

**Records of the U.S. House of Representatives**  
**RG.233.74.House**  
**74th 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

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<b>Repository</b>	Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration
<b>Title</b>	House Records of the 74th Congress
<b>Date [inclusive]</b>	1935-1936
<b>Extent</b>	344.25 Cubic feet
<b>Language</b>	English

## **Administrative Information**

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### **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 1935-1936

#### Minute Books and Journals 1935-1936 5.0 Cubic feet (16 volumes)

##### Scope and Contents note

The minute books and journals series includes a minute book, 1st session (74A-A1); legislative journal, 1st session (74A-A2); minute book, 2d session (74A-A3); and legislative journal, 2d session (74A-A4).

#### Bills and Resolutions Originating in the House 1935-1936 25.0 Cubic feet

##### Scope and Contents note

The bills and resolutions originating in the House include fifty-two volumes of original House bills (74A-B1); original House joint resolutions (74A-B2); original House concurrent resolutions (74A-B3); House simple resolutions (74A-B4); desk copies of House bills passed (74A-B5); desk copies of House joint resolutions passed (74A-B6); desk copies of House concurrent resolutions agreed to (74A-B7); desk copies of House simple resolutions agreed to (74A-B8); engrossed House bills (74A-B9); engrossed House joint resolutions (74A-B10); engrossed House concurrent resolutions (74A-B11); desk copies of House bills tabled (74A-B12); desk copies of House joint resolutions tabled (74A-B13); desk copies of House simple resolutions tabled (74A-B14); and bills that failed to pass or were indefinitely postponed (74A-B15).

##### Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

**Bills and Resolutions Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House****Bills and Resolutions Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House 1935-1936 2.0 Cubic feet****Scope and Contents note**

The bills and resolutions originating in the Senate and considered in the House include Senate bills passed (74A-C1); Senate bills that failed to pass or were indefinitely postponed (74A-C2); Senate joint resolutions passed (74A-C3); Senate concurrent resolutions agreed to (74A-C4); engrossed Senate bills (74A-C5); engrossed Senate joint resolutions (74A-C6); engrossed Senate concurrent resolutions (74A-C7); Senate simple resolutions communicated to the House (74A-C8); amendments intended to be proposed to Senate bills (74A-C9); and notifications of Senate agreement to House amendments or to committee reports on legislation which originated in the Senate (74A-C10).

**Arrangement note**

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

**Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions 1935-1936 157.0 Cubic feet****Scope and Contents note**

The papers accompanying specific bills and resolutions include the following committees: Committee on Accounts (74A-D1); Committee on Agriculture (74A-D2); Committee on the Civil Service (74A-D3); Committee on Claims (74A-D4); Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures (74A-D5); Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers (74A-D6); Committee on the District of Columbia (74A-D7); Committee on Education (74A-D8); Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress (74A-D9); Committee on Elections No. 2 (74A-D10); Committee on Elections No. 3 (74A-D11); Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments (74A-D12); Committee on Flood Control (74A-D13); Committee on Foreign Affairs (74A-D14); Committee on Immigration and Naturalization (74A-D15); Committee on Indian Affairs (74A-D16); Committee on Insular Affairs (74A-D17); Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (74A-D18); Committee on Invalid Pensions (74A-D19); Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation (74A-D20); Committee on the Judiciary (74A-D21); Committee on Labor (74A-D22); Committee on the Library (74A-D23);

## Committee Reports

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Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries (74A–D24); Committee on Military Affairs (74A–D25); Committee on Mines and Mining (74A–D26); Committee on Naval Affairs (74A–D27); Committee on Patents (74A–D28); Committee on Pensions (74A–D29); Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads (74A–D30); Committee on Printing (74A–D31); Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds (74A–D32); Committee on Public Lands (74A–D33); Committee on Rivers and Harbors (74A–D34); Committee on Roads (74A–D35); Committee on the Territories (74A–D36); Committee on War Claims (74A–D37); Committee on Ways and Means (74A–D38); and Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation (74A–D39).

### **Arrangement note**

The records are arranged numerically by bill or resolution within each committee, except 74A–D4, 74A–D19, 74A–D25, 74A–D29, and 74A–D37, in which private bills are arranged alphabetically by person or subject.

## **Committee Reports 1935-1936 18.0 Cubic feet (72 volumes)**

### **Scope and Contents note**

Original committee reports are from the 1st session (74A–E1); and 2d session (74A–E2).

### **Arrangement note**

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

## **Committees 1935-1936**

Committee on Agriculture 1935-1936

### **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

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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 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 1935-1936

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Agriculture document various subjects (74A–F1.1).

#### **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 1935-1936

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture include an amendment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (74A–H1.1); federal aid to vocational education (74A–H1.2); Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing bill (74A–H1.3); limited exemption from taxation under the Cotton Control Act (74A–H1.4); loans to farmers for crop production during 1935 (74A–H1.5); and various subjects (74A–H1.6).

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**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Appropriations 1935-1936

**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 1935-1936

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Appropriations include correspondence (74A-F2.1), arranged numerically; and hearings on the Post Office appropriation bill (74A-F2.2).

**Arrangement note**

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

Committee on the Census 1935-1936

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**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.

Committee Papers 1935-1936

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on the Census document various subjects (74A-F3.1).

**Arrangement note**

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

Committee on the Civil Service 1935-1936

**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on the Civil Service, which had previously been the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, was established in 1924. 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. The committee kept its name and jurisdiction until 1946, when the committee was merged into the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

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## Committee Papers 1935-1936

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on the Civil Service include an annual report of the Civil Service Commission (74A–F1.1); hearings (74A–F4.2); and a docket volume, 72d Congress, 1st session, to 74th Congress, 2d session (72A–F3.1).

**Arrangement note**

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

## Committee on Claims 1935-1936

**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 1935-1936

**Committees**

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**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Claims include a docket volume (74A–F5.1).

**Arrangement note**

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

## Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures 1935-1936

**Biographical/Historical note**

In 1864 the Committee on a Uniform System of Coinage, Weights, and Measures was established, and in 1867, the name was shortened to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Its jurisdiction included the subjects listed in its name: coinage, weights, and measures. The coinage part of the jurisdiction referred to defining and fixing of standards of value and the regulation of coinage and exchange, including the coinage of silver and the purchase of bullion, the exchange of gold coins for gold bars, the subject of mutilated coins, and the coinage of souvenir and commemorative coins. The committee's jurisdiction also encompassed legislation related to mints and assay offices and the establishment of legal standards of value in the insular possessions. The weights and measures part of the jurisdiction included legislation to establish a national standardization bureau and the standardization of various weights, measures, packing, and grading techniques used in interstate commerce. The part of the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures relating to stabilization of the currency was transferred to the Banking and Currency Committee in 1921. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the coinage part of its jurisdiction was transferred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and the weights and measures jurisdiction was transferred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## Committee Papers 1935-1936

**Scope and Contents note**

**Committees**

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The committee papers of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures document various subjects (74A–F6.1).

**Arrangement note**

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

**Committee on the District of Columbia 1935-1936****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 1935-1936****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on the District of Columbia include hearings on traffic conditions in the District (74A–F7.1).

**Arrangement note**

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

Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress 1935-1936

**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 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 1935-1936

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress document various subjects (74A–F8.1).

**Arrangement note**

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

Committee on Elections No. 1 1935-1936

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**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 1935-1936

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 1 include the contested election case of James J. Lanzetta v. Vito Marcantonio, New York (74A-F9.1).

**Arrangement note**

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

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

- Lanzetta, James Joseph, 1894-1956
- Marcantonio, Vito Anthony, 1902-1954

Committee on Elections No. 2 1935-1936

**Biographical/Historical note**

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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 1935-1936

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 2 include the contested election case of Lincoln L. McCandless v. Samuel W. King, Hawaii (74A-F10.1). There is also a volume of minutes, 69th to 74th Congresses (69A-F11.3).

#### **Arrangement note**

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

#### **Controlled Access Headings**

#### **Personal Name(s)**

- King, Samuel Wilder, 1886-1959
- McCandless, Lincoln Loy, 1859-1940

### Committee on Elections No. 3 1935-1936

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

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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 1935-1936

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 3 include the contested election case of Locke Miller v. John G. Cooper, Ohio (74A-F11.1).

#### **Arrangement note**

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

#### **Controlled Access Headings**

#### **Personal Name(s)**

- Cooper, John Gordon, 1872-1955

### Committee on Enrolled Bills 1935-1936

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

The House standing Committee on Enrolled Bills was a result of the dissolution of the old Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills. The Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills was established on July 27, 1789, with the responsibility for the enrollment of engrossed bills. In 1876 the joint rules of

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Congress were allowed to lapse, and although the committee continued to be referred to as a "joint committee," it consisted thereafter of a separate committee in each house, each supervising the enrolling of bills originated in its own house. Under the Reorganization Act of 1946, the functions of the Committee on Enrolled Bills were incorporated into those of the House Administration Committee.

**Committee Papers 1935-1936****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Enrolled Bills document various subjects (74A–F12.1). There is also a volume relating to the enrollment of bills and resolutions (74A–F12.2).

**Arrangement note**

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

**Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments 1935-1936****Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department was created on December 5, 1927, to replace the 11 expenditures committees that were terminated at that time. Much of the work of the committee was accomplished by its subcommittees.

**Committee Papers 1935-1936****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments include executive communications (74A–F13.1), arranged alphabetically by agency; National Archives (74A–F13.2); replies to Treasury Department circular letter of July 15, 1934, relating to money

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received by departments and other agencies from sale of public property or from other sources that were not paid into the U. S. Treasury (74A–F13.3), arranged alphabetically by agency; Whittington resolution to reduce expenditures and coordinate government agencies (74A–F13.4); and various subjects (74A–F13.5).

**Arrangement note**

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

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

- Whittington, William Madison, 1878-1962

Committee on Flood Control 1935-1936

**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 1935-1936

**Scope and Contents note**

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The committee papers of the Committee on Flood Control document various subjects (74A–F14.1).

**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 1935-1936

**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Flood Control include the Connecticut River Valley (74A–H2.1); and various subjects (74A–H2.2).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Foreign Affairs 1935-1936

**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;

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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 1935-1936****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs document the conference of the International Labor Organization held at Geneva, June 4–25, 1935 (74A–F15.1); correspondence (74A–F15.2); religious persecution in Mexico (74A–F15.3); tin investigation to determine the extent to which the United States is dependent upon foreign nations for its supply of tin (74A–F15.4); and various subjects (74A–F15.5).

**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 1935-1936****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 the persecution of Jews and other groups in Germany (74A–H3.1); and religious persecution in Mexico (74A–H3.2).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

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## Committee on Immigration and Naturalization 1935-1936

**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 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 1935-1936

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization include reports from chiefs of police in various cities relating to crimes committed by aliens (74A-F16.1); hearings (74A-F16.2); various subjects (74A-F16.3); and unbound minutes (74A-F16.10).

**Arrangement note**

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

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Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1935-1936

### **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 include the Dies alien deportation bill (74A-H4.1); Kerr alien deportation bill (74A-H4.2); Reynolds-Starnes alien deportation and registration bill (74A-H4.3); and various subjects (74A-H4.4).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

### **Controlled Access Headings**

#### **Personal Name(s)**

- Dies, Martin, Jr., (1900 - 1972)
- Kerr, John Hosea, 1873-1958
- Reynolds, Robert Rice, 1884-1963
- Starnes, Joe, 1895-1962

Committee on Indian Affairs 1935-1936

### **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

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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 1935-1936

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Indian Affairs include a volume of minutes (74A–F17.1).

#### **Arrangement note**

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

### Committee on Insular Affairs 1935-1936

#### **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 1935-1936****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Insular Affairs document the Philippine Islands (74A-F18.1); Puerto Rico (74A-F18.2); Samoa (74A-F18.3); and the Virgin Islands (74A-F18.4).

**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 1935-1936****Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs document the continuation of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, establishment of a department of public welfare, and extension of the benefits of the Social Security Act (74A-H5.1); Philippine affairs (74A-H5.2); and Puerto Rican affairs (74A-H5.3).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

**Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce 1935-1936**

**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; 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 1935-1936

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce include executive communications (74A–F19.1), arranged alphabetically by agency; messages from the President (74A–F19.2); and various subjects (74A–F19.3). There is also a volume of minutes (74A–F19.4); and two docket volumes (74A–F19.5).

**Arrangement note**

**Committees**

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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 1935-1936

**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 construction of the Lindenthal Bridge from Weehawken, New Jersey, to New York City (74A-H6.1); federal regulation of the petroleum industry (74A-H6.2); legislation affecting railroad employees (74A-H6.3); prohibition of “compulsory block booking” and “blind selling” in the leasing of motion-picture films (74A-H6.4); prohibition of unfair trade practices of manufacturers (74A-H6.5); regulation of common carriers (74A-H6.6). Robinson-Patman bill (74A-H6.7); Wheeler-Rayburn Public Utility Act (74A-H6.8); and various subjects (74A-H6.9).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation 1935-1936

**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, which had previously been the Committee on the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, was created in 1924. The committee exercised jurisdiction over irrigation projects generally, including the preemption and disposition of lands on reclaimed and irrigated projects; authorization of interstate compacts and agreements regarding irrigation projects; disposal of drainage waters from irrigation projects, and subjects pertaining to the reclamation of lands. In 1946, the committee was abolished and its duties were transferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

**Committees**

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**Committee Papers 1935-1936****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation document various subjects (74A–F21.1).

**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 1935-1936****Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation document various subjects (74A–H7.1).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

**Committee on Invalid Pensions 1935-1936****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

**Committees**

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reporting general and special bills authorizing payments of pensions and bills for relief of soldiers of that war.

**Committee Papers 1935-1936****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Invalid Pensions include publication of rules and regulations in the "Federal Register" (74A–F20.1); and unbound minutes (74A–F20.2).

**Arrangement note**

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

**Committee on the Judiciary 1935-1936****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

**Committees**

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States. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**Committee Papers 1935-1936****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on the Judiciary include complaints and criticism relating to courts and court officials (74A–F22.1); and correspondence (74A–F22.2), arranged alphabetically by correspondent within each group; and various subjects (74A–22.3). There is also a volume of minutes (74A–F22.4).

**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 1935-1936****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 the Costigan-Wagner antilynching law (74A–H8.1); national referendum on war (74A–H8.2); Pulaski memorial day (74A–H8.3); un-American activities (74A–H8.4); workers' rights amendment to the Constitution proposed by Representative Vito Marcantonio (74A–H8.5); and various subjects (74A–H8.6).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

**Committee on Labor 1935-1936**

**Committees**

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**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.

Committee Papers 1935-1936

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Labor document various subjects (74A-F23.1).

**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 1935-1936

**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 mechanization of the manufacture of cigars (74A-H9.1); rehabilitation of blind persons (74A-H9.2); 30-hour workweek bill (74A-H9.3); Wagner labor relations bill (74A-H9.4); unemployment, old-age, and social insurance legislation (74A-H9.5); and various subjects (74A-H9.6).

**Committees**

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**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on the Library 1935-1936

**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 1935-1936

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on the Library document the Jefferson Memorial (74A-F24.1); National Archives (74A-F24.2); various subjects (74A-F24.3); and unbound minutes (74A-F24.4).

**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 1935-1936

**Scope and Contents note**

## Committees

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The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Library document various subjects (74A–H10.1).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

## Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries 1935-1936

### **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. After a dispute with the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the jurisdiction over radio services was transferred to that committee in 1935 and the term "radio" was dropped from the name of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

## Committee Papers 1935-1936

### **Scope and Contents note**

**Committees**

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The committee papers of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries include bills and resolutions referred to the committee (74A–F25.1), arranged numerically; correspondence (74A–F25.2); hearings (74A–F25.3); and messages from the President (74A–F25.4).

**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 1935-1936

**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries document various subjects (74A–H11.1).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Military Affairs 1935-1936

**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

## Committees

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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 1935-1936

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Military Affairs document various subjects (74A–F26.1). See the separate finding aid for the Records of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives Relating to an Investigation of the War Department.

### Committee on Mines and Mining 1935-1936

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

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 Papers 1935-1936

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Mines and Mining document various subjects (74A–F27.1).

**Committees**

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**Arrangement note**

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

Committee on Naval Affairs 1935-1936

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1935-1936

**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 repair and preservation of the U.S.S. "Constellation" and the U.S.S. "Constitution" (74A-H12.1); and various subjects (74A-H12.2).

**Arrangement note**

**Committees**

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The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

**Committee on Patents 1935-1936****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 1935-1936****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Patents include copyright legislation (74A–F28.1); correspondence (74A–F28.2), arranged alphabetically by correspondent; Department of Science, Art, and Literature (74A–F28.3); pooling of patents (74A–F28.4); and various subjects (74A–F28.5). There is also a docket volume, 74th Congress, 1st session, to 76th Congress, 3d session (74A–F28.6); and a volume of minutes, 70th Congress, 1st session, to 74th Congress, 2d session (70A–F25.2).

**Arrangement note**

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

**Committee on Pensions 1935-1936**

**Committees**

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**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Pensions was created in 1880, replacing the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions with jurisdiction over subjects relating to the pensions of all the wars of the United States except the Civil War. On January 3, 1939 the jurisdiction of the committee was rewritten to include, the pensions of the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, and Boxer Rebellion, while all other pension legislation was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. The committee was abolished under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and its jurisdiction transferred, for the most part, to the executive agencies.

Committee Papers 1935-1936

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Pensions include correspondence (74A-F29.1); evidence in support of pension claims for which no bills were introduced (74A-F29.2); policies of the committee (74A-F29.3); receipts for case files loaned to Committee by the Veterans' Administration (74A-F29.4); rejection notices on private bills (74A-F29.5); state laws pertaining to veterans' relief (74A-F29.6); and unbound minutes (74A-F29.7).

**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 1935-1936

**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Pensions document relief of the needy blind (74A-H13.1).

**Arrangement note**

**Committees**

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The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

**Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads 1935-1936****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 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 1935-1936****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads document airmail rates (74A-F30.1); correspondence (74A-F30.2); executive communications (74A-F30.3) arranged alphabetically by agency; and various subjects (74A-F30.4). There are also two docket volumes (74A-F30.5).

**Committees**

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**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 1935-1936

**Scope and Contents note**

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 airmail (74A-H14.1); Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, New York (74A-H14.2); issue of a special commemorative stamp in honor of Commodore John Barry (74A-H14.3); postal employees (74A-H14.4); star route legislation (74A-H14.5); underground pneumatic tubes for the transmission of mail (74A-H14.6); and various subjects (74A-H14.7).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Printing 1935-1936

**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

## Committees

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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 1935-1936

### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Printing include various subjects (74A–F31.1).

### **Arrangement note**

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

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds 1935-1936

### **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 1935-1936

### **Scope and Contents note**

**Committees**

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The committee papers of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds document various subjects (74A–F32.1).

**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 1935-1936

**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 the use of granite in the construction of public buildings (74A–H15.1); and various subjects (74A–H15.2).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Public Lands 1935-1936

**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Public Lands was established in 1805 and given jurisdiction over matters relating to the lands of the United States. Jurisdiction of the committee included the sale and settlement of public lands, land claims, minerals and waters on public lands, irrigation, forest reserves and game living in them, national parks, conservation, land grants, foreign ownership of land, and administration of the lands of the public domain. The establishment of a land court and to provide for the judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in certain states and territories was also part of the committee's jurisdiction. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the committees on Indian Affairs; Territories, Mines and Mining; Irrigation and Reclamation; and Insular Affairs were abolished and their jurisdictions were combined with those of the Committee

**Committees**

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on Public Lands. On February 2, 1951, the name of the committee was changed to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to more accurately reflect the full scope of its jurisdiction.

**Committee Papers 1935-1936****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Lands document various subjects (74A–F33.1).

**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 1935-1936****Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands include Devil's Nest, Knox County, Nebraska (74A–H16.1); establishment of a Lewis and Clark National Park in Burt, Thurston, and Dakota Counties, Nebraska (74A–H16.2); purchase of the Daniel Freeman farm in Gage County, Nebraska, to mark the filing of Homestead No. 1 (74A–H16.3); and various subjects (74A–H16.4).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

**Committee on Rivers and Harbors 1935-1936**

**Committees**

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**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 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 1935-1936

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors document various subjects (74A-F34.1).

**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 1935-1936

**Scope and Contents note**

## Committees

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The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors document the St. Lawrence Waterway (74A–H17.1); and various subjects (74A–H17.2).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

## Committee on Roads 1935-1936

### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Roads was created in 1913 with jurisdiction over matters relating "to the construction or maintenance of roads, other than appropriations therefore." The statement outlining the committee's jurisdiction contained the proviso that measures for specific roads could not be included in bills for general legislation, nor could any bill relating to a specific road "embrace a provision in relation to any other specific road." During the first decade of its existence, the committee reported bills authorizing aid to the States in the construction of rural post roads, and with the 1921 Federal Highway Act in the construction and maintenance of highways, forest roads, trails, and rural post roads. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the committee was disbanded and its jurisdiction included in those of the new Committee on Public Works.

## Committee Papers 1935-1936

### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Roads document various subjects (74A–F35.1).

### **Arrangement note**

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

**Committees**

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Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1935-1936

**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Roads include California highways and bridges (74A–H18.1); and various subjects (74A–H18.2).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Rules 1935-1936

**Biographical/Historical note**

The Rules Committee was established as a select committee until 1880 when it was made a standing committee. Jurisdiction included the original establishment and revision of the rules of the House, an activity that required little attention after the first Congress because the rules of the previous Congress were usually adopted with few changes at the beginning of each new Congress. Further jurisdiction consisted of all proposed action on the rules and joint rules, control over the order of business on the floor of the House through the issuance of special orders or rules, and recesses and final adjournments of Congress.

Committee Papers 1935-1936

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Rules document various subjects (74A–F36.1).

**Arrangement note**

**Committees**

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

**Committee on the Territories 1935-1936****Biographical/Historical note**

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 1935-1936****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on the Territories document Hawaii (74A–F37.1); and various subjects (74A–F37.2). There is also a volume of minutes, 70th Congress, 1st session, to 75th Congress, 2d session (70A–F31.2); 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 1935-1936****Scope and Contents note**

## Committees

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The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Territories document Alaska (74A–H19.1); and Hawaii (74A–H19.2).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

## Committee on War Claims 1935-1936

### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on War Claims was created in 1873 to replace the Committee on Revolutionary Claims (1825-1873). Jurisdiction of the committee was defined to include claims arising from Indian hostilities and included claims for property seized for use by the U.S. Army and Navy from citizens in the Southern States who remained loyal to the Union during the Civil War. Jurisdiction was expanded to include "claims arising from any war in which the United States has been engaged." The records include those of the Southern Claims Commission. Although most of the work of the committee involved reporting private legislation for the settlement of claims of individuals and corporations, on occasion it reported on the war claims of states and territories against the United States, as well as general legislation that provided for the adjudication of certain classes of claims. This committee, like the Claims Committee, had authority to report bills making appropriations for the payment of the obligations within its jurisdiction. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 the committee was abolished and its jurisdiction transferred to the Judiciary Committee and the executive agencies.

## Committee Papers 1935-1936

### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on War Claims include a docket volume (74A–F38.1).

### **Arrangement note**

**Committees**

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

**Committee on Ways and Means 1935-1936****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 1935-1936****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Ways and Means include correspondence (74A–F39.1); executive communications (74A–F39.2); and various subjects (74A–F39.3).

**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 1935-1936****Scope and Contents note**

## Committees

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The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means include adjusted service certificates—soldiers' bonus (74A–H20.1); dairying and farming (74A–H20.2); Federal Industrial Commission (74A–H20.3); firearms bill (74A–H20.4); fur industry (74A–H20.5); gasoline sales tax (74A–H20.6); glassware (74A–H20.7); National Industrial Recovery Act (74A–H20.8); Revenue Act of 1934 (74A–H20.9); textile industry (74A–H20.10); Townsend Plan (74A–H20.11); unemployment and old-age insurance (74A–H20.12); Will Rogers' pension plan (74A–H20.13); and various subjects (74A–H20.14).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee of the Whole House 1935-1936

### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee of the Whole consists of the entire membership of the House and stems from a practice in the House of Commons, when the Speaker of the House of Commons was regarded as an agent of the King. The procedure allows the Speaker to remove himself/herself from the chairmanship in order for the body to elect its own chairman and debate matters without the normal restrictions of a House of Commons session.

Committee Papers 1935-1936

### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee of the Whole House include various subjects (74A–F40.1).

### **Arrangement note**

**Committees**

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

**Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation 1935-1936****Biographical/Historical note**

Before 1924, the Committees on Pensions and on Invalid Pensions had dealt with the pension problems of individual veterans, and the Ways and Means Committee had been responsible for writing the majority of the legislation relating to veterans. All three of the committees continued to exist after the World War Veterans' Legislation Committee was created. In 1947 the World War Veterans Legislation Committee was renamed Veterans' Affairs, and its jurisdiction expanded to include the subjects that had been referred to the committees on Pensions and Invalid Pensions which were abolished under the reorganization of that year.

**Committee Papers 1935-1936****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation include various subjects (74A-F41.1).

**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 1935-1936****Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on World War Veterans Legislation include adjusted compensation

## Committees

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certificates (74A–H21.1); Veterans' Administration hospitals (74A–H21.2); War Risk Insurance Act (74A–H21.3); and various subjects (74A–H21.4).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

## Select Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources 1935-1936

### **Biographical/Historical note**

On January 29, 1934, the House created the Select Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources, consisting of 15 members, including the chairmen of the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries, as well as the two House Members on the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. The committee monitored, studied, and investigated the wildlife conservation activities of a number of federal agencies, including the Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and other agencies tangentially involved in wildlife conservation.

## Committee Papers 1935-1936

### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Select Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources include printed copies of House and Senate bills, accompanied by related correspondence with Members of Congress, federal and state agencies, private groups, and individual citizens. These touch upon such topics as wildlife and migratory bird refuges, construction of certain public works, conservation of fishery resources, and the acquisition of additional land for national parks. Also included is correspondence on more general subjects, memorandums, published materials relating to conservation, and drafts and copies of committee reports. Records relating to the committee hearings include correspondence with federal and state agencies in preparation for the hearings, correspondence with witnesses after the hearings, lists of witnesses and the topics to be discussed during the hearings, and the published transcripts of committee hearings. There are committee

**Committees**

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minutes; copies of speeches by A. Willis Robertson, chairman of the committee; clippings from the "Congressional Record"; and correspondence from citizens requesting copies of the published hearings and reports. A separate finding aid for the Select Committee's records is available.

**Arrangement note**

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

**Select Committee to Investigate Real Estate Bondholders' Reorganizations 1935-1936****Biographical/Historical note**

On June 15, 1934, the House established the Select Committee to Investigate Real Estate Bondholders' Reorganizations. The role of the committee was to investigate the methods, activities, and practices of real estate "reorganization" or "bondholders" committees and to make recommendations for corrective legislation. The 1935 reauthorization of the investigation directed the committee to request the appropriate federal agency to assign attorneys or agents to the committee whenever a possible violation of federal law was discovered. Later the scope of the investigation broadened to include an investigation of receivers' and lawyers' fees, and court appearances by committee members to furnish evidence in connection with reorganization proceedings. Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois served as chairman throughout the life of the committee.

**Committee Records 1935-1936****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Select Committee to Investigate Real Estate Bondholders' Reorganizations reflect the work of the committee's Washington, DC, office and field offices in Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The records of each office remain as a separate unit except for the records of the Milwaukee office, which are interfiled with those from Washington, DC. Among the records are correspondence between the field offices and the Washington, DC, office, general correspondence, investigative reports, memorandums, and work papers. There are responses

**Originals of Print House Documents**

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to the questionnaires submitted by bondholders protective committees, banks, attorneys, real estate agents, receivers of defaulted mortgages and bonds, and others, as well as copies of deposit agreements, balance sheets, statements of profits and losses, prospectuses, and reorganization plans. Records relating to various legislative proposals include copies of printed bills and resolutions with related drafts, analytical memorandums, amendments, and work papers. Other records include transcripts of testimony, depositions, drafts of the committee reports, and related work papers. There are also press releases, drafts of speeches by Adolph J. Sabath, newspaper clippings, subpoenas, and committee personnel and financial records. A separate finding aid for the Select Committee's records is available.

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

- Sabath, Adolph Joachim, 1866-1952

**Originals of Print House Documents 1935-1936 11.0 Cubic feet (55 volumes)****Scope and Contents note**

Original House documents are from the 1st session (74A–G1) and 2d session (74A–G2).

**Arrangement note**

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

**Election Records 1935-1936 1.0 Cubic feet****Scope and Contents note**

The election records include credentials of Representatives and Delegates (74A–J1).

**Other Records**

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**Arrangement note**

The records are arranged alphabetically by state or territory.

**Other Records 1935-1936 1.0 Cubic feet****Scope and Contents note**

Other records include a volume of roll calls (74A–K), arranged chronologically; motions to discharge committees from consideration of bills (74A–K2); Indiana’s ratification of the proposed child labor amendment to the Constitution (74A–K3); and various papers (74A–K4), arranged by subject.

**Records of Impeachment Proceedings 1935-1936****Impeachment of Halstead L. Ritter 1935-1936****Scope and Contents note**

The papers pertain to impeachment proceedings against Halstead L. Ritter, Judge of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida (74B–A1). For other records relating to impeachment of Judge Ritter, see entry 73B–B1.

**Records of the Office of the Clerk 1935-1936****Record Books 1935-1936 3.0 Cubic feet (12 volumes)****Scope and Contents note**

The record books include a House bill book (74C–A1); House resolution book—joint, concurrent, and simple—together with Senate joint and concurrent resolutions (74C–A2); Senate bill book (74C–A3);

**Other Records**

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individual ledger (74C-A5); register of papers sent to the Senate (74C-A5); register of papers received from the Senate (74C-A6); register of committee reports, messages from the President, and executive communications (74C-A7); and petition book (74C-A8).

**Other Records 1935-1936 1.0 Cubic feet****Scope and Contents note**

Other records include monthly reports of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation submitted to the Clerk of the House pursuant to statutory requirement (74C-B1), arranged chronologically; and various papers (74C-B2), arranged by subject.