

Records of the U.S. House of Representatives
RG.233.66.House
66th Congress

**Finding aid prepared by Office of Art and Archives,
Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives**

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Describing Archives: A Content Standard

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Summary Information

Repository	Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration
Title	House Records of the 66th Congress
Date [inclusive]	1919-1921
Extent	458.66 Cubic feet
Language	English

Administrative Information

Publication Information

Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration

Conditions Governing Access note

The records are governed by Rule VII(3)b of the House Rules:

(b) (1) A record shall immediately be made available if it was previously made available for public use by the House or a committee or a subcommittee. (2) An investigative record that contains personal data relating to a specific living person (the disclosure of which would be an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy), an administrative record relating to personnel, or a record relating to a hearing that was closed under clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI shall be made available if it has been in existence for 50 years. (3) A record for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the House shall be made available in accordance with that order. Except as otherwise provided by order of the House, a record of a committee for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the committee (entered during the Congress in which the record is made or acquired by the committee) shall be made available in accordance with the order of the committee. (4) A record (other than a record referred to in subparagraph (1), (2), or (3)) shall be made available if it has been in existence for 30 years.

Collection Inventory

Records of Legislative Proceedings 1919-1921

Minute Books and Journals 1919-1921 4.0 Cubic feet (11 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

The minute books and journals series includes a minute book, 1st session (66A-A1); legislative journal, 1st session (66A-A2); minute book, 2d session (66A-A3); legislative journal, 2d session (66A-A4); minute book, 3d session (66A-A5); and legislative journal, 3d session (66A-A6).

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the House 1919-1921 20.0 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

The bills and resolutions originating in the House include fifty-nine volumes of original House bills (66A-B1); original House-current resolutions (66A-B2); House simple resolutions (66A-B3); House orders (66A-B4); desk copies of House bills passed (66A-B5); desk copies of House joint resolutions passed (66A-B6); desk copies of House concurrent resolutions agreed to (66A-B7); desk copies of House simple resolutions agreed to (66A-B8); engrossed House bills (66A-B9); and engrossed House joint resolutions (66A-B10).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group, except 66A-B4, which is arranged chronologically.

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the Senate and Considered in the Hous

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House 1919-1921 0.5 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

The bills and resolutions originating in the Senate and considered in the House include Senate bills passed (66A-C1); Senate joint resolutions passed (66A-C2); and Senate concurrent resolutions agreed to (66A-C3).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions 1919-1921 150.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

The papers accompanying specific bills and resolutions are grouped by the specified committees listed as follows: Committee on Agriculture (66A-D1); Committee on Banking and Currency (66A-D2); Committee on the Census (66A-D3); Committee on Claims (66A-D4); Committee on the District of Columbia (66A-D5); Committee on Education (66A-D6); Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department (66A-D7); Committee on Flood Control (66A-D8); Committee on Foreign Affairs (66A-D9); Committee on Immigration and Naturalization (66A-D10); Committee on Indian Affairs (66A-D11); Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions (66A-D12); Committee on Insular Affairs (66A-D13); Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (66A-D14); Committee on Invalid Pensions (66A-D15); Committee on the Judiciary (66A-D16); Committee on Labor (66A-D17); Committee on the Library (66A-D18); Committee on Military Affairs (66A-D19); Committee on Mines and Mining (66A-D20); Committee on Naval Affairs (66A-D21); Committee on Patents (66A-D22); Committee on Pensions (66A-D23); Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads (66A-D24); Committee on Printing (66A-D25); Committee on Public Buildings (66A-D26); Committee on Reform in the Civil Service (66A-D27); Committee on Rivers and Harbors (66A-D28); Committee on Roads (66A-D29);

Committee Reports

Committee on the Territories (66A–D30); Committee on War Claims (66A–D31); Committee on Ways and Means (66A–D32); and Select Committee on Waterpower (66A–D33).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically by bill or resolution within each committee, except 66A–D4, 66A–D15, 66A–D19, 66A–D23, and 66A–D31, in which private bills are arranged alphabetically by person or subject.

Committee Reports 1919-1921 6.0 Cubic feet (25 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

The original committee reports are from the 1st session (66A–E1), 2d session (66A–E2), and 3d session (66A–E3).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Committees 1919-1921

Committee on Agriculture 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Agriculture was created on May 3, 1820, to provide a forum for the interests of the large agricultural population of the country. The committee's jurisdiction includes adulteration of seeds, insect pests, and protection of birds and animals in forest reserves; agriculture generally; agricultural and industrial chemistry; agricultural colleges and experiment stations; agricultural economics and research; agricultural education extension services; agricultural production and marketing and stabilization of prices of agricultural products, and commodities (not including distribution outside of the United States); animal industry and diseases of animals; commodity

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exchanges; crop insurance and soil conservation; dairy industry; entomology and plant quarantine; extension of farm credit and farm security; inspection of livestock, poultry, meat products, and seafood and seafood products; and forestry in general and forest reserves other than those created from the public domain. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Committee Papers 1919-1921**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Agriculture include administrative papers (66A–F1.1); hearings (66A–F1.2); and various subjects (66A–F1.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture document cooperative marketing of farm products (66A–H1.1); cost of living (66A–H1.2); daylight-saving time (66A–H1.3); guaranteed price of wheat (66A–H1.4); interstate marketing system (66A–H1.5); Muscle Shoals nitrate plant (66A–H1.6); production, sale, and distribution of livestock (66A–H1.7); repeal of wartime prohibition (66A–H1.8); rural credit (66A–H1.9); sugar (66A–H1.10); truthful labeling (66A–H1.11); and various subjects (66A–H1.12).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Appropriations 1919-1921**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Appropriations was created in 1865. The Constitution of the United States specifies that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills." The earliest appropriations bills were written by select committees on instruction from the Committee of the Whole House, and later ones by the standing Committee on Ways and Means. Increased demands for revenue and appropriations as a result of the Civil War combined to produce a tremendous workload for the Ways and Means Committee. Today, the committee is tasked with the appropriation of revenue for the support of the Government; rescissions of appropriations contained in appropriation Acts; transfers of unexpended balances; and bills and joint resolutions reported by other committees that provide new entitlement authority as defined in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Committee Papers 1919-1921**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Appropriations include administrative papers (66A–F2.1) and correspondence (66A–F2.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921**Scope and Contents note**

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations include the Board of Social Hygiene (66A–H2.1); bonus for federal employees (66A–H2.2); Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (66A–H2.3); federal aid to states in the construction of roads (66A–H2.4); investigation of the causes of influenza (66A–H2.5); national budget system (66A–H2.6); U.S. Employment Service (66A–H2.7); and various subjects (66A–H2.8).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Banking and Currency 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

The Banking and Currency Committee was created in 1865 to relieve the Ways and Means Committee of part of its workload. Its jurisdiction included the chartering and oversight of national banks; the issue of national bank loans; the issue, taxation, and redemption of national bank notes; and the authorization of bond issues. It was responsible for legislation involving the deposit of public moneys, strengthening the public credit, monetary parity, and the issuance of silver certificates as currency. The investigation of the failure of state banks and the affairs of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company were also part of its jurisdiction.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Banking and Currency include rural credits (66A–F3.1); hearings (66A–F3.2); and various subjects (66A–F3.3).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency document the Comptroller of the Currency (66A-H3.1); Federal Farm Loan Act (66A-H3.2); Federal Home Loan Administration (66A-H3.3); Federal Reserve Act (66A-H3.4); Federal Urban Mortgage Act (66A-H3.5); and various subjects (66A-H3.6).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on the Census 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on the Census was created in 1901 after having been a select committee for many years. The standing committee was established in anticipation of the creation of a permanent census office in 1902. Its jurisdiction included all proposed legislation concerning the census and the apportionment of Representatives. The standing committee, and the select committees before it, reported bills providing for the collection of statistics concerning birth and deaths, marriage and divorce, farm mortgages, irrigation, and other subjects. It also reported legislation providing for the collection and publication of general statistics including those of the production of certain commodities such as cotton and grain. In 1946 the committee was abolished and its jurisdiction included in that of the new Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Census document various subjects (66A–H4.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Claims 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Claims is one of the oldest standing committees in the House of Representatives. It was established on November 13, 1794, having been preceded by Select Committees on Claims. The committee was to consider all petitions and matters or things touching on claims and demands on the United States and report appropriations of money for payment of claims it had authorized. Originally the Committee on Claims had jurisdiction over Revolutionary War and land claims as well as pensions. In the years that followed, other committees were created to handle special types of claims such as war claims, pensions, and private land claims. Under the 1880 revised House Rules, subjects relating to "private and domestic claims and demands other than war claims against the United States" were to be referred to the Claims Committee. At the end of the 79th Congress the committee was abolished under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and jurisdiction over the subjects that had formerly been referred to it was transferred either to the Judiciary Committee or the executive departments.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

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Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Claims include a docket volume (66A–F4.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on the District of Columbia 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on the District of Columbia was established on January 27, 1808. The committee's duty was to consider all petitions and memorials relating to the affairs of the District of Columbia referred to them by the House. Jurisdiction consisted of various municipal concerns of the District of Columbia including those involving streets, schools and teachers, railroads, police and fire departments, claims against the District Government, insurance, taxes, health and safety, liquor sales, incorporation of organizations and societies, and other matters that were the normal concerns of city and State governments. Since its creation the committee has shared jurisdiction on District concerns with other committees, and in particular with the Committees on Education and Labor, Interior, Banking and Currency, Judiciary, and Public Works. The committee was known as the Committee on the District of Columbia from 1801-1995. The committee was split and absorbed by subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations and by the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the District of Columbia include administrative papers (66A–F5.1); annual reports of D.C. public utilities (66A–F5.2); and a docket volume, 65th to 67th Congress (65A–F4.1).

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Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Education 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

When the Committee on Education and Labor was separated into two committees in 1883, the jurisdiction of the new Committee on Education included all legislation and documents relating to the subject of education. This included proposed legislation providing aid from the Federal Government to common schools, aid to the education of deprived or handicapped persons, the establishment of colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical education, and efforts to deal with illiteracy at the national level. The committee functioned until 1946 when it was reunited with the Committee on Labor under the Legislative Reorganization Act to form the new Committee on Education and Labor.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Education include hearings (66A–F6.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on the Election of the President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress was established in 1893 with jurisdiction over legislation concerning the election

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of the officials enumerated in its title, including proposed changes to the Constitution that affected the terms of office of the named officials, the succession to the offices of the President and Vice President, the direct election of Senators, and the meeting times of Congress. The committee considered national election laws and their enforcement, including such topics as the disqualification of polygamists from election to Congress, the use of electric voting machines in congressional elections, the necessary and proper expenses related to nominations and elections, and the publication of campaign expenses. It was responsible for changes in the law regarding the electoral count and resolutions regulating the actual electoral vote count by the Senate and House of Representatives. Before the establishment of the standing committee election issues were dealt with by select committees appointed to handle particular situations or legislation.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress include administrative papers (66A–F7.1); and a volume of minutes, 65th and 66th Congresses (65A–F32.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Elections No. 1 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

From 1789 until the mid-19th century the number of contested election cases remained stable at an average of three per Congress. After the 34th Congress (1855-57) the number of contested seats rose sporadically to a peak of 38 during the 54th Congress (1895-97). In 1895, due to the increase in workload, the Committee on Elections was split into three separate committees: Elections #1, Elections #2, and Elections #3. After 1935 the number of contested elections returned to an

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average of three per Congress, and in 1947 the three Elections Committees were abolished and their jurisdiction included in that of the new House Administration Committee.

Committee Papers 1919-1921**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 1 document the election of Victor L. Berger (66A-F8.1); and contested election cases of Henry L. Bodenshtab v. Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin (66A-F8.2), Joseph P. Carney v. Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin (66A-F8.3), Albert L. Reeves v. William T. Bland, Missouri (66A-F8.4), and James D. Salts v. Sam C. Major, Missouri (66A-F8.5). There is also a volume of minutes (66A-F8.6).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Controlled Access Headings**Personal Name(s)**

- Berger, Victor Luitpold, 1860-1929
- Bland, William Thomas, 1861-1928
- Bodenshtab, Henry B.
- Major, Samuel Collier, 1869-1931

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Elections No. 1 include the seating of Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin (66A–H5.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Elections No. 2 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

From 1789 until the mid-19th century the number of contested election cases remained stable at an average of three per Congress. After the 34th Congress (1855-57) the number of contested seats rose sporadically to a peak of 38 during the 54th Congress (1895-97). In 1895, due to the increase in workload, the Committee on Elections was split into three separate committees: Elections #1, Elections #2, and Elections #3. After 1935 the number of contested elections returned to an average of three per Congress, and in 1947 the three Elections Committees were abolished and their jurisdiction included in that of the new House Administration Committee.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 2 document the contested election case of Peter F. Tague v. John F. Fitzgerald, Massachusetts (66A–F9.1). There is also a volume of minutes (66A–F9.2); and a docket volume (66A–F9.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Controlled Access Headings

Committees

Personal Name(s)

- Tague, Peter Francis, 1871-1941

Committee on Elections No. 3 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

From 1789 until the mid-19th century the number of contested election cases remained stable at an average of three per Congress. After the 34th Congress (1855-57) the number of contested seats rose sporadically to a peak of 38 during the 54th Congress (1895-97). In 1895, due to the increase in workload, the Committee on Elections was split into three separate committees: Elections #1, Elections #2, and Elections #3. After 1935 the number of contested elections returned to an average of three per Congress, and in 1947 the three Elections Committees were abolished and their jurisdiction included in that of the new House Administration Committee.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 3 include the contested election case of James Wickersham v. Charles A. Sulzer and George B. Grigsby, Alaska (66A-F10.1). There is also a volume of minutes (66A-F10.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Controlled Access Headings**Personal Name(s)**

Committees

- Grigsby, George Barnes, 1874-1962
- Sulzer, Charles August, 1879-1919
- Wickersham, James, 1857-1939

Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department was created on March 16, 1860. The earliest records for this committee are from the 44th Congress (1875-77).

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department include administrative papers (66A-F11.1); and various subjects (66A-F11.2). There is also a volume of minutes (66A-F11.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department 1919-1921

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department include hearings (66A-F12.1); and various subjects (66A-F12.2).

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Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Expenditures in the State Department 1919-1921

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department document appropriations and expenditures of the State Department for the fiscal year 1920 (66A-F13.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department 1919-1921

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department include hearings (66A-F14.1); War Risk Insurance Bureau (66A-F14.2); and various subjects (66A-F14.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committees

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department 1919-1921

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department document various subjects (66A–F15.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Flood Control 1919-1921**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Flood Control was authorized February 3, 1916, early in the 64th Congress, and was given jurisdiction over subjects relating to flood control. In the previous two Congresses such flood control matters had been entirely under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and some flood control issues had been in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River before that committee was abolished in 1911. The Committee on Flood Control was terminated early in the 80th Congress on January 3, 1947. Its successor was the Committee on Public Works.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Flood Control document administrative papers (66A–16.1); and North Dakota Drainage and Flood Control Commission (66A–F16.2).

Committees

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Foreign Affairs 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Foreign Affairs gained status as a standing committee of the House of Representatives in 1822, however, its antecedents date as far back as 1775 when the Continental Congress established a committee to correspond with friends abroad. The jurisdiction of the committee includes relations of the United States with foreign nations generally; acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries; establishment of boundary lines between the United States and foreign nations; export controls, including nonproliferation of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware; foreign loans; international commodity agreements (other than those involving sugar), including all agreements for cooperation in the export of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware; international conferences and congresses; international education; intervention abroad and declarations of war; diplomatic service; measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad; international economic policy; neutrality; protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation; the American National Red Cross; trading with the enemy; and United Nations organizations. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of State.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs include administrative papers (66A–F17.1); and correspondence (66A–F17.2), arranged alphabetically by correspondent.

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs document Armenia (66A–H6.1); Bolshevism (66A–H6.2); China, Japan, and Shantung Province (66A–H6.3); deportation of members of the Hindustan Gadar Party in the United States (66A–16.4); European relief (66A–H6.5); Greek territorial claims (66A–H6.6); Italian territorial claims (66A–H6.7); Korea (66A–H6.8); League of Nations (66A–H6.9); Mexico (66A–H6.10); Northern Epirus (66A–H6.11); peace treaty (66A–H6.12); persecution of Jews in Central Europe (66A–H6.13); Poland (66A–H6.14) proposed deportation of Lord Mayor Daniel J. O’Callaghan of Cork, Ireland (66A–H6.15); recognition of the Irish Republic (66A–H6.16); recognition of the Lithuanian Republic (66A–H6.17); Russia (66A–H6.18); the Ukraine (66A–H6.19); use of colored French troops in occupied Germany (66A–H6.20); Yugoslav territorial claims (66A–H6.21); and various subjects (66A–H6.22).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Immigration and Naturalization 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on Immigration and Naturalization was created in the House after having been a select committee for four years. Congress did little before 1860 to regulate immigration, which had traditionally been controlled by the colonies and then the states. After the Civil War, when the issues of States rights had been clarified and the need for a uniform immigration and naturalization system had become more apparent, the federal government began to build a system

Committees

to regulate these areas. The jurisdiction included regulatory measures to restrict immigration, such as literacy tests, head taxes, racial and country-of-origin quotas, money-in-pocket tests, and professional and skills criteria. The committee reported legislation restricting immigration of certain classes of persons--such as Chinese, Japanese, contract laborers, anarchists, dependents, mental defectives, illiterates, paupers, and criminals--and naturalization legislation affecting classes of persons such as aliens who had served in the military during wartime, women married to U.S. citizens, and persons of particular nationalities. The complex regulatory system that was thus constructed was the source of a large number of requests for private legislation designed to provide relief for persons who begged personal exemption from the broad categories defined in the legislation.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization include administrative papers (66A–F18.1); hearings (66A–F18.2); correspondence (66A–F18.3), arranged alphabetically by correspondent; a volume of minutes (66A–F18.4); and a docket volume (66A–F18.5),

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization document the deportation of aliens who claimed exemption from military service (66A–H7.1); deportation of Lord Mayor Daniel J. O’Callaghan of Cork, Ireland (66A–H7.2); deportation of undesirable aliens (66A–H7.3);

Committees

investigation of the Bureau of Immigration (66A–H7.4); Oriental immigration (66A–H7.5); temporary suspension of immigration (66A–H7.6); and various subjects (66A–H7.7).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Indian Affairs 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Indian Affairs was established on December 17, 1821, with jurisdiction over subjects pertaining to Native Americans. Select committees to consider matters of Native Americans existed for several years before the creation of the standing committee. Among the matters referred to the committee were subjects relating to the care, education, and management of Native Americans and of their lands; the adjudication and payment of Indian depredation claims; bonds and stocks that had been part of Indian trust funds; adjudication of claims of Indians against the United States; the use and management of Native American funds; and the business and government of the Native American tribes. From 1885 until 1920, the committee exercised jurisdiction over appropriations relating to Native Americans. The Committee on Indian Affairs was abolished under the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Its jurisdiction and responsibilities were transferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Indian Affairs include administrative papers (66A–F19.1); hearings (66A–F19.2); investigation of the Indian Bureau (66A–F19.3); White Earth Reservation, Minnesota (66A–F19.4); and various subjects (66A–F19.5).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs document the grant of full citizenship rights to American Indians (66A–H8.1); and various subjects (66A–H8.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

The origin of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions can be traced to the select committee by the same name established in 1901 at the beginning of the 57th Congress with "jurisdiction on all matters (excepting those relating to the revenue and appropriations) referring to the centennial of the Louisiana purchase and to proposed expositions." On November 9, 1903, its status was changed to that of a standing committee, but its jurisdiction remained unchanged. In 1911 its jurisdiction statement was changed to eliminate the reference to the centennial of the Louisiana purchase. On December 5, 1927, as part of H.Res. 7 the House voted not to reauthorize the committee. In the 1930's Clarence Cannon reported that the committee's former jurisdiction was "now largely exercised" by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions include administrative papers (66A–F20.1); hearings (66A–F20.2); and various subjects (66A–F20.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions include various subjects (66A–H9.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Insular Affairs 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

On December 8, 1899, the House established the Committee on Insular Affairs to consider "all matters (excepting those affecting the revenue and appropriations) pertaining to the islands which came to the United States through the treaty of 1899 with Spain, and to Cuba." The Committee on Insular Affairs reported legislation concerning civil governments for each of the insular possessions. The committee also reported legislation concerning the clarification of citizenship status of inhabitants of the islands, ratification and confirmation of actions of the Philippine and Puerto Rican legislatures, matters relating to public works, harbor improvements, wharves, roads, railways, telephone and telegraph cables, electricity, trade and tariff laws, prohibition, education, taxes, bond issues, and relief from hurricanes and the depression. The committee also issued reports on the

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social, economic, and political conditions in the insular possessions. The committee was merged with other committees in 1946 under the Legislative Reorganization Act.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Insular Affairs include administrative papers (66A–F21.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce came into existence in 1892 when the name of the Committee on Commerce was changed. During most of the 19th century, there had been some inconsistency in the referral of certain customs-related matters. After 1895, however, the jurisdiction over customs districts, ports of entry and delivery, the transportation of dutiable goods, and officers and employees in the customs service passed to the Committee on Ways and Means. Similarly, for many years after the establishment of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee in December 1887, the division of jurisdiction over various matters relating to water transportation between the new committee and the Committee on Commerce (later, the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee) was inconsistently applied, but progressively more of these issues were referred to the Merchant Marine Committee. After passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the House rules defined the jurisdiction of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee as follows: Interstate and foreign commerce generally; regulation of interstate and foreign transportation, except transportation by water not subject to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission; regulation of interstate and foreign communications; civil aeronautics; weather bureau; interstate oil compacts; petroleum and natural gas, except on the public lands; securities and exchanges;

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regulation of interstate transmission of power, except the installation of connections between Government water power projects; railroad labor and railroad retirement and unemployment, except revenue measures relating thereto; public health and quarantine; inland waterways; the Bureau of Standards and the standardization of weights and measures and the metric system.

Committee Papers 1919-1921**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce include administrative papers (66A–F22.1); Federal Trade Commission (66A–F22.2); hearings (66A–F22.3); railroad passes to legislators (66A–F22.4); and various subjects (66A–F22.5). There is also a volume of minutes which also contains the minutes of the Select Committee on Waterpower (66A–F22.6); and a docket volume (66A–F22.7).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce document the cost of living (66A–H10.1); daylight–saving time (66A–H10.2); equalization of the pay and allowances of commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard with those of the Navy (66A–H10.3); Federal Coal Commission (66A–H10.4); federal control of the livestock and meatpacking industry (66A–H10.5); federal control of New York State canals (66A–H10.6); federal operation of the Cape Cod Canal (66A–H10.7); interstate transmission of racing information and odds (66A–H10.8); protection of maternity and infancy (66A–H10.9); public health (66A–H10.10); railroads (66A–H10.11); regulation of coal production (66A–H10.12); regulation of food,

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drugs, and medicine in interstate commerce (66A–H10.13); regulation of the interstate use of automobiles and other vehicles (66A–H10.14); regulation of the manufacture, sale, and use of explosives (66A–H10.15); trade relations with Russia (66A–H10.16); transfer of the Coast Guard from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department (66A–H10.17); truth-in-fabrics bill (66A–H10.18); war-risk insurance and benefits to veterans (66A–H10.19); and various subjects (66A–H10.20).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Invalid Pensions 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Invalid Pensions was created on January 10, 1831, with jurisdiction over matters relating to pensions for disabled veterans. Originally, the jurisdiction of the committee included pensions from the War of 1812. The committee had become so overburdened with pensions from the Civil War, that on March 26, 1867, jurisdiction for pensions from the War of 1812 was transferred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. Subsequently, jurisdiction of the Committee on Invalid Pensions included only matters relating to pensions of the Civil War, with the committee reporting general and special bills authorizing payments of pensions and bills for relief of soldiers of that war.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Invalid Pensions include administrative papers (66A–F23.1); correspondence (66A–F23.2), arranged alphabetically by correspondent; a volume of minutes (66A–F23.3); five docket volumes (66A–F23.4); and one volume recording the disposition of case files, 64th to 66th Congresses (64A–F18.3).

Committees

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on the Judiciary 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on the Judiciary was established on June 3, 1813, to take into consideration matters touching judicial proceedings. In 1880 the rule defining its jurisdiction was revised to read "judicial proceedings, civil and criminal law," and this remained the formal definition of the jurisdiction of the committee until the reorganization of Congress in 1946. The committee's jurisdiction includes judiciary and judicial proceedings, civil and criminal; administrative practice and procedure; apportionment of Representatives; bankruptcy, mutiny, espionage, and counterfeiting; civil liberties; constitutional amendments; criminal law enforcement; Federal courts and judges, and local courts in the Territories and possessions; immigration policy and nonborder enforcement; interstate compacts generally; claims against the United States; meetings of Congress; attendance of Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner; and their acceptance of incompatible offices; National penitentiaries; patents, the Patent and Trademark Office, copyrights, and trademarks; Presidential succession; protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies; revision and codification of the Statutes of the United States; state and territorial boundary lines; and subversive activities affecting the internal security of the United States. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Judiciary include administrative papers (66A–F24.1); hearings (66A–F24.2); Near East relief (66A–F24.3); and various subjects (66A–F24.4). There is also a volume of minutes (66A–F24.5).

Committees

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary include an amendment of the Constitution (66A–H11.1); antilynching legislation (66A–H11.2); blue laws (66A–H11.3); bribery in interstate and foreign commerce (66A–H11.4); collective bargaining (66A–H11.5); cost of living (66A–H11.6); daylight–saving time (66A–H11.7); discrimination against colored people (66A–H11.8); explosives (66A–H11.9); illegal actions of President Wilson (66A–H11.10); injunction against the United Mine Workers (66A–H11.11); League of Nations (66A–H11.12); legislation against the use of tobacco (66A–H11.13); parole of federal prisoners (66A–H11.14); prisoners convicted under the Espionage Act (66A–H11.15); prohibition (66A–H11.16); purchase of liberty bonds by scalpers (66A–H11.17); repeal of luxury tax 66A–H11.18); sedition (66A–H11.19); strike legislation and the rights of labor (66A–H11.20); suffrage (66A–H11.21); suits in admiralty against the U. S. Government (66A–H11.22); Victor L. Berger (66A–H11.23); and various subjects (66A–H11.24).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Controlled Access Headings**Personal Name(s)**

- Berger, Victor Luitpold, 1860-1929

Committees

Committee on Labor 1919-1921**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Labor was created in 1883, when its jurisdiction was removed from the old Education and Labor Committee and two separate committees were created. Despite the establishment of a committee devoted entirely to labor issues, little significant labor legislation was passed before the depression of the 1930s. The committee's jurisdiction included the wages and hours of labor; the arbitration of labor difficulties; the use of convict labor, alien labor, contract labor, and military labor in competition with "honest labor"; and the conditions of laborers employed in Government service. The committee considered methods of directing the work of Federal employees, including the use of the Taylor System of shop management and problems relating to child and woman labor; it also investigated such labor-related subjects as conditions in city slums and conditions of blacks in America and of saleswomen in the District of Columbia.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Labor document the 8-hour day (66A-H12.1); 44-hour week in navy yards (66A-H12.2); Good amendment to the minimum wage bill (66A-H12.3); open shop (66A-H12.4); right to strike (66A-H12.5); U.S. Employment Bureau (66A-H12.6); and various subjects (66A-H12.7).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on the Library 1919-1921

Committees

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on the Library (1806-1946) was composed of the House members of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress. Its jurisdiction included all legislation or matters touching on the Library of Congress; and statuary, pictures or works of art on the Capitol grounds. The records of the Joint Committee for recent Congresses have been in the custody of the Committee on House Administration.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Library document the General U.S. Grant Monument, Washington, D. C. (66A-F25.1); historical frieze in the rotunda of the Capitol (66A-F25.2); John Ericsson Memorial, Washington, D.C. (66A-F25.3); Smithsonian Institution (66A-F25.4); various subjects (66A-F25.5); and unbound minutes (66A-F25.6). There is also a docket volume, 65th to 68th Congresses (65A-F19.6).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Library document various subjects (66A-H13.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committees

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries 1919-1921**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was established on December 21, 1887, to replace the Select Committee on American Shipbuilding and Shipowning Interests. The House Rules defined its jurisdiction as those matters concerning the merchant marine. This included all matters relating to transportation by water, the Coast Guard, life-saving service, lighthouses, lightships, ocean derelicts, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Panama Canal, and fisheries. Legislation referred to the committee also included matters involving seamen (their assignments, wages, treatment, and health) and officers (their titles, conduct, and licensing); the naming, measuring, licensing, and registering of vessels; navigation and related laws; pleasure yachts; collisions at sea, as well as international arrangements to prevent them; coasting districts; maritime schools; and, taxes, fines, and penalties on vessels. The committee has also regulated shipping in the Philippines and Hawaii. As did most committees of the House, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee created subcommittees to handle portions of its jurisdiction. In 1919 the committee was given jurisdiction over wireless telegraphy (radio), and in 1932 its name was changed to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

Committee Papers 1919-1921**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries include administrative papers (66A–F26.1); and hearings (66A–F26.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Military Affairs 1919-1921

Committees

Biographical/Historical note

A succession of House select committees considered legislation on military affairs from 1811 until 1822, when the House established a standing Committee on Military Affairs. The jurisdiction of the committee included appropriation bills covering the military establishment, the public defense, and the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. The committee reported the military appropriation bills until 1920, when that power was transferred to the Appropriations Committee. Jurisdiction of the committee also included the establishment and care of national cemeteries and battlefields; acquisition and conveyance of lands for military reservations and improvements upon such grounds; disposition of war trophies and distribution of obsolete weapons and armament; conduct of joint operations of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps; and promotion of military aviation and Army aeronautics. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 abolished the Committee on Military Affairs and transferred its jurisdiction to the newly-created Armed Services Committee.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Military Affairs include hearings (66A-H27.1); National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (66A-F27.2); orders of the committee (66A-F27.3); U.S. Air Service (66A-F27.4); U.S. Army Transport Service (66A-F27.5); U.S. Disciplinary Barracks (66A-F27.6); and various subjects (66A-F27.7).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Mines and Mining 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

The Committee on Mines and Mining was created on December 19, 1865, for consideration of subjects relating to mining interests. It exercised jurisdiction over the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Mines, the establishment of mining schools and mining experimental stations, mineral land laws, the welfare of men working in mines, mining debris, relief in cases of mineral contracts connected with the prosecution of war, the mining of radium ore, and the Government's fuel yards in the District of Columbia. In 1947, the committee was abolished and its duties were transferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Committee Records 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Mines and Mining include hearings (66A–F28.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Naval Affairs 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

In 1822, the standing Committee on Naval Affairs was created. The jurisdiction of the committee included consideration of all matters which concerned the naval establishment, the increase or reduction of commissioned officers and enlisted men, and their pay and allowances and the increase of ships or vessels of all classes of the Navy. Other subjects under the committee's expanded jurisdiction pertained to naval and marine aeronautics; the construction of aircraft carriers for the Navy; the acquisition of sites for naval facilities; the establishment, construction, improvement, and maintenance of such facilities; the authorization of special decorations, orders, medals, and other insignia for naval personnel; the acceptance of offices and emoluments from foreign governments; claims of personnel and civilian employees of the Navy; and legislation relating to the Coast Guard, the Marine Corps, the Marine Band, the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, the Naval Observatory, and the

Committees

Coast and Geodetic Survey. The committee was abolished under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and its jurisdiction transferred to the Armed Services Committee.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Naval Affairs include administrative papers (66A–F29.1); and various subjects (66A–F29.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs document the establishment of a U. S. Naval Academy on the Pacific Coast (66A–H14.1); Great Lakes Naval Training Station (66A–H14.2); pay of civilian employees in the Navy Department (66A–H14.3); pay of enlisted and commissioned personnel of the Navy (66A–H14.4); preservation of the "U. S. S. Hartford" (66A–H14.5); transfer of the Coast Guard to the Navy Department (66A–H14.6); transfer of the Hydrographic Office from the Navy Department to the Commerce Department (66A–H14.7); and various subjects (66A–H14.8).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committees

Committee on Patents 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on Patents was established in 1837. Jurisdiction of the committee included patent, copyright, and trademark laws and revision of such laws; the jurisdiction of courts in patent cases; the counterfeiting of trademarks; and the Patent Office and its affairs. Private legislation, usually initiated in response to petition, was an important part of the work of the committee, especially between 1840 and 1890. Relief was sought by inventors for whom protection was not provided in the existing patent law (such as aliens and government employees) and by patentees who requested extensions on patents because they had not profited sufficiently during the period provided by the original patent. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Judiciary Committee absorbed the jurisdiction of the Committee on Patents.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Patents include administrative papers (66A–F30.1); a minute book, 66th to 69th Congresses (66A–F30.2); and a docket volume, 66th to 73d Congresses (66A–F30.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

A Select Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads was established in 1806 and made a standing committee in 1808. The jurisdiction of the committee extended to all proposed legislation relating

Committees

to the carrying of the mails, both foreign and domestic. It included the determination of the location, construction, and maintenance of post offices and post roads; the acquisition, lease, or transfer of realty or facilities for postal purposes; and certain aspects of the employment and management of postal employees, such as the pay and leave of letter carriers, and the settlement of claims brought by employees or contractors. Also included was the regulation of the Postal Service, including postal rates, the franking privilege, and the printing of stamped envelopes. At various times, the Railway Mail Service, ocean mail service, pneumatic tube service, postal savings banks, postal telegraphy, the Air Mail Service, and Rural Free Delivery were included in its jurisdiction. As part of its responsibility, the committee investigated the management of postal facilities, contracts for carrying the mail, and other subjects such as the forgery of postal money orders. In 1885 the jurisdiction of the committee was expanded to include appropriation authority and prepared Post Office appropriations bills from that time until 1920 when the authority was revoked under a rule change. The committee functioned until 1946 when its jurisdiction was included in that of the new Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads include hearings (66A–F31.1); Joint Commission on the Postal Service (66A–E31.2); and various subjects (66A–F31.3). There is also a volume of minutes (66A–F31.4); and a docket volume, 66th and 67th Congresses (66A–F31.5).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads document the compensation of postal employees (66A–H15.1); demotion of special post office clerks (66A–H15.2); exclusion of publications in foreign languages from second-class mailing privilege (66A–H15.3); one-cent postal rate for “drop letters” (66A–H15.4); postal-zone system for second-class mail (66A–H15.5); restoration of pneumatic-tube mail service (66A–H15.6); and various subjects (66A–H15.7).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Printing 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Printing was established in 1846 and its jurisdiction included all proposed legislation or orders involving printing. In practice this included the general supervision of the printing, management, and policies of the Government Printing Office (GPO). Jurisdiction also occasionally included the pay of its employees; the letting of contracts; procurement of suitable paper; control of the arrangement, style, bulk, and indexing of the "Congressional Record"; and supervision of the printing of the "Congressional Directory." The committee reported bills and resolutions regarding the printing, binding, and distribution of public documents, including the annual reports of executive agencies, bureaus, and commissions; messages of the President; special scientific studies and reports; public health reports and statements; historical documentary publications such as the “Territorial Papers of the United States”; and hearings of congressional committees. The Committee on Printing acted as a standing committee of the House until 1947 when it was incorporated into the House Administration Committee.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Printing include administrative papers (66A–F32.1); publications of federal agencies for the fiscal year 1920 (66A–F32.2); and a docket volume (66A–F32.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds 1919-1921**Biographical/Historical note**

The standing Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was established in 1837, replacing the Select Committee on Public Buildings which was created in 1819. The committee's jurisdiction included the construction throughout the country of public buildings, documenting customs houses, post offices, and federal court houses; the erection of monuments and memorials; the purchase of property for public use; improvements to public property; and compensation for workers erecting public buildings. During the early years of the committee, much of the legislation reported had to do with constructing and improving public buildings in Washington, D.C., and commissioning artists to create art work for those buildings. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds became part of the Committee on Public Works.

Committee Papers 1919-1921**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds include correspondence (66A–F33.1), arranged alphabetically by correspondent; hearings (66A–F33.2); and various subjects (66A–F33.3). There is also a volume of minutes (66A–F33.4).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds document various subjects (66A–H16.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Reform in the Civil Service 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Reform in the Civil Service became a standing committee August 18, 1893, having been a select committee prior to that date. The committee's jurisdiction covered matters relating to "reform in the civil service," including the status, classification, and salaries of officers, clerks, and employees in the civil branches of Government; provisions for preference to sailors, soldiers, and marines seeking civil service employment; and the apportionment of civil service appointments among the States. The committee had jurisdiction over matters relating to the Civil Service Commission, the Bureau of Efficiency, and alleged violations of civil service law, and it reported legislation relating to the repeal of the tenure of office act. In 1924 the name of the committee was shortened to Committee on the Civil Service, but the jurisdiction was not changed.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service include hearings (66A–F34.1) and various subjects (66A–F34.2). There is also a volume of minutes, 66th to 68th Congresses (66A–F34.3); and a docket volume, 66th and 67th Congresses (66A–F34.4). Minutes of the Committee on the Civil Service, 68th to 70th Congresses, and dockets, 68th to 71st Congresses, are bound with the minutes and dockets of this committee.

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service document a retirement plan for federal employees (66A–H17.1); and various subjects (66A–H17.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Rivers and Harbors 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors was authorized early in the 48th Congress in December 1883. The committee was given jurisdiction over subjects relating to the improvements of rivers and harbors and had the responsibility of reporting the river and harbor bill, which previously had been handled by the Committee on Commerce. The committee's jurisdiction changed over time. When the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River was terminated in 1911, its responsibilities were transferred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. The subject of flood

Committees

control was removed from the committee's authority in 1916 and assigned to the new Committee on Flood Control. After 1920 the committee could no longer report appropriation bills for rivers and harbors and its legislative authority was limited to reporting only bills that authorized improvements to rivers and harbors. These shifts in authority still left many subjects within the jurisdiction of the committee. These included improvement of watersheds and dams thereon, construction of locks on navigable streams, construction and maintenance of equipment for river improvements, erosion of banks on navigable streams, pollution of navigable waters, intrastate inland waterways, and navigation of international boundary streams. The committee was terminated early in the 80th Congress on January 3, 1947. Its successor was the Committee on Public Works.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors include hearings (66A-F35.1); and various subjects (66A-F35.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors document various subjects (66A-H18.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committees

Committee on Roads 1919-1921**Committee Papers 1919-1921****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Roads include hearings (66A–F36.1); a volume of minutes, 66th Congress, to 70th Congress, 1st session (66A–F36.2); and a docket volume, 66th to 71st Congresses (66A–F36.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Roads document the construction of a national system of roads (66A–H19.1); federal aid to states in the construction of roads (66A–H19.2); and various subjects (66A–H19.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on the Territories 1919-1921**Biographical/Historical note**

Committees

The Committee on the Territories was established in 1825 to examine the legislative, civil, and criminal proceedings of the territories, and to devise and report to the House opinions necessary to secure the rights and privileges of residents and non-residents. The committee also reported legislation concerning the structure, status, and power of the territorial governments; statehood; powers of municipalities; boundary disputes; and on matters relating to public lands and homesteading, railroads, public works, public buildings, highways, taxation, bond issues, education, Indians, prohibition, and wildlife. The jurisdiction of the committee was later absorbed by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Territories document administrative papers (66A–F37.1); and Alaska (66A–F37.2). There is also a volume of minutes, 66th to 68th Congresses (66A–F37.3); and a docket volume, 66th to 75th Congresses (66A–F37.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Territories document various subjects (66A–H20.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committees

Committee on Ways and Means 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Ways and Means is the oldest standing committee in Congress. In 1795 another Select Committee on Ways and Means was formed, and was regularly reappointed in each session until it was defined as a standing committee in 1802. The jurisdiction of the committee includes customs revenue, collection districts, and ports of entry and delivery; reciprocal trade agreements; revenue measures generally; revenue measures relating to insular possessions; bonded debt of the United States, subject to the last sentence of clause 4(f); deposit of public monies; transportation of dutiable goods; tax exempt foundations and charitable trusts; and national social security (except health care and facilities programs that are supported from general revenues as opposed to payroll deductions and except work incentive programs).

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Ways and Means document the assessment of ad valorem duties according to American valuations (66A–F38.1); and correspondence (66A–F38.2), arranged alphabetically by correspondent.

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means document the bonus for officers and enlisted men of the armed forces (66A–H21.1); hospital facilities for disabled war veterans (66A–H21.2); internal revenue (66A–H21.3); tariff (66A–H21.4); and various subjects (66A–H21.5).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Woman Suffrage 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Woman Suffrage was created in 1917. The resolution to establish the committee gave it jurisdiction over all proposed legislation touching the subject of woman suffrage, a subject that had been in the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee. During the debate on the creation of the committee, proponents of the new committee argued that woman suffrage was an important issue and that it deserved the exclusive attention of a committee favorable to its passage. Those opposed to it noted that "the evident purpose . . . is to create a committee that will report a resolution proposing woman suffrage" and that "when it shall have brought that resolution before the body its functions will be ended, and it can be dismissed as a useless thing." Both analyses were essentially correct, for the committee reported a total of five pieces of legislation; its last report was on H.J. Res. 1, 66th Congress (1919), which became the 19th Amendment to the Constitution. The committee continued until 1927 when it was abolished during the 70th Congress, even though its function had ceased after the ratification of the woman suffrage amendment in 1920.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Woman Suffrage document various subjects (66A–F39.1). There is also a volume of minutes (66A–F39.2); and a docket volume (66A–F39.3).

Committees

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage document various subjects (66A-H22.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Select Committee to Inquire Into the Operation of the U.S. Shipping Board and the U.S. Emergency Fleet Corporation 1919-1921

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Select Committee to Inquire Into the Operation of the U.S. Shipping Board and the U.S. Emergency Fleet Corporation document various subjects (66A-F40.1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by subject.

Select Committee to Investigate Contracts and Expenditures Made by the War Department During the War 1919-1921

Committees

Biographical/Historical note

The Select Committee to Investigate Contracts and Expenditures Made by the War Department During the War was established in 1919, as a result of the enormous expenditures incurred during World War I by the War Department. The select committee created five subcommittees to deal with the areas of aviation, camps, foreign expenditures, quartermaster corps, and ordnance.

Committee Papers 1919-1921

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Select Committee to Investigate Contracts and Expenditures Made by the War Department During the War document various subjects (66A-F41.1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by subject.

Select Committee on Water Power 1919-1921

Biographical/Historical note

The Special Committee on Water Power was established on January 11, 1918, and assigned jurisdiction over all bills and resolutions involving development or utilization of water power within the United States. For several years previously, Congress had failed in its attempts to pass legislation authorizing the building of dams on navigable streams. In consequence, the Secretaries of War, Interior, and Agriculture, all of whom had authority over some aspect of the issue, cooperated in drafting a water power bill. In the House, the jurisdiction was split: the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce had jurisdiction over bills regarding construction of bridges and dams over navigable waters within the states, the Committee on Public Lands had jurisdiction over dams on public lands, and the Agriculture Committee had jurisdiction over those on forest reserves. To prevent the Secretaries' bill from being fragmented among committees, the special committee was

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created, drawing its members from the three standing committees. The committee was renewed in the 66th Congress (1919-1921).

Committee Papers 1919-1921**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Select Committee on Water Power include the minutes of this committee, which are bound with those of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, see (66A-F22.6).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1919-1921**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Select Committee on Water Power document waterpower privileges in national parks (66A-H23.1); and various subjects (66A-H23.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Originals of Printed House Documents 1919-1921 12.0 Cubic feet (53 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

Election Records

The originals of printed House documents are from the 1st session (66A–G1), 2d session (66A–G2) and 3d session (66A–G3).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Election Records 1919-1921 2.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

The election records include the credentials of Representatives and Delegates (66A–J1), arranged alphabetically by state or territory; and certificates of final ascertainment of electors for President and Vice President (66A–J2), arranged alphabetically by state.

Other Records 1919-1921 5.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

Other records include three volumes of roll calls (66A–K1), arranged chronologically; various papers (66A–K2), arranged by subject; and notices of the ratification of the 19th amendment, for woman suffrage (66A–K3), arranged alphabetically by state.

Records of Impeachment Proceedings 1919-1921**Impeachment of Kenesaw M. Landis 1919-1921 0.16 Cubic feet****Scope and Contents note**

The papers pertain to impeachment proceedings against Kenesaw M. Landis, Judge of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois (66B–A1).

Records of the Office of the Clerk

Controlled Access Headings**Personal Name(s)**

- Landis, Kenesaw Mountain, 1866-1944

Records of the Office of the Clerk 1919-1921**Record Books 1919-1921 5.0 Cubic feet (19 volumes)****Scope and Contents note**

Record books include a House bill book (66C-A1); House resolution book—joint, concurrent and simple—together with Senate joint and concurrent resolutions (66C-A25); Senate bill book (66C-A3); individual ledger (66C-A4); record of referrals of bills and resolutions to committees (66C-A5); register of papers sent to the Senate (66C-A6); register of papers received from the Senate (66C-A7); register of committee reports, messages from the President, and executive communications (66C-A8); Bill Clerk's receipt book (66C-A9); record of referrals of executive communications (66C-A10); petition book (66C-A11); and notices for Unanimous Consent Calendar (66C-A12).