to extend to foreign government participating in the Panama-California International Exposition the grateful appreciation of the Government and the people of the United States.

On April 8, 1914,¹⁵ on motion of Mr. Frank E. Doremus, of Michigan, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from the consid-

¹ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1335.

² Report No. 62.

³ Report No. 418.

⁴ Report No. 865.

⁵ Report No. 966.

⁶ Report No. 420.

⁷ Report No. 1130.

⁸ Report No. 1607.

⁹ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 140.

¹⁰ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 589.

¹¹ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 536.

¹² First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 647.

¹³ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1322.

¹⁴ First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Report No. 1029.

¹⁵ Second session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 6403.

eration of the bill (H. R. 14128) granting permission to Lieut. Col. John P. Finley to accept and wear a decoration presented by the Sultan of Turkey, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1886. Measures authorizing relief of distress in foreign countries have been reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported:

In 1924,¹ the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 180) for the relief of the distressed and starving women and children of Germany. Debate on this resolution in Committee of the Whole includes a tabulation² of all previous instances in which the Congress had granted relief to sufferers on account of fires, floods, earthquakes, and wars.

In 1921,³ a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 71) to designate a day on which our people may be urged to contribute to the need of the suffering populations of the world stricken by war, famine, and pestilence.

1887. Bills providing for the appointment of commissions to confer with foreign governments relative to matters of common interest between such governments and the Government of the United States have been reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported:

In 1921,⁴ a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to confer with the Dominion government or the provincial governments of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick as to certain restrictive orders in Council of the said Provinces relative to the exportation of pulp wood therefrom to the United States.

1888. Mandates over foreign countries and authorization to the Executive to accept mandates are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported, in 1920,⁵ a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 27) declining to grant to the Executive the power to accept a mandate over Armenia.

1889. Reception of gifts from foreign powers and acceptance of decorations and orders conferred by foreign governments are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On April 8, 1914,⁶ on motion of Mr. Frank E. Doremus, of Michigan, by unanimous consent, the bill (H. R. 14128) granting permission to Lieut. Col. John P. Finley to accept and wear a decoration presented by the Sultan of Turkey, was taken from the Committee on Military Affairs to which it had been erroneously referred and was rereferred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

¹ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 256.

² Record, p. 4823.

³ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1186.

⁴ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 266.

⁵ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1101.

⁶ Second session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 6403.

1890. Recent history of the Committee on Military Affairs, Section 12 of Rule XI.

Section 12 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—

to the Military Establishment, including the increase or reduction of commissioned officers and enlisted men and their pay and allowances, the militia, and the public defense, to the committee on Military Affairs.

In 1911,¹ coincident with the discontinuance of the Committee on the Militia, this rule was amended to include the present provision for the militia. The adoption of the amendment was largely a matter of form as the functions of the former committee had already been taken over by the Committee on Military Affairs² and the Committee on the Militia had long been practically obsolete.

In 1920,³ jurisdiction of appropriations was taken from the Committee on Military Affairs in common with other appropriating committees, and the rule was further amended to include the increase or reduction of commissioned officers and further amended to include the increase or reduction of commissioned officers and enlisted men and their pay and allowances. In this form the rule has been adopted by each succeeding Congress.

The membership of the committee was increased by one Member, in 1907,⁴ by the adoption of Order No. 1 offered by Mr. John Dalzell of Pennsylvania.

It was further increased in 1911⁵ to one Delegate and twenty-one Members, and again increased to its present membership, one Delegate and twenty-five Members, in the general increase of 1933.⁶

1891. Legislation relating to the establishment and care of national cemeteries, national military parks, and provisions for roads, walks, and curbs within and for such reservations, and the marking of graves of Confederate soldiers is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported:

In 1908,⁷ a bill authorizing the construction of a road from the Highway Bridge across the Potomac River to Arlington Cemetery.

Also,⁸ a bill providing for sidewalks and curbs in and around the National Cemetery at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

In 1920,⁹ a bill providing for a report on the cost of improving and maintaining the Government boulevard on Missionary Ridge, in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.

In 1919,¹⁰ a bill with reference to a national military park on the plains of Chalmette, below the City of New Orleans.

¹ First session Sixty-second Congress, Record, pp. 12, 80.

² Hinds' Precedents, IV, 4179.

³ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 8121.

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

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

⁶ First session Seventy-third Congress, Record, p. 6371.

⁷ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1207.

⁸ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1510.

⁹ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 769.

¹⁰ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 523.

In 1908,¹ a joint resolution to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of Confederate soldiers and sailors who died in Northern prisons.

On February 23, 1924,² the Speaker³ called attention to a number of bills, the reference of which he considered erroneous, and asked unanimous consent for their proper reference. There was no objection and the bills were rereferred as suggested. Among them was the bill (H. R. 7182) to establish the Jackson National Forest in the State of South Carolina, which was, by consent, taken from the Committee on the Public Lands and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1892. The acquisition and conveyance of lands for military reservations, the granting of easements upon and across and the improvement of such reservations including the bridging of nonnavigable streams therein, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported:

In 1926,⁴ a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to grant easements in and upon public military reservations and other lands under his control.

Also, bills⁵ to provide for the inspection of the battle fields of Kings Mountain, South Carolina, Stone River, Tennessee, and Bull Run, Virginia.

Also, a bill⁶ authorizing an appropriation for the construction of a roadway and walk leading to and around the Chalmette Monument, Chalmette, Louisiana.

Also, a bill⁷ authorizing the use for permanent construction at military post of the proceeds from the sale of surplus War Department real property, and authorizing the sale of certain military reservations.

In 1921,⁸ a bill to provide a Government-owned water-service system for the Fort Monroe Military Reservation.

In 1921,⁹ a bill granting to the City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii, a right of way over and across the Fort de Russy Military Reservation, for the purpose of extending its system.

In 1920,¹⁰ a bill to convey to the Big Rock Stone and Construction Company, a portion of the military reservation of Fort Logan H. Roots, in the State of Arkansas.

In 1919,¹¹ a bill transferring certain real estate from the jurisdiction of the War Department to the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department and certain other real estate from the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department to the jurisdiction of the War Department.

¹ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 325.

² First session Sixty-eighty Congress, Record, p. 3031.

³ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Record, p. 3031.

⁴ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1019.

⁵ Reports No. 1508, 1158, 1076, 699.

⁶ Report No. 1494.

⁷ Report No. 374.

⁸ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 225.

⁹ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1172.

¹⁰ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report. 803.

¹¹ First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 418.

In 1910,¹ a bill providing for the repair and rebuilding of the road from Harrisonville, New Jersey, to the post of Fort Mott, and the National Cemetery at Finns Point, New Jersey.

In 1908,² a bill authorizing and empowering the Secretary of War to convey to the Delaware and Hudson Railway Company a right of way for railroad purposes upon and across the military reservation of Plattsburg Barracks, at Plattsburg, New York, in exchange for the release to the United States of all rights of said company and its subsidiary companies within the limits of said military reservation.

On April 20, 1916,³ on motion of Mr. Guy T. Helvering, of Kansas, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 13477) authorizing the replacement of a bridge across the Republican River near Fort Riley, Kansas, a nonnavigable river on a military reservation, under direction of the Secretary of War, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On July 28, 1919,⁴ on motion of Mr. Frederick R. Lehlbach, of New Jersey, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Appropriations was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7708) for the condemnation and purchase of a site for a target range by the War Department, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1893. Bills relating to the restoration of noted estates and historic buildings on military reservations are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs rather than the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

On January 8, 1932,⁵ following the reading and approval of the Journal, Mr. Fritz G. Lanham, of Texas, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted a request as follows:

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill H. R. 7014 referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be rereferred to the Committee on Military Affairs. This bill authorizes the restoration and occupation of the houses and grounds known as Belvoir on the former Lord Fairfax estate upon the Fort Humphreys military reservation in Fairfax County, Va., appropriating \$40,000 for such uses and for other purposes. It seems fair that this should go to the Military Affairs Committee inasmuch as it has to be passed upon by the Secretary of War.

There was no objection.

1894. Legislation tending to promote peace and discourage war has been considered by the Committee on Military Affairs.

On January 19, 1924,⁶ by request of the Speaker,⁷ by unanimous consent, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from the consideration of the joint

¹ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 472.

² First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1146.

³ First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Record, p. 6529.

⁴ First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 3248.

⁵ First session Seventy-second Congress, Record, p. 1505.

⁶ First session Sixty-eighty Congress, Record, p. 1157.

⁷ Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker.

resolution (H. J. Res. 128) to promote peace and equalize the burdens and minify the profits of war, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1895. The disposition of war trophies and devices and the distribution of obsolete weapons and armament are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported:

In 1926,¹ a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to allot war trophies to the American Legion Museum.

Also,² a bill to provide four condemned 12-pounder bronze guns for the Grant Memorial Bridge at Point Pleasant, Ohio.

In 1920,³ a bill to provide for the equitable distribution of captured war devices and trophies to the States and Territories of the United States and to the District of Columbia.

In 1908,⁴ a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish four condemned brass cannon and cannon balls to the Confederate Monument Association of Franklin, Tennessee.

1896. The use of Army transports and authorizations and regulations for the transportation of civilians thereon are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported:

In 1919,⁵ a bill to authorize the transportation of civilians across the Atlantic Ocean upon army transports under such rules and regulations and at such rates as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

In 1910,⁶ a joint resolution authorizing the use of United States Army transports for certain purposes.

1897. The control and disposition of nitrate and power plants at Muscle Shoals are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Bills providing for the lease or sale of nitrate plants and power stations on the Tennessee river at Sheffield, Alabama, or connected therewith, have been reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. Thus the committee has reported:

In 1922,⁷ a bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to sell to Henry Ford certain nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals, and to lease to the corporation to be incorporated by him certain dams and power stations to be constructed in that connection.

In 1925,⁸ a resolution relating to the Muscle Shoals property.

In 1927,⁹ a report on sundry bills relating to the Muscle Shoals project.

¹ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports No. 590, No. 906.

² First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 180.

³ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 979.

⁴ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1046.

⁵ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 528.

⁶ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 756.

⁷ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1084.

⁸ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1627.

⁹ Second session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 2303.

1898. Claims of Military personnel for loss of private property destroyed in the service, and bills for the relief of persons and organizations of persons who served in the Military forces of the United States have been considered by the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported:

In 1920,¹ a bill providing for the settlement of claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for the loss of private property destroyed in the military service of the United States.

In 1920,² a bill granting relief to persons who served in the military telegraph corps of the Army during the Civil War.

Also,³ a bill for the relief of Rock of the Maine Post, No. 138, Veterans of Foreign Wars, composed of men who served in the Thirty-eighth Infantry.

In 1926,⁴ a bill for the relief of certain officers of the Air Service of the United States Army on account of funds expended by them in connection with the American round-the-world flight.

1899. Joint operations of Army, Navy, and Marine Corps is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported, in 1911,⁵ a bill providing for joint operations of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

1900. The award of decorations, medals and other military insignia, and penalties for the unlawful wearing thereof are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Committee on Military Affairs has exercised jurisdiction over proposed legislation relating to the conferring of insignia in recognition of valor and distinguished service in the Army and Navy. The Committee reported, in 1919,⁶ a bill to provide for awarding decorations, devices, or insignia to the next of kin of deceased persons who would have been entitled to receive the same, and making it unlawful for anyone other than the persons authorized to do so to wear such decoration, device, or insignia.

1901. Appointments to boards and commissions having jurisdiction over institutions and affairs connected with the Military Service have been reported by the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported:

In 1912,⁷ the joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a member of the New Jersey and New York Joint Harbor Line Commission.

In 1921,⁸ a joint resolution for the appointment of one member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

¹ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 611.

² Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 824.

³ Report No. 984.

⁴ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1276.

⁵ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 2244.

⁶ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 442.

⁷ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 1147.

⁸ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 456.

In 1926,¹ a bill providing for membership of a Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy.

1902. Administration of the United States Military Academy, administration of foreign students thereto, and military education in civil institutions are subjects under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported:

In 1926,² a bill to establish a department of economics, government and history at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

In 1926,³ 1919,⁴ 1908,⁵ joint resolutions authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the United States Military Academy, at West Point, certain subjects of foreign countries and the insular possessions of the United States.

In 1926,⁶ a bill to provide for the membership of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy.

Also,⁷ a bill providing for the promotion of a professor at the United States Military Academy.

On December 16, 1907,⁸ on motion of Mr. Kittredge Haskins, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Education was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H.R. 384) to promote military education in the civil institutions of learning in the United States, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1903. Bills pertaining to Military Aviation and Army Aeronautics are reported by the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported, in 1926,⁹ a bill to encourage the development of aviation and secure advancement of Army aeronautics.

1904. Bills relating to battlefields and monuments thereon have been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On January 24, 1930,¹⁰ on motion of Mr. Robert Luce, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on the Library, by unanimous consent, the bill (H.R. 5061) to provide for the erection of a monument to commemorate the Battle of Wilson Creek, Mo., was transferred from the Committee on the Library to the Committee on Military Affairs.

In submitting the request for a change of reference, Mr. Luce differentiated between the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Library over the subject of monuments in general and subjects relating to monuments on battlefields maintained by the War Department, and said:

¹ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Record, p. 417.

² First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1023.

³ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1372.

⁴ First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 63.

⁵ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1322.

⁶ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 417.

⁷ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 521.

⁸ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 357.

⁹ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1395.

¹⁰ Second session Seventy-first Congress, Record p. 2320.

Mr. Speaker, before the request is put, I would like to have an opportunity to put into the Record about two sentences.

This bill has reference to a monument to commemorate the Battle of Wilson Creek, Mo.

Simply for the information of the House I wish to have it recorded that the Committee on Military Affairs has a subcommittee charged with the consideration of proposals relating to battlefields and monuments thereon. Generally, proposals relating to monuments come to the Committee on the Library, but this exception is made, probably in part, because battlefield monuments are to be maintained by the Secretary of War.

1905. A bill granting public lands for the establishment of a military park and cemetery was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On March 27, 1930,¹ on motion of Mr. Ross A. Collins, of Mississippi, by unanimous consent, the bill (H.R. 9680) to amend an act granting certain lands to the city of Biloxi, in Harrison County, Miss., for park and cemetery purposes, was transferred from the Committee on Public Lands to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1906. Recent history of the Committee on Naval Affairs, section 13 of Rule XI.

Section 13 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—

to the naval establishment, including increase or reduction of commissioned officers and enlisted men and their pay and allowances and the increase of ships or vessels of all classes of the Navy, to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The form of this rule remained unchanged from 1885,² when the jurisdiction over naval appropriations was taken from the Committee on Appropriations and conferred on the Committee on Naval Affairs, to 1920,³ when that jurisdiction was again vested in the Committee on Appropriations. Simultaneously with the latter change the phraseology including the increase or reduction of commissioned officers and enlisted men and their pay and allowances and the increase of ships or vessels of all classes of the Navy was added, bringing the rule to its present form.

The membership of the committee was increased in 1907,⁴ from eighteen to nineteen by the adoption of Order No. 1 offered by Mr. John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and was further increased in 1911⁵ to twenty-one members in the adoption of the rules of the Sixty-second Congress. It was increased to twenty-five members, its present membership, in 1933.⁶

1907. Bills relating to naval aviation and marine aeronautics are reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Bills providing for establishment or abolition of bureaus in departments are reported by the committee having jurisdiction of the subjects with which the proposed bureau would deal.

The Committee on Naval Affairs reported:

In 1926,⁷ a bill to authorize the construction and procurement of aircraft and aircraft equipment in the Navy and Marine Corps, and to adjust and define the status of the operating personnel in connection therewith.

¹ Second session Seventy-first Congress, Record, p. 6185.

² First session Forty-ninth Congress, Record, pp. 168, 96, 278.

³ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 8121.

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

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

⁶ First session Seventy-third Congress, Record, p. 6371.

⁷ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 389.

In 1926,¹ a bill to encourage the development of aviation and secure advancement of Navy Aeronautics.

In 1920² and 1921,³ bills to create a bureau of aeronautics in the Department of the Navy of the United States.

In 1910,⁴ a bill to abolish the Bureau of Equipment in the Department of the Navy.

In 1921,⁵ a bill authorizing the construction of an airplane carrier for the Navy of the United States.

1908. The acquisition or alienation of realty for naval sites and the establishment, construction, improvement, or dismantling of naval facilities thereon are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Committee on Naval Affairs reported:

In 1926,⁶ a bill to authorize the disposition of lands no longer needed for naval purposes.

In 1926,⁷ authorizing an appropriation for the repair of roads, water systems, and buildings in American Samoa.

In 1926,⁸ bills to authorize the construction of necessary additional buildings at certain naval hospitals, and certain public works at the naval air station at Pensacola.

1909. Bills authorizing the receipt by naval personnel of decorations, orders, medals, and other insignia and the acceptance of offices with compensation and emoluments from foreign governments have been reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs.⁹

Authorization of acceptance by officers and sailors of the United States Navy of offices and salaries in foreign countries and awards and decorations conferred by foreign governments in recognition of distinguished service, are subjects which have been reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Committee reported:

In 1927,¹⁰ various bills authorizing the acceptance by personnel of the United States Navy of medals, insignia, decorations, brevets, diplomas, orders, and other awards of honor and merit tendered by the French Government, the Republic of Haiti, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Government of Greece, the Republic of China, the Republic of Chile, and other foreign governments in recognition of distinguished service.

¹ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1396.

² Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1073.

³ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 35.

⁴ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 894.

⁵ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 100.

⁶ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 576.

⁷ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 203.

⁸ Report No. 679, 1052.

⁹ Since these bills are private in character, the reporting of such bills does not necessarily confer jurisdiction on the committee to report them. This subject has generally been considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

¹⁰ Second session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report Nos. 1925, 1926, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934.

In 1920,¹ a bill to authorize officers of the naval service to accept offices with compensation and emoluments from the governments of the Republics of South America.

1910. The Committee on Naval Affairs has exercised limited jurisdiction over bills relating to the Coast and Geodetic Survey.²

On January 19, 1924,³ the Speaker⁴ called attention to the reference of the bill (H. R. 4530) to increase the efficiency of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and asked unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which it had been erroneously referred, be discharged from its further consideration. There was no objection and the bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

1911. Proposed legislation affecting the Coast Guard, the Marine Corps, the Marine Band, and the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Committee on Naval Affairs reported:

In 1908,⁵ a bill to increase further the efficiency of the United States Marine Corps.

In 1920,⁶ a bill to increase the efficiency of the Navy and Coast Guard through the temporary provision of bonuses or increased compensation.

In 1926,⁷ a bill providing for retirement of members of the United States Marine Band and of members transferred to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

In 1927,⁸ a bill for the promotion and retirement of the leader of the United States Marine Band.

1912. Bills authorizing the payment of claims for losses of private property incident to service in the Navy have been reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Committee on Naval Affairs reported in 1926,⁹ a bill for the relief of Navy personnel and civilian employees of the Navy who suffered loss of personal effects due to the earthquake and fire in Japan in September, 1923.

1913. Bills relating to the Naval Observatory are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Committee on Naval Affairs reported, in 1910,¹⁰ a bill to establish a naval observatory and define its duties.

¹ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1071.

² Such legislation has occasionally been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

³ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 1157.

⁴ Frederick H. Gillet, of Massachusetts, Speaker.

⁵ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1299.

⁶ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 666.

⁷ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 585.

⁸ Second session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1298.

⁹ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1515.

¹⁰ Second session Sixty-first Congress, H. Rept. No. 681.

1914. Recent history of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, section 14 of Rule XI.

Section 14 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—to the post office and post roads—to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

The jurisdiction of this committee was modified in 1885¹ by the addition of authority over appropriations and again in 1920² by revocation of that authority.

With the exception of the amendment of 1920,³ withdrawing the right of appropriation, the present rule retains the form in which it was adopted in the revision of 1880.⁴

The membership of the committee was increased by the addition of three members in 1911,⁵ and four additional members in, 1933,⁶ and now consists of twenty-five Members and one Delegate.

1915. The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads exercises jurisdiction over proposed legislation relating to the carrying of mails both foreign and domestic, including Rural Free Delivery and the Air Mail Service, and over the Postal Savings System.

On January 6, 1908,⁷ the resolution (H. Res. 43) distributing the President's annual message provided that so much of the message as related to the post office and post roads and to the carrying of foreign mails should be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads reported:

In 1926,⁸ bills providing for aircraft mail contracts and authorizing compensation for the carriage of foreign mails.

In 1923,⁹ bills providing for air mail service, and for payment for construction of hangars and maintenance of flying fields for the air mail service, and for rural free delivery routes.

In 1921,¹⁰ a bill relative to the Postal savings system.

1916. The acquisition, lease, or transfer of realty or other facilities for post office purposes are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads reported:

In 1927,¹¹ a bill specifying steel cars for railway post-office service.

In 1920,¹² a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to turn over to the Postmaster General without charge therefor certain buildings in Watertown, New York.

¹ First session Forty-ninth Congress, Record, pp. 168, 196, 278.

² Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 8121.

³ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 8121.

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

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

⁶ First session Seventy-third Congress, Record, p. 6371.

⁷ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, pp. 477, 510.

⁸ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports Nos. 1197, 1305.

⁹ Fourth session Sixty-seventh Congress, Reports Nos. 1421, 1714, 1472.

¹⁰ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 489.

¹¹ Second session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1904.

¹² Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 827.

In 1926,¹ bills authorizing the rental of quarters for postal purposes, and providing for monthly rental of terminal railway post-office premises.

1917. While bills relating to individual claims of postmasters for reimbursement for unavoidable losses belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims, general legislation providing for disposition of such claims has been reported by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads reported in 1914,² a bill amending the law governing disposition of claims of postmasters for unavoidable losses in connection with their official duties.

1918. Exclusion from the mails of dangerous, fraudulent, gambling, or otherwise objectionable commodities, devices, or paraphernalia is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

In 1926,³ the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads reported a bill declaring pistols, revolvers, and other firearms capable of being concealed on the person unmailable and providing penalty.

Also,⁴ a bill excluding fraudulent devices and lottery paraphernalia from the mails.

In 1924,⁵ a bill denying the use of the mails in transporting firearms.

1919. The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads has jurisdiction over subjects relating to Government control of telephones in the District of Columbia.

On February 28, 1918,⁶ Mr. John A. Moon, of Tennessee, by direction of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, moved to change the reference of the bill (H. R. 10239) authorizing the Post Office Department to acquire and extend the telephone system of the District of Columbia; to insure the Government complete control of such means of communication in safeguarding its military and executive affairs within the seat of government; and to promote the service to the public from the Committee on the District of Columbia to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

After extended debate, the question being put was decided in affirmative, yeas 149, nays 102, and the bill was transferred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

1920. Provisions for assessment and remission of punishments and penalties in connection with crimes and offenses against the mail service have been reported by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

In 1923,⁷ the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads reported a bill providing for punishment of assaults upon mail carriers.

In 1926,⁸ a bill providing for remission of fines imposed upon mail contractors.

¹First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports Nos. 1127, 901.

²Second session Sixty-third Congress, Report No. 116.

³First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 610.

⁴Report No. 560.

⁵First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 762.

⁶Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 2807.

⁷Fourth session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 1332.

⁸First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 535.

1921. By decision of the House, bills to increase the efficiency of the postal service through the retirement of superannuated employees were referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

On May 26, 1916,¹ on motion of Mr. Samuel W. Beakes, of Michigan, the House, on division, yeas 177, nays 112, changed the reference of the bill (H. R. 6915) granting indefinite leave of absence to superannuated employees of the Post Office Department, Postal Service, and the bill (H. R. 10130) to retire postal employees on an annuity after 25 years service, from the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

During debate on the question, Mr. Martin B. Madden, of Illinois, said:

Mr. Speaker, the Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives is organized for the purpose of taking jurisdiction of post-office matters. It is given jurisdiction over the Railway Mail Service, the Foreign Mail Service, the postal savings bank, and all matters pertaining to post-office service, and anything that pertains to greater efficiency in the service I maintain comes within the jurisdiction of the committee. Frequently the committee has reported legislation to the House to do first one thing and then another with the end in view of creating a greater efficiency in the department. One piece of legislation reported by this committee and enacted by Congress was the classification act, by means of which the men in the service were given the right of promotion from grade to grade automatically from one year to another, which created an expense in connection with the conduct of the department. Nobody will contend that it did not also create greater efficiency in the department.

Not long since the committee had referred to it a bill providing for the enactment of a law to pay compensation for injury to men in the service while on duty. The committee took jurisdiction of that and reported the bill. Under that law a man in the Postal Service now injured in the line of duty is entitled to full pay for one year's disability and half pay for the second year, and the family receives \$2,000 in case of death, if it is the result of the injury. I might enumerate many other salutary recommendations for the improvement of the department ratified by the Congress.

Nobody will claim that in the conduct of the great Postal Service of the United States the committee having jurisdiction over postal affairs has no right to recommend improvements in the service. Not long since bills were introduced and referred to the Post Office Committee providing for superannuation of men grown old in the service. What was the purpose of that? Only one, and that purpose was to retire men who had grown old in the service in order that young men might take their places and greater efficiency result from the enactment of the law.

The bill was under consideration by the committee. The question of order was raised as to the jurisdiction of the committee by the gentleman from Indiana, and a majority of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads overruled the question of order raised by him.

Subsequently,² the bill (H. R. 6915) was reported favorably by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

1922. Bills relating to the classification of salaries of postal employees are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

On May 3, 1924,³ a bill reclassifying the salaries of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service and readjusting their compensation on an equitable basis, was reported by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

¹ First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, pp. 8456, 8479, 8514, 8747, 8748.

² Report No. 907.

³ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 655.

1923. Recent history of the Committee on the Public Lands, section 15 of Rule XI.

Section 15 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating to the lands of the United States and private claims to land to the Committee on the Public Lands.

This rule was amended in 1911,¹ by enlarging the jurisdiction of the Committee to include “private claims to land,” the Committee on Private Land Claims² which had previously exercised this jurisdiction being simultaneously abolished.³ This was the first modification of the rule since the revision of 1880.⁴

The membership of the committee was increased by the addition of three Members in 1905,⁵ one Member in 1907,⁶ and two Members in 1911, and is now composed of twenty-one Members and one Delegate.

1924. The public domain, conservation thereof, and the granting or forfeiture of lands therefrom, or easements thereon, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Public Lands.

On January 6, 1908,⁷ the resolution distributing the annual message of the President referred so much of the message as related to “the public domain” to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On January 13, 1914,⁸ the resolution (H. Res. 340) providing for reference of the President’s message referred to the Committee on the Public Lands that portion of the message relating to “conservation.”

The Committee on the Public Lands has exercised jurisdiction over bills granting and rescinding grants of lands and easements and controlling waters on public lands, and has reported as follows:

In 1926,⁹ bills relating to the entry and conveyance of public lands.

In 1911,¹⁰ a joint resolution authorizing suit for forfeiture of right of way granted to the Washington Improvement and Development Company through the Colville Indian Reservation in the State of Washington.

Also,¹¹ a resolution requesting information from the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture concerning the diversion of the waters of Lake Tahoe.

In 1910,¹² a bill granting a street railway company right to operate its railway across the Hot Springs Reservation.

In 1920,¹³ a bill granting the right to use certain waters in Yellowstone National Park for irrigation purposes.

¹ First session Sixty-second Congress, Record, pp. 12, 80.

² Hinds’ Precedents, IV, 4273.

³ Record, pp. 13, 80.

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

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

⁶ First session Sixty-second Congress, Record, pp. 11, 80.

⁷ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, pp. 477, 510.

⁸ Second session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 1582.

⁹ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports No. 144, 178.

¹⁰ First session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 122.

¹¹ Second session Sixty-second Congress, Report No. 196.

¹² Second session Sixty first Congress, Report No. 435.

¹³ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 767.

1925. The Committee on the Public Lands has jurisdiction over subjects relating to those national parks created out of the public domain.

The Committee on the Public Lands reported in 1910,¹ and 1917,² bills providing for the establishment of the Glacier National Park in the Rocky Mountains, and a national park in the Territory of Alaska.

In 1920,³ a bill to change the name of the Sequoia National Park to Roosevelt National Park.

On December 14, 1915,⁴ on motion of Mr. Asbury F. Lever, of South Carolina, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Agriculture was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 68) to establish a national park in the Territory of Hawaii, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

1926. The Committee on the Public Lands has exercised jurisdiction over subjects relating to mineral lands of the public domain and the entry of such lands for homestead and agricultural purposes.

The Committee on the Public Lands has exercised a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over the public lands with relation to their mineral deposits. The Committee reported:

In 1921,⁵ a bill to provide for the disposition of boron deposits on public lands.

Also,⁶ a bill authorizing the lease of lands containing deposits of minerals, oil, oil-shale, or gas by the State of Washington for longer periods than five years.

Also,⁷ bills providing for agricultural entries on coal lands in Alaska.

In 1917,⁸ the bill to relieve the owners of mining claims who have been mustered into the service of the United States from performing assessment work during the term of such service.

On April 28, 1921,⁹ on motion of Mr. Nicholas J. Sinnott, of Oregon, by unanimous consent, the reference of the bill (H. R. 3116) validating certain homestead entries for certain public lands in Alaska was transferred from the Committee on the Territories to the Committee on the Public Lands.

1927. The Committee on the Public Lands exercises jurisdiction as to such forest reserves as are created out of the public domain.

On March 13, 1914,¹⁰ on motion of Mr. Asbury F. Lever, of South Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill (S. 533) proposing the consolidation of certain lands belonging to the public domain in the Ochoco National Forest was taken from the Committee on Agriculture and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

¹ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 767.

² Second session Sixty-fourth Congress, Report No. 1273.

³ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 764.

⁴ First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Record, P. 245.

⁵ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1247.

⁶ Report No. 1259.

⁷ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Reports No. 432, 444.

⁸ Second session Sixty-fourth Congress, Report No. 1276.

⁹ First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 754.

¹⁰ Second session Sixty third Congress, Record, p. 4319.

On December 19, 1919,¹ Mr. Nicholas J. Sinnott, of Oregon, called attention to the erroneous reference of the bill (S. 2789) for the consolidation of forest lands in the Sierra National Forest to the Committee on Agriculture, and asked unanimous consent that the reference be changed to the Committee on the Public Lands. After brief debate the request was agreed to and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

The Committee on the Public Lands reported, in 1922,² the bill (S. 490) to consolidate national forest lands.

1928. Subjects pertaining to the school lands of a State or Territory have been held to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Public Lands.

On February 5, 1908,³ the Speaker,⁴ by unanimous consent, took from the Committee on Agriculture, to which it had been first referred, the bill (H. R. 9205) making applicable certain provisions of the statutes of the Territory of New Mexico to the school lands of that Territory, and referred it to the Committee on the Public Lands.

1929. Bills authorizing punishments and penalties when provided for offenses relating to the administration of the lands of the public domain have been reported by the Committee on the Public Lands.

The Committee on the Public Lands reported in 1917,⁵ the bill (H. R. 15523) to punish persons who make false representations to settlers and other pertaining to the public lands of the United States.

1930. Bills providing for the appraisal, sale, lease, and conveyance of public lands and for the disposition of such lands when abandoned are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Public Lands.

The Committee on the Public Lands reported:

In 1926,⁶ a bill providing for the granting of public lands for school purposes, and for the sale of lots owned by the Government in the District of Columbia.

In 1921,⁷ a bill for the appraisal and sale of the Vashon Island Military Reservation in the State of Washington.

In 1921,⁸ a bill providing for the disposition of abandoned lighthouse and life-saving stations.

In 1920,⁹ a bill providing for the disposition of abandoned portions of rights of way granted to railroad companies.

On July 31, 1919,¹⁰ on motion of Mr. John E. Raker, of California, by unanimous consent, the bill (H. R. 416) returning to the public domain land formerly

¹ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 914.

² Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 748.

³ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 1656.

⁴ Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, Speaker.

⁵ Second session Sixty-fourth Congress, Record, p. 1239.

⁶ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports No. 509, 678, 125, 1220.

⁷ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1233.

⁸ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 192.

⁹ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 851.

¹⁰ First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 3430.

reserved as a bird reservation was taken from the Committee on Agriculture and given to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On March 28, 1916,¹ upon suggestion of the Speaker,² by unanimous consent, the reference of the bill (S. 43) relating to lands formerly part of an Indian reservation, was transferred from the Committee on Indian Affairs to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On February 12, 1916,³ on motion of Mr. Whitmell P. Martin, of Louisiana, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Naval Affairs was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9045) for the restoration to the public domain of lands reserved for naval operation and not now needed for that purpose, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On July 17, 1914,⁴ the Speaker² announced that the bill (S. 655) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to survey lands formerly reserved as a part of the Assiniboine Military Reservation but now abandoned for that purpose, and which had been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, should have been referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and if there was no objection he would change the reference of the bill to the latter committee. There being no objection the bill was thereupon referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On January 25, 1924,⁵ upon suggestion of the Speaker,⁶ by unanimous consent, the bill (H. R. 4319) authorizing the conveyance of certain public land to a municipality for park purposes, which had been referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, was taken from that committee and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

1931. Legislative propositions relating to the care of waters on arid public lands belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Public Lands and not the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

On December 18, 1912,⁷ at the instance of the Speaker,² by unanimous consent, the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, now designated as the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, was discharged from consideration of the bill (H. R. 12826) providing for the discovery, development, and protection of streams, springs, and water holes in desert or arid public lands of the United States, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

¹ First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Record, p. 5053.

² Champ Clark, of Missouri, Speaker.

³ First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Record, p. 2456.

⁴ Second session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 12303.

⁵ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Record, p. 1432.

⁶ Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, Speaker.

⁷ Third session Sixty-second Congress, Record, p. 861.

1932. Legislation providing for the application of mining laws to public lands, the location of mineral claims on such lands, and the exploration and acquisition of mines on land claims is considered by the Committee on the Public Lands rather than the Committee on Mines and Mining.

On February 24, 1908,¹ on suggestion of the Speaker,² by unanimous consent, the bills (S. 206) to extend the provisions of the mining laws of the United States to certain public lands; (S. 129) to validate the location of mineral claims heretofore made by deputy mineral surveyors during their incumbency in office; and (H. R. 15443) to authorize the exploration and purchase of mines within the boundaries of private land claims, were taken from the Committee on Mines and Mining to which they had been referred and were referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

1933. Recent history of the Committee on Indian Affairs. Section 16 of Rule XI.

Section 16 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—
to the relations of the United States with the Indians and the Indian tribes, to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

This rule retained the form adopted in 1885³ until 1920⁴ when jurisdiction of appropriations was transferred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The membership of the committee was increased from eighteen Members to nineteen Members in 1907,⁵ by the adoption of Order No. 1 offered by Mr. John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and from nineteen Members to twenty-one Members, on motion of Mr. Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, by unanimous consent, in 1913.⁶

The committee is now composed of twenty-one Members and one Delegate.

1934. General and special bills as to claims to be paid out of Indian funds and the adjudication of claims arising out of Indian depredations come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Indian Affairs and not the Committee on Claims.

On February 17, 1910,⁷ the Speaker² announced that the Committee on Claims had returned for proper reference three bills, evidently referred to that committee erroneously, providing for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations and further providing that any judgments obtained should be paid out of the Indian fund. Thereupon, by unanimous consent, the bills were re-referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On February 4, 1911,⁸ on motion of Mr. Albert S. Burleson, of Texas, acting by direction of the Committee on Claims, that committee was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 20825) to amend an act providing for the adjudica-

¹First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 2415.

²Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, Speaker.

³First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Record, pp. 168, 196, 278.

⁴Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 8121.

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

⁶First session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 1784.

⁷Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 2057.

⁸Third session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 1965.

tion of claims arising out of Indian depredations, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

1935. Bills relating to the adjudication of claims of Indiana and Indian tribes against the United States come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On January 13, 1910,¹ and again on February 18, 1910,² upon suggestion of the Speaker,³ by unanimous consent, bills authorizing Indian tribes to submit to the Court of Claims, various claims against the United States, were taken from the Committee on Claims and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Committee on Indian Affairs reported:

In 1923,⁴ a bill authorizing Indian tribes and individual Indians to submit to the Court of Claims certain claims growing out of treaties and otherwise.

In 1926⁵ and 1920⁶ bills authorizing the court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claims of certain Indian tribes and bands against the United States.

1936. The reservation, alienation, transfer, leasing, or allotment of Indian lands are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Committee on Indian Affairs reported:

In 1926⁷ a bill setting aside Rice Lake and contiguous lands in Minnesota for the exclusive use and benefit of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.

Also,⁸ a bill to authorize the leasing for mining purposes of land reserved for Indian agency and school purposes.

Also,⁹ a bill to provide for allotting in severalty agricultural lands within the Tongue River or Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation in Montana.

Also,¹⁰ a bill to authorize the leasing of unallotted irrigable land on Indian reservations.

On February 24, 1908,¹¹ on motion of Mr. James S. Sherman, of New York, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Public Lands was discharged from the consideration of the bill (S. 3409) providing regulations pertaining to homestead entries on Indian lands, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On March 28, 1908,¹² on suggestion of the Speaker,³ by unanimous consent, the bill (H.R. 4916) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee for certain Indian lands

¹ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 617.

² Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 2113.

³ Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, Speaker.

⁴ Fourth session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 1705.

⁵ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 869.

⁶ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Reports No. 581, 899.

⁷ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 1417.

⁸ Report No. 140.

⁹ Report No. 383.

¹⁰ Report No. 1509.

¹¹ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 2393.

¹² Record, p. 4085.

situated in the State of Idaho was taken from the Committee on Public Lands and given to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

1937. The taxation, improvement, irrigation, and control of Indian lands and the construction of roads, cutting of timber, and granting of easements thereon are subjects within the jurisdiction of Committee on Indian Affairs.

On February 9, 1914,¹ on motion of Mr. William J. LaFollette, of Washington, the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands was discharged from consideration of the bill (H.R. 11622) to provide water for the irrigable lands of the Yakima Indian Reservation, and the same was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Committee on Indian Affairs reported:

In 1926,² bills for the completion of a road from Tucson to Ajo via Indian Oasis, and for the construction of an irrigation dam on Walker River, Nevada.

In 1916,³ a bill providing for the taxation of lands of the Winnebago Indians and the Omaha Indians in the State of Nebraska.

In 1908,⁴ a bill to authorize the cutting, sale, and manufacture of lumber and the preservation of forests on certain lands reserved for Indian reservations.

1938. Bills relating to the use, control, management, and expenditure of Indian funds are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Committee on Indian Affairs reported:

In 1926,⁵ a bill authorizing the use of the funds of any tribe of Indians for payments of insurance premiums for protection of the property of the tribe against fire, theft, tornado, and hail.

In 1925,⁶ a bill to provide for expenditures of tribal funds of Indians for construction, repair, and rental of agency buildings and related purposes.

In 1923,⁷ a bill to modify the Osage fund restrictions.

In 1919,⁸ a bill to provide for the distribution of tribal funds of the Crow tribe, and for other purposes.

1939. The Committee on Indian Affairs has jurisdiction of subjects relating to education of the Indians.

The Committee on Indian Affairs reported:

In 1926,⁹ a bill authorizing the payment of tuition of Crow Indian children attending Montana State public schools.

In 1925,¹⁰ bills relative to the per capita cost of Indian Schools.

¹ Second session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 3223.

² First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports Nos. 1153, 1437.

³ First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Report No. 994.

⁴ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1086.

⁵ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 511.

⁶ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1215.

⁷ Fourth session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 1403.

⁸ First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 468.

⁹ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 159.

¹⁰ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Reports Nos. 1319, 1393.

1940. Bills pertaining to the business and government of the Indian tribes are properly referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs unless carrying appropriations, in which event they are properly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations.

On February 6, 1929,¹ on motion of Mr. Louis C. Cramton, of Michigan, by unanimous consent, the bill (S. 4517) appropriating tribal funds of Indians residing on the Klamath Reservation to pay expenses of the general council and business committee of the tribe was transferred from the Committee on Appropriations to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Cramton explained that the original reference to the Committee on Appropriations was properly made because inadvertently a direct appropriation was incorporated in the bill. But as the bill related to legislative propositions which were outside the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations, and pertained otherwise to matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Indian Affairs, the request for the change of reference was made by common consent of both committees.

1941. Recent history of the Committee on the Territories, Section 17 of Rule XI.

An instance in which the membership of a standing committee was temporarily increased.

Section 17 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—

to Territorial legislation, the revision thereof, and affecting Territories or the admission of States to the Committee on the Territories.

The phraseology of this rule has remained unchanged since the revision of 1880,² when the present form was adopted.

On June 3, 1913,³ on motion of Mr. James R. Mann, of Illinois, the membership of this committee was temporarily increased by the addition of one member without changing the rule fixing the number of the members of the committee. The additional member was discontinued with the close of the Congress in which appointed, but in 1918⁴ the membership of the committee was permanently increased to seventeen through amendment of the rule by adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Claude Kitchin, of North Carolina. It was further increased by the addition of four members, in 1927,⁵ in the adoption of the rules for the Seventieth Congress, and now consists of twenty-one Members and two Delegates.

1942. The Committee on the Territories has jurisdiction of legislation relating to the general affairs of the Territories.

Resolutions distributing the annual message of the President in the 1908,⁶ and in 1914,⁷ providing that so much of the message as related to Territorial legislation and

¹ Second session, Seventieth Congress, Record, p. 2936.

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

³ First session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 1871.

⁴ Second session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 852.

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

⁶ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, pp. 477, 510.

⁷ Second session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 1592.

the revision thereof, and to Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands should be referred to the Committee on the Territories.

The Committee on Territories reported in 1908,¹ bills authorizing the issuance of bonds by municipalities and road districts for the construction of roads, and the installation of water and sewer systems in the Territory of Arizona.

In 1920,² a bill authorizing an incorporated town in Alaska to issue bonds for the construction of a municipal light and power plant and the erection of a public school building.

1943. The Committee on the Territories has jurisdiction of general subjects relating to the Territory of Alaska.

The Committee on the Territories has exercised a general jurisdiction over subjects relating to Alaska both before and since the creation of the Territorial government for that region, and reported:

In 1926,³ bill prescribing qualification of voters in the Territory, authorizing the designation of an ex officio commissioner for Alaska for each of the executive departments of the United States, and relating to the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives from the Territory of Alaska.

In 1926,⁴ 1919,⁵ 1910,⁶ and 1908,⁷ bills relating to the location, construction, operation, and relief of Alaskan railways.

In 1926,⁸ a joint resolution authorizing the construction of government docks, and wharves at Alaskan ports.

In 1924,⁹ a bill for the establishment of industrial schools for Alaskan native children.

In 1922,¹⁰ a joint resolution authorizing the construction of roads, bridges, and trails in Alaska.

In 1908,¹¹ a bill for the protection of game in Alaska.

On May 24, 1910,¹² Mr. Edward L. Hamilton, of Michigan, by direction of the Committee on the Territories, offered a motion to change the reference of the bill (H. R. 26153) to modify and amend the mining laws in relation to the Territory of Alaska from the Committee on Public Lands to the Committee on the Territories.

Thereupon, Mr. Albert Douglas, of Ohio, moved by way of amendment that the bill be referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The amendment being declared out of order, and the question being put on the original motion, it was decided in favor of the affirmative, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Territories.

¹ First session Sixtieth Congress, Reports Nos. 324, 1406.

² Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1913.

³ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports Nos. 728, 1565, 174.

⁴ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 225.

⁵ First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 231.

⁶ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 951.

⁷ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1145.

⁸ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 586.

⁹ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 528.

¹⁰ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 783.

¹¹ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 440.

¹² Second session Sixty-first Congress, Record, p. 6797.

In 1910,¹ a bill relating to the creation, establishment, and enforcement of a miner's lien in the Territory of Alaska was reported by the Committee on the Territories.

1944. The Committee on the Territories has general jurisdiction of subjects relating to the Territory of Hawaii.

The Committee on the Territories reported on legislation relating to the government of Hawaii as follows:

In 1992,² and 1908,³ bills to amend the organic act of the Territory of Hawaii and confirming acts of the Hawaiian legislature.

The committee also exercises exclusive jurisdiction over bills relating to the disposition of Government-owned land in Alaska. Thus the committee reported:

In 1926,⁴ and 1919,⁵ bills providing for the exchange of Government-owned lands for privately owned lands in the Territory of Hawaii.

In 1924,⁶ a bill authorizing the issuance of patents to persons purchasing Government lots in the district of Waiakea, Island of Hawaii.

The Committee also reported, in 1921,⁷ a bill granting a franchise for the purpose of manufacturing and supplying gas and electric current in certain districts in the Territory of Hawaii.

On September 7, 1917,⁸ on motion of Mr. Whitmell P. Martin, Louisiana, by unanimous consent, the reference of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 16) to open lands in Hawaii to homestead entry, was changed from the Committee on Insular Affairs to the Committee on the Territories.

On December 2, 1913,⁹ a motion by Mr. William C. Houston, of Tennessee, to take from the Committee on Insular Affairs the bill (H.R. 9022), ratifying an act of the Legislature of Hawaii, was unanimously agreed to, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Territories.

On November 14, 1919,¹⁰ on motion of Mr. Charles F. Curry, of California, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from the consideration of H. R. 10432 to provide for the exchange of Government lands for privately owned lands in the Territory of Hawaii, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Territories.

1945. A bill relating to the medical treatment of persons in Hawaii was transferred from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to the Committee on Territories.

On April 13, 1932,¹¹ following the reading and approval of the Journal, Mr. Guinn Williams, of Texas, from the Committee on Territories, asked unanimous

¹ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Report. No. 971.

² Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 1082.

³ First session Sixtieth Congress, Reports 968, 1547.

⁴ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 716.

⁵ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 526.

⁶ First session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 539.

⁷ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report. No. 163.

⁸ First session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 6749.

⁹ Second session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 74.

¹⁰ First session Sixty-sixth Congress, Record, p. 8544.

¹¹ First session Seventy-second Congress, Record, p. 8135.

consent for the transfer of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 361) to authorize the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service to make a survey as to the existing facilities for the protection of the public health in the care and treatment of leperous persons in the Territory of Hawaii, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Bertrand H. Snell, of New York, having reserved the right to object, the Speaker¹ said:

The Chair understands that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce requests that this joint resolution be referred to the Committee on the Territories. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

1946. Recent history of the Committee on Insular Affairs, section 18 of Rule XI.

Section 18 of Rule XI provides for the reference of subjects relating—

to all matters (excepting those affecting the revenue and the appropriations) pertaining to the islands which came to the United States through the treaty of 1899 with Spain, and to Cuba to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

This rule has been retained without amendment in the form in which originally adopted in 1899.²

The number of Members on the committee was increased from eighteen to nineteen in 1907,³ and from nineteen to twenty-one in 1911.⁴ The committee now consists of twenty-one Members and the Resident Commissioner of Porto Rico.

1947. The Committee on Insular Affairs exercises practically an exclusive jurisdiction over the affairs of the islands ceded by the treaty of 1899, except as to matters of revenue and appropriations.

The resolution (H. Res. 340) providing for the distribution of the annual message of the President to the committees, adopted January 13, 1914,⁵ provided that so much of the message as “relates to all matters pertaining to the island which came to the United States through the treaty of 1899 with Spain be referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs.”

1948. The Committee on Insular Affairs has general jurisdiction of subjects relating to the Philippine Islands.

The Committee on Insular Affairs reported:

In 1927,⁶ a bill to ratify and confirm certain acts of the Philippine Legislature.

In 1925,⁷ a bill legalizing certain taxes imposed by the Philippine Legislature.

In 1910,⁸ a bill providing for the quadrennial election of the Philippine Legislature and Resident Commissioners to the United States.

¹ John N. Garner, of Texas, Speaker.

² First session Fifty-sixth Congress, Record, pp. 60, 159.

³ First session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 356.

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

⁵ Second session Sixty-third Congress, Record, p. 1592.

⁶ Second session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 2033.

⁷ Second session Sixty-eighth Congress, Report No. 1290.

⁸ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 1358.

In 1908,¹ bills to increase the membership of the Philippine Commission, and to regulate shipping in trade between the United States and the Philippine Archipelago.

1949. Legislation relating to Porto Rico, with the exception of matters of revenue and appropriations, are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Insular Affairs.

The Committee on Insular Affairs reported:

In 1926,² bills providing for the enlargement, completion, and repair of customs warehouses and other customs buildings in Porto Rico.

In 1921,³ a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to repair and rebuild customs buildings in Porto Rico, and to pay for the same out of duties collected in Porto Rico.

In 1910,⁴ a bill authorizing the President to convey to the people of Porto Rico certain land and buildings not needed for purposes of the United States.

In 1909,⁵ a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Condado Bay on San Juan Island, Porto Rico.

1950. The Committee on Insular Affairs exercises a general jurisdiction of subjects relating to the Virgin Islands, with the exception of matters of revenue and appropriations.

The Committee on Insular Affairs reported:

In 1926,⁶ bills providing for a permanent government of the Virgin Islands of the United States.

In 1927,⁷ bills providing for the government of the Virgin Islands, conferring United States citizenship upon certain inhabitants of the Virgin Islands, extending the naturalization laws thereof, and authorizing appropriations for public highways in the Virgin Islands.

In 1922,⁸ a bill to authorize the United States Shipping Board to acquire a site on the Virgin Islands for a fuel and fuel-oil station and fresh-water reservoir for Shipping Board and other merchant vessels, as well as United States naval vessels.

1951. History of the former Committee on Railways and Canals.

Section 19 of Rule XI formerly provided for the reference of subjects relating— to railways and canals to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

This rule retained the form in which adopted in 1880⁹ until 1911,¹⁰ when the clause limiting the jurisdiction of the committee to railroads “other than Pacific

¹ First session Sixtieth Congress, Reports Nos. 1049, 1475.

² First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Report No. 619, 620.

³ First session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 147.

⁴ Second session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 1327.

⁵ Second session Sixtieth Congress, Record, p. 2021.

⁶ First session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports Nos. 654, 760.

⁷ Second session Sixty-ninth Congress, Reports No. 2095, 2093, 2034.

⁸ Second session Sixty-seventh Congress, Report No. 1202.

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

¹⁰ First session Sixty-second Congress, Record, pp. 12, 80.

railroads” was omitted. In practice, however, the committee had relinquished jurisdiction as to railroads and had exercised a limited jurisdiction of legislation pertaining to canals only.

The committee consisted of fourteen Members at the time of its discontinuance. It was abolished in the revision of 1927,¹ and its jurisdiction transferred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1952. The Committee on Railways and Canals had a general though not exclusive jurisdiction of the subject of canals but had long ceased to exercise jurisdiction as to railways.

While the Committee on Railways and Canals retained a general but not exclusive² jurisdiction of the subject of canals, it had in latter years reported on legislation relating to railroads.

The Committee reported on the chartering of canal companies, surveys for canals, construction and maintenance of canals, and the cost of transportation by canals, as follows:

In 1909,³ a bill to amend the charter of certain canal companies.

In 1921,⁴ a bill to require the Secretary of War to cause to be made a survey for a canal from Cumberland Sound to the mouth of the Mississippi River.

In 1908,⁵ a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to complete surveys for a ship canal from Toledo to Chicago.

In 1911,⁶ a bill authorizing the construction of a canal connecting the Hackensack River with other waterways in the State of New Jersey.

In 1920,⁷ the resolution (H. Res. 201) authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to report to the House of Representatives the cost of transportation of coal by canals and other navigable waters within the continental United States as compared with railway rates, together with recommendations.

1953. Jurisdiction of the subject of canals was formerly vested in the Committee on Railways and Canals and not in the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

On June 26, 1917,⁸ while the river and harbor bill was under consideration in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. John H. Small, of North Carolina, offered as a committee amendment the following:

Broad and Congaree Rivers and Columbia Canal, at or near Columbia, S.C., with a view of improvements for navigation, consideration to be given to any proposition for local cooperation.

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

² See sections 1806 and 1840 of this volume.

³ Second session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 2022.

⁴ Third session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 1246.

⁵ First session Sixtieth Congress, Report No. 1760.

⁶ Third session Sixty-first Congress, Report No. 2279.

⁷ Second session Sixty-sixth Congress, Report No. 946.

⁸ First session Sixty-fifth Congress, Record, p. 4316.

Mr. Martin B. Madden, of Illinois, made a point of order against the proposed amendment and said:

Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that this committee has no jurisdiction over canals, and that if the question of a canal was up for consideration on the floor of this House and stood alone that it would not be privileged, and not being privileged standing alone, that this committee can not take jurisdiction in an appropriation bill to make it privileged.

The Chairman¹ sustained the point of order.

On January 8, 1916,² during the consideration of the river and harbor bill in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. Frank Park, of Georgia, asked unanimous consent that the Committee on Railways and Canals be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 6460) to provide for a survey and estimate of cost of a canal connecting the waters of the Flint and Ocmulgee Rivers in the State of Georgia, and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Thereupon, Mr. James R. Mann, of Illinois, said:

Mr. Speaker, will the Chair bear with me just a moment? I have made the point of order several times on river and harbor bills, in various Congresses, against items for canals, and the point of order has always been sustained where the Chair thought it was an appropriation for a canal. There is no question that the reference of the bill to the Committee on Railways and Canals is a correct reference where it provides for the purchase or construction of a canal. The Committee on Rivers and Harbors has very wide latitude of jurisdiction and it never reports upon these individual bills separately. If it finds that an item is for improvement of a river, it can include that item in its omnibus river and harbor bill if it chooses to do so; but the jurisdiction of the bill, when it is introduced as a separate measure, is in the Committee on Railways and Canals, which committee, I hope, will be revived and will take action on some of these things.

The Speaker³ said:

If it is necessary, the Chair asks unanimous consent to make a statement about the reference. There is a committee in this House upon Railways and Canals, and somehow, or somehow else, the Committee on Rivers and Harbors for several years has absorbed all the functions of that Committee on Railways and Canals. There are half a dozen of these bills like the one that the gentleman from Georgia is talking about. One of two things ought to be done about them: Either the bills that apply to that Committee on Railways and Canals ought to be sent to it, or the committee ought to be abolished; so the Chair, not having the power to abolish the committee, referred these bills to the Committee on Railways and Canals. The Chair thought this statement was due to the House. If there is no objection to its going to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, the Chair has none.

The question being put, Mr. John N. Garner, of Texas, objected, and the reference of the bill to the Committee on Railways and Canals was sustained.

¹ Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, Chairman.

² First session Sixty-fourth Congress, Record, p. 726.

³ Champ Clark, of Missouri, Speaker.