

ical, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, and to take such testimony as it deems advisable. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

(10) The committee is authorized and directed when acting on its own motion or upon a complaint made to the committee, to report promptly any and all violations of any Federal or State statutes in connection with the matters and things mentioned herein to the Attorney General of the United States in order that he may take such official action as may be proper. The committee or a duly authorized subcommittee thereof is authorized and directed when acting upon the specific request of the Clerk of the House to render advice promptly in order to give the Clerk of the House of Representatives the prior benefits of its advice and in order that he may then take such official action under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 as the Clerk of the House of Representatives deems to be proper.

(11) Every person who, having been summoned as a witness by authority of said committee or any subcommittee thereof, willfully makes default, or who having appeared, refuses to answer any question pertinent to the investigation heretofore authorized, shall be held to the penalties prescribed by law.

That said committee is authorized and directed to file interim reports

whenever in the judgment of the majority of the committee, or of the subcommittee conducting portions of said investigation, the public interest will be best served by the filing of said interim reports, and in no event shall the final report of said committee be filed later than January 11, 1973, as hereinabove provided.

Shortly thereafter,<sup>(6)</sup> the resolution was agreed to.<sup>(7)</sup>

*Parliamentarian's Note:* Select committees to investigate campaign expenditures are no longer established, since the Committee on House Administration with jurisdiction over campaign expenditures, now has standing investigatory authority and subpoena power, as do all other standing committees (see Ch. 8, § 14, supra).

In the 93d Congress, the House granted the Committee on House Administration subpoena power to investigate election practices, thereby enabling that standing committee to assume the functions of the select committee (H. Res. 737, 93d Cong. 2d Sess.).

## § 6. —Subjects of Investigation or Study

Select or special committees are usually created for one of four

6. *Id. at p. 5718.*

7. See Ch. 8, supra, for more information on campaign expenditure committees. See also § 6.1, infra.

purposes: (1) to investigate conditions or events about which allegations have been made; (2) to study and report on a particular matter with a view toward subsequent legislative action by standing committees; (3) to report to the House on the merits of specific legislative proposals and to encourage coordinated legislative decisions; and (4) to supervise certain routine housekeeping functions.<sup>(8)</sup>

The distinction between a select and special committee is merely one of emphasis. A “select” committee is so designated to emphasize the manner of the appointment of its membership (usually by the Speaker). In the case of a “special” committee, the designation emphasizes its purpose of performing a specific function. In fact, most special committees are select committees, and vice versa.

Arguments that were advanced in support of creating select committees usually contended: (1) that the matter which the select committee would study was of major and immediate national importance; (2) that it required a

comprehensive inquiry by Congress as a necessary precursor to legislation; (3) that the jurisdictional alignments of the standing committees were such that no one standing committee could examine the matter fully; and (4) that, therefore, a select committee would be the most appropriate mechanism available in that its mandate and authority could be carefully drawn to conform with the requirements of its inquiry, and in that it could provide the House with the information it required without encroaching on the established legislative prerogatives of the standing committees.<sup>(9)</sup> In addition, it was sometimes argued that particular standing committees were simply too overburdened with current responsibilities to delve into the subject matter of a particular investigation.

Generally speaking, most select committees have been authorized to make legislative recommendations although few, until recently, have been empowered to report legislation directly to the House. Another general rule is that committee composition usually reflects the prevailing party ratios at the time of the select committee’s creation.<sup>(10)</sup>

8. “Guidelines for the Establishment of Select Committees,” report of the Subcommittee on the Rules and Organization of the House, Committee on Rules, U.S. House of Representatives, 95th Cong. (Oct. 31, 1977), p. 18.

9. *Id.* at p. 23.

10. Exceptions to this custom include the Select Committee on Standards

The following information provides data on each select and special committee created by the House of Representatives from 1947 through 1977. Excluded from the list are select or special committees in existence prior to 1947, but which were subsequently re-created.<sup>(11)</sup>

and Conduct and the Select Committee on Committees. In each case the unique importance of the mission of the committee, i.e., ethics in the first instance and House organization in the second, seemed to warrant avoidance of even the appearance of partisanship.

11. Between the 74th and 79th Congresses, the House continued, reconstituted, or created the following select committees: Special Committee on Wild Life Resources, Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Select Committee to Investigate Real Estate Bondholders' Reorganization, Special Investigating Committee on Cross Licensing and Pooling of Patents, Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures, Special Committee Investigating American Retail Federation and Trade Practices of Big Scale Wholesale and Retail Buying and Selling Organizations and Their Associations, Special Committee to Investigate Old-Age Pension Plans, Select Committee to Investigate Executive Agencies of the Government, Select Committee on Government Organization, Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, Special Committee to Investigate the National

The information on each select committee includes its date of creation, authorizing resolution, number of members, functions and mandate, presence or absence of subpoena and/or legislative authority, authority to report, special authority, extensions, and termination date.<sup>(12)</sup>

Labor Relations Board, Select Committee to Investigate the Interstate Migration of Destitute Citizens, Special Committee to Study the Anthracite Emergency Program, Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration, Select Committee to Investigate Air Accidents, Select Committee on Small Business, Select Committee to Investigate the Federal Communications Commission, Select Committee to Investigate Acts of Executive Agencies Beyond the Scope of Their Authority, Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning, Select Committee on Post-War Military Policy, Select Committee to Investigate Seizure of Montgomery Ward & Company, Select Committee to Investigate and Study Small Business, Select Committee to Investigate Acts of Executive Agencies Which Exceed Their Authority, Select Committee to Investigate Supplies and Shortages of Food, Particularly Meat, Special Committee on Reconstruction of House Roofs and Skylights, and Select Committee to Investigate Disposition of Surplus Property.

12. "Guidelines for the Establishment of Select Committees," report of the Subcommittee on the Rules and Or-

SELECT COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT A STUDY AND INVESTIGATION OF ALL MATTERS RELATED TO THE NEED FOR ADEQUATE SUPPLIES OF NEWSPRINT, PRINTING, AND WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER PRODUCTS, PAPER PULP AND PULPWOOD

(Also known as the Select Committee on Newsprint)

*Date of creation.*—February 26, 1947.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 58, 80th Congress, 1st Session (adopted by a record vote of 269–100).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 7. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was “authorized to conduct a study and investigation of all matters related to the need for adequate supplies, for use in the United States (including use in time of war), of newsprint, printing and wrapping paper, paper products, paper pulp and pulpwood, and of all matters related to means by which adequate supplies thereof may be produced or secured, with particular references to—

“(1) The short-range and long-range possibilities of increased production thereof in the continental United States (including Alaska);

“(2) The short-range and long-range prospects of securing increased supplies thereof from Canada and other sources outside the United States; and

“(3) The extent to which agencies or officers of the United States may be able to assist in furthering the objec-

ganization of the House, Committee on Rules, U.S. House of Representatives, 95th Cong. (Oct. 31, 1977), pp. 30–87.

tive of securing increased production and supplies thereof.”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: The Select Committee was authorized to submit preliminary reports to the House from time to time as it deemed advisable. The Select Committee was ordered to submit its final report to the House together with any recommendations as soon as practicable during the 80th Congress, upon completion of its investigation.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: End of 80th Congress.

Extensions: None.

Actual termination: Final report submitted to the House on December 31, 1948. . . .

SELECT COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AID

*Date of creation.*—July 22, 1947.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 296; 80th Congress, 1st Session (adopted by a voice vote).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 19. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was “authorized and directed to make a study of: (1) Actual and prospective needs of foreign nations and peoples, including those within United States military zones, both for relief in terms of food, clothing, and so forth, and of economic rehabilitation; (2) resources and facilities available to meet such needs within and without the continental United States; (3) existing or contemplated agencies, whether private, public, do-

mestic, or international, qualified to deal with such needs; (4) any or all measures which might assist in assessing relative needs and in correlating such assistance as the United States can properly make without weakening its domestic economy.”

Significant changes in form or mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: The Select Committee was authorized to report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House was not in session) from time to time as it deemed appropriate, but not later than March 1, 1948 (later extended to May 1, 1948).

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: None. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: March 1, 1948 (H. Res. 296).

Extensions: Extended to May 1, 1948 by H. Res. 476 on February 24, 1948.

Actual termination: Final report submitted to the House on May 3, 1948. On June 8, 1948 the House passed H. Res. 601 which transferred all records of the Select Committee on Foreign Aid to the Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation created by section 124 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 (Public Law 472). . . .

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE TRANSACTIONS ON COMMODITY EXCHANGE

*Date of creation.*—December 18, 1947.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 404; 80th Congress, 1st Session (adopted by a voice vote).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 7. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was “authorized to conduct

a full and complete investigation of purchases and sales of commodities for future delivery and including: (a) The activities of any department or agency of the United States Government in connection with the purchase and sale of commodities, and into any other activities of any such agency or department that may have heretofore affected, or may hereafter affect, the price of food and other commodities; (b) the private acts, and official activities of any individual in the United States Government in connection with the purchase or sale of commodities.”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: The Select Committee was authorized to submit a report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House was not in session) upon completion of its investigation as soon as practicable during the 80th Congress.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes.

*Termination.*—Original termination date: End of 80th Congress.

Extensions: None.

Actual termination: End of 80th Congress; final report submitted to the House on December 31, 1948. . . .

SELECT COMMITTEE ON LOBBYING ACTIVITIES

*Date of creation.*—August 12, 1949.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 298, 81st Congress, 1st Session (adopted by a voice vote).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 7. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was “authorized and di-

rected to conduct a study and investigation of: (1) All lobbying activities intended to influence, encourage, promote, or retard legislation; and (2) all activities of agencies of the Federal Government intended to influence, encourage, promote, or retard legislation.”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: The Select Committee was authorized to submit preliminary reports to the House from time to time as it deemed advisable; and to submit its final report on the results of its study and investigations prior to the close of the 81st Congress.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: End of 81st Congress.

Extensions: None.

Actual termination date: End of 81st Congress. . . .

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE  
THE USE OF CHEMICALS, PESTICIDES,  
AND INSECTICIDES IN AND WITH RE-  
SPECT TO FOOD PRODUCTS

*Date of creation.*—June 20, 1950.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 323; 81st Congress, 2d Session, adopted by a voice vote. H. Res. 74; 82d Congress, 1st Session, February 2, 1951 (adopted by voice vote).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 7. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was “authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of—

“(1) The nature, extent, and effect of the use of chemicals, compounds, and

synthetics in the production, processing, preparation and packaging of food products to determine the effect of the use of such chemicals, compounds, and synthetics: (a) upon the health and welfare of the Nation; and (b) upon the stability and well-being of our agricultural economy;

“(2) The nature, extent, and effect of the use of pesticides and insecticides with respect to food and food products, particularly the effect of such use of pesticides and insecticides upon the health and welfare of the consumer by reason of toxic residues remaining on such food and food products as a result of such use; and

“(3) The nature, effect, and extent of the use of chemicals, compounds, and synthetics in the manufacture of fertilizer, particularly the effect of such use of chemicals, compounds, and synthetics upon: (a) The condition of the soil as a result of the use of such fertilizer; (b) the quantity and quality of the vegetation growing from such soil; (c) the health of animals consuming such vegetation; (d) the quantity and quality of food produced from such soil; and (e) the public health and welfare generally.”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: During the 82d Congress, 1st Session, on October 15, 1951, the House agreed to H. Res. 447 which expanded the mandate of the Committee to include “. . . an investigation and study of the nature, extent, and effect of the use of chemicals, compounds, and synthetics in the production, processing, preparation, and packaging of cosmetics to determine the effect of the use of such chemicals, compounds, and synthetics upon the health and welfare of the Nation.”

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: The Select Committee was originally authorized to report to the House (or the Clerk of the House if the House was not in session) as soon as practicable during the 81st Congress on the result of its investigation, together with any recommendations for legislation. The reporting date was later extended to the end of the 82d Congress by H. Res. 74, adopted on February 2, 1951.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: End of 81st Congress.

Extensions: Extended to end of 82d Congress by H. Res. 74 on February 2, 1951.

Actual termination: Final report submitted to the House on January 3, 1953. . . .

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ABUSES IN EDUCATION, TRAINING AND LOAN GUARANTY PROGRAMS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS

*Date of creation.*—August 28, 1950.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 474, 81st Congress, 2d session (adopted by a voice vote). H. Res. 93, 82d Congress, 1st session, February 2, 1951 (adopted by a voice vote).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 9. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was “authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the alleged abuses in the education and training program of World War II veterans, and of action taken or the lack of action taken by the responsible officers and employees of the Veterans’ Administra-

tion and State approving authorities to prevent abuses under the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act, as amended.”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: H. Res. 93, adopted on February 2, 1951, to reestablish the Select Committee for the 82d Congress, expanded the mandate of the Select Committee to include loan guaranty programs for veterans.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: The original establishing resolution authorized the Select Committee to submit a report on the results of its investigation, as soon as practicable during the 81st Congress. H. Res. 93, reauthorized the Committee and extended the reporting date to the end of the 82d Congress.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: End of 81st Congress.

Extensions: Reestablished by H. Res. 93 for the 82d Congress on February 2, 1951.

Actual termination: Final report submitted to the House on September 11, 1952. . . .

SELECT COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION AND STUDY OF THE KATYN FOREST MASSACRE

*Date of creation.*—September 18, 1951.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 390; 82d Congress, 1st Session (adopted by a voice vote).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 7. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was “authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the facts,

evidence, and extenuating circumstances both before and after the massacre of thousands of Polish officers buried in a mass grave in the Katyn Forest on the banks of the Dnieper in the vicinity of Smolensk, which was then a Nazi-occupied territory formerly having been occupied and under the control of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: H. Res. 539 of March 11, 1952 amended H. Res. 390 to permit the Select Committee to hold hearings outside the United States.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: The Select Committee was ordered to report, upon completion of its hearings, to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House was not in session) before the adjournment of the 82d Congress. The reporting date was later extended to January 3, 1953 (commencement of the 83d Congress) by H. Res. 539.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: End of 82d Congress.

Extensions: Extended by H. Res. 539 to January 3, 1953.

Actual termination: December 22, 1952. . . .

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE  
TAX EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS AND  
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

*Date of creation.*—April 4, 1952.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 561, 82d Congress, 2d Session (adopted by a record vote of 194–158). H. Res. 217, 83d Congress, 1st Session, July 27, 1953 (adopted by a vote of 209–163).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 7. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was "authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of educational and philanthropic foundations and other comparable organizations which are exempt from Federal income taxation to determine which such foundations and organizations are using their resources for purposes other than the purposes for which they were established, and especially to determine which such foundations and organizations are using their resources for un-American and subversive activities or for purposes not in the interest or tradition of the United States."

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: H. Res. 217 of July 27, 1953, which reestablished the Select Committee for the 83d Congress expanded the Select Committee's jurisdiction; authorizing it to investigate tax exempt foundations and organizations to determine if any such organizations were using their resources for political purposes, propaganda, or attempts to influence legislation.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: The Select Committee was authorized to report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House was not in session) on the results of its investigations on or before January 1, 1953. The reporting date was later extended by H. Res. 217 to January 3, 1955.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: January 1, 1953.

Extensions: Extended to January 3, 1955 by H. Res. 217 on July 27, 1953.

Actual termination: December 16, 1954. . . .

SELECT COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION AND STUDY OF OFFENSIVE AND UNDESIRABLE BOOKS, MAGAZINES, AND COMIC BOOKS

*Date of creation.*—May 12, 1952.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 596; 82d Congress, 2d Session (adopted by a voice vote).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 9. . . .

Mode of selecting members: H. Res. 596 specified that the members of the Select Committee “be appointed by the Speaker, three from the Committee on the Judiciary, three from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and three from the membership of the House without reference to any committee.” The resolution also specified that not more than five members of the Select Committee were to be appointed from the same political party. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was “authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study: (1) To determine the extent to which current literature—books, magazines, and comic books—containing immoral, obscene, or otherwise offensive matter, or placing improper emphasis on crime, violence, and corruption, are being made available to the people of the United States through the United States mails and otherwise; and (2) to determine the adequacy of existing law to prevent the publication and distribution of books containing immoral, offensive, and other undesirable matter.”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: The Select Committee was authorized to report to the

House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House was not in session) as soon as practicable during the 82d Congress, on the results of its investigations and study, together with any recommendations, including recommendations for legislation as it deemed advisable.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: End of 82d Congress.

Extensions: None.

Actual termination: December 31, 1952. . . .

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE INCORPORATION OF LITHUANIA, LATVIA, AND ESTONIA INTO THE U.S.S.R.

(Also known as Select Committee on Communist Aggression)

*Date of creation.*—July 27, 1953.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 346; 83d Congress, 1st Session (adopted by a voice vote).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 7 (increased to 9 by H. Res. 438 on March 4, 1954). . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was “authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of said seizure and forced ‘incorporation’ of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the treatment of the said Baltic peoples during and following said seizure and ‘incorporation’.”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: H. Res. 438 on March 4, 1954, amended the establishing resolution by expanding the mandate of the Select Committee, increasing its mem-

bership, and authorizing it to conduct hearings outside the United States after March 1, 1954. The Committee's expanded mandate is as follows:

The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of: (1) The seizure and forced "incorporation" of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the treatment of the said Baltic peoples during and following said seizure and "incorporation"; and (2) the subversion and destruction of free institutions and human liberties in all other areas controlled, directly or indirectly, by world communism, including the treatment of the peoples in such areas.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: The Select Committee was authorized to report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House was not in session) as soon as practicable during the 83d Congress on the results of its investigation and study together with such recommendations as it deemed advisable.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: End of 83d Congress.

Extensions: None.

Actual Termination: December 31, 1954. . . .

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE AND STUDY CERTAIN BENEFITS FOR SURVIVING DEPENDENTS OF DECEASED MEMBERS AND FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

*Date of creation.*—August 4, 1954.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 549, 83d Congress, 2d Session (adopted by a voice vote).

H. Res. 35; 84th Congress, 1st Session, February 2, 1955 (adopted by a voice vote).

*Membership.*—Number of members:

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was "authorized and directed: (1) To conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the benefits provided under Federal law for the surviving dependents of deceased members and former members of the Armed Forces; and (2) on the basis of such investigation, and study, to make such recommendations as it may deem advisable and to prepare such legislation as it may consider appropriate to carry out such recommendations."

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: Yes, 84th Congress only.

The establishing resolution, H. Res. 549 authorized the Select Committee "to prepare such legislation as it may consider appropriate to carry out such recommendations." H. Res. 35, approved February 2, 1955, which reauthorized the Select Committee during the 84th Congress, expanded the authority of the Committee by authorizing it to "report to the House, by bill or otherwise .

Authority to report: The Select Committee was authorized to report to the House on the results of its investigations as soon as practicable during the 83d Congress. The reporting date was later extended to January 15, 1956 by H. Res. 35, adopted on February 2, 1955.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: No. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: End of 83d Congress.

Extensions: Extended to January 15, 1956 by H. Res. 35 on February 2, 1955.

Actual termination: January 15, 1956. . . .

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE AND STUDY THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE WHITE COUNTY BRIDGE COMMISSION

*Date of creation.*—May 25, 1955.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 244; 84th Congress, 1st Session (adopted by a record vote of 205-166).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 3. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was “authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the financial position of the White County Bridge Commission established by Public Law 37, 77th Congress, with a view to ascertaining when it may be expected that the bridge and approaches thereto operated by such commission near New Harmony, Ind., will become free of tolls, and what money has been received, and what expenditures have been made, by such commission since its establishment in 1941.”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: The Select Committee was authorized to report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House was not in session) as soon as practicable during the 84th Congress on the results of its investigation and study, together with its recommendations.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: End of 84th Congress.

Extensions: None.

Actual termination: Report submitted to the House on April 25, 1956.

. . . .

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE HOUSE RECORDING STUDIO

*Date of creation.*—June 27, 1956.

*Citation.*—Public Law 84-624; 84th Congress, 2d Session (2 U.S.C. 123b) (H.R. 11473, Legislative Branch Appropriations Act of 1957, approved June 27, 1956).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 3. . . .

Mode of selecting members: The law directed that the Select Committee be composed of three Members of the House, two from the majority party and one from the minority party, to be appointed by the Speaker. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: Public Law 84-624 directed that the House Recording Studio be operated by the “Clerk of the House of Representatives under the direction and control of a committee which is hereby created . . . composed of three members. . . .” The Select Committee was “authorized to issue such rules and regulations relating to operation of the House Recording Studio as it may deem necessary.” The law directed that price fixing of disk, film, and recordings by the Clerk of the House of Representatives be subject to approval by the Select Committee. Expenditures by the House Recording Studio are subject to regulations approved by the Select Committee. The Clerk of the House of Representatives was authorized, subject to the approval of the Select Committee,

to fix the compensation of a Director of the House Recording Studio and such other employees as are deemed necessary to its operation.

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: Not specified.

Authority to report: Not specified.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: None. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: Not specified.

Actual termination: Still in existence [Speaker appoints members each Congress].

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASTRONAUTICS  
AND SPACE EXPLORATION

*Date of creation.*—March 5, 1958.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 496; 85th Congress, 2d Session (adopted by a voice vote).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 13. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was “authorized and directed to conduct a thorough and complete study and investigation with respect to all aspects and problems relating to the exploration of outer space and the control, development, and use of astronomical resources, personnel, equipment, and facilities.”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: Yes, the Select Committee was authorized to consider all bills and resolutions proposing legislation in the field of astronautics and space exploration.

Authority to report: The Select Committee was authorized to report to the House by bill or otherwise by June 1, 1958, or the earliest date thereafter, but by no later than January 3, 1959.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: January 3, 1959.

Extensions: None.

Actual termination: On July 21, 1958, the House approved H. Res. 580 which established a standing Committee on Science and Astronautics to continue the work of the Select Committee. On January 7, 1959, the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration issued two reports. . . .

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE  
AND STUDY THE ADMINISTRATION OF  
THE EXPORT CONTROL ACT OF 1949

*Date of creation.*—September 7, 1961.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 403, 87th Congress, 1st Session (adopted by a division of 90-1).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 5. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was “authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the administration, operation, and enforcement of the Export Control Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 7), as amended, with a view to assessing the accomplishments under that Act, determining whether improvements can be made in the administration, operation, or enforcement thereof, and improving congressional oversight and guidance over the formation of United States policies involved in such Act. In carrying out such investigation and study, the committee shall give particular attention to the following matters:

“(1) The problems involved in the control of trade between the United

States and foreign countries comprising the Sino-Soviet bloc.

"(2) Present methods and procedures in the formulation of policy with respect to the determination of which articles, materials, supplies, and technical data shall be controlled under such Act, and the extent of such control.

"(3) Procedures followed under such Act in obtaining information, advice, and opinions with respect to determination of which articles, materials, supplies, and technical data shall be controlled under such Act, from departments and agencies of the United States which are concerned with aspects of our domestic or foreign policies and operations which have a bearing on exports.

"(4) The extent to which decisions heretofore made under such Act concerning the control of exports have adversely affected the security of the United States.

"(5) Whether or not such Act is being administered by the appropriate department of the Federal Government.

"(6) The interrelationship between such Act and related Acts (such as the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, and the Trading With the Enemy Act) and other discussions or agreements entered into by the United States (such as the coordinating committee (COCOM) discussions and agreements) which affect or relate to the control of trade between the United States and foreign countries."

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: The Select Committee was authorized to report to the

House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House was not in session) the results of its investigation and study, together with any recommendations it deemed advisable.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: End of 87th Congress.

Extensions: None.

Actual termination: Report submitted to the House on May 31, 1962. . . .

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE EXPENDITURES FOR RESEARCH PROGRAMS CONDUCTED BY OR SPONSORED BY THE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Also known as the Select Committee on Government Research)

*Date of creation.*—September 11, 1963.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 504; 88th Congress, 1st Session (adopted by a vote of 336 to 0).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 9. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was "directed to make a complete, full, and thorough investigation of the numerous research programs being conducted by sundry departments and agencies of the Federal Government and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the committee shall give special attention to the following: (1) The overall total amount of annual expenditures on research programs; (2) what departments and agencies of the Government are conducting research and at what costs; (3) the amounts being expended by the

various agencies and departments in grants and contracts for research to colleges, private industry, and every form of student scholarships; (4) what facilities, if any, exist for coordinating the various and sundry research programs, including grants to colleges and universities as well as scholarship grants.”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: The Select Committee was authorized to report “its findings to the House with such recommended legislation as the committee may deem appropriate to correct any deficiencies.” The Select Committee was authorized to submit interim reports, and its final report prior to December 1, 1964.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

Special authorities: H. Res. 504 provided the following: “In order that this investigation of the numerous research programs may be better coordinated, without limiting the scope of the same committee’s investigation, it is directed, among other investigative procedures, to make use of information currently available to the various committees of Congress which have legislative jurisdiction over Government research activities to the end that the said select committee may be able to recommend the necessary legislation to coordinate and prevent justifiable duplication in the numerous projects and activities of the Government relating to scientific research.”. . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: December 1, 1964.

Extensions: Extended to January 3, 1965, by H. Res. 810 on August 5, 1964.

Actual termination: January 3, 1965.

. . .

SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE FACTORS RELATING TO THE GENERAL WELFARE AND EDUCATION OF CONGRESSIONAL PAGES

*Date of creation.*—September 30, 1964.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 847; 88th Congress, 2d Session (adopted by a voice vote).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 5. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was “authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of all of the factors relating to the general welfare and education of congressional pages, including, but not limited to, a study and investigation of the residential, dining, recreational, educational, and physical training facilities and opportunities for such pages, and rates of pay, hours of work, and other conditions governing the employment of such pages.”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: The Select Committee was directed to report to the House as soon as practicable during the 88th Congress on the results of its investigation and study. The Select Committee was authorized to make “recommendations regarding the feasibility and desirability of raising the minimum age for Capitol pages to eighteen years, of requiring secondary school graduation as a prerequisite for appointment as a Capitol page, and of providing for the establishment and

construction of a Capitol page school and residence, and such other recommendations as it deems advisable.”

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Not specified in establishing resolution. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: End of 88th Congress.

Extensions: None.

Actual termination: Report submitted to the House on January 4, 1965. . . .

SELECT COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS  
AND CONDUCT

*Date of creation.*—October 19, 1966.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 1013; 89th Congress, 2d Session (adopted by a recorded vote of 256–0).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 12. . . .

Mode of selecting members: The establishing resolution stipulated that the twelve members of the Committee be appointed by the Speaker as follows: six from the majority party and six from the minority party. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee on Standards and Conduct, was authorized to:

“(1) Recommend to the House, by report or resolution such additional rules or regulations as the Select Committee shall determine to be necessary or desirable to insure proper standards of conduct by Members of the House and by officers or employees of the House, in the performance of their duties and the discharge of their responsibilities; and

“(2) Report violations, by a majority vote of the Select Committee, of any law to the proper Federal and State authorities.”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: Yes.

Authority to report: The Select Committee was authorized to make recommendations to the House by report or resolution on the subjects under its jurisdiction. No reporting date was specified in the establishing resolution.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: End of 89th Congress.

Extensions: None.

Actual termination: Final report submitted to the House on December 27, 1966. On April 13, 1967 the House agreed to H. Res. 418 creating a standing Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. . . .

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO REPORT TO  
THE HOUSE UPON THE QUESTION OF  
THE RIGHT OF ADAM CLAYTON POWELL  
TO BE SWORN IN AS A REPRESENTATIVE  
FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
IN THE 90TH CONGRESS

*Date of creation.*—January 10, 1967.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 1, 90th Congress, 1st Session (adopted by a vote of 363–65).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 9. . . .

Mode of selecting members: All members of the Special Committee were appointed by the Speaker. H. Res. 1 specified that four of the nine members be members of the minority party and appointed after consultation with the Minority Leader. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Special Committee was appointed to consider the “question of the right of Adam Clayton Powell to be sworn in as a

Representative from the State of New York in the Ninetieth Congress, as well as his final right to a seat therein as Representative. . . .”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: The Special Committee was authorized to report to the House within five weeks after the appointment of the members of the Special Committee.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: Five weeks after the appointment of the members of the Special Committee, who were appointed January 19, 1967.

Extensions: None.

Actual termination: February 23, 1967. . . .

#### SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE HOUSE BEAUTY SHOP

*Date of creation.*—December 6, 1967.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 1000; 90th Congress, 1st Session (adopted by a voice vote). H. Res. 258; 91st Congress, 1st Session, February 19, 1969 (adopted by a voice vote). Public Law 91-145, December 12, 1969, Legislative Branch Appropriations for fiscal year 1970.

*Membership.*—Number of members: 3. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The establishing resolution directed that “until otherwise ordered by the House, the management of the House Beauty Shop and all matters connected therewith shall be under the direction of the Select Committee . . . and shall be operated under such rules and regulations as such Committee may prescribe

for the operation and the employment of necessary assistance for the conduct of said Beauty Shop by such business methods as may produce the best results consistent with economical and modern management.” The Select Committee was authorized by H. Res. 1000 of the 90th Congress to purchase equipment and materials for initial operations of the shop at a cost not to exceed \$15,000, to be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act Approved on December 12, 1969, authorized the establishment of a Select Committee on the House Beauty Shop. The jurisdiction and membership of the Select Committee was not changed. However, the law provided for the establishment of a revolving fund for the House Beauty Shop in the United States Treasury. The General Accounting Office was authorized to audit the activities of the Beauty Shop when directed to do so by the Select Committee.

Legislative authority: Not specified.

Authority to report: Not specified.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: No. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: End of 90th Congress.

Extensions: Extended by H. Res. 258, 90th Congress, 1st Session on February 19, 1969, to the end of the 91st Congress; and reauthorized by Public Law 91-145 on December 12, 1969.

Actual termination: Still in existence.

#### SELECT COMMITTEE TO REGULATE PARKING ON THE HOUSE SIDE OF THE CAPITOL

*Date of creation.*—March 13, 1969.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 282; 91st Congress, 1st Session (adopted by a voice vote). H. Res. 24; 92d Congress, 1st Session, February 10, 1971 (adopted by a voice vote). H. Res. 145; 93d Congress, 1st Session, February 7, 1973 (adopted by a voice vote).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 3. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was “authorized to exercise direction over the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives in the assignment of space for outdoor parking of automobiles in squares 639, south of 635, and 692, located adjacent to the House Office Buildings, and for all other outdoor parking of automobiles on the House side of the United States Capitol Grounds.” The establishing resolution also directed the House Office Building Commission “to delegate so much of such duties as pertain to the direction and supervision of the Architect of the Capitol in the assignment of space for parking of automobiles in the garages in the Rayburn House Office Building, the Cannon House Office Building, and the two underground garages in squares 637 and 691, located adjacent to the House Office Buildings, and the issuance of regulations governing such assignments, to the select committee. . . .”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: Not specified in establishing resolution.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: None. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination: End of 91st Congress.

Extensions: Reauthorized by H. Res. 24 for the 92d Congress on February

10, 1971, and by H. Res. 145 for the 93d Congress on February 7, 1973.

Actual termination: End of the 93d Congress. At the beginning of the 94th Congress, the Committee on House Administration created a Subcommittee on Parking [having been given jurisdiction effective Jan. 4, 1975, over parking facilities of the House (H. Res. 988, 93d Cong.)].

#### SELECT COMMITTEE ON CRIME

*Date of creation.*—May 1, 1969.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 17; 91st Congress, 1st Session (adopted by a vote of 34518). H. Res. 115; 92d Congress, 1st Session, March 9, 1971 (adopted by a voice vote). H. Res. 256; 93d Congress, 1st Session, February 28, 1973 (adopted by a vote of 317-75).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 7 (increased to 11 by H. Res. 115 on March 9, 1971). . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was “authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of all aspects of crime in the United States, including: (1) Its elements, causes, and extent; (2) the preparation, collection, and dissemination of statistics thereon, and the availability of reciprocity of information among law enforcement agencies, Federal, State, and local, including exchange of information with foreign nations; (3) the adequacy of law enforcement and the administration of justice, including constitutional issues pertaining thereto; (4) the effect of crime and disturbances in the metropolitan urban areas; (5) the effect, directly or indirectly, of crime on the commerce of the Nation; (6) the treatment and rehabilitation of persons con-

victed of crimes; (7) measures for the reduction, control, or prevention of crime; (8) measures for the improvement of (a) detection of crime, (b) law enforcement, including increased cooperation among the agencies thereof, (c) the administration of justice; and (9) measures and programs for increased respect for the law.”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: The membership of the Select Committee was increased to eleven by H. Res. 115, March 9, 1971 which reauthorized the Select Committee for the 92d Congress.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: The Select Committee was authorized to report to the House as soon as practicable during the 91st Congress on the results of its investigation together with any recommendations it deemed advisable. This date was later extended to June 30, 1973.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: End of 91st Congress.

Extensions: H. Res. 115 on March 9, 1971 extended the Committee for the duration of the 92d Congress, H. Res. 256 on February 28, 1973, extended the Select Committee to June 30, 1973.

Actual termination: June 30, 1973 [records, files, and all current material transferred to Committee on the Judiciary pursuant to H. Res. 256, Feb. 28, 1973].

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE HOUSE  
RESTAURANT

*Date of creation.*—July 10, 1969.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 472; 91st Congress, 1st Session (adopted by a voice

vote). H. Res. 317; 92d Congress, 1st Session, March 25, 1971 (adopted by a voice vote). H. Res. 111; 93d Congress, 1st Session, February 7, 1973 (adopted by voice vote).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 5. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was established to supervise the operation of the House Restaurant. The establishing resolution directed that “[O]n and after July 15, 1969, until otherwise ordered by the House, the Architect of the Capitol shall perform the duties vested in him by section 208 of Public Law 812, 76th Congress (40 U.S.C. 174K) under the direction of the Select Committee. . . .”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: H. Res. 317, on March 25, 1971, reauthorized the Select Committee for the 92d Congress and expanded its jurisdiction. The Committee on House Administration was delegated authority over the direction and supervision of the House Restaurant and facilities. The Select Committee was authorized to “exercise direction and supervision over immediate management and operation of the House Restaurant and the cafeteria and other food service facilities of the House of Representatives, subject to the authority of the Committee on House Administration. . . .”

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: Not specified in establishing resolution.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: None. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: End of 91st Congress.

Extensions: Extended to end of 92d Congress by H. Res. 317 on March 25,

1971. Extended to end of 93d Congress by H. Res. 111 on February 7, 1973.

Actual termination: End of 93d Congress. At the beginning of the 94th Congress, the House Committee on House Administration [which, since abolition of the Committee on Accounts in 1946, has possessed legislative jurisdiction over measures relating to the House restaurant] created an Ad Hoc Subcommittee on the Restaurant.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ALL ASPECTS OF UNITED STATES MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

*Date of creation.*—June 8, 1970.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 976; 91st Congress, 2d Session (adopted by a vote of 224–101).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 12. [Majority]: 6. [Minority]: 6.

Mode of selecting members: The establishing resolution specified that the members of the Select Committee be chosen as follows: “two from the Armed Services Committee, two from the Foreign Affairs Committee, and eight from the House at large. . . .” Appointed by the Speaker. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was authorized to “immediately proceed to Southeast Asia to investigate all aspects of the United States military involvement in Southeast Asia.”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: The Select Committee was authorized to report to the House on the results of its investigation within forty-five days after adoption of the authorizing resolution.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: No. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: July 23, 1970.

Extensions: None.

Actual termination: Report submitted to the House on July 6, 1970. . . .

SELECT COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

*Date of creation.*—January 31, 1973.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 132; 93d Congress, 1st Session (adopted by a vote of 282–91).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 10. [Majority]: 5, [Minority]: 5.

Mode of selecting members: Appointed by the Speaker as authorized in the establishing resolution: five members from the majority and five from the minority. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was “authorized and directed to conduct a thorough and complete study with respect to the operation and implementation of rules X and XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, including committee structure of the House, the number and optimum size of committees, their jurisdiction, the number of subcommittees, committee rules and procedures, media coverage of meetings, staffing, space, equipment, and other committee facilities.”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: Yes.

Authority to report: The Select Committee was authorized and “directed to report to the House by bill, resolution, or otherwise, with respect to any matters covered by this resolution.”

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: None. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: End of 93d Congress.

Extensions: None.

Actual termination: December 20, 1974 (end of 93d Congress). . . .

#### SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

*Date of creation.*—January 3, 1975.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 988; 93d Congress, 2d Session (amendment adopted by a vote of 323–84, on October 2, 1974).

*Membership.*—Not specified in establishing resolution. [Appointed by Speaker each Congress.]

Number of members: Not specified in establishing resolution.

94th Congress: 28. . . .

95th Congress: 34. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The permanent Select Committee on Aging is authorized—

“(1) To conduct a continuing comprehensive study and review of the problems of the older American, including but not limited to income maintenance, housing, health (including medical research), welfare, employment, education, recreation, and participation in family and community life as self-respecting citizens;

“(2) To study the use of all practicable means and methods of encouraging the development of public and private programs and policies which will assist the older American in taking a full part in national life and which will encourage the utilization of the knowledge, skills, special aptitudes, and abilities of older Americans to contribute to a better quality of life for all Americans;

“(3) To develop policies that would encourage the coordination of both gov-

ernmental and private programs designed to deal with problems of aging; and

“(4) To review any recommendations made by the President or by the White House Conference on Aging relating to programs or policies affecting older Americans.”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: Not specified in the establishing resolution. Each House standing committee is required under rule XI, clause 1(d) of the House Rules to submit to the House a report on the activities of that committee no later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year. To date, the House permanent Select Committee on Aging has submitted annual reports to the House for 1975 and 1976.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

*Termination.*—The Select Committee is a permanent Select Committee [established under the standing rules of the House pursuant to H. Res. 988, 93d Cong. See Rule X clause 6(g), *House Rules and Manual* §702 (1979)].

H. Res. 988, including the provision creating the Select Committee, became effective on January 3, 1975.

#### SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

*Date of creation.*—February 19, 1975 and July 17, 1975.

[On July 17, 1975, the House abolished the first Select Committee on Intelligence established by H. Res. 138, and created a second Select Committee on Intelligence with the same mandate, but with its membership increased by three.]

*Citation.*—H. Res. 138; 94th Congress, 1st Session (adopted on a vote of 286–120). H. Res. 591; 94th Congress, 1st Session (Adopted by a voice vote).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 10 (increased to 13 by H. Res. 591).

*Functions.*—Mandate: The House Select Committee on Intelligence was established “to conduct an inquiry into the organization, operations, and oversight of the intelligence community of the United States Government.” The Select Committee was “authorized and directed to conduct an inquiry into—

“(1) The collection, analysis, use, and cost of intelligence information and allegations of illegal or improper activities of intelligence agencies in the United States and abroad;

“(2) The procedures and effectiveness of coordination among and between the various intelligence components of the United States Government;

“(3) The nature and extent of executive branch oversight and control of United States intelligence activities;

“(4) The need for improved or reorganized oversight by the Congress of United States intelligence activities;

“(5) The necessity, nature, and extent of overt and covert intelligence activities by United States intelligence instrumentalities in the United States and abroad;

“(6) The procedures for and means of the protection of sensitive intelligence information;

“(7) Procedures for and means of the protection of rights and privileges of citizens of the United States from illegal or improper intelligence activities; and

“(8) Such other related matters as the select committee shall deem nec-

essary to carry out the purposes of this resolution.”

In carrying out the purposes of the establishing resolutions the Select Committee on Intelligence was further “authorized to inquire into the activities of the following:

“(1) the National Security Council;

“(2) the United States Intelligence Board;

“(3) the President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board;

“(4) the Central Intelligence Agency;

“(5) the Defense Intelligence Agency;

“(6) the intelligence components of the Departments of the Army, Navy, and the Air Force;

“(7) the National Security Agency;

“(8) the Intelligence and Research Bureau of the Department of State;

“(9) the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

“(10) the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Justice;

“(11) the Energy Research and Development Administration; and

“(12) any other instrumentalities of the United States Government engaged in or otherwise responsible for intelligence operations in the United States and abroad.”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: The House Select Committee on Intelligence was “authorized and directed to report to the House with respect to the matters covered . . . as soon as practicable but no later than January 31, 1976.” The establishing resolution also stated that the authority granted to the Select Committee “shall expire three months

after the filing of the report with the House of Representatives.” On January 29, 1970, the House adopted H. Res. 982 by a vote of 246 to 129, which reversed the decision of the Select Committee to make its final report public, and prohibited the release of the report so long as it contained information that the President believed would jeopardize the national security. The resolution directed that “the Select Committee on Intelligence shall not release any report containing materials, information, data, or subjects that presently bear security classification, unless and until such reports are published with appropriate security markings and distributed only to persons authorized to receive such classified information, or until the report has been certified by the President as not containing information which would adversely affect the intelligence activities of the CIA in foreign countries or the intelligence activities in foreign countries of any other department or agency of the Federal Government. The resolution also authorized the Select Committee to file a supplemental report containing its recommendations by midnight on Wednesday, February 11, 1976.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

*Special authorities:* Section 6 of the establishing resolution authorized the Select Committee to “institute and carry out such rules and procedures as it may deem necessary to prevent: (1) The disclosure, outside the select committee, of any information relating to the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency or any other department or agency of the Federal Government engaged in intelligence activities, obtained by the select committee dur-

ing the course of its study and investigation, not authorized by the select committee to be disclosed; and (2) the disclosure, outside the select committee, of any information which would adversely affect the intelligence activities of the Central Intelligence Agency in foreign countries or the intelligence activities in foreign countries of any other department or agency of the Federal Government.”. . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: The Select Committee was authorized to submit a report by January 31, 1976. The authority granted the Select Committee was to expire three months after the report was filed.

*Extensions:* H. Res. 982 on January 29, 1976, granted Select Committee until February 11, 1976, to file a supplemental report containing its recommendations.

*Actual termination:* February 11, 1976, report submitted to House. [Rule XLVIII, *House Rules and Manual* (1979) established a permanent select committee to be known as the permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. The resolution creating the permanent select committee directed the committee to make a study with respect to intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States and to report thereon, together with appropriate recommendations, not later than the close of the 95th Congress (H. Res. 658, section 3; see H. Rept. 95-1795, Oct. 14, 1978), and transferred to the permanent Select Committee on Intelligence all records, files, documents and other materials of the Select Committee on Intelligence of the 94th Congress in the possession, custody, or control of the Clerk of the House.]

AD HOC SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE  
OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

*Date of creation.*—April 22, 1975.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 412; 94th Congress, 1st Session (adopted by a voice vote). H. Res. 97; 95th Congress, 1st Session, January 11, 1977 [adopted by a voice vote upon being called up as privileged from the floor pursuant to the Speaker's authority under Rule X clause 5 (c) to create ad hoc select committees with approval of the House].

*Membership.*—Number of members: 16 (increased to 19 by the Speaker on May 6, 1975). . . .

*Mode of selecting members:* Appointed by the Speaker from the following committees: (1) The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; (2) the Committee on the Judiciary; (3) the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. Res. 97 which reauthorized the Committee for the 95th Congress, also specified that the Select Committee be composed of "other members from other committees as the Speaker may appoint so as to insure the expeditious consideration and reporting of appropriate legislation."

*Function.*—Mandate: The ad hoc Select Committee on the Outer Continental Shelf was authorized to consider and report to the House on H.R. 6218, "a bill to establish a policy for the management of oil and natural gas in the Outer Continental Shelf; to protect the marine and coastal environment; to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act; and for other purposes, and on any related matter on this subject within the jurisdiction . . ." of the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and the Judiciary which may be referred to it by the Speaker.

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: Yes.

*Authority to report:* The ad hoc Select Committee on the Outer Continental Shelf was originally directed to transmit its findings and make a full report to the House on January 31, 1976. The reporting date was extended to March 31, 1976, by H. Res. 977 and to May 4, 1976, by H. Res. 1121. H. Res. 97 reestablished the Select Committee and extended its reporting date to the end of the first session of the 95th Congress. Unless extended further, the Committee was to expire "upon completion of the legislative process, including final disposition of any veto message with respect to all legislation reported by the Committee." (H. Res. 97, 95th Congress, 1st Session, January 11, 1977 p. 3).

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

*Special authorities:* Section 2 of the establishing resolution provides that "[I]nsofar as applicable, the provisions of rule XI, clauses 1 and 2 shall apply to the Select Committee." Rule XI of the Rules of the House relate to the rules of procedures for standing committees, and clauses 1 and 2 focus on the following: adoption of written rules for committees, regular meeting days, additional and special meetings, absence of chairman, committee records, open meetings and hearings, quorum for taking testimony and certain other actions, prohibition against committee meetings during five minute rule, calling and interrogation of witnesses, investigative hearing procedures, committee procedures for reporting bills and resolutions, power to sit and act, subpoena power, and use of committee funds for travel. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: January 31, 1976.

Extensions: Extended to March 31, 1976 by H. Res. 977 on January 26, 1976. Extended to May 4, 1976, by H. Res. 1121 on March 31, 1976. [Since H.R. 6218 did not become law in the 94th Congress, the Committee was re-established in the 95th Congress by H. Res. 97 on Jan. 11, 1977, for purposes of considering H.R. 1614, the new version of the bill. Upon submission of the final report of the Committee, it was authorized to continue until completion of the legislative process, "including final disposition of any veto message, with respect to all legislation reported by the Committee."]

Actual termination: Still in existence during 1st Session of the 95th Congress. . . .

SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE  
PROBLEM OF UNITED STATES SERVICEMEN MISSING IN ACTION IN  
SOUTHEAST ASIA

*Date of creation.*—September 11, 1975.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 335; 94th Congress, 1st Session (adopted by a vote of 395-3).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 10. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was "authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of—

"(1) The problem of United States servicemen still identified as missing in action, as well as those known dead whose bodies have not been recovered, as a result of military operations in North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and the problem of United States civilians identified as missing or unaccounted for, as well as

those known dead whose bodies have not been recovered in North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia;

"(2) The need for additional international inspection teams to determine whether there are servicemen still held as prisoners of war or civilians held captive or unwillingly detained in the aforementioned areas."

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: The Select Committee was directed to submit a report to the House with respect to the results of its investigation as soon as practicable, but not later than one year after the adoption of the resolution establishing it (September 11, 1976). Extended to January 3, 1977 by H. Res. 1454 on August 2, 1976.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

Special authorities: The Select Committee and its staff were authorized to conduct field hearings and investigations and to travel to Southeast Asia if necessary. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: The Select Committee was directed to report not later than one year after adoption of the establishing resolution (September 11, 1976). The authority of the Select Committee was scheduled to expire ninety days after submission of the final report.

Extensions: Extended to January 3, 1977, by H. Res. 1454 on August 2, 1976.

Actual termination: Final report submitted to the House on December 13, 1976. [Authority of Select Committee expired prior to noon on Jan. 3, 1977, under terms of H. Res. 1454.]

SELECT COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL  
SPORTS

*Date of creation.*—May 18, 1976.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 1186; 94th Congress, 2d Session (adopted by a voice vote).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 13. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee on Professional Sports was authorized “to conduct an inquiry into the need for legislation with respect to professional sports.”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: The Select Committee was directed to report to the House on the results of its inquiry as soon as practicable during the 94th Congress.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination: End of 94th Congress.

Extensions: None. On January 13, 1977, Mr. Sisk and others introduced H. Res. 111, a resolution to reestablish the Select Committee on Professional Sports for the 95th Congress. The House Committee on Rules reported favorably on this resolution on March 3, 1977. However, on March 7, 1977, the measure was rejected by the House on a rollcall vote of 75–271.

Actual termination: Final report submitted to the House on January 3, 1977. . . .

SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS  
ABUSE AND CONTROL

*Date of creation.*—July 29, 1976.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 1350; 94th Congress, 2d Session (adopted by a vote of

360–10). H. Res. 77; 95th Congress, 1st Session, January 11, 1977 (adopted by a voice vote).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 18. . . .

Mode of selecting members: The establishing resolution specified that the members of the Select Committee be appointed by the Speaker and that at least one member be chosen from each by the following committees: the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Government Operations, the Committee on International Relations, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and the Committee on Ways and Means. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control was authorized: “(1) To conduct a continuing comprehensive study and review of the problems of narcotics abuse and control, including, but not limited to, international trafficking, enforcement, prevention, narcotics-related violations of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, international treaties, organized crime, drug abuse in the Armed Forces of the United States, treatment and rehabilitation, and the approach of the criminal justice system with respect to narcotics law violations and crimes relating to drug abuse; and (2) to review any recommendations made by the President, or by any department or agency of the executive branch of the Federal Government, relating to programs or policies affecting narcotics abuse or control.”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None to date.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: The Select Committee was directed to submit an annual report to the House summarizing its activities and to submit additional reports on the results of its investigations.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

Special authorities: The Select Committee was authorized to hold field hearings and inspections. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: Not specified in establishing resolution.

Extensions: Reauthorized by H. Res. 77 on January 11, 1977, for the 95th Congress.

Actual termination: Still in existence in the 95th Congress. . . .

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE DEATH OF JOHN F. KENNEDY AND THE DEATH OF MARTIN LUTHER KING

(Also known as the Select Committee on Assassinations)

*Date of creation.*—September 17, 1976.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 1540; 94th Congress, 2d Session (adopted by a vote of 280–65). H. Res. 222; 95th Congress, 1st Session, February 2, 1977 (adopted by vote of 237–164). H. Res. 433, 95th Congress, 1st Session, March 30, 1977 (adopted by vote of 230–181).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 12. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was authorized to “conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the circumstances surrounding the death of John F. Kennedy

and the death of Martin Luther King, Junior, and of any others the select committee shall determine.”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: H. Res. 222, which reauthorized the Select Committee for the 95th Congress, expanded its jurisdiction to include an “investigation and study of the circumstances surrounding the assassination and death of President John F. Kennedy and the assassination and death of Martin Luther King, Junior, and of any other persons the select committee shall determine might be related to either death in order to ascertain: (1) Whether the existing laws relating to the safety and protection of the President of the United States, assassinations of the President of the United States, deprivation of civil rights, and conspiracies related thereto, as well as the investigatory jurisdiction and capability of agencies and departments of the United States Government, are adequate either in their provisions or in the manner of their enforcement; and (2) whether there was full disclosure and sharing of information and evidence among agencies and departments of the United States Government during the course of all prior investigations into those deaths; and whether any evidence or information which was not in the possession of any agency or department of the United States Government investigating either death would have been of assistance to that agency or department, and why such information was not provided to or collected by the appropriate agency or department; and shall make recommendations to the House, if the select committee deems it appropriate, for the amendments of existing legisla-

tion or the enactment of new legislation." H. Res. 222 also directed that the Select Committee adopt written rules of procedure consistent with the House Rules and the establishing resolution.

*Legislative authority:* None.

*Authority to report:* The establishing resolution directed the Select Committee to submit a report to the House on the results of its investigation as soon as practicable during the 94th Congress. H. Res. 222 extended the life of the Select Committee to March 31, 1977. On March 30, 1977, the House approved H. Res. 433 which extended the life of the Select Committee for the duration of the 95th Congress.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

*Special authorities:* The Select Committee was authorized by H. Res. 222 to "take testimony on oath anywhere within the United States or in any other country and to authorize designated counsel for the select committee to obtain statements from any witness who is placed under oath by an authority who is authorized to administer oaths in accordance with the applicable laws of the United States or of any State . . ." [The House by resolution authorized a select committee to make applications to courts and to bring and defend lawsuits arising out of witnesses' refusals to comply with committee subpoenas and court immunity orders. In this instance, where the Select Committee on Assassinations had been established by resolution and given the authority conferred on standing committees by law to request immunity orders in court for witnesses, the Committee on Rules reported as

privileged and the House adopted a subsequent resolution permitting that committee to make applications to courts and to bring and defend, but not to intervene in, lawsuits in support of committee subpoenas and court immunity orders, when authorized by a majority of the committee. H. Res. 760, 95th Cong. 1st Sess., Sept. 28, 1977.] The chairman of the Select Committee was authorized to establish subcommittees as he considers appropriate. H. Res. 222 also specified that "[T]he select committee shall be considered a committee of the House of Representatives for all purposes of law, including but not limited to section 102 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2 U.S.C. 192); and sections 6002 and 6005 of title 18, United States Code, or any other Act of Congress regulating the granting of immunity to witnesses." . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: End of 94th Congress.

*Extensions:* Extended to March 31, 1977, by H. Res. 222 on February 2 1977. Extended to the end of the 95th Congress by H. Res. 433 on March 30, 1977.

*Actual termination:* Still in existence in the 95th Congress. . . .

#### SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

*Date of creation.*—March 9, 1977.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 383; 95th Congress, 1st Session (adopted by a vote of 410-1).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 19. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee on Ethics was authorized to "consider and . . . report to the House on any bills or resolutions which may

include provisions incorporating and integrating into permanent law applicable provisions and appropriate modifications of rule XLIII, rule XLIV, rule XLV, rule XLVI, and rule XLVII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and which may hereafter be referred to the Select Committee by the Speaker. The select committee shall have jurisdiction over the bills and resolutions referred to it." The Select Committee was also authorized "to adopt regulations, and issue advisory opinions, regarding the application of rules XLIII–XLVII of the Rules of the House."

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: Yes.

Authority to report: The establishing resolution specified that the authority of the Select Committee on Ethics to report bills and resolutions referred to it shall expire on September 30, 1977. The Select Committee is scheduled to expire on December 31, 1977. Its records will be transferred to the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

Authority.—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

Special authority: Whenever appropriate, clauses 1, 2, and 3 of rule XI of the House rules apply to the Select Committee on Ethics. Rule XI governs rules of procedures for House committees generally and clauses 1, 2, and 3 relate to committee rules, committee records, and broadcasting of committee hearings. . . .

Termination.—Original termination date: The authority to report bills and resolutions expires on September 30, 1977. The establishing resolution specified that the Select Committee shall

adopt regulations necessary for the application of rules XLIII–XLVII by December 1, 1977. The Select Committee on Ethics is scheduled to expire on December 31, 1977.

Extensions: [The committee and its functions were extended through the "completion of its official business" in the 95th Congress (H. Res. 871, Oct. 31, 1977).]

Actual termination: Still in existence.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS

*Date of creation.*—March 28, 1977.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 420; 95th Congress, 1st Session (adopted by a vote of 211–147.)

*Membership.*—Number of members: 7. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Select Committee was authorized to continue the work of the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations for the House, by:

"(1) Making a continuing study of the organization and operation of the Congress of the United States and recommending improvements in such organization and operation with a view toward strengthening the Congress, simplifying its operations, developing cooperation between the Houses of Congress, improving its relationship with other branches of the United States Government, and enabling it to meet its responsibilities under the Constitution of the United States.

"(2) Identifying any court proceeding or action which, in the opinion of the select committee, is of vital interest to the Congress, or to the House of Representatives as a constitutionally es-

established institution of the Federal Government, and calling such proceeding or action to the attention of the House.

“(3) Conducting a continuing study of the jurisdiction of the various standing committees of the House of Representatives and their relative workloads, and of ways of rationalizing committee jurisdictions between the two Houses of Congress, and reporting to the Committee on Rules any recommendations on the more equitable distribution of workload or the more rational combination of jurisdictional responsibilities.”

The Select Committee on Congressional Operations is directed to “avoid conflict or duplication with the activities of other committees, commissions, or other entities established by the House.”

The Select Committee is also authorized to “supervise and control the functions, as they relate to the House, of the Office of Placement and Office Management established by section 406 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970.”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: None. H. Res. 420 provides that nothing in the resolution except as specifically provided in subsection (a) (3) “shall be construed to authorize the Select Committee to make any recommendations with respect to the rules, parliamentary procedure, practices, or precedents of the House, or the consideration of any matter on the floor of the House, nor shall anything . . . be construed to authorize the Select Committee to operate or supervise a permanent system

for the broadcast coverage of the proceedings of the House without the express and prior approval of the House.”

Authority to report: The Select Committee was authorized to report its recommendations on “the more equitable distribution of workload or the more rational combination of jurisdictional responsibilities.”

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: [A committee amendment to II. Res. 420 removed the subpoena power granted to the select committee in the original resolution as introduced, by making clauses 1 through 3 of Rule XI applicable “insofar as applicable,” inasmuch as clause 2(m)(1) [§ 718, *House Rules and Manual*, (1977)] only authorizes subpoena power to committees in carrying out functions under Rules X and XI, and the select committee was not incorporated into the provisions of Rule X.]

Special authorities: The provisions of rule XI, clauses 1, 2, and 3, whenever applicable, shall apply to the Select Committee. The Select Committee is directed to adopt written rules of procedure which shall not be inconsistent with the House rules. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: Not specified. Extensions: None.

Actual termination: Still in existence in the 95th Congress. . . .

#### AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

*Date of creation.*—April 21, 1977.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 508; 95th Congress, 1st Session [adopted by a voice vote upon being called up as privileged from the floor pursuant to the Speaker’s authority under Rule X clause 5(c) to create ad hoc select committees with approval of the House].

*Membership.*—Number of members: 37 (increased to 40 by H. Res. 509).

Mode of selecting members: H. Res. 508 directed that the Ad Hoc Committee on Energy be composed of members appointed by the Speaker “from those committees of the House which he determines have subject-matter jurisdiction over the substance of the President’s Message, and from such other committees as the Speaker may determine so as to insure the expeditious consideration and reporting of appropriate legislation.” . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: The Ad Hoc Committee on Energy was authorized “to consider and report to the House on the Message of the President dated April 20, 1977 (H. Doc. 95–128), on other messages or communications related thereto, and on any bill or resolution which the Speaker may sequentially refer thereto which the Speaker determines relates to the substance of the President’s Message: *Provided, however,* that this paragraph shall not preclude initial reference to the ad hoc Committee of a bill or resolution incorporating the recommendations of the committees with subject-matter jurisdiction over the substance of the President’s Message.”

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: Yes.

Authority to report: The Ad Hoc Committee was authorized to report to the House by bill or otherwise and shall expire “upon completion of the legislative process, including final disposition of any veto message, with respect to all legislation referred to the ad hoc Committee.”

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes.

Provisions regarding staffing: The Ad Hoc Committee on Energy was authorized by H. Res. 508 to “utilize the services of the staffs of those committees of the House from which Members have been selected for membership on the ad hoc Committee.” . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: Not specified in establishing resolution; however, subsequent funding resolutions contained expiration dates for the authorization granted to the committee. Thus, H. Res. 1051 (95th Cong. 2d Sess.) stipulated that such authorization would expire just prior to noon on Jan. 3, 1979, or upon completion of the legislative process with respect to legislation referred to the committee.

Extensions: None.

Actual termination: Still in existence as of 95th Cong. 2d Sess. . . .

#### PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

*Date of creation.*—July 14, 1977.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 658; 95th Congress, 1st Session (adopted by a vote of 229–169); adding new Rule XLVIII to standing rules.

*Membership.*—Number of members: 13. . . .

Mode of selecting members: The thirteen members of the Select Committee shall include at least one member from the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on International Relations, and the Committee on the Judiciary. The establishing resolution specified that the majority and minority leaders of the House be ex officio members of

the Select Committee but shall not be counted for purposes of determining a quorum. Service on the Select Committee is limited to six years, exclusive of service during the 95th Congress. Beginning with the 97th Congress and every Congress thereafter, at least four of the members appointed to the Committee shall be Members with no previous service on the Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mode of selecting chairman: Not specified in establishing resolution; however, all Select Committee appointments are made by the Speaker.

*Functions.*—Mandate: The House Select Committee on Intelligence, established in accordance with H. Res. 591 on July 17, 1975, recommended that the House establish a permanent Select Committee on Intelligence with legislative, budgetary, and supervisory authority over all foreign and domestic intelligence gathering activities of the United States Government. H. Res. 658 established the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to oversee, make continuing studies, and reports to the House (by legislation or otherwise) appropriate proposals concerning the intelligence and intelligence-related programs and activities of the United States Government.

The Select Committee was authorized to consider "all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following:

"(1) The Central Intelligence Agency and the Director of Central Intelligence.

"(2) Intelligence and intelligence-related activities of all other departments and agencies of the Govern-

ment, including, but not limited to, the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, and other agencies of the Department of Defense; the Department of State; the Department of Justice; and the Department of the Treasury.

"(3) The organization or reorganization of any department or agency of the Government to the extent that the organization or reorganization related to a function or activity involving intelligence or intelligence-related activities.

"(4) Authorizations for appropriations, both direct and indirect, for the following: (a) the Central Intelligence Agency and Director of Central Intelligence; (b) the Defense Intelligence Agency; (c) the National Security Agency; (d) the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of other agencies and subdivisions of the Department of Defense; (e) the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Department of State; and (f) the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation including all activities of the Intelligence Division."

These provisions also apply to successors of the above-named agencies. The Select Committee was directed to report to the House on the nature and extent of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of Federal Departments and agencies. The Select Committee was also directed to conduct a study regarding specified aspects of intelligence and intelligence-related activities.

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: Yes.

Authority to report: For the purposes of accountability to the House, the Select Committee is authorized to "make regular and periodic reports to the House on the nature and extent of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the various departments and agencies of the United States." The Select Committee is directed to call to the attention of the House or any House Committee appropriate matters requiring the attention of the House of Representatives. In making these reports to the House, the Select Committee should follow procedures consistent with section 7 of H. Res. 658 concerning the public disclosure of information. The Select Committee is directed to report on the study performed in accordance with section 3 of H. Res. 658 no later than the close of the 95th Congress.

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: Yes. . . .

Special authorities: Section 7 established procedures by which the Committee can recommend public disclosure of information previously considered classified. [Special authority was also given to determine Members' access to executive session records on an ad hoc basis, as an exception from Rule XI clause 2 which gives all Members access to other committees' files.]

*Termination.*—Original termination date: As a permanent Select Committee, it may only be terminated by an amendment to the House rules.

Extension: None.

Actual termination: Still in existence.

#### SELECT COMMITTEE ON POPULATION

*Date of creation.*—September 28, 1977.

*Citation.*—H. Res. 70; 95th Congress, 1st Session (adopted by a recorded vote of 258–147).

*Membership.*—Number of members: 16. . . .

*Functions.*—Mandate: H. Res. 70 authorized the creation of the Select Committee "to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of—

"(1) The causes of changing population conditions and their consequences for the United States and the world;

"(2) National, regional, and global population characteristics relative to the demands on limited resources and ability of nations to feed, clothe, house, educate, employ, and govern their citizens and otherwise afford them an improved standard of living;

"(3) Various approaches to population planning (including the study of family planning technology, with emphasis on measures designed to reduce the frequency of conception rather than the termination of pregnancy, and the relationship of improved economic and social opportunities to family size) in order to ascertain those policies and programs, within the United States as well as other nations, which would be most effective in coping with unplanned population change; and

"(4) The means by which the United States Government can most effectively cooperate with and assist nations and international agencies in addressing successfully, in a noncoercive manner, various national, regional, and global population-related issues."

Significant changes in mandate during lifetime: None.

Legislative authority: None.

Authority to report: The Select Committee on Population is authorized by

H. Res. 70 to make a report on the results of its investigation and study as soon as practicable during the 95th Congress. H. Res. 70 also directs that any report of the Select Committee "be referred to the committee or committees which have jurisdiction over the subject matter. . . ."

*Authority.*—Authority to issue subpoenas: No. . . .

*Special authorities:* The provisions of rule XI, clauses 1, 2, and 3 of the rules of the House which relate to rules of procedures for House committees also to apply to the Select Committee. However, clause 2(m) of the House rules relating to subpoena power does not apply to the Select Committee on Population. . . .

*Termination.*—Original termination date: End of 95th Congress.

Extensions: None.

### ***Campaign Practices and Expenditures***

#### **§ 6.1 In a number of Congresses, the House has by a privileged resolution established a special committee to investigate campaign practices and expenditures.**

On Aug. 4, 1970,<sup>(13)</sup> by direction of the Committee on Rules, Mr. Thomas P.O'Neill, Jr., of Massachusetts, called up and asked for immediate consideration of the following resolution (H. Res. 1062):

*Resolved,* That a special committee of five Members be appointed by the

13. 116 CONG REC. 27125, 91st Cong. 2d Sess.

Speaker of the House of Representatives to investigate and report to the House not later than January 11, 1971, with respect to the following matters:

(1) The extent and nature of expenditures made by all candidates for the House of Representatives in connection with their campaign for nomination and election to such office.

(2) The amount subscribed, contributed, or expended, and the value of services rendered, and facilities made available (including personal services, use of advertising space, radio and television time, office space, moving picture films, and automobile and any other transportation facilities) by any individual, individuals, or group of individuals, committee, partnership, corporation, or labor union, to or on behalf of each such candidate in connection with any such campaign or for the purpose of influencing the votes cast or to be cast at any convention or election held in 1970 to which a candidate for the House of Representatives is to be nominated or elected.

(3) The use of any other means or influence (including the promise or use of patronage) for the purpose of aiding or influencing the nomination or election of any such candidates.

(4) The amounts, if any, raised, contributed, and expended by any individual, individuals, or group of individuals, committee, partnership, corporation, or labor union, including any political committee thereof, in connection with any such election, and the amounts received by any political committee from any corporation, labor union, individual, individuals, or group of individuals, committee, or partnership.

(5) The violations, if any, of the following statutes of the United States:

(a) The Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

(b) The Act of August 2, 1939, as amended, relating to pernicious political activities, commonly referred to as the Hatch Act.

(c) The provisions of section 304, chapter 120, Public Law 101, Eightieth Congress, first session, referred to as the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947.

(d) Any statute or legislative Act of the United States or of the State within which a candidate is seeking nomination or reelection to the House of Representatives, the violation of which Federal or State statute, or statutes, would affect the qualification of a Member of the House of Representatives within the meaning of article I, section 5, of the Constitution of the United States.

(6) Such other matters relating to the election of Members of the House of Representatives in 1970, and the campaigns of candidates in connection therewith, as the committee deems to be of public interest, and which, in its opinion, will aid the House of Representatives in enacting remedial legislation, or in deciding contests that may be instituted involving the right to a seat in the House of Representatives.

(7) The committee is authorized to act upon its own motion and upon such information as in its judgment may be reasonable or reliable. Upon complaint being made to the committee under oath, by any person, candidate or political committee, setting forth allegations as to facts which, under this resolution, it would be the duty of said

committee to investigate, the committee shall investigate such charges as fully as though it were acting upon its own motion, unless, after a hearing upon such complaint, the committee shall find that the allegations in such complaint are immaterial or untrue. All hearings before the committee, and before any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, shall be public, and all orders and decisions of the committee, and of any such subcommittee, shall be public.

For the purpose of this resolution, the committee or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such public hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Ninety-first Congress, to employ such attorneys, experts, clerical, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, and to take such testimony as it deems advisable. Subpoenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

(8) The committee is authorized and directed to report promptly any and all violations of any Federal or State statutes in connection with the matters and things mentioned herein to the Attorney General of the United States in order that he may take such official action as may be proper.

(9) Every person who, having been summoned as a witness by authority of said committee or any subcommittee

thereof, willfully makes default, or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any question pertinent to the investigation heretofore authorized, shall be held to the penalties prescribed by law.

That said committee is authorized and directed to file interim reports whenever in the judgment of the majority of the committee, or of the subcommittee conducting portions of said investigation, the public interest will be best served by the filing of said interim reports, and in no event shall the final report of said committee be filed later than January 11, 1971, as hereinabove provided.

Shortly thereafter,<sup>(14)</sup> the resolution was agreed to.

*Parliamentarian's Note:* In recent years no such committee has been established,<sup>(15)</sup> since the Committee on House Administration (with jurisdiction over campaign activities) now has standing investigatory and subpoena authority (see Ch. 8, §14, supra). In the past, however, resolutions to establish such special committees had been a common occurrence.<sup>(16)</sup>

14. *Id.* at p. 27126.

15. See §5.6, supra, however, where a select committee was authorized to investigate certain campaign violations jointly with the Clerk of the House. See also Ch. 8, §14, supra.

16. See, for example, 114 CONG. REC. 25065, 90th Cong. 2d Sess., Aug. 2, 1968 [resolution providing for payment from the contingent fund of expenses of the Select Committee to

### ***Crime Affecting the United States***

#### **§ 6.2 By resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, the House created a select committee to investigate crime affecting the United States.**

On Mar. 9, 1971,<sup>(17)</sup> Speaker Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, recognized Mr. John A. Young, of Texas, who stated:

Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 115 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk then read House Resolution 115, as follows:<sup>(18)</sup>

*Resolved,* That, effective January 3, 1971, there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of seven Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker,

Investigate Campaign Expenditures]; 114 CONG. REC. 24770, 90th Cong. 2d Sess., Aug. 1, 1968 [H. Res. 1239, authorizing the Speaker to appoint a Special Committee on Campaign Expenditures]; 112 CONG. REC. 19080, 89th Cong. 2d Sess., Aug. 11, 1966 [H. Res. 929, authorizing the Speaker to appoint a Special Committee on Campaign Expenditures]; and 108 CONG. REC. 16000, 16012, 87th Cong. 2d Sess., Aug. 9, 1962 [H. Res. 753].

17. 117 CONG. REC. 5587, 92d Cong. 1st Sess.

18. *Id.* at pp. 5587, 5588.

one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the select committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

Sec. 2. The select committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of all aspects of crime affecting the United States, including, but not limited to, (1) its elements, causes, and extent; (2) the preparation, collection, and dissemination of statistics and data; (3) the sharing of information, statistics, and data among law enforcement agencies, Federal, State, and local, including the exchange of information, statistics, and data with foreign nations; (4) the adequacy of law enforcement and the administration of justice, including constitutional issues and problems pertaining thereto; (5) the effect of crime and disturbances in the metropolitan urban areas; (6) the effect, directly or indirectly, of crime on the commerce of the Nation; (7) the treatment and rehabilitation of persons convicted of crimes; (8) measures relating to the reduction, control, or prevention of crime; (9) measures relating to the improvement of (A) investigation and detection of crime, (B) law enforcement techniques, including, but not limited to, increased cooperation among the law enforcement agencies, and (C) the effective administration of justice; and (10) measures and programs for increased respect for the law and constituted authority.

Sec. 3. For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the select committee, or any subcommittee thereof authorized by the select committee, is authorized to sit and act during the

present Congress at such times and places within the United States, including any Commonwealth or possession thereof, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings and conduct such investigations, and to require, by subpena, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the select committee or any member of the select committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

Sec. 4. The select committee shall report to the House as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigations, hearings, and studies, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable. Any such report or reports which are made when the House is not in session shall be filed with the Clerk of the House.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 2, strike the word "seven" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eleven".

Beginning on page 2, line 19, strike all through page 3, line 9, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 3. For the purpose of making such investigations and studies, the committee or any subcommittee thereof is authorized to sit and act, subject to clause 31 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States,

including any Commonwealth or possession thereof, whether the House is meeting, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold such hearings and require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued over the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member designated by him and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member."

As the ensuing discussion revealed, the select committee was initially created on May 1, 1969,<sup>(19)</sup> and proceeded to investigate, hold hearings, and publish reports for the remaining 20 months of that Congress. The crux of the debate centered on whether the nature of the committee's investigation warranted the costs involved. When the previous question on the resolution was ordered,<sup>(20)</sup> however, the House agreed to adopt the resolution by voice vote.<sup>(1)</sup>

### ***Conduct of House Members, Officers and Employees***

#### **§ 6.3 By resolution reported from the Committee on**

19. See 115 CONG. REC. 11101, 91st Cong. 1st Sess.

20. 117 CONG. REC. 5610, 92d Cong. 1st Sess., Mar. 9, 1971.

1. See also § 5.5, supra.

### **Rules, the House created a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct.**

On Sept. 7, 1966,<sup>(2)</sup> Mr. Claude D. Pepper, of Florida, a member of the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 1013) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That (a) there is hereby established a select committee of the House of Representatives to be known as the Select Committee on Standards and Conduct (referred to hereinafter as the "Select Committee") consisting of twelve Members of the House of whom six shall be selected from members of the majority party and six shall be selected from members of the minority party. The chairman and other members thereof shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(b) Vacancies in the membership of the Select Committee shall not affect the authority of the remaining members to execute the functions of the Select Committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments thereto are made.

(c) A majority of the members of the Select Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except that the Select Committee may fix a lesser number as a quorum for the purpose of taking sworn testimony. The Select Committee shall adopt rules of procedure not inconsistent with the

2. 112 CONG. REC. 21949, 89th Cong. 2d Sess.

rules of the House governing standing committees of the House.

Sec. 2. (a) It shall be the duty of the Select Committee in its discretion to—

(1) investigate allegations of improper conduct which may reflect upon the House, violations of law, and violations of rules and regulations of the House, relating to the conduct of individuals in the performance of their duties as Members of the House, or as officers or employees of the House, and to make appropriate findings of fact and conclusions with respect thereto;

(2) recommend to the House, by report or resolution by a two-thirds vote (eight members) of the Select Committee, disciplinary action to be taken with respect to such violations which the Select Committee shall determine, after according to the individuals concerned due notice and opportunity for hearing, to have occurred;

(b) the Select Committee from time to time shall transmit to the House its recommendations as to any legislative measures which it may consider to be necessary for the effective discharge of its duties.

Sec. 3. For the purpose of this resolution the Select Committee or any subcommittee thereof is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House has recessed or adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony as the Select Committee deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the Select Committee or by any member

designated by such chairman and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the Select Committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

Sec. 4. As used in this resolution, the term "officer or employee of the House" means—

(a) an elected officer of the House of Representatives who is not a Member of the House;

(b) any person whose compensation is disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

Six weeks later, on Oct. 19, 1966,<sup>(3)</sup> by direction of the Committee on Rules, Mr. Pepper called up House Resolution 1013 and asked for its present consideration. A proposed committee amendment requiring that any allegation referred to in paragraph (1) be made under oath and state the facts on which it is based was agreed to by unanimous consent.

However, an additional amendment was later proposed by Mr. Wayne L. Hays, of Ohio, to section 2 of the resolution, which the Clerk read, as follows:<sup>(4)</sup>

Amendment offered by Mr. Hays: On page 2, strike out line 12 through line 25, and on page 3 lines 1, 2, and 3, and insert "(1) recommend to the House, by report or resolution such additional rules or regulations as the select committee shall determine to be necessary or desirable to insure proper standards

3. *Id.* at pp. 27713, 27714.

4. *Id.* at p. 27727.

of conduct by Members of the House and by officers or employees of the House, in the performance of their duties, and the discharge of their responsibilities; and

(2) report violations, by a majority vote of the select committee, of any law to the proper Federal and State authorities.”

Discussion ensued, after which the question was put on the Hays amendment,<sup>(5)</sup> and it was agreed to. Immediately thereafter, the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

### ***Government Research Investigation***

#### **§ 6.4 In the 88th Congress, the House established a Select Committee on Research and Development.**

On Sept. 11, 1963,<sup>(6)</sup> following discussion of the proposal,<sup>(7)</sup> the House agreed to the following resolution (H. Res. 504):

*Resolved*, That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of nine Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

5. *Id.* at p. 27729.

6. 109 CONG. REC. 16754, 88th Cong. 1st Sess.

7. See § 5.2, *supra*, for details.

The said committee is directed to make a complete, full, and thorough investigation of the numerous research programs being conducted by sundry departments and agencies of the Federal Government and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the committee shall give special attention to the following: (1) the overall total amount of annual expenditures on research programs; (2) what departments and agencies of the Government are conducting research and at what costs; (3) the amounts being expended by the various agencies and departments in grants and contracts for research to colleges, private industry, and every form of student scholarships; (4) what facilities, if any, exist for coordinating the various and sundry research programs, including grants to colleges and universities as well as scholarship grants.

In order that this investigation of the numerous research programs may be better coordinated, without limiting the scope of the said committee's investigation, it is directed, among other investigative procedures, to make use of information currently available in the various committees of Congress which have legislative jurisdiction over Government research activities to the end that the said select committee may be able to recommend the necessary legislation to coordinate and prevent unjustifiable duplication in the numerous projects and activities of the Government relating to scientific research.

The committee shall report its findings to the House with such recommended legislation as the committee may deem appropriate to correct any deficiencies. The committee shall make such reports to the House

prior to December 1, 1964, and may submit such interim reports as it deems advisable. Any reports submitted when the House is not in session may be filed with the Clerk of the House.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House has recessed or adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony as the committee deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any properly designated chairman of a subcommittee, or any member designated by him and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

The majority of the members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except two or more shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking of evidence including sworn testimony.

### ***U.S. Military Involvement in Southeast Asia***

#### **§ 6.5 In the 91st Congress, the House agreed to establish a select committee to investigate U.S. military involvement in Southeast Asia.**

On June 8, 1970,<sup>(8)</sup> by direction of the Committee on Rules, Mr.

<sup>8.</sup> 116 CONG. REC. 18656, 91st Cong. 2d Sess.

William R. Anderson, of Tennessee, called up House Resolution 976. The resolution provided for the creation of a select committee to investigate all aspects of the U.S. military involvement in Southeast Asia.

After agreement to several committee amendments,<sup>(9)</sup> the resolution read as follows:

*Resolved, That—*

(1) The Speaker of the House shall appoint a select committee of twelve Members of the House, six of which shall be from the majority party and six from the minority party, as follows: two from the Armed Services Committee, two from the Foreign Affairs Committee, and eight from the House at large and shall designate one Member to serve as chairman. The select committee shall immediately proceed to Southeast Asia to investigate all aspects of the United States military involvement in Southeast Asia. The select committee shall, within forty-five days of the adoption of this resolution, report to the House the results of its investigation.

(2) For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places as it deems appropriate whether the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned.

(3) The select committee may appoint and fix the compensation of such clerks, experts, consultants, technicians, and clerical and stenographic as-

<sup>9.</sup> *Id.* at pp. 18657, 18658.

sistants as it deems necessary and advisable. The select committee is authorized to reimburse the members of its staff for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the select committee other than expenses in connection with meetings of the select committee held in the District of Columbia.

(4) The expenses of the select committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers signed by the chairman of the select committee.

Following debate, the House agreed to the resolution by a yeas and nays vote—yeas 224, nays 101.<sup>(10)</sup>

### ***Small Business***

#### **§ 6.6 By privileged resolution, reported from the Committee on Rules, the House established a permanent Select Committee on Small Business.**

On Mar. 2, 1971,<sup>(11)</sup> Mr. Richard Bolling, of Missouri, was recognized by Speaker Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, and called up House Resolution 19 for immediate consideration.

The resolution, as amended by the committee, read<sup>(12)</sup> as follows:<sup>(13)</sup>

10. *Id.* at p. 18669.

11. 117 CONG. REC. 4593, 92d Cong. 1st Sess.

12. House Resolution 19 in its original form may be found *id.* at pp. 4593, 4594.

13. *Id.* at p. 4594.

That, effective January 3, 1971, there is created a permanent Select Committee on Small Business (which is not a standing committee of the House<sup>3</sup> to be composed of nineteen Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of such committee to conduct studies and investigations of the problems of all types of small business, existing, arising, or that may arise, with particular reference to—

(1) the factors which have impeded or may impede the normal operations, growth, and development of small business;

(2) the administration of Federal laws relating specifically to small business in order to determine (A) whether such laws and their administration adequately serve the needs of small business, and (B) whether Government agencies adequately serve and give due consideration to the problems of small business; and

(3) the problems of small business enterprises generally;

and to obtain all facts possible in relation thereto which would not only be of public interest but which would aid the Congress in enacting remedial legislation. However, the committee shall not undertake any investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House.

Sec. 3. Such committee shall not have legislative jurisdiction but is au-

thorized to make studies, investigations, and reports; however, no bills or resolutions shall be referred to the committee.

Sec. 4. The committee may submit from time to time to the House such reports as the committee considers advisable and, prior to the close of the present Congress, shall submit to the House a final report of the committee on the results of its studies and investigations, together with such recommendations as the committee considers advisable. Any report submitted when the House is not in session may be filed with the Clerk of the House.

Sec. 5. For the purpose of this resolution, the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized, subject to clause 31 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is meeting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as the committee considers necessary. Subpenas may be issued over the signature of the chairman of the committee, or by any member designated by such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

Sec. 6. The majority of the members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except that two or more shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking evidence including sworn testimony.

Sec. 7. Funds authorized are for expenses incurred in connection with the committee's activities within the United States; and, notwithstanding section 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (22 U.S.C. 1754), or any other provision of law, local currencies owned by the United States in foreign countries shall not be made available to the committee for expenses of its members or employees, or other Members or employees, traveling abroad."

House Resolution 19 was discussed briefly, Mr. Bolling pointing out that:

. . . The resolution before us now creates the usual Select Committee on Small Business. This time it is described as a permanent select committee, recognizing the fact that each 2 years a new Congress establishes these select committees. So we are going to accept it as a permanent select committee. But its authority is not changed. The only change that takes place in its constitution is its size, and at the request of the leadership on both sides it has been increased from 15 to 19 in this Congress.

After brief debate, the resolution was agreed to, as amended, by voice vote.<sup>(1)</sup>

*Parliamentarian's Note:* On Jan. 22, 1971,<sup>(2)</sup> the House had adopted rules (effective as of that date) for the 92d Congress, one of which established a permanent Select Committee on Small Business

1. *Id.* at p. 4595.

2. 117 CONG. REC. 144, 92d Cong. 1st Sess.

(Rule X clause 3).<sup>(3)</sup> House Resolution 19 was required to establish the select committee retroactively (i.e., as of Jan. 3, 1971) for staff salary purposes and to confer subpoena power and authority to travel outside the United States.<sup>(4)</sup>

### ***Welfare and Education of Congressional Pages***

#### **§ 6.7 The House adopted a resolution creating a select com-**

3. The rules were effected by the passage of H. Res. 5, the pertinent text of which may be found at 117 CONG. REC. 14, 92d Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 21, 1971, although, as heretofore indicated, the resolution, itself, was not agreed to until the following day. A standing Committee on Small Business was created effective Jan. 3, 1975 (H. Res. 988, 93d Cong. 2d Sess.), transferring legislative jurisdiction over problems of small business from the Committee on Banking and Currency and from the Committee on the Judiciary.
4. While the adoption of H. Res. 5 resulted in the incorporation into the rules of the Select Committee on Small Business as a permanent select committee, the resolution did not grant investigatory authority, per se, to that committee. As was the case with the overwhelming majority of standing committees, a separate investigatory authorization was required to enable the select committee to actually undertake an investigation or to utilize subpoena power. See § 3, supra.

#### **mittee to investigate and report on the welfare and education of congressional pages.**

On Sept. 30, 1964,<sup>(5)</sup> by direction of the Committee on Rules, Mr. Carl A. Elliott, of Alabama, called up and asked for immediate consideration of the following resolution (H. Res. 847):

*Resolved*, That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of five Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

The Committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of all of the factors relating to the general welfare and education of congressional pages, including, but not limited to, a study and investigation of the residential, dining, recreational, educational, and physical training facilities and opportunities for such pages, and rates of pay, hours of work, and other conditions governing the employment of such pages.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the Committee, or any subcommittee thereof authorized by the Committee to hold hearings, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places

5. 110 CONG. REC. 23187, 88th Cong. 2d Sess.

within the District of Columbia, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or adjourned, and to hold such hearings as it deems necessary; except that neither the Committee nor any subcommittee thereof may sit while the House is meeting unless special leave to sit shall have been obtained from the House.

The Committee shall report to the House as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation and study, together with recommendations regarding the feasibility and desirability of raising the minimum age for Capitol pages to eighteen years, of requiring secondary school graduation as a prerequisite for appointment as a Capitol page, and of providing for the establishment and construction of a Capitol page school and residence, and such other recommendations as it deems advisable. Any such report which is made when the House is not in session shall be filed with the Clerk of the House.

Shortly thereafter,<sup>(6)</sup> the resolution was agreed to.

The Select Committee on the Welfare and Education of Congressional Pages filed a report (H. Rept. No. 1945) on Oct. 3, 1964 (H. Jour. 898, 88th Cong. 2d Sess.). Continuing concern for the welfare and education of congressional pages became a factor during consideration of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. The report of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress

on the measure which eventually became that act included a recommendation that the limits on the age of pages be raised. The report of the Committee on Rules on H.R. 17654 (H. Rept. No. 91-1215, 91st Cong. 2d Sess.) proposed that a person not serve as a page until he has completed the 12th grade of school. The House ultimately accepted limits on the age of pages of 16 to 18 years; but the Senate voted to retain age limits for Senate pages of 14 to 17 years.

In response to a perceived need for better supervision, housing, and educational facilities for the pages, the Congress also included in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, a provision authorizing construction of a building to contain dormitory and classroom facilities for the pages, to be designated the John W. McCormack Residential Page School. The Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1971 (Pub. L. No. 91-655) appropriated funds to enable the Architect of the Capitol to make preliminary plans for the structure. Then on July 12, 1973 (119 CONG. REC. 23473, 93d Cong. 1st Sess.) the Senate passed S. 2067, the primary purpose of which was to provide for replacement of the existing page corps with an older group of pages who would not require the supervision felt to be

6. *Id.* at p. 23188.

necessary for younger pages, and also to eliminate the need for construction of the residential page classroom and dormitory building, and therefore to repeal authorization for such building. In the House, the bill was referred to the Committee on Rules on July 16, 1973; no further action was taken.

### § 7. Joint Committees

Joint committees may be created by statute<sup>(7)</sup> or by concurrent resolution.<sup>(8)</sup> Joint resolutions have been used to create joint committees for whatever period (or indefinitely) specified in that law,<sup>(9)</sup> but concurrent resolutions, which do not require the President's signature, have been used for this purpose with greater frequency although their duration

cannot then extend beyond the Congress during which created.<sup>(10)</sup> Simple resolutions have been used in the past to appoint Members of the House to a committee to work in conjunction with a similar Senate committee, but this was infrequent.<sup>(11)</sup>

Members are selected for service on joint committees primarily through appointment by the Speaker. There have been instances, however, in which the members of a joint committee were elected by the House.<sup>(12)</sup>

Recent joint committees have featured an equal number of members from both Houses, with the chairmanship alternating between the House and Senate. As distinguished from conference committees, voting is per capita—that is, with each member having one vote.<sup>(13)</sup>

7. See, for example, 42 USC §2251 (Joint Committee on Atomic Energy).

According to Jefferson's Manual, the use of joint committees originated in the English Parliament. See *House Rules and Manual* §325 (1979). Indeed, a joint committee was appointed to arrange for the inauguration of President Washington. 3 Hinds' Precedents §1986.

8. 3 Hinds' Precedents §§1998, 1999; 4 Hinds' Precedents §§4409, 4410, 4412–4416; 6 Cannon's Precedents §380.

9. See, for example, 6 Cannon's Precedents §371.

10. See 4 Hinds' Precedents §4409, in which a joint resolution was amended so that it became concurrent in form, and the signature of President Andrew Johnson was not required.

11. 1 Hinds' Precedents §3; 3 Hinds' Precedents §1953; 4 Hinds' Precedents §4411.

12. In 1821 the House ordered that the members from the House on the joint committee on the admission of Missouri to statehood be elected by ballot. 4 Hinds' Precedents §4471.

13. Historically, however, there were usually more House Members than Senators on joint committees, al-